

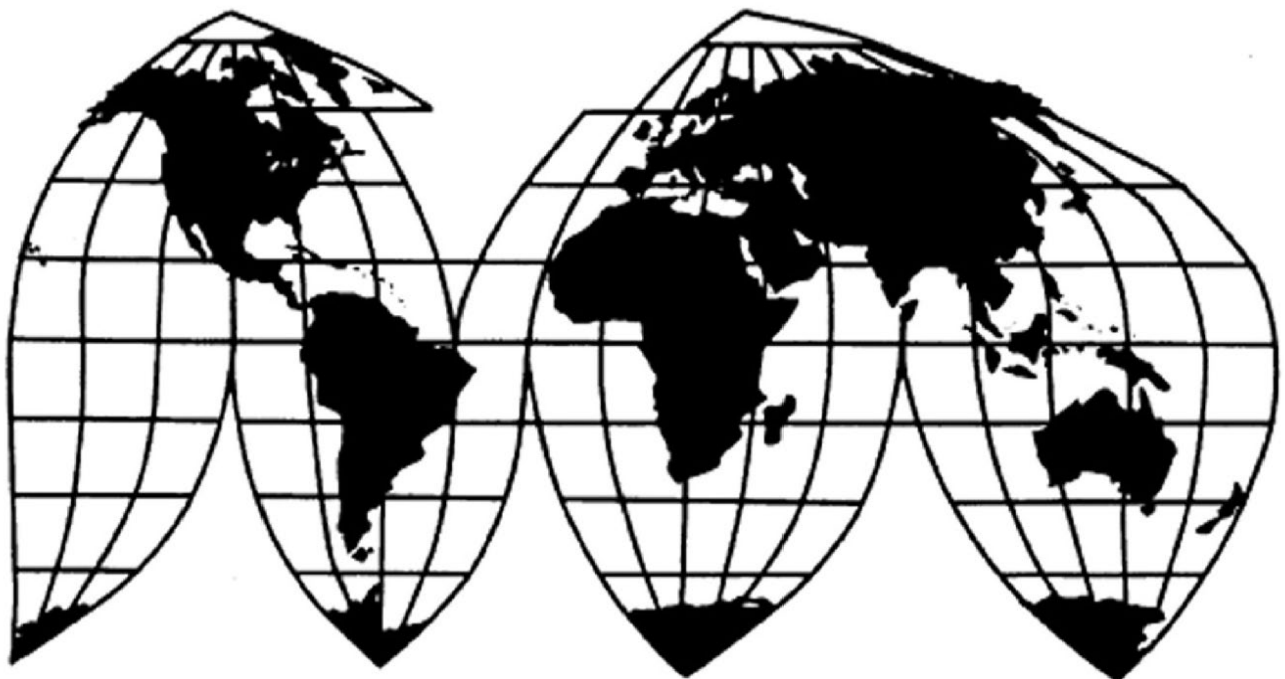
Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-733–736 and 731-TA-1702–1711 (Final)

Publication 5678

November 2025

U.S. International Trade Commission



U.S. International Trade Commission

COMMISSIONERS

Amy A Karpel, Chair
David S. Johanson
Jason E. Kearns

Catherine DeFilippo
Director of Operations

Staff assigned

Alejandro Orozco, Investigator
Mark Brininstool, Industry Analyst
David Guberman, Industry Analyst
Tana von Kessler, Economist
Emily Kim, Accountant
Zachary Coughlin, Statistician
Spencer Toubia, Attorney
David Goldfine, Attorney
Douglas E. Corkran, Supervisory Investigator

Special assistance from

Alexis Yim, International Trade Specialist

Address all communications to
Secretary to the Commission
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

Washington, DC 20436
www.usitc.gov

Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-733–736 and 731-TA-1702–1711 (Final)

Publication 5678



November 2025

CONTENTS

	Page
Determinations	1
Views of the Commission.....	3
Part 1: Introduction	1.1
Background.....	1.1
Statutory criteria	1.2
Organization of report.....	1.4
Market summary.....	1.4
Summary data and data sources.....	1.5
Previous and related investigations	1.6
Safeguard investigations	1.7
Nature and extent of subsidies and sales at LTFV	1.8
Subsidies	1.8
Sales at LTFV	1.11
The subject merchandise	1.15
Commerce's scope	1.15
Tariff treatment.....	1.18
The product	1.23
Description and applications.....	1.23
Manufacturing processes	1.32
Domestic like product issues.....	1.36
Part 2: Conditions of competition in the U.S. market.....	2.1
U.S. market characteristics.....	2.1
U.S. purchasers.....	2.3
Impact of section 232 and new or modified tariffs.....	2.4
Channels of distribution	2.5
Geographic distribution	2.7

CONTENTS

	Page
Part 2: Conditions of competition in the U.S. market.....	Continued
Supply and demand considerations.....	2.9
U.S. supply	2.9
U.S. demand	2.14
Substitutability issues.....	2.21
Factors affecting purchasing decisions.....	2.22
Purchase factor comparisons of domestic products, subject imports, and nonsubject imports	2.29
Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported CORE	2.36
Elasticity estimates.....	2.40
U.S. supply elasticity.....	2.40
U.S. demand elasticity	2.41
Substitution elasticity	2.41
Part 3: U.S. producers' production, shipments, and employment	3.1
U.S. producers	3.1
U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization	3.16
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and exports.....	3.20
U.S. producers' inventories	3.23
U.S. producers' imports from subject sources.....	3.24
U.S. producers' purchases of imports from subject sources	3.28
U.S. employment, wages, and productivity	3.31

CONTENTS

	Page
Part 4: U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares	4.1
U.S. importers.....	4.1
U.S. imports.....	4.9
Negligibility	4.13
Critical circumstances.....	4.16
Cumulation considerations	4.19
Fungibility	4.19
Geographical markets	4.27
Presence in the market	4.30
Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares	4.41
Quantity	4.41
Value	4.44
Part 5: Pricing data	5.1
Factors affecting prices	5.1
Raw material costs	5.1
Energy costs.....	5.8
Transportation costs to the U.S. market.....	5.10
U.S. inland transportation costs	5.10
Pricing practices	5.11
Pricing methods.....	5.11
Sales terms and discounts	5.12
Price leadership	5.13
Price data.....	5.13
Price trends.....	5.36
Price comparisons	5.39
Lost sales and lost revenue	5.43

CONTENTS

	Page
Part 6: Financial experience of U.S. producers.....	6.1
Background.....	6.1
Operations on CORE.....	6.2
Net sales	6.16
Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss.....	6.17
SG&A expenses and operating income or loss.....	6.19
All other expenses and net income or loss	6.20
Variance analysis	6.21
Capital expenditures and research and development expenses	6.22
Assets and return on assets	6.26
Capital and investment	6.28
Part 7: Threat considerations and information on nonsubject countries	7.1
Subject countries.....	7.3
Changes in operations	7.10
Installed and practical overall capacity	7.14
Constraints on capacity	7.15
Operations on CORE	7.20
Alternative products.....	7.31
Exports	7.32
U.S. inventories of imported merchandise	7.33
U.S. importers' outstanding orders.....	7.37
Third-country trade actions	7.37
Information on nonsubject countries	7.40

CONTENTS

Page

Appendixes

A. Federal Register notices.....	A.1
B. List of hearing witnesses.....	B.1
C. Summary data	C.1
D. Firms' narratives regarding domestic like product comparisons	D.1
E. U.S. processors' operations and financial data	E.1
F. U.S. producers' operations and financial data excluding two U.S. producers	F.1
G. Price data for related party exclusions	G.1
H. Firms' automotive, brass-coated, and other CORE operations and financial data	H.1

Note: Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets ([]) in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as em dashes (—) in tables. If using a screen reader, we recommend increasing the verbosity setting.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-733–736 and 731-TA-1702–1711 (Final)

Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of corrosion-resistant steel products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam, provided for in subheadings 7210.30.00, 7210.41.00, 7210.49.00, 7210.61.00, 7210.69.00, 7210.70.60, 7210.90.10, 7210.90.60, 7210.90.90, 7212.20.00, 7212.30.10, 7212.30.30, 7212.30.50, 7212.40.10, 7212.40.50, 7212.50.00, 7212.60.00, 7215.90.10, 7215.90.30, 7215.90.50, 7217.20.15, 7217.30.15, 7217.90.10, 7217.90.50, 7225.91.00, 7225.92.00, 7225.99.00, 7226.99.01, 7228.60.60, 7228.60.80, and 7229.90.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and found to be subsidized by the governments of Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam.^{2 3}

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these investigations effective September 5, 2024, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by Steel Dynamics, Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana; Nucor Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina; United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Wheeling-Nippon Steel, Inc., Follansbee, West Virginia; and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service

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

² 90 FR 42187, 42189, 42194, 42198, 42200, 42204, 42207, 42210, 42213, 42216, 42219, 42223, 42226, and 42229 (August 29, 2025).

³ The Commission also finds that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination on South Africa are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel products from South Africa.

Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC, Washington, DC. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of corrosion-resistant steel products from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and that imports of corrosion-resistant steel products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam were sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register on May 8, 2025 (90 FR 19529).⁴ The Commission conducted its hearing on August 12, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

⁴ Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of government operations, all import injury investigations conducted under authority of Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 have been tolled pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)(2) and 1673d(b)(2).

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of corrosion-resistant steel products (“CORE”) from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”), and Vietnam found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the governments of Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam. We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to CORE from South Africa that are subject to Commerce’s final affirmative critical circumstances determinations.

I. Background

The petitions in these investigations were filed on September 5, 2024, by four domestic producers of CORE, Steel Dynamics, Inc. (“SDI”), Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”), United States Steel Corporation (“U.S. Steel”), and Wheeling-Nippon Steel, Inc. (“Wheeling-Nippon”), as well as the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC (the “USW”), a union representing workers at the domestic producers’ production facilities (collectively “Petitioners”).¹ Petitioners appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel and submitted joint prehearing and posthearing briefs.² Cleveland Cliffs, Inc. (“Cleveland Cliffs”), a fifth domestic producer of CORE, appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel and filed prehearing and posthearing briefs.³

Several respondent entities participated in these investigations. ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P. (“AMD”), a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise from Canada and a U.S. importer of subject merchandise from Canada, appeared at the hearing with counsel and

¹ Confidential Staff Report, INV-XX-121 (Sep. 15, 2025), as revised by INV-XX-123 (Sep. 18, 2025) (“CR”) at 1.1; *Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-733-736 and 731-TA-1702-1711 (Final), USITC Pub. 5678 (Nov. 2025) (“PR”) at 1.1 (together, “CR/PR”).

² Petitioners’ Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858723 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 858867 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“Petitioners’ Prehearing Br.”); Petitioners’ Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 860762 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“Petitioners’ Posthearing Br.”); Petitioners’ Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 862598 (Sep. 22, 2025) (“Petitioners’ Final Comments”).

³ Cleveland Cliffs’ Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858656 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“Cleveland Cliffs’ Prehearing Br.”); Cleveland Cliffs’ Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 860742 (“Cleveland Cliffs’ Posthearing Br.”); Cleveland Cliffs’ Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 862716 (Sep. 22, 2025) (“Cleveland Cliffs’ Final Comments”).

submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs.⁴ Ternium Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (“Ternium Mexico”), a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise from Mexico, as well as its affiliated U.S. importer and domestic producer Ternium USA Inc. (“Ternium USA”) (collectively, “Ternium”), appeared at the hearing with counsel and submitted joint prehearing and posthearing briefs.⁵ Duferco Steel LLC (“Duferco”), a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise from South Africa, appeared at the hearing with counsel and submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs.⁶ A representative of the Government of Canada appeared at the hearing with and the Government of Canada submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs.⁷ Kemper AIP Metals, LLC, a U.S. importer of subject merchandise from Brazil, and Waelzholz Brasmatal Laminação LTDA (“Waelzholz”), a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise from Brazil (collectively, “Kemper Brasmatal”), appeared at the hearing with counsel and submitted joint prehearing and posthearing briefs.⁸ Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (“CSN”), a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise from Brazil, and Companhia Siderúrgica a Nacional, LLC, a U.S. importer of subject merchandise from Brazil, appeared at the hearing and filed joint prehearing and posthearing briefs.⁹ Ton Dong A Corporation (“TDA”), a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise from Vietnam,

⁴ ArcelorMittal Dofasco Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858712 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 858880 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“AMD Prehearing Br.”); ArcelorMittal Dofasco Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 860779 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 860956 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“AMD Posthearing Br.”); ArcelorMittal Dofasco Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 862583 (Sep. 22, 2025) (“AMD Final Comments”).

⁵ Ternium Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858741 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 858884 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“Ternium Prehearing Br.”); Ternium Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 890776 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 860956 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“Ternium Posthearing Br.”); Ternium Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 862582 (Sep. 22, 2025) (“Ternium Final Comments”).

⁶ Duferco Steel Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858732 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 858899 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“Duferco Prehearing Br.”); Duferco Steel Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 860781 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 860913 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“Duferco Posthearing Br.”); Duferco Steel Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 862612 (Sep. 22, 2025) (“Duferco Final Comments”).

⁷ Government of Canada Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858900 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“Gov’t of Canada Prehearing Br.”); Government of Canada Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 860783 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 860945 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“Gov’t of Canada Posthearing Br.”); Government of Canada Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 862650 (Sep. 22, 2025) (“Gov’t of Canada Final Comments”).

⁸ Kemper AIP Metals, LLC and Waelzholz Brasmatal Laminação LTDA Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858709 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 858713 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“Kemper Brasmatal Prehearing Br.”); Kemper AIP Metals, LLC and Waelzholz Brasmatal Laminação LTDA Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 860777 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 860932 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“Kemper Brasmatal Posthearing Br.”).

⁹ Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional, LLC Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858739 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 858876 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“CSN Prehearing Br.”); Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional, LLC Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 860772 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“CSN Posthearing Br.”).

appeared at the hearing with counsel and filed prehearing and posthearing briefs.¹⁰ Tata Steel IJmuiden BV (“Tata Steel Netherlands”), a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise from the Netherlands, did not appear at the hearing but filed prehearing and posthearing briefs.¹¹ Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. (“USIMINAS”), a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise from Brazil, did not appear at the hearing but filed a posthearing brief.¹²

U.S. industry data are based on the questionnaire responses of 11 domestic producers, accounting for approximately 97.0 percent of U.S. production of CORE in 2024.¹³ U.S. import data are based on adjusted official Commerce import statistics and questionnaire responses from 58 U.S. importers, estimated to have accounted for *** percent of total subject imports in 2024, including *** percent of subject imports from Australia, *** subject imports from Brazil, *** percent of subject imports from Canada, *** percent of subject imports from Mexico, *** percent of subject imports from the Netherlands, *** subject imports from South Africa, *** percent of subject imports from Taiwan, *** percent of subject imports from Turkey, *** percent of subject imports from the UAE, and *** percent of subject imports from Vietnam. Responding U.S. importers accounted for *** percent of nonsubject imports and 73.5 percent of all imports in 2024.¹⁴

The Commission received responses to its questionnaires from 33 foreign producers of subject merchandise: one in Australia, four in Brazil, four in Canada, five in Mexico, one in the Netherlands, one in South Africa, three in Turkey, four in the UAE, and ten in Vietnam.¹⁵

¹⁰ Ton Dong A Corporation Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858682 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 858835 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“TDA Prehearing Br.”); Dong A Corporation Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 860757 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 860942 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“TDA Posthearing Br.”).

¹¹ Ton Dong A Corporation Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 858682 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 858835 (Aug. 5, 2025) (“TDA Prehearing Br.”); Dong A Corporation Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 860757 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 860942 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“TDA Posthearing Br.”).

¹² Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 833886 and Bracketing Corrections, EDIS Doc. 860899 (Aug. 29, 2025) (“USIMINAS Posthearing Br.”).

¹³ CR/PR at 3.1.

¹⁴ CR/PR at 4.1, Table 4.1. Each coverage ratio represents the quantity of imports as reported in U.S. importers’ questionnaire responses divided by the quantity of imports as reported in adjusted official U.S. import statistics. CR/PR at Table 4.1.

¹⁵ CR/PR at Table 7.1. These firms’ exports are estimated to account for the following shares of imports during 2024: *** imports from Australia; *** imports from Brazil; *** percent of imports from Canada; *** percent of imports from Mexico; *** percent of imports from the Netherlands; *** percent of imports from South Africa; *** percent of imports from Turkey; *** imports from the UAE; and *** percent of imports from Vietnam. *Id.* Shares are based on the shares of adjusted imports as presented in Table 4.3. *Id.*

II. Domestic Like Product

A. In General

In determining whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of subject merchandise, the Commission first defines the “domestic like product” and the “industry.”¹⁶ Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), defines the relevant domestic industry as the “producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product.”¹⁷ In turn, the Tariff Act defines “domestic like product” as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation.”¹⁸

By statute, the Commission’s “domestic like product” analysis begins with the “article subject to an investigation,” *i.e.*, the subject merchandise as determined by Commerce.¹⁹ Therefore, Commerce’s determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value is “necessarily the starting point of the Commission’s like product analysis.”²⁰ The Commission then defines the domestic like product in light of the imported articles Commerce has identified.²¹ The decision regarding the appropriate domestic like product(s) in an investigation is a factual determination, and the Commission has applied the statutory standard of “like” or “most similar in characteristics and

¹⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10).

¹⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10). The Commission must accept Commerce’s determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value. *See, e.g., USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 34 Fed. App’x 725, 730 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (“The ITC may not modify the class or kind of imported merchandise examined by Commerce.”); *Algoma Steel Corp. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1988), *aff’d*, 865 F.3d 240 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 492 U.S. 919 (1989).

²⁰ *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *see also Hitachi Metals, Ltd. V. United States*, 949 F.3d 710, 715 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (the statute requires the Commission to start with Commerce’s subject merchandise in reaching its own like product determination).

²¹ *Cleo*, 501 F.3d at 1298 n.1 (“Commerce’s {scope} finding does not control the Commission’s {like product} determination.”); *Hosiden Corp. v. Advanced Display Mfrs.*, 85 F.3d 1561, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (the Commission may find a single like product corresponding to several different classes or kinds defined by Commerce); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748–52 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (affirming the Commission’s determination defining six like products in investigations where Commerce found five classes or kinds).

uses” on a case-by-case basis.²² No single factor is dispositive, and the Commission may consider other factors it deems relevant based on the facts of a particular investigation.²³ The Commission looks for clear dividing lines among possible like products and disregards minor variations.²⁴

B. Product Description

Commerce defined the scope of the imported merchandise under investigation as follows:

The products covered by these investigations are certain flat-rolled steel products, either clad, plated, or coated with corrosion-resistant metals such as zinc, aluminum, or zinc-, aluminum-, nickel- or iron-based alloys, whether or not corrugated or painted, varnished, laminated, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating. The products covered include coils that have a width of 12.7 mm or greater, regardless of form of coil (*e.g.*, in successively superimposed layers, spirally oscillating, *etc.*). The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness less than 4.75 mm and a width that is 12.7 mm or greater and that measures at least 10 times the thickness. The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more and a width exceeding 150 mm and measuring at least twice the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, *i.e.*, products which have been “worked after rolling” (*e.g.*, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges).

²² See, *e.g.*, *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 749 n.3 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (“every like product determination ‘must be made on the particular record at issue’ and the ‘unique facts of each case’”). The Commission generally considers a number of factors, including the following: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) interchangeability; (3) channels of distribution; (4) customer and producer perceptions of the products; (5) common manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees; and, where appropriate, (6) price. See *Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455 n.4; *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996).

²³ See, *e.g.*, S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (1979).

²⁴ *Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455; *Torrington*, 747 F. Supp. at 748-49; see also S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (Congress has indicated that the like product standard should not be interpreted in “such a narrow fashion as to permit minor differences in physical characteristics or uses to lead to the conclusion that the product and article are not ‘like’ each other, nor should the definition of ‘like product’ be interpreted in such a fashion as to prevent consideration of an industry adversely affected by the imports under consideration.”).

For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above:

(1) Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above, and

(2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (*e.g.*, the thickness of certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, *etc.*), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of these investigations are products in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; and (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight.

Subject merchandise also includes corrosion-resistant steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching and/or slitting or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrosion resistant steel.

All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of these investigations unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of these investigations:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead (“terne plate”) or both chromium and chromium oxides (“tin free steel”), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other nonmetallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;
- Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness;
- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat-rolled products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a carbon steel flat-rolled product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%-60%- 20% ratio; and

Also excluded from the scope of the antidumping duty investigation on corrosion resistant steel from Taiwan are any products covered by the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion resistant steel from Taiwan. *See Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for India and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81FR 48390 (July 25, 2016); *Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Taiwan: Notice of Third*

Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value Pursuant to Court Decision and Partial Exclusion from Antidumping Duty Order, 88 FR 58245 (August 25, 2023).

Also excluded from the scope of the antidumping duty investigation on corrosion-resistant steel from the United Arab Emirates and the antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on corrosion-resistant steel from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are any products covered by the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on corrosion-resistant steel from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea and the antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan. *See Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for India and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 48390 (July 25, 2016); see also *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 81 FR 48387 (July 25, 2016). This exclusion does not apply to imports of corrosion-resistant steel that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the United States for which the relevant importer and exporter certifications have been completed and maintained and all other applicable certification requirements have been met such that the entry is entered into the United States as not subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on corrosion-resistant steel from the People's Republic of China, the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on corrosion-resistant steel from the Republic of Korea, or the antidumping duty order on corrosion resistant steel from Taiwan.

The products subject to the investigations are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130.

The products subject to the investigations may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigations is dispositive.²⁵

²⁵ See CR/PR at 1.15-1.17.

The scope of these investigations differs from the scopes of the previous CORE investigations and five-year reviews of those investigations (*i.e.*, 2016 *CORE Final* and 2022 *CORE Reviews*) by including “alloyed” steel products, namely, steel products without maximum limits on certain alloying elements.²⁶ CORE is steel sheet that has been coated or plated with a corrosion- or heat-resistant metal to prevent corrosion and thereby extend the service life of products produced from the steel.²⁷ CORE includes primarily steel coated with zinc (galvanized), zinc-iron alloy (galvannealed), or any of several zinc-aluminum alloys (*e.g.*, Galvalume and Galfan).²⁸ Steel coated or clad with other metals, including, but not limited to, nickel and copper, is included within the scope.²⁹ CORE is used in the manufacture of automobile bodies, appliances, and commercial and residential buildings, as well as in other construction applications.³⁰

C. Arguments of the Parties

Respondents’ Arguments. Claiming that there is a clear dividing line between what they define as “automotive CORE” and all other CORE under each of the six like product factors considered by the Commission, respondents AMD and the Government of Canada argue that the Commission should find automotive CORE to be a separate domestic like product from

²⁶ See CR/PR at 1.15-1.17. The scopes of prior investigations and reviews excluded “alloyed” CORE products, but included “micro-alloyed” products, meaning steel in which the weight of the following elements does not exceed the indicated percentage of total weight: 2.50 percent of manganese, 3.30 percent of silicon, 1.50 percent of copper, 1.50 percent of aluminum, 1.25 percent of chromium, 0.30 percent of cobalt, 0.40 percent of lead, 2.00 percent of nickel, or 0.30 percent of tungsten, 0.80 percent of molybdenum, 0.10 percent of niobium (also called columbium), 0.30 percent of vanadium, or 0.30 percent of zirconium. See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from China, India, Italy, Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-534-538 and 731-TA-1274-1278 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 4547 (July 2015) (“*CORE Preliminary*”) at 6-7; *Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from China, India, Italy, Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-534-538 and 731-TA-1274-1278 (Final), USITC Pub. 4620 (July 2016) (“*2016 CORE Final*”) at 6-7; *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from China, India, Italy, South Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-534-537 and 731-TA-1274-1278 (Review), USITC Pub. 5337 (Aug. 2022) (“*CORE Reviews*”).

²⁷ CR/PR at 1.23.

²⁸ CR/PR at 1.23.

²⁹ CR/PR at 1.23-1.25.

³⁰ CR/PR at 1.23.

other CORE.³¹ They argue that automotive CORE products are manufactured to more rigid and exacting tolerances than other CORE in order to meet the particular specifications of automotive manufacturers.³² They claim that automotive CORE products have unique coating thicknesses and dimensions and are generally more formable, weldable, stronger, and durable than other CORE products.³³ They contend that automotive CORE and other CORE products use different types of base steel materials, with automotive CORE manufactured from hot-dip galvanized steel, hot-dip galvanized steel, galvanized steel, or electrogalvanized steel and other CORE manufactured from prepainted galvanized steel.³⁴ Both AMD and the Government of Canada argue that automotive CORE and other CORE have different uses, claiming that other CORE is not used in automotive applications and that automotive CORE is not used in nonautomotive applications.³⁵

AMD and the Government of Canada argue that automotive CORE and other CORE are not interchangeable and differ significantly in terms of manufacturing processes, facilities, and

³¹ AMD Prehearing Br. at 17-37; Govt. of Canada Prehearing Br. at 4-24; AMD Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 12-25; Govt. of Canada Posthearing Br. at 2-4, Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 1-11. For the purposes of collecting data in these investigations, Respondents proposed, and the Commission adopted, a definition of "automotive CORE" products as CORE steel:

- (1) for use in the manufacture of passenger automobiles; buses; trucks; ambulances; hearses; chassis; or parts thereof; or accessories or parts thereof; and
- (2) that consists of non-passivated hot-dipped galvanized and hot-dipped galvanized steels with the coating weight designations listed in Table 1.19 of the Staff Report and aluminized steels produced to the original equipment manufacturers ("OEM") specifications or their equivalents listed in Table 1.20 of the Staff Report.

Id. Importantly, this definition specifically covers CORE produced to OEM specifications, which is only a subset of all the CORE products used in the production of automobiles. *See, e.g.,* Hearing Tr. at 138 (Kopf) ("In today's world, less than half of the CORE in an automotive vehicle is either advanced high strength steel or exposed. So the rest of the CORE, over 50 percent of the CORE in an automobile, is commodity grade steel."). We accepted the respondents' definition of automotive CORE for purposes of collecting data and responding to arguments in these views, but do not consider it a categorical definition for CORE products used in the production of automobiles.

³² Govt. of Canada Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at 2-3; AMD Prehearing Br. at 20-24.

³³ Govt. of Canada Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at 2-3.

³⁴ Govt. of Canada Prehearing Br. at 9; AMD Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1, at 19-21.

³⁵ AMD Prehearing Br. at 20; Govt. of Canada Prehearing Br. at 10; Govt. of Canada Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at 23-24.

employees.³⁶ They maintain that automotive CORE and other CORE products are sold through different channels of distribution, with automotive CORE sold to automotive end-users and other CORE sold to other types of end-users (*e.g.*, construction) as well as to distributors and steel service centers.³⁷ They contend that automotive CORE and other CORE are perceived differently in the U.S. market by producers and customers.³⁸ They also argue that automotive CORE typically commands much higher prices than other CORE.³⁹

Respondent Kemper Brasmetal argues that the Commission should treat brass-coated flat-rolled products (“brass-coated CORE”) as a separate domestic like product from other CORE in these investigations.⁴⁰ It maintains that brass-coated CORE has different physical characteristics in that other CORE products offers “sacrificial protection” to provide corrosion resistance to the underlying base steel while brass-coated CORE does not.⁴¹ Kemper Brasmetal contends that “{b}rass is more noble than steel, so the steel will corrode first” and that “at most” brass-coated steel “provides a superficial barrier, much like paint, rather than true corrosion protection.”⁴² Kemper Brasmetal also contends that brass-coated CORE and other CORE have different uses, with the former primarily used for decorative appeal in ammunition cartridges and the latter used for corrosion resistance in other applications, such as automotive, appliances, and construction.⁴³ It argues that its own experience and the responses to the Commission questionnaires indicate that brass-coated CORE and other CORE are not interchangeable.⁴⁴

Kemper Brasmetal argues that brass-coated CORE and other CORE are typically manufactured at different facilities and are always manufactured on different production lines.⁴⁵ It argues that brass-coated CORE is produced through “electroplating,” an allegedly

³⁶ AMD Prehearing Br. at 27-29, 32-26; Govt. of Canada Prehearing Br. at 10-12; Gov’t of Canada Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions, Exh. 1 at 6-8. While acknowledging that both automotive and non-automotive CORE are sometimes made in the same general manufacturing facilities using the same employees, they emphasize that the production processes and associated processing parameters are more stringent and demanding for automotive CORE than for other CORE.

³⁷ AMD Prehearing Br. at 29-31; Govt. of Canada Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners Questions, Exh. 1 at 8-9.

³⁸ Govt. of Canada Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 9-10; AMD Prehearing Br. at 31-32.

³⁹ Govt. of Canada Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions at pgs. 10-11; AMD Prehearing Br. at 36.

⁴⁰ Kemper Brasmetal Prehearing Br. at 5-14; Kemper Brasmetal Posthearing Br. at 3-8, Exh. 1.

⁴¹ Kemper Brasmetal Posthearing Br. at 7, Exh. 1.

⁴² Kemper Brasmetal Posthearing Br. at 3, 6.

⁴³ Kemper Brasmetal Prehearing Br. at 9; Kemper Brasmetal Posthearing Br. at Exh. 1.

⁴⁴ Kemper Brasmetal Prehearing Br. at 12; Kemper Brasmetal Posthearing Br. at Exh. 1.

⁴⁵ Kemper Brasmetal Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Kemper Brasmetal Posthearing Br. at Exh. 1.

different production process than other CORE products, including automotive CORE, which are produced using hot-dipped galvanizing rather than electroplating.⁴⁶ It contends that brass-coated CORE and other CORE do not overlap with respect to channels of distribution, with brass-coated CORE sold to ammunition manufacturers and other CORE products are sold to different end-users in automotive and construction applications.⁴⁷ It argues that customers and producers perceive brass-coated CORE to be a separate and distinct product from other CORE.⁴⁸ It contends that the pricing product data collected by the Commission in these final phase investigations demonstrate that brass-coated CORE is substantially higher priced than other CORE.⁴⁹

Petitioners' Arguments. Petitioners and Cleveland Cliffs argue that the Commission should define a single domestic like product coextensive with the scope, as it did in the preliminary phase of these investigations. They contend that CORE is a product that exists on a broad continuum without clear dividing lines, as the Commission has consistently found with respect to this product in prior original investigations and five-year reviews.⁵⁰

Petitioners and Cleveland Cliffs argue that there is no clear dividing line between automotive CORE and all other in-scope CORE. They submit that automotive CORE shares the same general physical characteristics as other CORE and is produced by the same U.S. producers, in the same facilities, with the same workers, and on the same equipment as other CORE.⁵¹ While acknowledging some unique uses of automotive CORE, they argue that many products that do not meet the "automotive CORE" definition are in fact used in automobiles, and that some products meeting the "automotive CORE" definition are used in non-automotive applications.⁵² They contend that this overlap indicates some degree of interchangeability, and that even if there is limited interchangeability between them, this is not unexpected among a

⁴⁶ Kemper Brasmatal Prehearing Br. at 11; Kemper Brasmatal Posthearing Br. at Exh. 1.

⁴⁷ Kemper Brasmatal Prehearing Br. at 12-13.

⁴⁸ Kemper Brasmatal Prehearing Br. at 13-14; Kemper Brasmatal Posthearing Br. at Exh. 1.

⁴⁹ Kemper Brasmatal Prehearing Br. at 13; Kemper Brasmatal Posthearing Br. at Exh. 1.

⁵⁰ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 5-17; Petitioners' Posthearing Br. at 1-3; Cleveland Cliffs' Prehearing Br. at 7-14; Cleveland Cliffs' Posthearing Br. at 3-12.

⁵¹ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 7-10; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at 7-11; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 9-11; Cleveland Cliffs Posthearing Br. at 6-8, Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 7-11.

⁵² Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 11-12; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions at pgs.14-17; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 13; Cleveland Cliffs Posthearing Br. at 9-10, Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 9-11.

group of CORE products that comprise a continuum.⁵³ They argue that automotive CORE and other CORE are sold to the same channels of distribution and are perceived by producers and customers to fall within the same general product category of CORE.⁵⁴ Finally, they claim that pricing data show that prices for automotive CORE are within the same range of prices as other CORE.⁵⁵

Petitioners and Cleveland Cliffs also argue that there is no clear dividing line between brass-coated CORE and all other in-scope CORE, contrary to arguments by respondent Kemper Brasmatal. They argue that brass-coated CORE shares the same basic chemical composition and physical properties as other CORE products within the scope.⁵⁶ They maintain that brass-coated CORE is produced by the same basic manufacturing processes, by the same U.S. producers, in the same facilities, with the same workers, and on the same equipment as other domestically produced CORE.⁵⁷ They contend that brass-coated CORE and all other domestically produced CORE are sold through the same channels of distribution (*e.g.*, end-users) and that brass-coated CORE and other CORE are perceived by producers and customers to be part of a single product category of CORE.⁵⁸ They argue that brass-coated CORE and other CORE are priced within the same general range.⁵⁹ While acknowledging that brass-coated CORE may have specialty end-uses for ammunition cartridges and that there may be some degree of limited interchangeability between brass-coated CORE and other CORE products, they argue that such lack of complete interchangeability is not unexpected among a group of CORE products comprising a continuum.⁶⁰

⁵³ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 11-12; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 14-17; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 13; Cleveland Cliffs Posthearing Br. at 9-10, Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 9-11.

⁵⁴ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 12-15; Petitioners' Posthearing Br. at 17-18; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 12-14; Cleveland Cliffs Posthearing Br. at 11, Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pg. 13.

⁵⁵ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 16-17; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 13; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions at pgs. 21-23; Cleveland Cliffs Posthearing Br. at 14, Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pg. 14.

⁵⁶ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pg. 25.

⁵⁷ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 16; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 11-12; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 26-27.

⁵⁸ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 13-15; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 12-14; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pg. 26.

⁵⁹ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 16-17; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 14; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions at 27.

⁶⁰ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 12; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 13; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions at 25-26.

D. Domestic Like Product Analysis

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we define a single domestic like product consisting of all CORE, coextensive with the scope, as the Commission did in its preliminary determinations.⁶¹ In those prior determinations, the Commission found that the scope encompassed a variety of flat carbon steel products that were subjected to varying amounts of finishing and fabrication, but were generally manufactured in the same facilities using the same processes and employees.⁶² We found that all CORE products shared similar channels of distribution, were perceived by producers and customers as a general category of products and were priced along a continuum according to the same pricing factors.⁶³ While recognizing that CORE products have different coating types, sizes, and chemistry for specific end-use applications and may not be fully interchangeable with each other, the Commission found this lack of interchangeability to be characteristic of products on a continuum.⁶⁴ We noted that when faced with such a continuum of products, the Commission generally does not define each type of product as a separate domestic like product, but rather treats the whole continuum as constituting the single domestic like product.⁶⁵ The Commission therefore concluded that it was appropriate to include all CORE in a single domestic like product.⁶⁶

Specifically, the Commission rejected respondent Kemper Brasmetal's argument that brass-coated CORE should be defined as a separate domestic like product.⁶⁷ While recognizing that the limited information available tended to indicate that brass-coated CORE had distinct physical characteristics and uses from other CORE products, the Commission found that nothing in the record indicated that brass-coated CORE was more distinctive than other product types included in the spectrum of different coating types and chemistry that characterizes the domestic like product, let alone that the differences constitute the type of clear dividing lines

⁶¹ See *Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-733-736 and 731-TA-1702-1711 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5558 (Oct. 2024) ("*Preliminary Determinations*") at 10-15.

⁶² *Preliminary Determinations* at 11-14.

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ *Preliminary Determinations* at 13-14 & n.56 (citing *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 701-417-421 and 731-952, 954, 956-59, 961-62 (Final), USITC Pub. 3546 (Oct. 2002) at 8; *Certain Steel Wire Rod from Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-368-371 (Final), USITC Pub. 3075 (Nov. 1997) at 7.

⁶⁶ *Preliminary Determinations* at 14.

⁶⁷ *Preliminary Determinations* at 14 n.47.

that the Commission has typically found indicative of a separate domestic like product.⁶⁸ The Commission also noted that it rejected a similar request in the *2016 CORE Final* to define copper-plated CORE as a separate domestic like product because copper-plated CORE and other niche CORE products share many of the same physical characteristics and are made using the same technology, processes, and equipment.⁶⁹ Regarding Kemper Brasmetal's assertion that brass-coated CORE is produced through a different form of "electroplating", the Commission found that the limited information on the record did not indicate that this process is notably different from the electrolytic process used by U.S. producers of other CORE products.⁷⁰

We discuss below our findings based on the information available, that automotive CORE and brass-coated CORE should not be defined as separate domestic like products in the final phase of these investigations.

1. Whether Automotive CORE Should be Defined as a Separate Domestic Like Product

Physical Characteristics and Uses. All domestically produced CORE, including automotive CORE and all other CORE, consists of flat-rolled carbon steel sheet that has been coated with corrosion-resistant materials.⁷¹ Such corrosion-resistant materials include, but are not limited to, zinc, nickel, copper, and "Galvalume" (aluminum-zinc alloy) products.⁷² Both automotive CORE all other CORE are produced to particular yield and tensile strengths, thicknesses, and widths depending on customer specifications and also are typically produced to ASTM, SAE, and other industry standards.⁷³

The majority of U.S. producers (six of nine) reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully comparable with respect to physical characteristics and uses, one reported that they are somewhat comparable, and two reported that they are never comparable.⁷⁴ Of the six largest U.S. producers of automotive CORE accounting for approximately *** of all domestic production of automotive CORE in 2024,⁷⁵ five reported that automotive CORE and all other

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ CR/PR at 1.23.

⁷² CR/PR at 1.23.

⁷³ *See, e.g.*, CR/PR at 1.23-1.24, Table 1.18.

⁷⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.21.

⁷⁵ CR/PR at Table H.1. The six largest domestic producers accounted for approximately *** percent of domestic production of automotive CORE in 2024. *Id.*

CORE are fully comparable with respect to physical characteristics and uses, and one reported that they are somewhat comparable.⁷⁶

Domestic producers' narrative responses support these evaluations.⁷⁷ They indicate that although automotive CORE products are produced to particular tensile and yield strengths and may have more rigid tolerances than other CORE products, automotive CORE and other domestically produced CORE products share the same general physical characteristics and chemical composition.⁷⁸ Domestic producers of automotive CORE acknowledged that the uses of automotive CORE and other CORE do not overlap completely, but they state that automotive CORE may be used for non-automotive applications, such as construction and appliances, and vice versa.⁷⁹ Petitioners and Cleveland Cliffs provided hearing testimony and documentary evidence, including affidavits from three of the largest domestic producers of automotive CORE (Cleveland Cliffs, Nucor, and SDI) accounting for more than *** percent of automotive CORE production in 2024,⁸⁰ stating that they sold other CORE products to both automotive and nonautomotive customers.⁸¹

Four of 11 U.S. purchasers reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully or mostly comparable with respect to physical characteristics and uses, four reported that they are somewhat comparable, and three reported that they are never comparable.⁸² *** and *** reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are somewhat comparable in terms of

⁷⁶ CR/PR at Table 1.21; *see also* AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2a; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2a; Nucor U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2a; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2a; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2a; and U.S. Steel's U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2a.

⁷⁷ *See* CR/PR at Table D.1.

⁷⁸ *See* CR/PR at Table D.1 (Cleveland-Cliffs, Nucor, Steel Dynamics, U.S. Steel, and Pro-Tec).

⁷⁹ *See* CR/PR at Table D.1 (Steel Dynamics, U.S. Steel, and Pro-Tec).

⁸⁰ CR/PR at Table H.1.

⁸¹ *See, e.g.*, Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 9-10; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 10-12.15-17, Exh. 2 (Affidavit of Robert Y. Kopf III at 11-12), Exh. 3 (Affidavit of Randall Krause at 8-9), Exh. 4 (Affidavit of Tommy Scruggs at 3-10); Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 11; Cleveland Cliffs' Posthearing Br. at 6-8, Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 7-8, Exh. 2 (Affidavit of Jeffrey P. Krause at 6-10); Hearing Tr. at 139 (Kopf) ("So the rest of the CORE, over 50 percent of the CORE in an automobile, is commodity grade steel. DDS, EDDS, stuff that everybody on this panel can make all day long and we do all day long."); Hearing Tr. at 138 (Hanners) ("If you were to go to one of our facilities today you'd see them producing CORE and then that same steel going into automotive applications but also going downstream to our garage door shell applications. Same grade."); Hearing Tr. at 140 (Scruggs) (distributors to the automotive industry order to "generic ASTM standards, the same standards that our customers making metal buildings or solar torque tubes would purchase to.").

⁸² CR/PR at Table 1.21.

physical characteristics and uses but are produced to different specifications and grades than other CORE products within the scope.⁸³

Manufacturing Facilities, Production Processes, and Production Workers. The majority of U.S. producers (seven of nine) reported that automotive CORE and other CORE are fully or mostly comparable with respect to manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers, and two reported that they are somewhat comparable.⁸⁴ Of the six largest U.S. producers, which accounted for virtually all domestic production of automotive CORE in 2024, five reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully comparable with respect to manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers, and one reported that they are somewhat comparable.⁸⁵ They also reported producing automotive CORE and all other CORE at the same facilities with the same equipment and employees.⁸⁶ Of those same six producers, only AM-NS Calvert indicated that the manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers for automotive CORE and all other CORE are “****” and are “****” comparable.⁸⁷

The majority of U.S. purchasers (six of 11) reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are somewhat comparable with respect to manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers, three reported that they are fully or mostly comparable, and two reported that they are never comparable.⁸⁸ *** reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are somewhat comparable in terms of manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers.⁸⁹ *** stated that “comparable products would be manufactured in the same facility{,} but require some different equipment and would use the same production employees.”⁹⁰ *** generally referenced the

⁸³ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a. Of the seven largest U.S. purchasers of automotive CORE accounted, only *** and *** provided information relevant to the evaluation of the six like product factors with respect to automotive CORE.

⁸⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.21.

⁸⁵ See AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Nucor U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; and U.S. Steel’s U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d.

⁸⁶ See, e.g., AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Nucor U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; and U.S. Steel’s U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d.

⁸⁷ See, e.g., AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Nucor U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; and U.S. Steel’s U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d.

⁸⁸ CR/PR at Table 1.21.

⁸⁹ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d.

⁹⁰ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d.

“melt process” for unspecified CORE products, but did not identify any specific differences or similarities between automotive and other CORE in terms of manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers.⁹¹

Interchangeability. The majority of U.S. producers (six of nine) reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully or mostly interchangeable, with the remaining three reporting that they are never interchangeable.⁹² Of the six U.S. producers that accounted for *** automotive CORE production in the United States, three reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully comparable with respect to interchangeability, two reported that they are mostly comparable, and one reported that they are never comparable.⁹³ Four of 10 U.S. purchasers of all CORE reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are somewhat interchangeable, four reported that they are never interchangeable, and two reported that they are fully or mostly interchangeable.⁹⁴

*** and *** reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are somewhat interchangeable.⁹⁵ *** stated that “{m}ost grades are interchangeable” and indicated that “{t}he material grade, the melt process, and the lack of inclusions of the base metal {are} more important” than coating in terms of interchangeability.⁹⁶ *** stated only that “{a}utomotive CORE products are interchangeable with {a}luminum.”⁹⁷

Customer and Producer Perceptions. The majority of U.S. producers (six of nine) reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully comparable with respect to customer and producer perceptions, while three reported that they are never comparable.⁹⁸ Of the six U.S. producers that accounted for *** automotive CORE production in the United States, five reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully comparable with respect to customer and producer perceptions, and one reported that they are never comparable.⁹⁹ These

⁹¹ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d.

⁹² CR/PR at Table 1.21.

⁹³ See AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b; Nucor U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b; and U.S. Steel’s U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b.

⁹⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.21.

⁹⁵ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire a VI-2d; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d.

⁹⁶ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire a VI-2b.

⁹⁷ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b.

⁹⁸ CR/PR at Table 1.21.

⁹⁹ See AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e; Nucor U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e; and U.S. Steel’s U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e.

producers reported in their comments that automotive CORE and all other CORE are viewed by producers and customers to be part of the same overall single product category.¹⁰⁰ ***, however, indicated that automotive and all other CORE are perceived to be distinct products by customers and producers since they are marketed separately.¹⁰¹

Five U.S. purchasers reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully or mostly comparable with respect to customer and producer perceptions, four purchasers reported that they are somewhat comparable, and two reported that they are never comparable.¹⁰² Among the seven largest U.S. purchasers of automotive CORE, five did not provide relevant information. However, *** reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are mostly comparable in terms of customer and producer perceptions, and *** reported that they are somewhat comparable.¹⁰³ *** stated that “{c}ustomers don't usually know if an outer body panel is made from galvanized steel or aluminum. They might notice the weight but {} don't {believe that} they care how automotive body panels are coated.”¹⁰⁴ *** stated that “{p}erceptions are minimal in this area” and that “{t}he product either meets quality standards or does not.”¹⁰⁵

Channels of Distribution. The majority of U.S. producers (six of nine) reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully comparable with respect to channels of distribution, two reported that they are somewhat comparable, and one reported that they are never comparable.¹⁰⁶ Of the six U.S. producers that accounted for *** automotive CORE production in the United States, five reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully comparable with respect to channels of distribution, and one reported that they are somewhat comparable.¹⁰⁷ These producers commented that the automotive CORE is sold through the same channels of distribution as all other CORE, including end users and

¹⁰⁰ See Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; Nucor U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; and U.S. Steel's U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e.

¹⁰¹ See AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e.

¹⁰² CR/PR at Table 1.21.

¹⁰³ See *** U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire a VI-2e; *** U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire at VI-2e.

¹⁰⁴ See *** U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire a VI-2e.

¹⁰⁵ See *** U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire a VI-2e.

¹⁰⁶ CR/PR at Table 1.21.

¹⁰⁷ See AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2c; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2c; Nucor U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2c; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2c; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2c; and U.S. Steel's U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2c.

distributors/service centers.¹⁰⁸ Of these six producers, only *** indicated that the channels of distribution for automotive CORE and all other CORE are “product-dependent” and are somewhat rather than fully comparable.¹⁰⁹

Five U.S. purchasers reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully or mostly comparable with respect to channels of distribution, three reported that they are somewhat comparable, and two reported that they are never comparable.¹¹⁰ *** reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are mostly comparable in terms of channels of distribution, and *** reported that they are somewhat comparable.¹¹¹ *** stated that there are “{n}o known issues with {channels of} distribution{,}” and *** did not provide any narrative explanation for its rating regarding channels of distribution.¹¹²

The record indicates that *** percent to *** percent of automotive CORE products were sold to end users during the January 2022 through March 2024 period of investigation (“POI”), while *** percent to *** percent were sold to distributors/service centers.¹¹³ During the POI, *** percent to *** percent of other CORE was sold to end users, while *** percent to *** percent was sold to distributors/service centers.¹¹⁴ We find that these data indicate that automotive CORE products and other CORE are similarly sold through the channels of distribution.

Price. The majority of U.S. producers (six of eight) reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully or mostly comparable with respect to price, although two reported that they are never comparable.¹¹⁵ Of the six U.S. producers that accounted for *** automotive CORE production in the United States, four reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully comparable with respect to price, one reported that they are mostly comparable, and one reported that they are never comparable.¹¹⁶

¹⁰⁸ See, e.g., AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c; Nucor U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c; and U.S. Steel’s U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c.

¹⁰⁹ See, e.g., *** U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c.

¹¹⁰ CR/PR at Table 1.21.

¹¹¹ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire a VI-2c; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c.

¹¹² See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire a VI-2c; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c.

¹¹³ See CR/PR at Table H.6.

¹¹⁴ Derived from CR/PR at Table H.6.

¹¹⁵ CR/PR at Table 1.21.

¹¹⁶ See AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f; Nucor U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f; and U.S. Steel’s U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f.

Four U.S. purchasers reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are fully or mostly comparable with respect to price, three purchasers reported that they are somewhat comparable with respect to price, and three reported that they are never comparable with respect to price.¹¹⁷ *** reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are mostly comparable in terms of price, and *** reported that they are never comparable.¹¹⁸ *** stated that “[p]ricing has routinely been comparable.”¹¹⁹ *** reported that “[s]teel from a cost standpoint is the lowest compared to Aluminum.”¹²⁰

The Commission collected pricing information for automotive CORE.¹²¹ This information indicates that automotive CORE products and virtually all other CORE products are generally priced within the same range.¹²²

Conclusion. Automotive CORE for purposes of these investigations only represents a subset of all the CORE used in automotive applications. Specifically, the definition is limited to CORE produced to OEM specifications, representing about half of the CORE used in automotive applications, and thereby excluding many other CORE products used in the automotive industry.

The record shows substantial similarities between automotive CORE and other CORE with respect to the Commission’s traditional domestic like product factors, and no clear dividing line. Both automotive CORE and other CORE are primarily produced from carbon steel sheet, flat in shape, and coated with an alloy or metal.¹²³ They may be produced in different sizes, yield strength, and tensile strength, but automotive CORE and CORE for other downstream products, such as appliances and HVAC units, can have the same essential properties (*i.e.*, heat and corrosion resistance), and thereby similar specifications.¹²⁴ Moreover, as discussed above, there is evidence on the record indicating that domestic producers sell other CORE to automotive and non-automotive customers, thereby demonstrating overlap in terms of use with automotive CORE.

While respondents can reasonably argue limited interchangeability between the products they have defined as automotive CORE and other CORE products, the limits of that interchangeability are due to the scope of their definition being limited to products produced to

¹¹⁷ CR/PR at Table 1.21.

¹¹⁸ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire a VI-2f; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f.

¹¹⁹ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire a VI-2f.

¹²⁰ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire a VI-2f.

¹²¹ See CR/PR at Tables 5.13-5.15 (pricing products 5, 6, and 7).

¹²² Compare CR/PR at Tables 5.13-5.15 (pricing products 5, 6, and 7) with CR/PR at Tables 5.9-5.12 (pricing products 1, 2, 3, and 4). Pricing products 1-4 ranged from \$*** to \$*** during the POI, while pricing products 5-7 ranged from \$*** to \$***. *Id.* at Table 5.17.

¹²³ CR/PR at 1.23.

¹²⁴ CR/PR at 1.23-1.31, Table 1.18.

certain customers' specifications for a specific end use. The same is generally true of all in-scope CORE products designed for any specific customer and end use.¹²⁵ For example, the steel used to produce *** contains uniquely "****."¹²⁶ Yet, the respondents have not argued that CORE used in roof truss connector plates, appliances, HVAC units, or other products are also separate domestic like products. The lack of interchangeability described by the respondents is typical of products that exist on a continuum.¹²⁷ The vast majority of domestic producers of automotive CORE manufacture it in the same facilities as other CORE with the same equipment and employees using the same production process.¹²⁸ Most domestic producers of automotive CORE indicated that producers and customers view automotive CORE and all other CORE as part of a single product category, while both of the responding largest U.S. purchasers of automotive CORE reported that automotive CORE and all other CORE are somewhat or mostly comparable in terms of customer and producer perceptions.¹²⁹ Both automotive CORE and all other CORE are mostly sold directly to end users of some type, with substantial quantities of both also sold to distributors/service centers.¹³⁰ Also, automotive CORE and other CORE are sold at comparable prices.¹³¹ Of the six U.S. producers that accounted for *** domestic production of automotive CORE, only AM-NS Calvert consistently reported differences between automotive

¹²⁵ See CR/PR at 1.23-1.24, Tables 1.18, D.1; Hearing Tr. at 32, 136 (Kopf) ("{t}here are unique products in every single manufacturing process, whether it's automotive, appliance, construction, HVAC, you name it").

¹²⁶ Petitioners' Posthearing Br. at Exh. 3, pgs. 3-4, Attachment 7.

¹²⁷ In other words, if the Commission were to find that CORE produced to automotive customer specifications is a separate domestic like product, the same logic would tend to support, for example, a finding that CORE produced to appliance customer specifications is a separate like product from CORE produced to construction customer specifications, which is a separate like product from CORE produced to HVAC customer specifications. See *Certain Steel Nails from China and the United Arab Emirates*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1114-1115 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3939 at 8 (Aug. 2007); *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China*, Germany, and Turkey, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1099-1101 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3832 (Jan. 2006) at 11.

¹²⁸ CR/PR at Table D.1; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; Nucor U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; and U.S. Steel's U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e.

¹²⁹ CR/PR at Table D.1; Cleveland-Cliffs U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; Nucor U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; Pro-Tec U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; Steel Dynamics U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; U.S. Steel's U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; *** U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire at VI-2e; and *** U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire at VI-2e.

¹³⁰ Derived from CR/PR at Table H.6.

¹³¹ Compare CR/PR at Tables 5.13-5.15 (pricing products 5, 6, and 7), with CR/PR at Tables 5.9-5.12 (pricing products 1, 2, 3, and 4).

CORE and other CORE products under the Commission's six traditional domestic like product factors.

Based on the preponderance of similarities between automotive CORE and all other CORE, and the absence of a clear dividing line between automotive CORE and all other CORE, we do not define automotive CORE as a separate domestic like product.

2. Whether Brass-Coated CORE Should be Defined as a Separate Domestic Like Product

Four U.S. producers of CORE responded to questions evaluating differences between brass-coated CORE and other CORE.¹³² Two of them—American Nickeloid and Thomas & Apollo—are the sole responding U.S. producers of brass-coated CORE.¹³³ Two purchasers responded to questions evaluating differences between brass-coated CORE and other CORE.¹³⁴ One of them, ***, is the sole responding U.S. purchaser of brass-coated CORE.¹³⁵

Physical Characteristics and Uses. Brass-coated CORE and other CORE share many of the same physical characteristics. Brass-coated CORE and other CORE consist of a flat-rolled carbon steel sheet within the same range of thickness and width.¹³⁶ Both brass-coated CORE and other CORE products use the same type of electrolytic-plating manufacturing process.¹³⁷ The main difference between brass-coated CORE and other CORE is the type of metal used in the coating.¹³⁸ Respondent Kemper Brasmetal's primary argument for a separate domestic like product of brass-coated CORE rests on this difference, with it alleging that brass, unlike other metals used in the coating of CORE products, does not offer any corrosion resistance.¹³⁹ Kemper Brasmetal also claims that brass-coated CORE is unique among CORE products in its use in the production of ammunition.¹⁴⁰ Other record information, however, indicates that brass-

¹³² CR/PR at Table 1.22.

¹³³ CR/PR at Table H.15.

¹³⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.22.

¹³⁵ See, e.g., CR/PR at Appendix D; *** U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire at VI-2.

¹³⁶ CR/PR at 1.23-1.25, 1.32-1.34, and Table 1.18.

¹³⁷ See generally CR/PR at 1.32-1.35.

¹³⁸ CR/PR at 1.23-1.25.

¹³⁹ See, e.g., Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at 25; Kemper Brasmetal Prehearing Br. at 1-3, 8-9; Kemper Brasmetal Posthearing Br. at 5-8, Exh. 1.

¹⁴⁰ CR/PR at 1.25 & n.29.

coated CORE offers at least some degree of corrosion resistance.¹⁴¹ In addition, another CORE product, nickel-zinc-plated CORE, is also used in the production of ammunition.¹⁴²

American Nickeloid and Thomas & Apollo reported that the physical characteristics and uses of brass-coated CORE and other CORE are ***.¹⁴³ American Nickeloid explained that “***,” while Thomas & Apollo ***.¹⁴⁴

Both responding U.S. purchasers reported that brass-coated CORE is never comparable with other CORE in terms of physical characteristics and uses.¹⁴⁵ *** identified differences in metal, coating, and color between brass-coated CORE and other CORE,¹⁴⁶ and indicated that brass-coated CORE is used in ammunition for firearms.¹⁴⁷

Manufacturing Facilities, Production Processes, and Production Workers. Brass-coated CORE is made using the same technology, processes (e.g., electrolytic plating), and equipment as various types of other CORE.¹⁴⁸ Specifically, Thomas & Apollo and American Nickeloid reported producing brass-coated CORE and other CORE ***.¹⁴⁹ In 2024, nickel-plated CORE accounted for *** percent of Thomas & Apollo’s U.S. shipments, copper-plated CORE accounted for *** percent, and other types of CORE, including brass-coated CORE, accounted for *** percent.¹⁵⁰ In 2024, other types of CORE, including brass-coated CORE, accounted for *** percent of American Nickeloid’s U.S. shipments, copper-plated CORE accounted for *** percent, and nickel-plated accounted for *** percent.¹⁵¹

¹⁴¹ See, e.g., Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology: Corrosion and Corrosion Control, “Copper Alloys”, April 2011, p. 21, <https://doi.org/10.1002/0471238961.0315181813151801.a01.pub3> (EDIS Doc. 862037); Total Materia AG, “Corrosion of Copper and Copper Alloys: Effects of Alloy Composition on Corrosion Resistance,” June 2001, <https://www.totalmateria.com/en-us/articles/corrosion-off-copper-and-copper-alloys> (EDIS Doc. 861972) (brass provides resistance to corrosion as long as its zinc content does not exceed a certain percentage to avoid preferential leaching of the zinc (“dezincification”)); Petitioners’ Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Petitioners’ Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions, Exh. 1 at 25.

¹⁴² CR/PR at 1.25 & n.29.

¹⁴³ See CR/PR at Table 1.22; American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a.

¹⁴⁴ See American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a.

¹⁴⁵ See CR/PR at Table 1.22; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a.

¹⁴⁶ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a.

¹⁴⁷ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a.

¹⁴⁸ See generally CR/PR at 1.32-1.35.

¹⁴⁹ See, e.g., Petitioners’ Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners Questions, Exh. 1 at pg. 27. Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at II-12.

¹⁵⁰ See, e.g., Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at II-12.

¹⁵¹ See, e.g., American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at II-12.

Three of four U.S. producers of CORE reported that brass-coated CORE and all other CORE are fully or mostly comparable with respect to manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers, and one producer reported that they are somewhat comparable.¹⁵² Thomas & Apollo reported that they are mostly comparable, while American Nickeloid reported that they are ***.¹⁵³ No U.S. purchaser of CORE provided information relevant to this factor.¹⁵⁴

Interchangeability. American Nickeloid and Thomas & Apollo reported that brass-coated CORE and other CORE are ***, while the two other responding producers rated them as fully or mostly interchangeable.¹⁵⁵ American Nickeloid stated with respect to brass-coated CORE that “***”, while Thomas & Apollo ***.¹⁵⁶

*** reported that brass-coated CORE and all other CORE are never interchangeable, while the other responding purchaser reported that they are somewhat interchangeable.¹⁵⁷ *** explained that it

... does not consider its brass-plated steel to be ‘corrosion-resistant,’ as the brass plating does not improve the steel’s resistance to corrosion. As such, for applications in which the underlying steel’s resistance to corrosion is paramount it is {***’s} understanding that brass-plated steel would not serve the desired purpose. Indeed, {***} purchases brass-plated steel for cosmetic purposes (to meet customer expectations for appearance) and not because of any change to chemical reactivity or physical function of the steel product.¹⁵⁸

Customer and Producer Perceptions. American Nickeloid reported that brass-coated CORE and all other CORE are *** in terms of customer perceptions, while Thomas & Apollo reported that they are ***.¹⁵⁹ Of the other responding producers, one rated them as fully comparable with respect to this factor and the other as never comparable. American Nickeloid stated that “***,” while Thomas & Apollo ***.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵² CR/PR at Table 1.22.

¹⁵³ See CR/PR at Table 1.22; American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2d.

¹⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.22.

¹⁵⁵ See CR/PR at Table 1.22; American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b.

¹⁵⁶ See American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b.

¹⁵⁷ See CR/PR at Table 1.22; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b.

¹⁵⁸ See CR/PR at Table 1.22; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2b.

¹⁵⁹ See CR/PR at Table 1.22; American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e.

¹⁶⁰ See American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e.

Both responding U.S. purchasers, including ***, reported that brass-coated CORE and all other CORE are never comparable in terms of customer and producer perceptions.¹⁶¹ *** stated that “[a]mmunition customers expect a yellow-toned metal, leading [***] to exclusively rely upon brass-plated CORE to meet market expectations.”¹⁶²

Channels of Distribution. American Nickeloid reported that brass-coated CORE and other CORE are *** with respect to channels of distribution, but Thomas & Apollo reported that they are ***.¹⁶³ The other two responding producers rated them as ***.¹⁶⁴

*** reported that brass-coated CORE and all other CORE are somewhat comparable with respect to channels of distribution.¹⁶⁵ It stated that it “purchases brass-plated material from manufacturers of plated steel. Those platers may or may not also have related manufacturers of the underlying steel product.”¹⁶⁶

The record indicates that *** percent of brass-coated CORE products were sold to end users during the POI.¹⁶⁷ During the POI, *** percent to *** percent of all other CORE were sold to end users, while *** percent to *** percent were sold to distributors/service centers.¹⁶⁸ These data indicate some overlap in the channels of distribution between brass-coated CORE and all other CORE.

Price. American Nickeloid and Thomas & Apollo, the only responding producers of brass-coated CORE, reported that brass-coated CORE and all other CORE are *** in terms of price, while two producers of other CORE reported that they are *** comparable in terms of price.¹⁶⁹ American Nickeloid referenced ***, and Thomas & Apollo ***.¹⁷⁰ Petitioners submitted an affidavit from Thomas & Apollo’s CEO stating that “[b]rass-coated CORE is priced similarly to other types of high-quality plated CORE, such as the copper-plated steel and nickel-plated steel that we produce.”¹⁷¹

¹⁶¹ CR/PR at Table 1.22; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e.

¹⁶² *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2e.

¹⁶³ See American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c.

¹⁶⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.22.

¹⁶⁵ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c.

¹⁶⁶ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2c.

¹⁶⁷ Derived from CR/PR at Table H.20.

¹⁶⁸ Derived from CR/PR at Table H.20.

¹⁶⁹ See CR/PR at Table 1.22; American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f.

¹⁷⁰ See American Nickeloid U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f; Thomas & Apollo U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f.

¹⁷¹ See Petitioners’ Posthearing Br. at Exh. 5, (Morris Aff. at para. 3).

*** reported that brass-coated CORE and all other CORE are mostly comparable with respect to price.¹⁷² It stated that “[p]ricing is typically linked {to} CRU or another steel index.”¹⁷³

The Commission collected pricing information for brass-coated CORE.¹⁷⁴ This information indicates that brass-coated CORE is priced substantially higher than the average price of all other CORE.¹⁷⁵

Conclusion. The evidence on the record of this proceeding does not indicate that there is a clear dividing line between brass-coated CORE and other CORE products within the scope such that the Commission should define a separate domestic like product for brass-coated CORE. We acknowledge detracting evidence on certain factors but find it outweighed by the record as a whole under the six-factor test and therefore find no clear dividing line separating brass-coated CORE from other CORE products. CORE products exist on a continuum, and thus can vary, even considerably so, in their comparability across different factors in the Commission’s like product analysis without indicating that clear dividing lines exist between such products on that continuum.¹⁷⁶ We note that the Commission has rejected similar claims that other specialty CORE products should be treated as separate like products, finding the lack of clear dividing lines.¹⁷⁷

As reviewed above, the equipment, electrolytic-plating processes, and employees that produce brass-coated CORE appear to be very similar to those used for other CORE. Both brass-coated CORE and other types of CORE are sold either predominantly or exclusively to end-users.¹⁷⁸ While U.S. producers of brass-coated CORE and both responding purchasers characterized its physical characteristics and uses as never comparable,¹⁷⁹ other record evidence indicates that both brass-coated and other CORE share physical characteristics in that

¹⁷² See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f.

¹⁷³ See *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2f.

¹⁷⁴ See CR/PR at Tables 5.16 (pricing product 8).

¹⁷⁵ Compare CR/PR at Tables 5.16 (pricing product 8), with CR/PR at Tables 5.9-5.15 (pricing products 1-7).

¹⁷⁶ See, e.g., *Certain Steel Nails from China and the United Arab Emirates*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1114-1115 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3939 at 8 (Aug. 2007); *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China*, Germany, and Turkey, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1099-1101 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3832 (Jan. 2006) at 11.

¹⁷⁷ In prior investigations and reviews involving CORE products, other specialty CORE products (i.e., DANP and copper-plated CORE) were included in the Commission’s definition of a single domestic like product for all CORE products, even though the coating metal, appearance, and ASTM standard were different than other types of CORE. See, e.g., *CORE Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5337 at 9; *2016 CORE Final*, USITC Pub. 4620 at 8.

¹⁷⁸ Derived from CR/PR at Table H.20.

¹⁷⁹ See CR/PR at Table 1.22; *** U.S. Purchasers’ Questionnaire at VI-2a.

they are primarily produced from carbon steel sheet, are flat in shape, are coated with an alloy or metal, and are generally produced in a range of sizes, yield strength, and tensile strength, typically to ASTM industry standards.¹⁸⁰

Further, as discussed above, there is evidence in the record indicating that brass-coated CORE, like all other CORE, has at least some degree of corrosion resistance.¹⁸¹ The evidence also indicates some overlap in use, with nickel-zinc-plated CORE also being used in the production of ammunition.¹⁸² Evidence regarding customer and producer perceptions is limited and inconclusive, especially as one of only two U.S. producers of brass-coated CORE reported that brass-coated CORE and other CORE are somewhat comparable for this particular factor.¹⁸³ Although the pricing data collected by the Commission in these final phase investigations indicates that brass-coated CORE is substantially higher-priced than other CORE products,¹⁸⁴ ***, the only responding U.S. purchaser of brass-coated CORE, reported that brass-coated CORE and other CORE are mostly comparable in terms of price.¹⁸⁵ Also, there is information on the record submitted by Petitioners showing that brass-coated CORE is priced similarly to other types of high-quality specialty CORE products that fall within Commerce's scope (*e.g.*, copper-plated CORE and nickel-plated CORE).¹⁸⁶

Although American Nickeloid, Thomas & Apollo, and *** all reported that brass-coated CORE and other CORE are ***, other evidence indicates that another CORE product is also used in ammunition production. Moreover, as previously noted, all CORE products designed for specific end uses have limited interchangeability with CORE products designed for other uses.

¹⁸⁰ CR/PR at 1.23-1.25, 1.32-1.34, and Table 1.18

¹⁸¹ See, *e.g.*, Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology: Corrosion and Corrosion Control, "Copper Alloys", April 2011, p. 21, <https://doi.org/10.1002/0471238961.0315181813151801.a01.pub3> (EDIS Doc. 862037); Total Materia AG, "Corrosion of Copper and Copper Alloys: Effects of Alloy Composition on Corrosion Resistance," June 2001, <https://www.totalmateria.com/en-us/articles/corrosion-off-copper-and-copper-alloys> (EDIS Doc. 861972); Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Cleveland Cliffs Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at 25.

¹⁸² See CR/PR at 1.25, *** U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-8, III-11, V-1.

¹⁸³ CR/PR at Table 1.22.

¹⁸⁴ Compare CR/PR at Tables 5.16 (pricing product 8 for brass-coated CORE) with CR/PR at Tables 5.9-5.15 (pricing products 1-7 for all other CORE).

¹⁸⁵ See, *e.g.*, *** U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire at VI-2f.

¹⁸⁶ See, *e.g.*, Petitioners' Posthearing Br. at Exh. 5, (Morris Aff. at para. 3).

Such limited interchangeability is typical of products that exist on a continuum and does not, in itself, demonstrate a clear dividing line.¹⁸⁷

In sum, we define a single domestic like product consisting of all CORE, coextensive with Commerce's scope definition.

III. Domestic Industry

The domestic industry is defined as the domestic "producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."¹⁸⁸ In defining the domestic industry, the Commission's general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

A. Related Parties

We must determine whether any producer of the domestic like product should be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act. This provision allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise

¹⁸⁷ See, e.g., *Certain Steel Nails from China and the United Arab Emirates*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1114-1115 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3939 at 8 (Aug. 2007); *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China*, Germany, and Turkey, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1099-1101 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3832 (Jan. 2006) at 11.

¹⁸⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

or which are themselves importers.¹⁸⁹ Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission's discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.¹⁹⁰

1. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioners' Arguments. Petitioners argue the Commission should find that appropriate circumstances exist to exclude both AM-NS Calvert and Ternium USA from the domestic industry just as it did in the preliminary determinations.¹⁹¹ They argue that the record in these final phase investigations continues to demonstrate that the interests of AM-NS Calvert and Ternium USA lie primarily in importation rather than domestic production, shielding them both from the injurious effects of subject imports.¹⁹² Accordingly, they maintain that the Commission

¹⁸⁹ See *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. 1161, 1168 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1992), *aff'd without opinion*, 991 F.2d 809 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *Sandvik AB v. United States*, 721 F. Supp. 1322, 1331-32 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989), *aff'd mem.*, 904 F.2d 46 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *Empire Plow Co. v. United States*, 675 F. Supp. 1348, 1352 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1987).

¹⁹⁰ The primary factors the Commission has examined in deciding whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude a related party include the following:

- (1) the percentage of domestic production attributable to the importing producer;
- (2) the reason the U.S. producer has decided to import the product subject to investigation (whether the firm benefits from the LTFV sales or subsidies or whether the firm must import in order to enable it to continue production and compete in the U.S. market);
- (3) whether inclusion or exclusion of the related party will skew the data for the rest of the industry;
- (4) the ratio of import shipments to U.S. production for the imported product; and
- (5) whether the primary interest of the importing producer lies in domestic production or importation. *Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co. v. USITC*, 100 F. Supp.3d 1314, 1326-31 (Ct. Int'l. Trade 2015), *aff'd*, 879 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2018); see also *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

¹⁹¹ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 18-24; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 30-42.

¹⁹² Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 18-19; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at 30-42. Petitioners argue that statements made in AMD's prehearing brief and testimony from an AMD official at the hearing indicate that AMD directed its imports into the Midwest so as not to compete with AM-NS Calvert, thereby shielding AM-NS Calvert from some of the injurious effects of the subject imports during the POI. See, e.g., Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 20-22; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 32-37. They maintain that, unlike every other U.S. producer of CORE, AM-NS Calvert accrues a significant benefit from not having to compete against the ***. See, e.g., Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 20-22. Further, they contend that ArcelorMittal's unified operating model not only shields AM-NS Calvert from competition with Canada but also shields it from import competition from CORE produced by Arcelor Mittal's subsidiaries in South Africa and Brazil. See, e.g., Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 34-35.

should define the domestic industry as all domestic producers of CORE except for AM-NS Calvert and Ternium USA.¹⁹³

Respondents' Arguments. Respondent AMD argues that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude AM-NS Calvert from the domestic industry.¹⁹⁴ It emphasizes that AM-NS Calvert is a major U.S. producer of CORE with domestic production that was large in comparison to AMD's imports of subject merchandise during the POI.¹⁹⁵ It argues that AM-NS Calvert's relatively strong financial performance over the POI reflects AM-NS Calvert's focus on high-value CORE products, lower raw material, labor, and other factory costs, and modernized, state-of-the-art production operations.¹⁹⁶ According to AMD, ArcelorMittal's regional supply strategy for AMD and AM-NS Calvert in the United States does not shield AM-NS Calvert from competition with imports from any other importer or foreign producer.¹⁹⁷

Respondent Ternium USA argues that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude it from the domestic industry.¹⁹⁸ Emphasizing that it is a small domestic producer that accounted for only *** percent of domestic CORE production in 2024, Ternium USA maintains that including it in the domestic industry would not skew the data.¹⁹⁹ Ternium USA reiterates that it imports subject merchandise only to complement its U.S. production and meet the demands of customers, rather than to benefit from importing subject merchandise.²⁰⁰ Finally, it maintains that its ratio of subject imports to domestic production remained relatively stable over the POI.²⁰¹

2. Analysis

In the final phase of these investigations, the record indicates that two U.S. producers of CORE—Nucor and Ternium USA—are subject to possible exclusion as related parties because they imported subject merchandise during the POI.²⁰² Both Nucor and Ternium USA also qualify

¹⁹³ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 18-19; Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 30-42.

¹⁹⁴ AMD Prehearing Br. at 10-17; AMD Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 3-10.

¹⁹⁵ AMD Prehearing Br. at 10-11.

¹⁹⁶ AMD Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 3-7.

¹⁹⁷ AMD Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1 at pgs. 7-10.

¹⁹⁸ Ternium Prehearing Br. at Ternium Posthearing Br. at 53-56.

¹⁹⁹ Ternium Posthearing Br. at 53-54.

²⁰⁰ Ternium Posthearing Br. at 54.

²⁰¹ Ternium Posthearing Br. at 55.

²⁰² CR/PR at 3.5, Tables 3.14, 3.16.

as related parties by virtue of their affiliations with subject producers/exporters in Mexico.²⁰³ Six U.S. producers (AM-NS Calvert, Cleveland Cliffs, Steelscape, Thomas & Apollo, U.S. Steel, and Wheeling-Nippon) are subject to possible exclusion from the domestic industry under the related parties provision because they are affiliated with subject producers, exporters, or importers of CORE from subject countries.^{204 205} We consider below whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude any related parties from the domestic industry.

²⁰³ CR/PR at Table 3.3.

²⁰⁴ CR/PR at 3.3, 3.24, and Table 3.3.

²⁰⁵ The Commission has concluded that a domestic producer that does not itself import subject merchandise or does not share a corporate affiliation with an importer may nonetheless be deemed a related party if it controls a purchaser of large volumes of subject imports. See Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) at 858. The Commission has found such control to exist, for example, where the domestic producer’s purchases were responsible for a predominant proportion of an importer’s subject imports and the importer’s subject imports were substantial. See, e.g., *Iron Construction Castings from Brazil, Canada, and China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-248, 731-TA-262-263, 265 (Fourth Review), USITC Pub. 4655 at 11 (Dec. 2016); *Chlorinated Isocyanurates from China and Spain*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1082-1083 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 4646 at 12 (Nov. 2016). Chair Karpel notes that she does not consider whether the importer’s subject imports were substantial as an element of examining whether a purchaser of subject imports qualifies as a related party and that she may consider factors other than whether the producer’s purchases comprise a predominant portion of an importer’s subject imports in answering that question.

Based on the current record, two domestic producers (***) purchased subject imports during the POI. CR/PR at Tables 3.20, 3.21. *** is subject to the related party provision because it imported subject merchandise during the POI and by virtue of its affiliation with a subject producer/exporter in **. CR/PR at Table 3.3. We accordingly see no need to evaluate whether it also qualifies as a related party by reason of its purchases. *** purchases were extremely small throughout the POI. CR/PR at Table 3.21. Therefore, we conclude that *** does not qualify for treatment as a related party.

With respect to considering whether *** is a related party based on its purchases of subject imports during the POI, Commissioner Kearns believes that the Commission inappropriately limits the discretion Congress gave to it by focusing on whether a U.S. producer that purchased subject imports accounted for a predominant share of an importer’s subject imports, as other factors may be informative of the firm’s related party status. Thus, when a U.S. producer is purchasing subject imports, his view is that it is better to begin by determining whether exclusion of the firm would be appropriate in the first place, assuming the party were found to be related. *** accounted for *** percent of domestic production in 2024, making it the *** largest U.S. producer that year, and is a *** in these investigations. CR/PR at Table 3.1. Furthermore, and as mentioned above, *** purchased an extremely small quantity of subject imports during the POI. See *id.* at Table 3.21. The current record does not indicate that *** domestic production operations benefited from its purchases of subject imports or was shielded from the effects of subject imports in such a way that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury. Accordingly, even if *** were subject to exclusion under the related parties provision, appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

AM-NS Calvert. AM-NS Calvert qualifies as a related party because it has a common parent with ***, an exporter and importer of subject merchandise from Canada.²⁰⁶ AM-NS Calvert accounted for *** percent of U.S. production in 2024, was the *** domestic producer of CORE that year, and ***.²⁰⁷ *** imports of subject merchandise were *** short tons 2022, *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, *** short tons in interim 2024, and *** short tons in interim 2025.²⁰⁸ The ratio of *** imports of subject merchandise from Canada to AM-NS Calvert's domestic production was *** percent in 2022, *** percent in 2023, *** percent in 2024, *** percent in interim 2024, and *** percent in interim 2025.²⁰⁹ AM-NS Calvert's operating-income-to-net-sales ratio was *** than the domestic industry average in 2022 and was *** than the domestic industry average for the remainder of the POI.²¹⁰

As discussed above, the Commission found in the preliminary determinations that *** and AM-NS Calvert coordinate with each other so as to compete in different U.S. regions, ***, which would tend to shield AM-NS Calvert from the injurious effects of the subject imports during the POI.²¹¹ However, both AM-NS Calvert and ***—the *** importer of subject imports from Canada, which was the *** source of imported automotive CORE—mostly sold automotive CORE in the U.S. market during the POI,²¹² and the current record indicates that subject imports from Canada *** the domestic like product in the vast majority of price comparisons.²¹³ ²¹⁴ Additionally, while *** reportedly focused on selling CORE in the *** and AM-NS Calvert focused on selling CORE in ***, subject importers from all subject countries ***

²⁰⁶ CR/PR at Table 3.3. ***. *Id.* ***. *Id.*

²⁰⁷ CR/PR at Tables 3.1,3.2.

²⁰⁸ CR/PR at Table 3.12.

²⁰⁹ CR/PR at Table 3.12.

²¹⁰ CR/PR at Table 6.3.

²¹¹ See Preliminary Determinations at 18-19.

²¹² AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producer's Questionnaire at III-4; *** U.S. Importer's Questionnaire at II-14a, II-16a. Both AM-NS Calvert and *** also sold substantial quantities of other CORE. *Id.*

²¹³ CR/PR at Tables 4.3, 5.19, and 5.20.

²¹⁴ Chair Karpel does not join this sentence and does not consider the price comparison data for subject imports from Canada and the domestic product probative of whether AM-NS Calvert's relationship with *** shields *** from subject import competition. At whatever price *** is selling, *** is choosing not to sell in the market in which its affiliate competes, which creates the potential to shield *** from competition with subject imports sold by ***. However, as noted above, other subject importers sell in the South, including other subject importers of Canadian CORE, and under the facts of these investigations, *** relationship therefore does not act to shield *** from subject import competition. CR/PR Table 2.4. Chair Karpel also takes note that the Commission has determined to cumulatively assess subject imports from all subject countries, including to cumulatively assess the effect of subject import pricing relative to domestic pricing on the domestic industry.

reported selling CORE in southern regions.²¹⁵ As *** appears not to be leading price competition between subject imports and the domestic industry, the *** would not appear to shield AM-NS Calvert from the effects of subject imports.²¹⁶

The data gathered in these final phase investigations also indicate that the inclusion of AM-NS Calvert in the aggregate data for the domestic industry does not appreciably change the indicia of the industry's performance.²¹⁷ We also observe that while *** imports of subject merchandise were sizeable in the context of AM-NS Calvert's U.S. production, AM-Calvert held a not insignificant share of total U.S. production of CORE and ***. Accordingly, its primary interest appears to be in domestic production. For these reasons, on balance, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude AM-NS Calvert from the domestic industry.

Cleveland Cliffs. Cleveland Cliffs qualifies as a related party because it owns both an exporter and importer of subject merchandise from Canada (Stelco, Inc. ("Stelco")).²¹⁸ Cleveland Cliffs accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of CORE in 2024, making it the *** domestic producer that year, and ***.²¹⁹ Cleveland Cliffs' subsidiary imported small quantities of subject merchandise from *** throughout the POI, and the ratio of its subsidiary's subject imports to Cleveland Cliffs' domestic production was *** percent in 2022 and 2023, *** percent in 2024, *** percent in interim 2024, and *** percent in interim 2025.²²⁰ Its operating-income-to-net-sales ratio was *** than the domestic industry average throughout the POI ***.²²¹

Given that the ratio of its subsidiary's subject imports to Cleveland Cliffs' domestic production was *** throughout the POI and that it was the *** domestic producer of CORE, Cleveland Cliffs' primary interest appears to be in domestic production. In addition, there is no information on the record suggesting that Cleveland Cliffs was shielded from subject import competition or that its domestic production operations otherwise benefitted from its subsidiary's subject imports such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude Cleveland Cliffs from

²¹⁵ CR/PR at Tables 2.4. We note that AM-NS Calvert and importers of subject merchandise from all subject countries except the Netherlands reported selling CORE in the Southeast and Central Southwest regions. *Id.* Furthermore, importers of subject merchandise from most subject countries reported selling CORE in all regions of the contiguous United States while AM-NS Calvert *** reported selling CORE in ***. CR/PR at Table 2.4, AM-NS Calvert U.S. Producer's Questionnaire at IV-10.

²¹⁶ Chair Karpel does not join this sentence.

²¹⁷ Compare CR/PR at Tables C.1-C.3.

²¹⁸ CR/PR at Tables 3.3, 3.13.

²¹⁹ CR/PR at Tables 3.1, 3.2.

²²⁰ CR/PR at Table 3.13.

²²¹ CR/PR at Table 6.3.

the domestic industry.

Nucor. Nucor is subject to the related party provision because it directly imported subject merchandise from *** during the POI.²²² Nucor also qualifies as related party since it *** percent of a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise from ***.²²³

Nucor is the *** domestic producer of CORE, accounting for *** percent of U.S. production of CORE in 2024.²²⁴ It is one of three petitioning firms, and supports the petitions on all countries except Mexico.²²⁵ Nucor directly imported subject merchandise from *** in 2022, 2024, interim 2024, and interim 2025.²²⁶ The ratio of its subject imports to its domestic production was *** percent in 2022, *** percent in 2024, *** percent in interim 2024, and *** percent in interim 2025.²²⁷ Nucor explains that it imported subject merchandise that was ***.”²²⁸ Its operating-income-to-net-sales ratios *** and were *** than the domestic industry average in 2023 and interim 2025 as Nucor experienced *** in both 2023 and interim 2025.²²⁹

Given that Nucor was the *** U.S. producer, accounting for almost *** of domestic production of CORE in 2024, with a ratio of subject imports to domestic production that was low throughout the POI, its primary interest appears to be in domestic production. In addition, there is no information on the record suggesting that Nucor was shielded from subject import competition or that its domestic production operations otherwise benefitted from its subject imports by virtue of its relation with *** such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury. In light of these considerations, and as no party has argued for its exclusion, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude Nucor from the domestic industry.

Steelscape. Steelscape qualifies as a related party because it ***, a U.S. importer of subject merchandise from ***.²³⁰ Steelscape also qualifies as a related party because its parent company, ***, owns subject producers/exporters ***.²³¹ Steelscape was the *** domestic producer in 2024, accounting for *** percent of domestic production that year, and ***.²³² The

²²² CR/PR at Table 3.14.

²²³ CR/PR at Table 3.3. *** owns this foreign producer ***. *Id.*

²²⁴ CR/PR at Table 3.1.

²²⁵ CR/PR at 1.1 n.2, Tables 3.1, 3.2.

²²⁶ CR/PR at Table 3.14.

²²⁷ CR/PR at Table 3.14. Nucor’s imports from subject sources were *** short tons in 2022, *** short tons in 2024, *** short tons in interim 2024, and *** short tons in interim 2025. *Id.*

²²⁸ CR/PR at Table 3.19.

²²⁹ CR/PR at Table 6.3.

²³⁰ CR/PR at Table 3.3.

²³¹ CR/PR at Table 3.3.

²³² CR/PR at Tables 3.1.

ratio of *** subject imports to *** domestic production was *** percent in 2022, *** percent in 2023, *** percent in 2024, *** percent in interim 2024, and *** percent in interim 2025.²³³ Steelscape's operating income to net sales ratios were *** than the domestic industry average in 2022 and 2024, but was above the industry average in 2023, interim 2024, and interim 2025.²³⁴

Given that the ratio of *** subject imports to Steelscape's domestic production was *** throughout the POI, Steelscape's primary interest appears to be in domestic production. In addition, there is no information on the record suggesting that Steelscape was shielded from subject import competition or that its domestic production operations otherwise benefitted from its affiliate's subject imports such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude Steelscape from the domestic industry.

Ternium USA. Ternium USA qualifies for possible exclusion under the related party provision because it directly imported subject merchandise from *** throughout the POI, and its parent company *** has ownership in both ***, a foreign producer/exporter of subject merchandise in ***, and ***, a foreign producer/exporter of subject merchandise in ***.²³⁵ Ternium USA accounted for *** percent of U.S. production in 2024, making it the *** reporting domestic producer (out of eleven) that year, and ***.²³⁶ Ternium USA's direct imports of subject merchandise increased irregularly from 2022 to 2024, declining from *** short tons in 2022 to *** short tons in 2023 before increasing to *** short tons in 2024; its direct imports were lower in interim 2025, at *** short tons, than in interim 2024, at *** short tons.²³⁷ The ratio of these imports to *** domestic production increased irregularly from 2022 to 2024, declining from *** percent in 2022 to *** percent in 2023 before increasing to *** percent in 2024; it was lower in interim 2025 at *** percent than in interim 2024 at *** percent.²³⁸ Ternium USA explains that it imported subject merchandise *** and to promote ***.²³⁹ It adds

²³³ CR/PR at Table 3.15. *** imports from subject sources were *** short tons in 2022, *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, *** short tons in interim 2024, and *** short tons in interim 2024. *Id.*

²³⁴ CR/PR at Table 6.3.

²³⁵ CR/PR at Table 3.3. ***. *Id.*

²³⁶ CR/PR at Tables 3.1, 3.2. Ternium USA's U.S. production was *** short tons in 2022, *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, *** short tons in interim 2024, and *** short tons in interim 2025. *Id.* at Table 3.16.

²³⁷ CR/PR at Table 3.16.

²³⁸ CR/PR at Table 3.16.

²³⁹ CR/PR at Table 3.19.

that *** and that ***.”²⁴⁰ Ternium USA’s operating-income-to-net-sales ratio was *** than the domestic industry averages in 2022, 2024, and interim 2024, but was above the industry average in 2023 and interim 2025.²⁴¹

As discussed above, Ternium USA imported *** volume of subject merchandise relative to its domestic production, and it opposes the petitions regarding ***. Ternium USA reported that it imported from *** to support its U.S. operations by ***.²⁴² To the extent that Ternium USA was shielded from the effects of, or benefited from, subject imports due to its relationships with subject producers, as a *** producer with a financial performance that was mostly *** than the domestic industry average, its inclusion in the domestic industry does not skew industry data or mask injury on this record. Accordingly, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude Ternium USA from the domestic industry under the related parties provision.

Thomas & Apollo. Thomas & Apollo qualifies as a related party because it shares ownership by *** with ***, an exporter and importer of subject merchandise from the Netherlands.²⁴³ Thomas & Apollo accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of CORE in 2024, making it the *** domestic producer of CORE that year, and ***.²⁴⁴ The ratio of *** subject imports to Thomas & Apollo’s domestic production was *** percent in 2022, *** percent in 2023, *** percent in 2024, *** percent in interim 2024, and *** percent in interim 2025.²⁴⁵

The ratio of *** subject imports to Thomas & Apollo’s domestic production remained *** throughout the POI.²⁴⁶ In addition, there is no information on the record suggesting that Thomas & Apollo was shielded from subject import competition or otherwise benefitted from its affiliate’s subject imports so as to skew domestic industry data or mask injury. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude Thomas & Apollo from the domestic industry.

Wheeling-Nippon. Wheeling-Nippon qualifies as a related party because it ***, a U.S. importer of subject merchandise from ***.²⁴⁷ Wheeling-Nippon is the *** domestic producer

²⁴⁰ CR/PR at Table 3.19.

²⁴¹ CR/PR at Table 6.3.

²⁴² CR/PR at Table 3.19.

²⁴³ CR/PR at Tables 3.3, 3.17.

²⁴⁴ CR/PR at Tables 3.1, 3.2.

²⁴⁵ CR/PR at Table 3.17.

²⁴⁶ Although this ratio was *** in both interim 2024 and interim 2025, we place little weight on those periods, as Thomas & Apollo’s imports for the remainder of 2024 were *** so as to return the full-year ratio for 2024 to roughly the same level as in previous years of the POI.

²⁴⁷ CR/PR at Table 3.3, 3.18.

of CORE, accounting for *** percent of U.S. production of CORE in 2024.²⁴⁸ Wheeling-Nippon is one of three petitioning producers, and supports the petitions on imports from all subject countries except Canada.²⁴⁹ *** imported subject merchandise from *** throughout the POI except in interim 2025.²⁵⁰ The ratio of its subject imports to Wheeling-Nippon's domestic production was *** percent in 2022, *** percent in 2023, and *** percent in 2024.²⁵¹

Although *** was the *** U.S. producer (out of eleven) and accounted for only *** percent of domestic production in 2024, its affiliate imported *** volume of subject merchandise compared to Wheeling-Nippon's domestic production. In addition, there is no information on the record suggesting that Wheeling-Nippon was shielded from subject import competition by virtue of its relation with *** or that its domestic production operations benefitted from *** imports such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury. In light of these considerations, and as no party has argued for its exclusion, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude Wheeling-Nippon from the domestic industry.

²⁴⁸ CR/PR at Table 3.1.

²⁴⁹ CR/PR at 1.1 n.2, Tables 3.1, 3.2.

²⁵⁰ CR/PR at Table 3.18.

²⁵¹ CR/PR at Table 3.18. *** imports from subject sources were *** short tons in 2022, *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and *** short tons in interim 2024. *Id.*

Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of CORE.²⁵²

IV. Negligible Imports

Pursuant to Section 771(24) of the Tariff Act, imports from a subject country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product that account for less than 3 percent of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the most recent 12 months for which data are available preceding the filing of the petition shall be deemed negligible.²⁵³ The statute further provides that subject imports from a single country which comprise less than three percent of total such imports of the product may not be considered negligible if there are several countries subject to investigation with negligible imports and the sum of such imports

²⁵² These investigations also raise an issue concerning whether firms that process CORE (primarily by cutting and slitting) engage in sufficient production-related activities to be considered producers of the domestic like product. In ascertaining whether processing activities are sufficient to constitute domestic production, the Commission generally considers six factors: (1) source and extent of the firm's capital investment; (2) technical expertise involved in U.S. production activities; (3) value added to the product in the United States; (4) employment levels; (5) quantity and type of parts sourced in the United States; and (6) any other costs and activities in the United States directly leading to production of the like product. No single factor is determinative and the Commission may consider any other factors it deems relevant in light of the specific facts of any investigation. *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and Modules from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-481 and 731-TA-1190 (Final), USITC Pub. 4360 at 12-13 (Nov. 2012), *aff'd*, *Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd. v. U.S. Int'l Trade Comm'n*, 879 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

Based on the current record, we find that the U.S. processors of CORE do not conduct sufficient production-related activities for inclusion in the domestic industry. In particular, the value added by processors as a group, and individually, was generally very low and the value added by processors in the aggregate did not exceed *** percent during the POI. *See, e.g.*, CR/PR at Table E.5. The degree of capital investment reported by processors, although not insubstantial, was far below that required to produce CORE. *Id.* Similarly, although the degree of expertise required to process CORE is not necessarily low, CORE production involves considerably more specialized knowledge and employees. *See e.g.*, CR/PR at 1.32-1.35, Table E.6. U.S. processors of CORE reported far lower levels of employment than CORE producers throughout the POI. *See, e.g.*, CR/PR at Table E.5. Moreover, processors' operations as a whole are so small that their inclusion would not materially affect the data and overall trends for the domestic industry. *Compare* CR/PR at Tables C.1-C.3 (domestic industry data with U.S. producers only), *with* CR/PR at Tables C.4-C.6 (domestic industry data with U.S. producers and U.S. processors). In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any party advocating the inclusion of processors, we find that, on balance, they do not engage in sufficient production-related activity to be included in the domestic industry.

²⁵³ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a), 1677(24)(A)(i), 1677(24)(B); *see also* 15 C.F.R. § 2013.1 (developing countries for purposes of 19 U.S.C. § 1677(36)).

from all those countries collectively accounts for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States.^{254 255}

Imports from five of the 10 subject countries are above the statutory negligibility threshold for purposes of the antidumping duty investigations. Specifically, adjusted official import data indicate that from September 2023 through August 2024, the most recent 12-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, subject imports from Brazil accounted for 6.2 percent of total imports, subject imports from Canada accounted for 25.9 percent of total imports, subject imports from Mexico accounted for 14.4 percent of total imports, subject imports from Taiwan accounted for *** percent of total imports, and subject imports from Vietnam accounted for 16.5 percent of total imports.²⁵⁶ Because the relevant imports from each of these subject countries exceed the three percent negligibility threshold, we find that imports from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Mexico, Taiwan, and Vietnam subject to the antidumping duty investigations are not negligible.

Subject imports from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam are also above the statutory negligibility threshold for purposes of the countervailing duty investigations.²⁵⁷ Adjusted official import data indicate that from October 2022 through September 2023 subject imports from Brazil accounted for 6.2 percent of total imports, subject imports from Canada accounted for 25.9 percent of total imports, subject imports from Mexico accounted for *** percent of total imports, and subject imports from Vietnam accounted for *** percent of total imports.²⁵⁸ Because the relevant imports from each of these subject countries exceed the three percent negligibility threshold, we find that imports from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam subject to the countervailing duty investigations are not negligible.

Subject imports from five subject countries are below the three percent individual subject country statutory negligibility threshold in antidumping duty investigations and may be aggregated. Adjusted official import data indicate that subject imports from Australia accounted for 1.7 percent of total imports during the relevant period, subject imports from the Netherlands accounted for 1.2 percent of total imports, subject imports from South Africa accounted for 2.5 percent of total imports, subject imports from Turkey accounted for 1.2 percent of total imports, and subject imports from the UAE accounted for 2.6 percent of total

²⁵⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(ii).

²⁵⁵ Petitioners argue that subject imports from all subject countries are not negligible. Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 24-26. Respondents do not address the issue.

²⁵⁶ CR/PR at Table 4.5.

²⁵⁷ CR/PR at Table 4.4.

²⁵⁸ CR/PR at Table 4.5.

imports.²⁵⁹ In the aggregate, imports from these five countries subject to the antidumping duty investigations accounted for *** percent of total imports.²⁶⁰ Because this exceeds the seven percent statutory threshold pertinent to aggregated imports from individually negligible sources, we find that subject imports are not negligible with respect to the antidumping duty investigations on CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam.

V. Cumulation

For purposes of evaluating the volume and effects for a determination of material injury by reason of subject imports, section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act requires the Commission to cumulate subject imports from all countries as to which petitions were filed and/or investigations self-initiated by Commerce on the same day, if such imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product in the U.S. market. In assessing whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product, the Commission generally has considered four factors:

- (1) the degree of fungibility between subject imports from different countries and between subject imports and the domestic like product, including consideration of specific customer requirements and other quality related questions;
- (2) the presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographic markets of subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product;
- (3) the existence of common or similar channels of distribution for subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product; and
- (4) whether the subject imports are simultaneously present in the market.²⁶¹

While no single factor is necessarily determinative, and the list of factors is not exclusive, these factors are intended to provide the Commission with a framework for

²⁵⁹ CR/PR at Table 4.5.

²⁶⁰ CR/PR at Table 4.5.

²⁶¹ See *Certain Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings from Brazil, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-278-280 (Final), USITC Pub. 1845 (May 1986), *aff'd*, *Fundicao Tupy, S.A. v. United States*, 678 F. Supp. 898 (Ct. Int'l Trade), *aff'd*, 859 F.2d 915 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

determining whether the subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.²⁶² Only a “reasonable overlap” of competition is required.²⁶³

A. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioners argue that the Commission should cumulate subject imports from all subject countries for its analysis of present material injury by reason of subject imports.²⁶⁴ They contend that subject imports from all sources are fungible with each other and with domestically produced CORE.²⁶⁵ They also argue that subject imports from all sources and domestically produced CORE compete in the same geographic markets and channels of distribution, and that subject imports and domestically produced CORE were simultaneously present in the U.S. market.²⁶⁶

The Government of Canada argues that the Commission should not cumulate subject imports from Canada for purposes of its analysis of present material injury.²⁶⁷ It maintains that subject imports from Canada are not fungible with the domestic like product and other subject imports.²⁶⁸ In this regard, it asserts that subject imports from Canada were highly concentrated in automotive CORE and did not compete with the domestic industry in that product type category during the POI.²⁶⁹ It maintains that subject imports from Canada are not sold through the same channels of distribution as the domestic like product or subject imports from other sources because subject imports from Canada are disproportionately concentrated in sales to end users.²⁷⁰ The Government of Canada also argues that subject imports from Canada lack the requisite degree of geographic overlap with subject imports from all other sources.²⁷¹ In particular, it asserts that subject imports from Canada entered the United States

²⁶² See, e.g., *Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1989).

²⁶³ The Statement of Administrative Action (SAA) to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA), expressly states that “the new section will not affect current Commission practice under which the statutory requirement is satisfied if there is a reasonable overlap of competition.” H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, Vol. I at 848 (1994) (*citing Fundicao Tupy, S.A. v. United States*, 678 F. Supp. at 902; *see Goss Graphic Sys., Inc. v. United States*, 33 F. Supp. 2d 1082, 1087 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998) (“cumulation does not require two products to be highly fungible”); *Wieland Werke, AG*, 718 F. Supp. at 52 (“Completely overlapping markets are not required.”)).

²⁶⁴ Petitioners’ Prehearing Br. at 26-28.

²⁶⁵ Petitioners’ Prehearing Br. at 27.

²⁶⁶ Petitioners’ Prehearing Br. at 27-28.

²⁶⁷ Govt. of Canada Prehearing Br. at 34-50; Govt. of Canada Posthearing Br. at 6-8.

²⁶⁸ Gov’t of Canada Prehearing Br. at 37-40; Gov’t of Canada Posthearing Br. at 6.

²⁶⁹ Gov’t of Canada Prehearing Br. at 37-40; Gov’t of Canada Posthearing Br. at 6.

²⁷⁰ Gov’t of Canada Prehearing Br. at 43-45; Gov’t of Canada Posthearing Br. at 7.

²⁷¹ Gov’t of Canada Prehearing Br. at 40-43; Gov’t of Canada Posthearing Br. at 6-7.

overwhelmingly through ports in the North, while subject imports from Mexico, the second largest source of subject imports intended for the automotive industry, were concentrated in the Southeast and Central Southwest regions.²⁷²

Duferco argues that the Commission should not cumulate subject imports from South Africa for purposes of its analysis of present material injury.²⁷³ It maintains that subject imports from South Africa are not fungible with the domestic like product and other subject imports.²⁷⁴ It contends that subject imports from South Africa are highly concentrated in ultralight and light gauge CORE and did not compete with the domestic industry in thicker gauge CORE.²⁷⁵ Duferco asserts that subject imports from South Africa are not sold through the same channels of distribution as the domestic like product or subject imports from other sources since subject imports from South Africa are disproportionately concentrated in sales to end users.²⁷⁶ Duferco also argues that there is not a requisite degree of geographic overlap between subject imports from South Africa and the domestic like product and imports from all other subject sources, which allegedly entered the United States in many more regions than subject imports from South Africa.²⁷⁷

B. Analysis

We consider subject imports from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam on a cumulated basis because the statutory criteria for cumulation are satisfied. As an initial matter, Petitioners filed the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with respect to the subject countries on the same day, September 5, 2024.²⁷⁸

Fungibility. Most responding U.S. producers, U.S. importers, and purchasers reported that subject imports from each source were either “always” or “frequently” interchangeable with the domestic like product and imports from other subject sources.²⁷⁹ Consistent with those responses, majorities of responding U.S. purchasers rated domestically produced CORE as comparable to subject imports from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam with respect to all 15 enumerated factors that influence purchasing decisions for CORE and as

²⁷² Gov’t of Canada Posthearing Br. at 6-7.

²⁷³ Duferco Prehearing Br. at 9-12; Duferco Posthearing Br. at 2-10.

²⁷⁴ Duferco Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Duferco Posthearing Br. at 3-6.

²⁷⁵ Duferco Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Duferco Posthearing Br. at 3-6.

²⁷⁶ Duferco Prehearing Br. at 11; Duferco Posthearing Br. 6-7.

²⁷⁷ Duferco Prehearing Br. at 11; Duferco Posthearing Br. at 7.

²⁷⁸ CR/PR at 1.1, Table 1.1.

²⁷⁹ See CR/PR at Tables 2.19-2.21.

comparable to subject imports from the Netherlands, South Africa, and Taiwan with respect to 14 of 15 purchasing factors.²⁸⁰ Majorities of responding U.S. purchasers rated domestically produced CORE as comparable to subject imports from Australia with respect to 11 of 15 enumerated factors that influence purchasing decisions.²⁸¹

Furthermore, the record indicates that subject imports from each subject country for which data are available overlapped with the domestic like product in terms of product type.

U.S. producers reported shipments of all types of CORE in 2024, with hot-dipped galvanized CORE accounting for *** percent of their total shipments.²⁸² Imports from the ten individual subject countries were also concentrated in the hot-dipped galvanneal category, with *** percent of shipments of subject imports being of that product.²⁸³ Only for one source of subject imports, Australia, was the percentage in the hot-dipped galvanneal category under ***

²⁸⁰ CR/PR at Table 2.18.

²⁸¹ CR/PR at Table 2.18.

²⁸² CR/PR at Table 4.8.

²⁸³ CR/PR at Table 4.8.

percent.²⁸⁴ Thus, the record indicates fungibility between subject imports and the domestic like product for purposes of cumulation.²⁸⁵

Channels of Distribution. Although the majority of U.S. producers' shipments were to end users, they also sold significant quantities to distributors. During the 2022-2024 period, the percentage of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments sold to end users ranged from 66.9 percent to 69.3 percent and the percentage sold to distributors ranged from 30.7 percent to 33.1 percent.²⁸⁶ For subject sources collectively, the percentage of U.S. importers' U.S.

²⁸⁴ CR/PR at Table 4.8.

²⁸⁵ The Government of Canada argues that subject imports from Canada lack fungibility with the domestic like product and other subject imports. See Gov't of Canada Prehearing Br. at 37-40; Gov't of Canada Posthearing Br. 6. It argues that subject imports from Canada were highly concentrated in automotive CORE and did not compete with the domestic industry in that product type category during the POI. *Id.* However, the record shows that substantial quantities of U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments (***) percent) were of automotive CORE in 2024. CR/PR at Table 4.7. The record also indicates that substantial quantities of U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of subject imports from Canada in 2024 were of other CORE (***) percent) and that the majority of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments (***) percent) were of other CORE in 2024, while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of subject imports from all of the other subject sources (except for the Netherlands) were exclusively or overwhelmingly of other CORE in 2024 (ranging from *** percent to *** percent on an individual country basis) with appreciable quantities of subject imports from the Netherlands CORE (***) percent) in 2024. *Id.* Further, as described above, the majority of market participants reported that subject imports from Canada were "always" or "frequently" interchangeable with the domestic like product and subject imports for all country comparisons. See CR/PR at Table 2.19. Accordingly, we disagree with the Government of Canada's claim that subject imports from Canada lack fungibility with the domestic product and other subject imports for purposes of cumulation for present material injury.

Duferco argues that subject imports from South Africa lack fungibility with the domestic like product and other subject imports. See Duferco Prehearing Br. at 10-11; Duferco Posthearing Br. at 3-6. It argues that subject imports from South Africa did not compete with the domestic industry during the POI because the former are highly concentrated in ultralight and light gauge CORE and the latter are thicker gauge CORE. *Id.* Due to the absence of any comments pertaining to this issue during the preliminary phase investigations and the comment period for final phase questionnaires, the Commission did not collect data in a way that differentiated light gauges from thicker gauges. However, as discussed above, U.S. importers' U.S. shipments overlapped with each other and the domestic product in both the other CORE category and the hot-dipped galvanized category, both categories in which U.S. importers of CORE from South Africa sold substantial quantities. CR/PR at Table 4.8. Accordingly, we disagree with the Duferco's claim that subject imports from South Africa lack fungibility with the domestic product and other subject imports for purposes of cumulation for present material injury.

²⁸⁶ CR/PR at Table 2.3.

shipments sold to end users ranged from 64.4 percent to 68.9 percent and the percentage sold to distributors ranged from 31.1 percent to 35.6 percent.²⁸⁷

U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from each subject source made to end users ranged from *** percent to *** percent during the 2022-2024 period.²⁸⁸ Responding importers' U.S. shipments of imports from each subject source made to distributors ranged from *** percent to *** percent during the period.²⁸⁹ Thus, there was overlap with the domestic like product and imports from each subject source in both the end user and distributor channels.²⁹⁰

Geographic Overlap. The domestic like product and subject imports from Australia, Canada, Mexico, the UAE, and Vietnam were reportedly sold in every region in the United States.²⁹¹ Subject imports from Brazil were reportedly sold in all regions of the United States except the Pacific Coast region; subject imports from the Netherlands were sold in the Northeast, Midwest, and Southeast regions; subject imports from South Africa were sold in the Northeast, Southeast, Central Southwest, and Pacific Coast regions; subject imports from both Taiwan and Turkey were sold in all regions except the Midwest region.²⁹² In addition, according

²⁸⁷ CR/PR at Table 2.3.

²⁸⁸ CR/PR at Table 2.3.

²⁸⁹ CR/PR at Table 2.3.

²⁹⁰ The Government of Canada and Duferco argue that subject imports from Canada and South Africa, respectively, are not sold sufficiently through the same channels of distribution since subject imports from Canada and South Africa are more concentrated in sales to end users than the domestic like product and subject imports from other sources. *See, e.g.,* Duferco Prehearing Br. at 11; Duferco Posthearing Br. 6-7; Gov't of Canada Prehearing Br. at 43-45; Gov't of Canada Posthearing Br. at 7. We disagree. A substantial share of U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from each subject source were made to end users during the 2022-2024 period. CR/PR at Table 2.3. Similarly, a majority of the domestic like product was sold to end users during the 2022-2024 period. Responding importers also made appreciable or substantial shares of their U.S. shipments of subject imports, including subject imports from Canada and South Africa, to distributors during the 2022-2024 period. *Id.*

²⁹¹ CR/PR at Table 2.4.

²⁹² CR/PR at Table 2.4. A domestic producer, as well as U.S. importers of subject imports from Australia, Canada, Mexico, Taiwan, and Vietnam reported selling to "other" regions. *Id.*

to official Commerce import data, imports from each subject source entered the United States through overlapping borders of entry in 2024.²⁹³

Simultaneous Presence in Market. The domestic like product was present in the U.S. market throughout the POI.²⁹⁴ Imports from all subject sources were present in the U.S. market in all 39 months of the POI, except for subject imports from South Africa which were present in the U.S. market in 38 of 39 months of the POI.²⁹⁵

Conclusion. The record indicates that subject imports from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam are fungible with domestically produced CORE and each other. The record also indicates that imports from each of the subject countries and domestically produced CORE were sold in overlapping channels of distribution and geographic markets and were simultaneously present in the U.S. market during

²⁹³ See CR/PR at Table 4.9. Imports from Australia, Brazil, Turkey, and the UAE entered the United States primarily through ports in the East and South; imports from Canada and the Netherlands primarily entered through ports in the East and North; imports from Mexico primarily entered through ports in the South; imports from South Africa primarily entered through ports in the East and South; imports from Taiwan primarily entered through ports in the South and West; and imports from Vietnam primarily entered through the South and West. See *id.*

The Government of Canada argues that we should disregard these data and focus instead on subject imports of automotive CORE. It asserts that Mexico and Canada are the only non-negligible source of these products, and that there is not the requisite degree geographic overlap between these sources because subject imports from Canada entered the United States overwhelmingly through ports in the North while subject imports from Mexico were concentrated in the Southeast and Central Southwest regions. Gov't of Canada Posthearing Br. at 6-7. However, we have defined the domestic like product in the final phase of these investigations as consisting of all CORE coextensive with the scope, which includes both automotive CORE and all other CORE. Subject imports from Canada were reportedly sold in every region in the United States during the POI while subject imports from all other sources were sold in all or most other regions. CR/PR at Table 2.4. Furthermore, according to official Commerce import data, imports from each subject source including Canada entered the United States through overlapping borders of entry in 2024. CR/PR at Table 4.9. Accordingly, the record in the final phase of these investigations shows a sufficient degree of geographic overlap for purposes of cumulating subject imports from Canada for present material injury.

Duferco argues that there is not a requisite degree of geographic overlap between subject imports from South Africa and the domestic like product and imports from all other subject sources. See, e.g., Duferco Prehearing Br. at 11; Duferco Posthearing Br. at 7. We disagree. As discussed above, the domestic like product and subject imports from eight other subject countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam) were sold in all four regions where subject imports from South Africa were sold, while subject imports from the Netherlands were sold in two of the four regions where subject imports from South Africa were sold. CR/PR at Table 2.4. In addition, official Commerce import data show that imports from each subject source, including South Africa, entered the United States through overlapping borders of entry in 2024. CR/PR at Table 4.9.

²⁹⁴ See CR/PR at Tables 4.10, 5.9-5.16.

²⁹⁵ See CR/PR at Table 4.10.

the POI. Because there is a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam and domestically produced CORE, we cumulate subject imports from these sources for our analysis of whether there is material injury by reason of subject imports.

VI. Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we find that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, The Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam found to be sold in the United States at LTFV and imports of CORE from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam subsidized by the governments of Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam.

A. Legal Standard

In the final phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, the Commission determines whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of the imports under investigation.²⁹⁶ In making this determination, the Commission must consider the volume of subject imports, their effect on prices for the domestic like product, and their impact on domestic producers of the domestic like product, but only in the context of U.S. production operations.²⁹⁷ The statute defines “material injury” as “harm which is not inconsequential, immaterial, or unimportant.”²⁹⁸ In assessing whether the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports, we consider all relevant economic factors that bear on the state of the industry in the United States.²⁹⁹ No single factor is dispositive, and all relevant factors are considered “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”³⁰⁰

Although the statute requires the Commission to determine whether the domestic industry is “materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of” unfairly traded

²⁹⁶ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b), 1673d(b).

²⁹⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B). The Commission “may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination” but shall “identify each {such} factor ... and explain in full its relevance to the determination.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B).

²⁹⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(A).

²⁹⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

³⁰⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

imports,³⁰¹ it does not define the phrase “by reason of,” indicating that this aspect of the injury analysis is left to the Commission’s reasonable exercise of its discretion.³⁰² In identifying a causal link, if any, between subject imports and material injury to the domestic industry, the Commission examines the facts of record that relate to the significance of the volume and price effects of the subject imports and any impact of those imports on the condition of the domestic industry. This evaluation under the “by reason of” standard must ensure that subject imports are more than a minimal or tangential cause of injury and that there is a sufficient causal, not merely a temporal, nexus between subject imports and material injury.³⁰³

In many investigations, there are other economic factors at work, some or all of which may also be having adverse effects on the domestic industry. Such economic factors might include nonsubject imports; changes in technology, demand, or consumer tastes; competition among domestic producers; or management decisions by domestic producers. The legislative history explains that the Commission must examine factors other than subject imports to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other factors to the subject imports, thereby inflating an otherwise tangential cause of injury into one that satisfies the statutory material injury threshold.³⁰⁴ In performing its examination, however, the Commission need not isolate

³⁰¹ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b), 1673d(b).

³⁰² *Angus Chemical Co. v. United States*, 140 F.3d 1478, 1484-85 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (“{T}he statute does not ‘compel the commissioners’ to employ {a particular methodology}.”), *aff’d*, 944 F. Supp. 943, 951 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996).

³⁰³ The Federal Circuit, in addressing the causation standard of the statute, observed that “{a}s long as its effects are not merely incidental, tangential, or trivial, the foreign product sold at less than fair value meets the causation requirement.” *Nippon Steel Corp. v. USITC*, 345 F.3d 1379, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2003). This was further ratified in *Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. v. United States*, 542 F.3d 867, 873 (Fed. Cir. 2008), where the Federal Circuit, quoting *Gerald Metals, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.3d 716, 722 (Fed. Cir. 1997), stated that “this court requires evidence in the record ‘to show that the harm occurred ‘by reason of’ the LTFV imports, not by reason of a minimal or tangential contribution to material harm caused by LTFV goods.’” See also *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 458 F.3d 1345, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass’n v. USITC*, 266 F.3d 1339, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

³⁰⁴ SAA at 851-52 (“{T}he Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports.”); S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (1979) (the Commission “will consider information which indicates that harm is caused by factors other than less-than-fair-value imports.”); H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47 (1979) (“in examining the overall injury being experienced by a domestic industry, the ITC will take into account evidence presented to it which demonstrates that the harm attributed by the petitioner to the subsidized or dumped imports is attributable to such other factors;” those factors include “the volume and prices of nonsubsidized imports or imports sold at fair value, contraction in demand or changes in patterns of consumption, trade restrictive practices of and competition between the foreign and domestic producers, developments in technology and the export performance and productivity of the domestic industry”); accord *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 877.

the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfairly traded imports.³⁰⁵ Nor does the “by reason of” standard require that unfairly traded imports be the “principal” cause of injury or contemplate that injury from unfairly traded imports be weighed against other factors, such as nonsubject imports, which may be contributing to overall injury to an industry.³⁰⁶ It is clear that the existence of injury caused by other factors does not compel a negative determination.³⁰⁷

Assessment of whether material injury to the domestic industry is “by reason of” subject imports “does not require the Commission to address the causation issue in any particular way” as long as “the injury to the domestic industry can reasonably be attributed to the subject imports.”³⁰⁸ The Commission ensures that it has “evidence in the record” to “show that the harm occurred ‘by reason of’ the LTFV imports,” and that it is “not attributing injury from other

³⁰⁵ SAA at 851-52 (“{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports.”); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass’n*, 266 F.3d at 1345 (“{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports Rather, the Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports.” (emphasis in original)); *Asociacion de Productores de Salmon y Trucha de Chile AG v. United States*, 180 F. Supp. 2d 1360, 1375 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2002) (“{t}he Commission is not required to isolate the effects of subject imports from other factors contributing to injury” or make “bright-line distinctions” between the effects of subject imports and other causes.); see also *Softwood Lumber from Canada*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928 (Remand), USITC Pub. 3658 at 100-01 (Dec. 2003) (Commission recognized that “{i}f an alleged other factor is found not to have or threaten to have injurious effects to the domestic industry, i.e., it is not an ‘other causal factor,’ then there is nothing to further examine regarding attribution to injury”), citing *Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722 (the statute “does not suggest that an importer of LTFV goods can escape countervailing duties by finding some tangential or minor cause unrelated to the LTFV goods that contributed to the harmful effects on domestic market prices.”).

³⁰⁶ S. Rep. 96-249 at 74-75; H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47.

³⁰⁷ See *Nippon Steel Corp.*, 345 F.3d at 1381 (“an affirmative material-injury determination under the statute requires no more than a substantial-factor showing. That is, the ‘dumping’ need not be the sole or principal cause of injury.”).

³⁰⁸ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 876,78; see also *id.* at 873 (“While the Commission may not enter an affirmative determination unless it finds that a domestic industry is materially injured ‘by reason of’ subject imports, the Commission is not required to follow a single methodology for making that determination ... {and has} broad discretion with respect to its choice of methodology.”) citing *United States Steel Group v. United States*, 96 F.3d 1352, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1996) and S. Rep. 96-249 at 75. In its decision in *Swiff-Train v. United States*, 793 F.3d 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2015), the Federal Circuit affirmed the Commission’s causation analysis as comporting with the Court’s guidance in *Mittal*.

sources to the subject imports.”³⁰⁹ The Federal Circuit has examined and affirmed various Commission methodologies and has disavowed “rigid adherence to a specific formula.”³¹⁰

The question of whether the material injury threshold for subject imports is satisfied notwithstanding any injury from other factors is factual, subject to review under the substantial evidence standard.³¹¹ Congress has delegated this factual finding to the Commission because of the agency’s institutional expertise in resolving injury issues.³¹²

B. Conditions of Competition

The following conditions of competition inform our analysis of whether there is material injury by reason of subject imports.

1. Demand Conditions

CORE is used primarily in automotive and construction applications, and demand for CORE derives from demand trends in those industries.³¹³ Nine of 11 U.S. producers, 29 of 54 importers, and 30 of 47 responding purchasers indicated that the market for CORE, regardless of end use, is subject to business cycles.³¹⁴ Specifically, CORE steel demand tracks general economic trends and is affected by seasonality in the commercial and residential construction markets and the automotive market.³¹⁵ Demand for CORE is generally higher in the

³⁰⁹ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873 (quoting from *Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722), 877-79. We note that one relevant “other factor” may involve the presence of significant volumes of price-competitive nonsubject imports in the U.S. market, particularly when a commodity product is at issue. In appropriate cases, the Commission collects information regarding nonsubject imports and producers in nonsubject countries in order to conduct its analysis.

³¹⁰ *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 414 F.3d 1331, 1336, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *see also Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 879 (“*Bratsk* did not read into the antidumping statute a Procrustean formula for determining whether a domestic injury was ‘by reason’ of subject imports.”).

³¹¹ We provide in our discussion below a full analysis of other factors alleged to have caused any material injury experienced by the domestic industry.

³¹² *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873; *Nippon Steel Corp.*, 458 F.3d at 1350, *citing U.S. Steel Group*, 96 F.3d at 1357; S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (“The determination of the ITC with respect to causation is ... complex and difficult, and is a matter for the judgment of the ITC.”).

³¹³ CR/PR at 2.1.

³¹⁴ CR/PR at Table 2.8.

³¹⁵ CR/PR at 2.15.

construction markets in the second and third quarters due to better weather conditions, and is generally higher in the automotive market in the first half of the year.³¹⁶

Most responding domestic producers, importers, and purchasers reported that overall U.S. demand for CORE fluctuated downward or did not change since January 1, 2022. Most firms reported that the demand trends were similar across sectors, including automotive, construction, and other end uses.³¹⁷ Responding firms reported that softening interest rates in the construction market, reduced government spending, inflation, uncertainty regarding trade policy, housing turnover slowdown and housing market volatility, and declining demand for electric vehicles affected demand for CORE.³¹⁸ Petitioners stated that demand strengthened during the POI,³¹⁹ as did some respondents.³²⁰

Apparent U.S. consumption of CORE increased from 20.2 million short tons in 2022, to 20.9 million short tons in 2023, and to 22.3 million short tons in 2024, for an overall increase of 10.3 percent.³²¹ It was 5.6 percent lower in interim 2025, at 5.4 million short tons, than in interim 2024, at 5.7 million short tons.³²²

2. Supply Conditions

The domestic industry was the largest source of CORE in the U.S. market throughout the POI. Its share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from 80.1 percent in 2022 to 84.6 percent in 2023, and then decreased to 79.8 percent in 2024, for an overall decrease of 0.3 percentage points.³²³ The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption was higher in interim 2025, at 83.9 percent, than in interim 2024, at 80.6 percent.³²⁴

There were several changes to the domestic industry during the POI. In 2022, domestic producer SDI began production at its new electric arc furnace flat-rolled steel mill in Texas.³²⁵ Also in 2022, domestic producer Nucor completed construction of a new galvanizing line at its sheet mill in Arkansas.³²⁶ In 2024, domestic producer U.S. Steel began production at Big River

³¹⁶ CR/PR at Table 2.15.

³¹⁷ CR/PR at Table 2.10.

³¹⁸ CR/PR at 2.16.

³¹⁹ See Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 29-30; *see also* Hearing Tr. at 14 (Schagrin), 23 (Weld), 31 (Kopf), 36 (Hanners), 54 (Dempsey).

³²⁰ See CSN Prehearing Br. at 3-4; Ternium Prehearing Br. at 7-8.

³²¹ CR/PR at Table 4.12; Table C.1.

³²² CR/PR at Table 4.12; Table C.1.

³²³ CR/PR at Table 4.12; Table C.1.

³²⁴ CR/PR at Table 4.12; Table C.1.

³²⁵ CR/PR at Table 3.4.

³²⁶ CR/PR at Table 3.4.

2, a new mill in Arkansas that is adjacent to its existing Big River Steel Mill.³²⁷ Nucor and SDI also invested to expand capacity at existing facilities during the POI.³²⁸ Overall, the domestic industry's practical overall capacity allocated to CORE increased by 5.7 percent over the POI, remaining essentially unchanged at 23.7 million short tons in 2022 and 2023 and increasing to 25.1 million short tons in 2024; it was in higher interim 2025 at 6.5 million short tons than in interim 2024 at 6.2 million short tons.³²⁹ The domestic industry's capacity utilization increased 4.5 percentage points overall from 2022 to 2024, increasing from 72.5 percent in 2022 to 80.2 percent in 2023, and decreasing to 77.0 percent in 2024; it was lower in interim 2025 at 76.2 percent than in interim 2024 at 78.7 percent.³³⁰

Cumulated subject imports were the second largest source of CORE in the U.S. market throughout the POI. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased from *** percent in 2022 to *** percent in 2023, and then increased to *** percent in 2024, for an overall increase of *** percentage points.³³¹ Cumulated subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption was lower in interim 2025, at *** percent, than in interim 2024, at *** percent.³³² The largest sources of subject imports of CORE were Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam.³³³

Nonsubject imports were the smallest source of CORE in the U.S. market throughout the POI.³³⁴ Their share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased from *** percent in 2022 to *** percent in 2023, and then increased to *** percent in 2024, for an overall decrease of ***

³²⁷ CR/PR at Table 3.4. In June 2025, Nippon Steel completed its purchase of U.S. Steel for \$14.9 billion. As part of the purchase agreement, Nippon Steel will invest approximately \$11 billion in U.S. Steel by 2028. *Id.*

³²⁸ CR/PR at Table 3.4.

³²⁹ CR/PR at Table 3.6; Table C.1. The domestic industry's practical overall capacity increased 5.7 percent from 2022 to 2024, from 24.21 million short tons in 2022 to 24.23 million short tons in 2023 and to 25.6 million short tons in 2024; it was slightly higher in interim 2025 at 6.6 million short tons than in interim 2024 at 6.4 million short tons.

³³⁰ CR/PR at Table C.3.

³³¹ CR/PR at Table 4.12; Table C.1.

³³² CR/PR at Table 4.12; Table C.1.

³³³ CR/PR at 4.9.

³³⁴ CR/PR at Table 4.12. Nonsubject imports include imports from Taiwan that are covered by an existing antidumping duty order on certain CORE steel products. *See Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for India and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 Fed. Reg. 48390 (July 25, 2016); *Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Taiwan: Notice of Third Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value Pursuant to Court Decision and Partial Exclusion from Antidumping Duty Order*, 88 Fed. Reg. 58245 (August 25, 2023).

percentage points.³³⁵ Nonsubject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption was higher in interim 2025, at *** percent, than in interim 2024, at *** percent.³³⁶

A minority of domestic producers (three of 11) reported supply constraints over the POI.³³⁷ Two U.S. producers attributed supply constraints in each year of the POI to paint lines reaching capacity during peak summer months, which limited sales to new or existing customers.³³⁸ Other reported supply constraints were attributed to scheduled mill outages, unexpected mill outages, unexpected changes in trade policy that disrupted operations, and equipment issues.³³⁹

A minority of importers (18 of 56) also reported supply constraints during the POI.³⁴⁰ Responding importers attributed supply constraints to the threat of tariffs and other unexpected changes in trade policy, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, raw material and semiconductor shortages, domestic mills having little allocation for CORE, trade restrictions that limited sourcing options and supply, rapid demand increases resulting in allocation, challenges in meeting shipment times, and supply chain disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁴¹

Almost half of responding purchasers (24 of 49) reported supply constraints from 2022 to 2024, with most reporting supply constraints from domestic producers. Purchasers attributed the supply constraints from domestic producers to the refusal of Steel Dynamics, Nucor, and U.S. Steel to supply light-gauge product (cited by six firms), and domestic producers lacking inventory for, or denying sales on, the spot market (cited by four firms).³⁴² Purchasers that experienced supply constraints from foreign producers or importers attributed the limitations to declines in exports to the United States due to tariffs and quotas, including these antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.³⁴³

³³⁵ CR/PR at Table 4.12; Table C.1.

³³⁶ CR/PR at Table 4.12; Table C.1.

³³⁷ CR/PR at 2.12.

³³⁸ CR/PR at 2.12.

³³⁹ CR/PR at 2.12. *** reported that trade policy changes affected its operations. *** reported equipment issues in 2024. *Id.*

³⁴⁰ CR/PR at 2.12.

³⁴¹ CR/PR at 2.12.

³⁴² CR/PR at 2.13.

³⁴³ CR/PR at 2.13.

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

We find that there is a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and cumulated subject imports from the ten subject countries.³⁴⁴ Most domestic producers, U.S. importers, and purchasers reported that the domestic like product and imports of CORE products from each subject country are always or frequently interchangeable.³⁴⁵ Factors that may limit the substitutability of domestically produced CORE and subject imports include differences in lead times, as well as differences in quality, the limited availability of light gauge CORE, the availability of certain types of core from only subject sources, and some purchaser preferences based on factors other than price.³⁴⁶

We also find that price is an important purchasing factor. The three factors that U.S. purchasers reported considering most often in their purchasing decisions for CORE were price/cost (45 firms), quality (38), and availability/supply (23 firms).³⁴⁷ Most U.S. producers reported that differences other than price were sometimes or never significant, while a majority U.S. importers and purchasers reported that differences other than price were sometimes or frequently significant.³⁴⁸ Nearly half of responding purchasers (24 of 49) reported that they sometimes purchase the lowest-priced product, 20 reported that they usually purchase the lowest-priced product, and five reported that they always purchase the lowest-priced product.³⁴⁹ Additionally, most purchasers reported that domestically produced CORE was comparable or superior to subject imports from all ten countries with respect to availability, quality meeting or exceeding industry standards, and reliability of supply.³⁵⁰

Domestic producers reported that 84.3 percent of their commercial shipments of CORE were produced to order, with lead times averaging 52 days.³⁵¹ The remaining 15.7 percent of their commercial shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging 90 days.³⁵² U.S. importers reported that 96.6 percent of their commercial shipments were produced to order, with lead times averaging 88 days. U.S. importers sold 3.3 percent of their commercial

³⁴⁴ CR/PR at 2.21.

³⁴⁵ CR/PR at 2.36.

³⁴⁶ CR/PR at 2.21.

³⁴⁷ CR/PR at Table 2.14.

³⁴⁸ CR/PR at 2.38.

³⁴⁹ CR/PR at 2.23.

³⁵⁰ See CR/PR at Table 2.18.

³⁵¹ CR/PR at 2.25.

³⁵² CR/PR at 2.25.

shipments from U.S. inventories, with average lead times of seven days, and 0.1 percent of their commercial shipments from foreign inventories, with average lead times of 21 days.³⁵³

In 2024, most U.S. producers reported selling their CORE products under annual contracts (60.5 percent), with lesser quantities sold through spot sales (20.9 percent), long-term contracts (17.4) percent, and short term contracts (1.2 percent).³⁵⁴ In 2024, responding U.S. importers of subject merchandise reported selling their commercial shipments mostly through spot sales (58.1) percent, with lower percentages sold through annual contracts (34.4) percent and short-term contracts (7.5 percent).³⁵⁵ U.S. producers reported setting prices for CORE using transaction-by-transaction negotiations, contracts, and other methods, while importers reported using transaction-by-transaction negotiations, contracts, set price lists, and other methods.³⁵⁶ Most responding U.S. producers reported that their contracts allow for price renegotiation, do not include meet-or-release provisions, fix price or fix both price and quantity, and are not directly indexed to raw materials.³⁵⁷ Most importers reported that their contracts do not allow for price renegotiation, do not include meet or release provisions, fix price or fix both price and quantity, and are not directly indexed to raw materials.³⁵⁸ Some domestic producers indicated that their long-term and annual contracts are indexed to market-based indices.³⁵⁹

The majority of purchasers (32 of 49) require their suppliers to become certified or qualified to sell CORE to their firm.³⁶⁰ Purchasers reported that the time to qualify a new

³⁵³ CR/PR at 2.25.

³⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table 5.7. Most responding U.S. producers reported that their short-term contracts were for 30 to 90 days, although *** reported that its short-term contracts usually averaged approximately 180 days. Most U.S. producers reported that long-term contracts generally last up to 730 days, although *** reported that its long-term contracts generally last up to 540 days. CR/PR at 5.12.

³⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table 5.7. Most responding importers reported that their short-term contracts were for 30-180 days, although *** reported that its short-term contracts last for 335 days. CR/PR at 5.12. Importer *** reported that long-term contracts generally last for 730 days. *Id.*

³⁵⁶ CR/PR at Table 5.6.

³⁵⁷ CR/PR at 5.12.

³⁵⁸ CR/PR at 5.12.

³⁵⁹ See Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commission Questions Exh. 1, at pg. 29. Petitioners assert that industry publications such as Fastmarkets, CRU Group, and S&P Global report steel pricing, and that these "published prices directly and immediately influence transactions in the spot market" as customers use published prices to negotiate lower contract prices. See *id.* For example, the Vice President of Commercial Steel Processing of SDI testified that annual and long-term contracts are "overwhelmingly indexed to market-based indices, not cost." Hearing Tr. at 116 (Scruggs). He further testified that "the indices that underlie those contracts very quickly reflect what's going on in the spot market. That weighs very heavily on our contract and our pricing overall." Hearing Tr. at 115 (Scruggs).

³⁶⁰ CR/PR at 2.25.

supplier ranged from one day to two years, with half reporting a range of three months to one year.³⁶¹ Automotive end users generally reported that the time to qualify new suppliers ranged from four months to two years.³⁶² Three purchasers reported that since 2022, a domestic or foreign suppliers had failed in its qualification attempts or had lost its approved status.³⁶³

Reported certification factors included meeting relevant industry standard quality approvals, obtaining ISO 9000 and IATF 16949 certifications, providing timely service, conducting internal audits and reviews of process, meeting quality standards, providing trial orders, verifying that the product meets installation requirements for finished application, and screening for forced labor, sanctions, and antidumping circumvention.³⁶⁴

The primary raw material inputs to produce CORE include iron ore, coal, iron and steel scrap, and coating materials such as zinc and aluminum.³⁶⁵ The prices for iron and steel scrap, aluminum, and zinc fluctuated, but overall decreased between January 2022 and July 2025. Prices for iron ore and coal increased by 8.1 percent and 29.7 percent, respectively, between January 2022 and March 2025.³⁶⁶ Prices for iron ore continued to increase by 3.2 percent during March 2025 and July 2025, while prices for coal decreased by 6.6 percent.³⁶⁷ Prices for iron and steel scrap fluctuated though 2022, increased sharply in March 2022, rapidly decreased to a period low in November 2022, and then fluctuated through July 2025. Overall, prices for iron and steel scrap decreased by 11.8 percent between January 2022 and March 2025 and decreased further by 11.3 percent between March 2025 and July 2025.³⁶⁸ Raw materials as a share of the domestic industry's total cost of goods sold ("COGS") remained essentially steady over the POI, at 74.3 percent in 2022, 74.8 percent in 2023, and 74.3 percent in 2024; that percentage was slightly lower in interim 2025, at 74.2 percent, compared to interim 2024, at 74.9 percent.³⁶⁹ The average unit raw material costs for CORE declined 10.5 percent from 2022

³⁶¹ CR/PR at 2.25.

³⁶² CR/PR at 2.25.

³⁶³ CR/PR at 2.26. Purchaser *** reported that Pomina (Vietnam) had shape problems, purchaser *** reported that producers in Turkey and Brazil failed to qualify due to issues with material finishing, and purchaser *** reported that over the last ten years, multiple domestic and foreign steel producers had either failed or had to resubmit their certifications to meet the company's standards. *Id.* Purchaser *** reported that although no producers failed to meet its certification standards, some foreign producers did not attempt to obtain certification after initial discussions identified them as a poor fit. *Id.*

³⁶⁴ CR/PR at 2.25.

³⁶⁵ CR/PR at 5.1.

³⁶⁶ CR/PR at 5.2.

³⁶⁷ CR/PR at 5.2.

³⁶⁸ CR/PR at 5.2.

³⁶⁹ CR/PR at Table 6.1.

to 2024, from \$927 per short ton in 2022 to \$858 per short ton in 2023 and to \$830 per short ton in 2024; they were 3.2 percent lower in interim 2025 at \$811 per short ton compared to \$838 per short ton in interim 2024.³⁷⁰

Effective March 12, 2025, steel articles originating from all ten subject countries became subject to 25 percent ad valorem duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (“section 232”), including Canada and Mexico, which had previously been excluded.³⁷¹ Also effective March 12, 2025, any absolute quotas, tariff-rate quotas (“TRQs”), and general and importer-specific product exemptions were terminated for all countries.³⁷² Prior to March 12, 2025, steel articles from certain subject countries were subject to 25 percent section 232 duties (South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam), others were subject to TRQs and section 232 duties (EU member countries) or absolute quotas (Brazil), and others (Australia, Canada, and Mexico) were exempt from section 232 duties.³⁷³ Most responding U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported that section 232 measures had an impact on overall demand, supply, prices, or raw material costs in the CORE market.³⁷⁴ After the POI, effective June 4, 2025, CORE originating in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam became subject to an additional 50 percent ad valorem duty under section 232.

³⁷⁰ CR/PR at Tables 6.1, 6.2.

³⁷¹ See CR/PR at 1.18-20, n.16. Effective March 4, 2025, CORE originating from Canada and Mexico were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), although effective March 7, 2025, products from Canada and Mexico that entered duty free under the USMCA were not subject to the IEEPA tariffs. CR/PR at 1.20.

³⁷² See CR/PR at 1.18-20 n.16 (citing *Proclamation 10896 of February 10, 2025, Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States*, 90 Fed Reg. 9817 (Feb. 18, 2025)).

³⁷³ Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles from South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam were subject to additional 25 percent duties under section 232. CR/PR at 1.18 (citing *Proclamation 9705 of March 8, 2018 Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States*, 83 Fed. Reg. 11625 (Mar. 15, 2018)). Effective June 1, 2018, steel articles from Brazil were subject to annual absolute import quotas under section 232. CR/PR at 1.18-1.19 n.16. Effective June 1, 2018, steel articles from Canada and Mexico were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 although they were exempted from section 232 duties effective May 21, 2019. CR/PR at 1.19 n.16. Effective July 10, 2024, steel articles from Mexico that were melted and poured in a country other than Mexico, Canada, or the United States, were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232.³⁷³ CR/PR at 1.19 n.16. Effective January 1, 2022, steel articles originating in European Union (“EU”) member countries, including the Netherlands, were subject to TRQs, and imports that exceeded the limits were subject to additional 25 percent ad valorem duties under section 232.³⁷³ Before March 12, 2025, steel articles from Australia were not subject to section 232 duties. CR/PR at 1.18 n.16.

³⁷⁴ CR/PR at 2.4.

Because CORE originating in the ten subject countries is subject to the 232 duties, pursuant to the “non-stacking” provision implemented by Presidential proclamation,³⁷⁵ CORE from the ten subject countries is not subject to the IEEPA tariffs that were initiated in April 2025.³⁷⁶ Similarly, CORE from Brazil is not subject to 40 percent duties applied to certain products from Brazil that were implemented under the July 30, 2025 Executive Order, because CORE from Brazil is subject to Section 232 duties.³⁷⁷

C. Volume of Cumulated Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(i) of the Tariff Act provides that the “Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States, is significant.”³⁷⁸

The volume of cumulated subject imports decreased from *** short tons in 2022 to *** short tons in 2023, and then increased to *** short tons in 2024, a level *** percent higher than in 2022; it was *** percent lower in interim 2025 at *** short tons than in interim 2024 at *** short tons.³⁷⁹ Cumulated subject imports’ share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from *** percent in 2022 to *** percent in 2023, then increased to *** percent in 2024, a level *** percentage points higher than in 2022; it was *** percentage points lower in interim 2025, at *** percent, than in interim 2024, at *** percent.³⁸⁰ The ratio of cumulated subject imports to U.S. production decreased from *** percent in 2022 to *** percent in 2023, and then increased to *** percent in 2024, for an overall increase of *** percentage points between 2022 and 2024; it was *** percentage points lower in interim 2025, at *** percent, than in interim 2024 at *** percent.³⁸¹

³⁷⁵ CR/PR at 1.20 (citing *Proclamation 10947 of June 3, 2025, Adjusting Imports of Aluminum and Steel Into the United States*, 90 Fed. Reg. 24199 (June 9, 2025)).

³⁷⁶ CR/PR at 1.21.

³⁷⁷ CR/PR at 1.21 (citing *Executive Order 14323 of July 30, 2025, “Addressing Threats to the United States by the Government of Brazil,”* 90 Fed. Reg. 37739 (Aug. 5, 2025)). Pursuant to section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (“USTR”) initiated an investigation on July 15, 2025 Brazil’s acts, policies, and practices related to digital trade and electronic payment services; unfair, preferential tariffs; anti-corruption enforcement; intellectual property protection; ethanol market access; and illegal deforestation. CR/PR at 1.21-1.22. USTR held a public hearing on September 3, 2025, and the investigation remains ongoing.

³⁷⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(i).

³⁷⁹ CR/PR at Tables 4.3, 4.12, C.1.

³⁸⁰ CR/PR at Table 4.12.

³⁸¹ CR/PR at Table 4.3.

Accordingly, we find that the volume of cumulated subject imports is significant in absolute terms and relative to apparent U.S. consumption and domestic production.³⁸²

D. Price Effects of Cumulated Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(ii) of the Tariff Act provides that, in evaluating the price effects of the subject imports, the Commission shall consider whether

- (I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and
- (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.³⁸³

³⁸² We attribute the decline in cumulated subject imports in absolute terms and relative to apparent U.S. consumption in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024 to the effects of the petition. CR/PR at Tables 4.12, C.1. Monthly levels of subject imports generally fluctuated between *** and *** in the eight months preceding the filing of the petition, with a spike to *** tons in May. However, subject imports experienced a sharp and sustained decrease in volume beginning in September 2024, the month in which the petition was filed. CR/PR at Table 4.10. Respondents argue that any decrease in subject imports began in June, following the May spike, and accordingly was unrelated to the filing of the petition. Ternium Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1, at pgs. 12-13; AMD Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1, at pg. 41. We find this argument unpersuasive. Although subject imports peaked in May 2024, their volumes remained elevated in June, July, and August. They experienced a slight dip in September, a pronounced decrease in October, and entered a long decline that brought them to their lowest levels of the POI in April 2025. CR/PR at Table 4.10. We accordingly find a correlation between declining subject import volumes and the filing of the petitions in September 2024, when an extended and consistent decline in monthly subject import volumes began.

Respondents contend that with an average lead-time of 88 days for subject imports, most orders of subject imports from September 2024 through December 2024 were likely ordered before the filing of the petitions. Ternium Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1, at pgs. 12-13. Respondents' argument, however, assumes that there were no order cancellations that occurred after the filing of the petitions. While an order may have been placed for subject imports prior to the petition filing date, there is no record information indicating that such an order could not have been cancelled after the filing of the petitions and during the 88 days of lead time. In any event, if lead times were delaying the responsiveness of subject imports to the filing of the petitions, as respondents argue, we would expect to see the pattern shown in the data—a relatively small initial decrease, followed by greater decreases in subsequent months. See CR/PR at Table 4.10, Figure 4.5. The data collected by the Commission shows that a reduction in imports coincided with the filing of the petitions, and there is no other explanation in the record for the sharp decline in subject import volumes that began in September 2024. We also note that subject imports declined further following the implementation of provisional measures on February 4, 2025, with *** tons of subject imports in February-March 2025, *** percent lower than the volume in February-March 2024, and lower than any other two-month period in the POI. CR/PR at Tables 1.1, 4.10.

³⁸³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii).

As discussed above in section VI.B.3 above, we have found that there is a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions.

We have examined several sources of data for our underselling analysis. The Commission collected quarterly quantity and f.o.b. pricing data on sales of eight products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during the POI.³⁸⁴ All 11 U.S. producers and 32 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing data for all products for all quarters.³⁸⁵ Pricing data reported by these firms accounted

³⁸⁴ CR/PR at 5.13-14. The eight pricing products were defined as follows:

Product 1.-- Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (*e.g.*, Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (*i.e.* not sold by annual or long-term contract)

Product 2.-- Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (*e.g.*, Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract

Product 3.-- Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (*i.e.* not sold by annual or long-term contract)

Product 4.-- Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract

Product 5.-- Hot Dipped Galvanized Steel Sheet, thickness 0.024" to 0.039", width 24" to 60", 40G/40G to 60G/60G Coating Weight, Grades: DDS, EDDS and BH steels, sold by annual or long-term contract)

Product 6.-- Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness >0.089", width 24" to 60", Coating Weight 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Grades: CS/DS/SS with specified Minimum Tensile Strength of 270MPa to 440Mpa, sold by annual or long-term contract

Product 7.-- Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness 0.038" to 0.090", width 24" to 60", Coating Weights: 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Structural Steel Grades with Yield Strength from 35ksi to 65ksi, sold by annual or long-term contract)

Product 8.-- Brass Coated Steel, coated with C260 Cartridge Brass, Copper (Cu): ~68.5– 71.5%; Zinc (Zn): Remainder (~28.5–31.5%)

³⁸⁵ CR/PR at 5.15.

for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of CORE and *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports during the POI.³⁸⁶

Cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 131 of 283 (or 46.3 percent of) quarterly comparisons, corresponding to reported subject import sales of 1.1 million short tons, representing 44.5 percent of the total volume of shipments reported in the pricing data, with margins of underselling ranging from 0.2 to 41.1 percent and averaging 11.2 percent.³⁸⁷ Cumulated subject imports oversold the domestic like product in the remaining 152 quarterly comparisons, corresponding to reported subject import sales of 1.4 million short tons, with margins of overselling ranging from 0.1 percent to 59.3 percent and averaging 10.6 percent.³⁸⁸

We have also considered information concerning lost sales. Of the 49 responding purchasers, 39 reported that, since 2022, they had purchased subject imports instead of the domestic like product and 31 of these purchasers reported that subject import prices were lower than U.S.-produced CORE.³⁸⁹ Of these 31 purchasers, 17 of reported that price was a primary reason for purchasing *** short tons of subject imports instead of the domestic like product.³⁹⁰ These purchases were equivalent to *** percent of total reported purchases of subject imports, *** percent of total subject imports, and *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption during the POI.³⁹¹

³⁸⁶ CR/PR at Table 5.8. Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Australia, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Brazil, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Canada, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Mexico, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from the Netherlands, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from South Africa, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Taiwan, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Turkey, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from the UAE, and *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Vietnam over the POI.

³⁸⁷ CR/PR at Tables 5.18-5.21. We note that products 1-4 are "other CORE," while products 5-7 are defined as "automotive CORE." See CR/PR at 5.14, Table 1.19. Total shipments of "other CORE" made up approximately two-thirds of total shipments in the U.S. CORE market. CR/PR at Table 4.7; compare CR/PR at Tables C.1 and C.7. Subject imports of other CORE (products 1-4) undersold the domestic like product in approximately half of the quarterly comparisons (98 of 197 or 49.7 percent of quarterly comparisons), corresponding to more than half of the reported subject import sales (*** short tons or *** percent of the total volume of shipments reported for these pricing products), with margins of underselling ranging from 0.2 to 41.1 percent and averaging *** percent during the POI. CR/PR at Table 5.19.

³⁸⁸ CR/PR at Tables 5.18-5.21.

³⁸⁹ CR/PR at Table 5.23.

³⁹⁰ CR/PR at Table 5.23.

³⁹¹ CR/PR at 5.22-5.23, C.1.

Based on these considerations, including the high degree of substitutability between domestically produced CORE and subject imports, the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the price comparisons showing underselling throughout the POI, and the evidence of relative pricing in the lost sales responses, we find that underselling by cumulated subject imports was significant.³⁹²

We have also considered price trends during the POI. Despite strong increases in apparent U.S. consumption, the domestic industry's prices, as well as its U.S. shipment and net sales average unit values ("AUVs"), declined significantly during the POI.³⁹³ Prices for products 1-4, which represented a large majority of the total volume of shipments reported in the price comparison data, declined overall from the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of

³⁹² Certain respondents argue that the Commission cannot find underselling "significant" within the meaning of 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii)(I) because the record indicates that underselling by cumulated subject imports occurred in less than a majority of comparisons, covering less than a majority of the volume of subject imports covered by the pricing comparisons. Ternium Prehearing Br. at 14-17; CSN Prehearing Br. at 15; AMD Prehearing Br. at 62-63; TDA Prehearing Br. at 20; USIMINAS Posthearing Br. at 7-8; TDA Posthearing Br. at 3-4. We disagree. The record generally reflects mixed underselling and overselling in the price comparisons, and such "mixed" underselling certainly may be significant in a price-sensitive market for substitutable goods. *See, e.g., DAK Americas LLC v. United States*, 456 F. Supp. 3d 1340, 1356 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2020); *Certain Steel Nails from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1114 (Final), and USITC Pub. 4022 at 18-19 (July 2008). Here, we have found that there exists a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced CORE and subject imports, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions. *See, supra*, section VI.B.3. Indeed, of the three factors that U.S. purchasers reported considering most often in their purchasing decisions for CORE, price/cost was the most-often cited purchasing factor, with 45 responding firms reporting price/cost as such a factor. CR/PR at Table 2.14. Further, a majority of responding purchasers (25 of 49) reported that they always or usually purchase the lowest-priced product. CR/PR at 2.23. Underselling by cumulated subject imports in the price comparisons—in terms of the number of comparisons and overall volume—approached or exceeded 45 percent during the POI, and was more prevalent (approximately half or more of the comparisons by instance or volume) with respect to other CORE products, which are the largest part of the CORE market. *See, e.g.,* CR/PR at Tables 4.7, 5.17-5.21. In the context of a price-sensitive market for a highly substitutable product, the data support a finding of significant underselling under the statute.

³⁹³ CR/PR at Tables 5.8-5.17, C.1, Figures 5.5-5.12.

2025.³⁹⁴ These declines ranged from *** percent to *** percent.³⁹⁵ Prices of these products declined sharply from the first quarter of 2022 until the first quarter of 2023.³⁹⁶ They fluctuated from the first quarter of 2023 until the first quarter of 2024, but remained lower than the first quarter of 2022.³⁹⁷ They declined regularly from the first quarter of 2024 through the remainder of the POI.³⁹⁸ Prices for product 5 remained relatively stable, experiencing only minor fluctuations over the POI.³⁹⁹ Although prices for products 6 and 7 increased overall from the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025, most of the increase occurred in the first half of 2022.⁴⁰⁰ These prices then stabilized from the second half of 2022 through the remainder of the POI.⁴⁰¹

³⁹⁴ CR/PR at Table 5.17. Specifically, products 1-4 accounted for *** percent of the total volume of U.S. shipments of U.S. producers and *** percent of the total volume of U.S. shipments of U.S. importers reported in the pricing data. *Calculated from id.*

From the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025, domestic prices for product 1 declined overall by *** percent, product 2 declined overall by *** percent, product 3 declined overall by *** percent, and product 4 declined overall by *** percent. *Id.*

³⁹⁵ CR/PR at Tables 5.8-5.17, Figures 5.5-5.12.

³⁹⁶ CR/PR at Tables 5.8-5.17, Figures 5.5-5.12.

³⁹⁷ CR/PR at Tables 5.8-5.17, Figures 5.5-5.12.

³⁹⁸ CR/PR at Tables 5.8-5.12, Figures 5.5-5.8. Prices for product 8 followed similar trends. CR/PR at Table 5.16. Prices for product 8 declined overall by *** percent from the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025.

³⁹⁹ CR/PR at Tables 5.14-5.15, 5.17, Figure 5.9. Domestic prices for product 5 increased overall by *** percent from the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025. CR/PR at Table 5.7.

⁴⁰⁰ CR/PR at Tables 5.14-5.15, 5.17, Figures 5.10-5.11.

⁴⁰¹ CR/PR at Tables 5.14-5.15, 5.17 Figures 5.10-5.11. From the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025, domestic prices for product 6 increased overall by *** percent, and product 7 increased overall by *** percent. CR/PR at Table 5.17.

As we recognize above, the pricing product definitions distinguish between CORE defined as automotive CORE and other CORE, which provides additional context to our analysis. We acknowledge that prices for the products 5-7, defined as “automotive CORE,” increased overall over the POI—although, as we note above, most of these increases occurred in the first half of 2022 and prices remained stable thereafter. See CR/PR at Tables 5.13-5.15. We observe that the total combined volume of U.S. shipments of subject imports and the domestic like product reported in the pricing comparison data for products 5-7 accounted for approximately *** percent of the total U.S. shipments of subject imports and the domestic CORE defined by certain respondents as “automotive” CORE in 2024. *Calculated from* CR/PR at Tables 4.7, 5.17, C.7. We further note that the domestic industry’s shipment AUVs of products defined as “automotive CORE” declined over the POI and therefore exhibited the opposite trends as those for products 5-7. Specifically, the industry’s U.S. shipment and net sales AUVs for products as “automotive” CORE declined *** and *** percent from 2022 to 2024, respectively. CR/PR at Table C.1. They were *** and *** percent lower in interim 2025 than interim 2024, respectively. *Id.*

The domestic industry's U.S. shipment AUVs also declined significantly over the POI, by 19.6 percent from 2022 to 2024.⁴⁰² They were 11.8 percent lower in interim 2025 than interim 2024.⁴⁰³ Subject import U.S. shipment AUVs followed similar trends.⁴⁰⁴

The domestic industry experienced a cost-price squeeze as its net sales AUVs decreased by \$288 per short ton,⁴⁰⁵ while per-unit COGS decreased by \$131 during the full-year period.⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ Accordingly, the industry's net sales AUVs declined significantly more than the decline in its per-unit COGS, causing its COGS-to-net-sales ratio to increase from 81.1 percent in 2022 to 89.3 percent in 2024, or by 8.2 percentage points.⁴⁰⁸

Based on the foregoing, we find that cumulated subject imports depressed domestic prices to a significant degree during the POI. We have found that there exists a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced CORE and subject imports, that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions, and that, while there was a mix of overselling and underselling, cumulated subject imports were frequently priced below domestically produced CORE throughout the period. In this context, domestic prices were at their peak in early 2022 and decreased dramatically over the course of the POI. As reflected in the pricing product data,

⁴⁰² CR/PR at Table C.1.

⁴⁰³ CR/PR at Table C.1.

⁴⁰⁴ CR/PR at Tables 5.8-5.17, Figures 5.5-5.12. Specifically, subject import prices for products 1-4 declined overall from the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025 for imports from all countries. These declines ranged from *** percent to *** percent. CR/PR at Table 5.17. Subject import prices for products 5-7 increased from the first quarter of 2022 to the first quarter of 2025 for all subject merchandise except those from Mexico. *Id.* Prices of subject imports of product 8 declined by *** percent during this period. *Id.* The AUVs for subject imports declined by *** percent from 2022 to 2023 and *** percent from 2023 to 2024 for an overall decline of *** percent; they were *** percent lower in interim 2025 than interim 2024. CR/PR at Table C.1.

⁴⁰⁵ CR/PR at Tables 6.3, C.1. The domestic industry's net sales AUV decreased from \$1,540 per short ton in 2022 to \$1,268 per short ton in 2023, and to \$1,252 per short ton in 2024; it was lower in interim 2025 at \$1,162 per short ton than in interim 2024 at \$1,318 per short ton. *Id.*

⁴⁰⁶ CR/PR at Tables 6.3, C.1. The industry's per-unit COGS decreased throughout the POI, from \$1,249 in 2022 to \$1,147 in 2023, and \$1,118 in 2024; it was lower in interim 2025 at \$1,093 than interim 2024 at \$1,119. *Id.*

⁴⁰⁷ CR/PR at Tables 6.3, C.1. The domestic industry's per-unit raw material costs declined throughout the POI from \$927 per short ton in 2022, to \$858 per short ton in 2023, to \$830 per short ton in 2024; it was lower in interim 2025 at \$811 per short ton than interim 2024 at \$838 per short ton. *Id.* A \$97 per short ton decrease in raw material costs accounted for most of the industry's declines in per-unit COGS. Specifically, per-unit raw material costs decreased by \$97 per short ton, a decline of 10.5 percent. *Id.*

⁴⁰⁸ CR/PR at Tables 6.3, C.1. The industry's ratio of COGS to net sales increased from 81.1 percent in 2022 to 90.5 percent in 2023, before decreasing slightly to 89.3 percent in 2024; it was higher in interim 2025 at 94.1 percent than interim 2024 at 84.9 percent. *Id.*

these declines ranged from *** percent to *** percent,⁴⁰⁹ with domestic prices decreasing sharply from the first quarter of 2022 until the first quarter of 2023, then fluctuating through the first quarter of 2024 before declining regularly from the first quarter of 2024 through the remainder of the POI.⁴¹⁰ As reflected in the domestic industry's AUVs, domestic prices plummeted in 2023, falling by 17.7 percent, and fell again by 1.2 percent in 2024.⁴¹¹

Certain respondents argue, based on comparison with data from the prior Commission proceedings with respect to CORE, that prices in 2022 were anomalously high, and that decreases in 2023 were accordingly "inevitable," and unrelated to subject imports.⁴¹² We disagree. As an initial matter, while we agree that domestic prices peaked in 2022, we disagree with respondents that subsequent price decreases, or any price movements for that matter, were inevitable.⁴¹³ Indeed, here, conditions in 2023 and 2024 appear to be favorable in certain regards, as apparent U.S. consumption increased and domestic producers' unit COGS decreased.⁴¹⁴ Nonetheless, domestic prices moved downward, far exceeding the decline in COGS, and the industry experienced a cost-price squeeze. In addition, although the Commission maintains the discretion to consider information outside of the POI to inform its analysis,⁴¹⁵ the Commission normally focuses its analysis on the POI, which in this case ran from January 2022 through March 2025, and we are not persuaded that respondents' approach would advance the record. Specifically, there are important differences between these investigations and the *CORE Reviews* that significantly hinder any meaningful comparisons of the data, including different

⁴⁰⁹ CR/PR at Table 5.17.

⁴¹⁰ CR/PR at Tables 5.8-5.12, Figures 5.5-5.8. Prices for product 8 followed similar trends. CR/PR at Table 5.16. Prices for product 8 declined overall by *** percent from the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025.

⁴¹¹ CR/PR at Table C.1.

⁴¹² See, e.g., Ternium Prehearing Br. at 18-20, 29-30; Ternium Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions, Exh. 1, at pgs. 31-33.

⁴¹³ For example, as discussed above, whereas prices for products 1-4 declined overall from the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025 between *** percent and *** percent, prices for product 5 remained relatively stable, and prices for products 6 and 7 increased overall from the first quarter of 2022 through the first quarter of 2025. CR/PR at Table 5.17.

⁴¹⁴ CR/PR at Table C.1.

⁴¹⁵ Although the Commission has previously indicated that it "normally focuses its analysis in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on a three-year period of investigation, with interim period data if available, the Commission has the discretion to use information outside of the POI to inform its analysis." *High Chrome Cast Iron Grinding Media from India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-726 and 731-TA-1694 (Final) USITC Pub. 5632 (June 2025) at 23 n. 126 (citing *JMC Steel Grp. v. United States*, 24 F. Supp. 3d 1290, 1315 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2014) ("The ITC has discretion to use evidence outside of the POI in its investigations and may reasonably interpret the evidence and use these interpretations to determine the significance of any particular factor in its analysis." (citations omitted))).

scopes and import coverages.⁴¹⁶ Indeed, because the scope in the *CORE Reviews* was narrower than the scope of these investigations, any reference to the pricing data from those proceedings would not reflect an apples-to-apples comparison. We also question whether any pre-2022 data otherwise reflects comparable or “typical” market conditions, as respondents would have it, as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic extend several years before 2022, and any data extending farther back in time necessarily is farther removed from the current POI.⁴¹⁷ Accordingly, we find that data from the prior CORE investigations are not an appropriate basis for analyzing the domestic industry’s performance or prices during the POI. In these investigations, the record indicates that the domestic industry’s price declines after 2022 occurred while apparent U.S. consumption and demand were increasing in the U.S. market.⁴¹⁸ Concurrently, the industry’s financial indicators worsened to levels indicative of an injured industry.⁴¹⁹

As explained below in section VI.E., other factors, such as intra-industry competition or declining raw material costs, in our view do not explain the extent of the decline in domestic

⁴¹⁶ Specifically, the scope of these investigations covers “alloyed” CORE and “micro-alloyed CORE” produced by Yieh Phui/Synn, while the *CORE Reviews* did not. *Compare CORE Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5337 at 6-8, with CR/PR at 1.15-17. Official Commerce import data in 2021 suggest that the volume of imports subject to these investigations was 8.9 percent higher in 2021 than the volume of imports subject to the *CORE Reviews* (comparing *CORE Review* at Table IV-1 to *Preliminary Determination* at Table IV-1.) Indeed, in 2024, 11.5 percent of imports of CORE consisted of alloyed CORE, which were for the most part, excluded from the scope of the *CORE Reviews*. EDIS Doc. 862248 (calculated alloyed imports by dividing HTS subheadings for alloyed steel, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, from total imports of CORE under all relevant HTSUS subheadings provided in CR /PR at 15 n.18). Furthermore, the importer questionnaire responses in the *CORE Reviews* covered a much smaller percentage of imports than the responses in these investigations. *Compare CORE Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5337 at 4, with CR/PR at 1.15-17.

⁴¹⁷ *CORE Reviews*, USITC Pub. 5337 at 41. We also note that a comparison of pre-2022 prices to 2022 prices without also a comparison of other data, most importantly raw material and other costs, may not provide a meaningful comparison.

⁴¹⁸ CR/PR at Table C.1.

⁴¹⁹ CR/PR at Table C.1.

prices observed during the POI.⁴²⁰ As noted, while the domestic industry's costs declined over the POI, its net sales AUVs declined to a significantly greater degree which belies that declining costs alone could account for the extent to which domestic prices declined during the POI. Certain respondents argue that competition among domestic producers drove prices down, but the posited impetus for this competition—increased capacity—did not become significant until after the greatest reduction in prices.⁴²¹ Certain respondents also argue that prices in the spot market were the primary drivers of prices during the POI, and that U.S. producers dominated that market.⁴²² However, subject imports also represented a significant portion of sales in the spot market.⁴²³

In sum, we find that significant underselling by large volumes of cumulated subject imports depressed prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree throughout the POI. Consequently, we find that cumulated subject imports had significant price effects.

⁴²⁰ We disagree with certain respondents' argument that U.S. shipment AUVs show prices holding "steady" from 2023 through the remainder of the POI and, therefore, do not show price depression. Although the decline in the domestic industry's U.S. shipment AUVs from 2023 to 2024, at 1.4 percent, was not as significant as their decline from 2022 to 2023, at 18.5 percent, that does not mean that domestic prices did not continue to be in a depressed state in 2024. Moreover, the industry's U.S. shipment AUVs declined from 2023 to 2024 despite an increase in apparent U.S. consumption during that period. CR/PR at Table C.3.

We are unpersuaded by respondents' contention that prices for the pricing products with the highest concentration of subject imports (products 1, 3, and 5) declined less than those with a lower concentration of subject imports. Ternium Prehearing Br. at 25-27; CSN Prehearing Br. at 19. Domestic prices of product 3, which accounted for *** (*** percent) of U.S. shipments of subject imports, declined the most out of any pricing product over the POI (*** percent). CR/PR at Table 5.17. Although prices slightly increased over the POI for product 5, they were for products defined by respondents as "automotive CORE," which we acknowledge experienced lesser declines in domestic prices than "other CORE," but made up a significantly smaller portion of the U.S. market. Finally, while the decline in domestic prices of product 1 (*** percent) was slightly less than the declines for products 2-4, it was still significant. Compare CR/PR at Table 5.17 to C.1. We also note that AUVs of subject imports declined more over the POI than those of the domestic like product. Calculated from CR/PR at Table C.1 (AUVs of subject imports declining by 26.3 percent from 2022 to interim 2025 while U.S. shipments of the domestic like product declined by 25.9 during the same period).

⁴²¹ See Section VI.E.

⁴²² Ternium Prehearing Br. at 24-25; CSN Prehearing Br. at 18.

⁴²³ Subject imports sold approximately *** short tons of CORE on the spot market in 2024 compared to the *** short tons of shipments that the domestic producers made on the spot market. Calculated from CR/PR at Tables C.1, 5.7 (estimating subject import sales based on the total volume of subject imports and the proportion of shipments made on the spot market reported by subject importers). Indeed, subject imports made a majority of sales in 2024 on the spot market (58.1 percent). CR/PR at Table 5.7. We also note that there was a significant overlap in domestic and subject import shipments for pricing products 1 and 3, which are for CORE sold in spot sales. CR/PR at 5.13. Compare CR/PR at Tables 5.17, C.1.

E. Impact of the Cumulated Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(iii) of the Tariff Act provides that examining the impact of subject imports, the Commission “shall evaluate all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry.”⁴²⁴ These factors include output, sales, inventories, capacity utilization, market share, employment, wages, productivity, gross profits, net profits, operating profits, cash flow, return on investment, return on capital, ability to raise capital, ability to service debts, research and development, and factors affecting domestic prices. No single factor is dispositive, and all relevant factors are considered “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁴²⁵

The domestic industry’s trade indicators—with the exception of its market share—generally increased along with apparent U.S. consumption throughout the POI. Notwithstanding these increases, the industry’s profitability plummeted from 2022 to 2023 before slightly improving in 2024 to levels still significantly lower than in 2022. Its profitability was lower in interim 2025 as compared to interim 2024.

The industry’s practical capacity,⁴²⁶ production,⁴²⁷ and U.S. shipments⁴²⁸ increased overall from 2022 to 2024, and in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024. The industry’s market share declined irregularly by 0.2 percentage points from 2022 to 2024 and was 3.3

⁴²⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii); *see also* SAA at 851 and 885 (“In material injury determinations, the Commission considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they also may demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.”).

⁴²⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii). This provision was amended by the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, Pub. L. 114-27.

⁴²⁶ CR/PR at Tables 3.6, C.1. The industry’s practical CORE capacity increased by 5.7 percent from 2022 to 2024, from 23.7 million short tons in 2022 and 2023, to 25.1 million short tons in 2024; it was 3.6 percent higher in interim 2025, at 6.5 million short tons, compared to 6.2 million short tons in interim 2024. *Id.*

⁴²⁷ CR/PR at Tables 3.6, C.1. The industry’s production increased by 12.4 percent from 2022 to 2024, decreasing from 17.2 million short tons in 2022 to 19.0 million short tons in 2023, and then increased to 19.3 million short tons in 2024; it was 4.9 million short tons during the interim periods. *Id.*

⁴²⁸ CR/PR at Tables 3.10, 4.12, C.1. The industry’s U.S shipments increased by 10.0 percent from 2022 to 2024, from 16.2 million short tons in 2022 to 17.7 million short tons in 2023, and 17.8 million short tons in 2024; it was 1.6 percent lower in interim 2025, at 4.5 million short tons, compared to 4.6 million short tons in interim 2024. *Id.*

percentage points higher in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.⁴²⁹ Its practical capacity utilization increased irregularly from 72.5 percent in 2022 to 77.0 percent in 2024; it was lower in interim 2025 at 76.2 percent than in interim 2024 at 78.7 percent.⁴³⁰

The industry's end-of-period inventories increased by 11.7 percent from 2022 to 2024 and were 18.2 percent higher in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.⁴³¹ In relation to total shipments, the domestic industry's end-of-period inventories increased by 0.2 percentage points from 2022 to 2024, and were 1.9 percentage points higher in interim 2025, than in interim 2024.⁴³²

The domestic industry's employment-related indicators, including the number of production-related workers ("PRWs"),⁴³³ total hours worked,⁴³⁴ and wages paid⁴³⁵ all increased overall from 2022 to 2024, but were lower in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024. Productivity declined irregularly by *** percent from 2022 to 2024; it was *** percent higher in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.⁴³⁶

⁴²⁹ CR/PR at Tables 4.12, C.1. The industry's market share declined irregularly by 0.2 percentage points from 2022 to 2024, increasing from 80.1 percent in 2022 to 84.6 percent in 2023, before falling to 79.8 percent in 2024; it was 3.3 percentage points higher in interim 2025, at 83.9 percent, than in interim 2024, at 80.6 percent. *Id.*

⁴³⁰ CR/PR at Tables 3.6, C.1. The industry's practical capacity utilization increased irregularly by 4.5 percentage points from 2022 to 2024, increasing from 72.5 percent in 2022 to 80.2 percent in 2023, before falling to 77.0 percent in 2024; it was 2.5 percentage points lower in interim 2025, at 76.2 percent, compared to interim 2024, at 78.7 percent. *Id.*

⁴³¹ CR/PR at Tables 3.11, C.1. The industry's end-of-period inventories increased from 1.9 million short tons in 2022 and 2023 to 2.1 million short tons in 2024; they were higher in interim 2025 at 2.2 million short tons than in interim 2024 at 1.8 million short tons. *Id.*

⁴³² CR/PR at Tables 3.11, C.1. The industry's ratio of inventories to total shipments declined irregularly from 2022 to 2024, falling from 11.8 percent in 2022 to 10.6 percent in 2023, before rising to 11.9 percent in 2024; it was 1.9 percentage points higher in interim 2025 at 11.1 percent, than in interim 2024, at 9.2 percent. *Id.*

⁴³³ CR/PR at Table 3.23, C.1. The industry's PRWs increased by 2.1 percent from 2022 to 2024, increasing from 10,845 in 2022, to 11,005 in 2023, and 11,069 in 2024; the number of PRWs was 2.2 percent lower in interim 2025, at 10,468, than in interim 2024, at 10,706. *Id.*

⁴³⁴ CR/PR at Table 3.23, C.1. The number of total hours worked increased by 6.5 percent from 2022 to 2024, increasing from 23,198 in 2022, to 24,184 hours in 2023, and 24,713 hours in 2024; they were 2.5 percent lower in interim 2025, at 6,142 hours, than in 2024, at 6,297 hours. *Id.*

⁴³⁵ CR/PR at Table 3.23, C.1. The industry's wages paid increased 8.1 percent from 2022 to 2024, increasing from \$1.4 million in 2022, to \$1.5 million in 2023 and 2024; they were 0.1 percent lower in interim 2025, at \$392.4 thousand, than in 2024, at \$392.6 thousand. *Id.*

⁴³⁶ CR/PR at Tables 3.23, C.1. Productivity in short tons per 1,000 hours increased irregularly from 2022 to 2024, increasing from 741 short tons per 1,000 hours in 2022 to 787 short tons per 1,000 hours in 2023, before falling to 782 short tons per 1,000 hours in 2024; it was higher in interim 2025, at 801 short tons per 1,000 thousand hours, than in interim 2024 at 779 short tons per 1,000 hours. *Id.*

The industry's financial performance declined markedly from 2022 to 2023 before improving slightly in 2024; these indicators worsened in interim 2025 as compared to interim 2024.⁴³⁷ The industry's gross profits declined overall by 49.1 percent from 2022 to 2024 and were 65.9 percent lower in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024.⁴³⁸ Its operating income declined by 57.2 percent from 2022 to 2024 and was 81.3 percent lower in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024.⁴³⁹ Similarly, the industry's net income declined by 60.1 percent from 2022 to 2024 and was 88.7 percent lower in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024.⁴⁴⁰ The ratio of the industry's operating income to net sales ratios declined from 15.6 percent in 2022 to 7.5 percent in 2024; it was worse in interim 2025 at 2.5 percent compared to interim 2024 at 11.7.⁴⁴¹ The industry's ratio of net income to net sales also declined from 15.1 percent in 2022 to 6.7 percent in 2024; it was worse in interim 2025, at 1.5 percent, compared to interim 2024, at 11.2 percent.⁴⁴²

The domestic industry's capital expenditures declined regularly by 7.0 percent between 2022 and 2024; they were 14.1 percent lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.⁴⁴³ The industry's total assets increased irregularly by 0.9 percent from 2022 to 2024.⁴⁴⁴ Its return on assets fell from 23.5 percent in 2022 to 8.3 percent in 2023 before increasing to 10.0 percent in 2024.⁴⁴⁵ Its research and development expenditures increased irregularly by 35.6 percent from 2022 to 2024; they were 20.6 percent lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.⁴⁴⁶ ***

⁴³⁷ CR/PR at Tables 6.1, C.1.

⁴³⁸ CR/PR at Tables 6.1, C.1. The industry's gross profits fell from \$5.0 million in 2022 to \$2.3 million in 2023, before slightly increasing to \$2.6 million in 2024; they were \$336.2 thousand in interim 2025 compared to \$984.5 thousand in interim 2024. *Id.*

⁴³⁹ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1. The industry's operating income fell from \$4.2 million in 2022 to \$1.5 million in 2023, before slightly increasing to \$1.8 million in 2024; it was \$142.8 thousand in interim 2025 compared to \$762.0 thousand in interim 2024. *Id.*

⁴⁴⁰ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1. The industry's net income fell from \$4.0 million in 2022 to \$1.3 million in 2023, before slightly increasing to \$1.6 million in 2024; they were \$82.4 thousand in interim 2025 compared to \$728.4 thousand in interim 2024. *Id.*

⁴⁴¹ CR/PR at Tables 6.1, C.1. The industry's operating income ratio declined from 15.6 percent in 2022 to 6.1 percent in 2023 before increasing slightly to 7.5 percent in 2024.

⁴⁴² CR/PR at Tables 6.1, C.1. The industry's net income ratio declined from 15.1 percent in 2022 to 5.5 percent in 2023 before increasing slightly to 6.7 percent in 2024.

⁴⁴³ CR/PR at Tables 6.6, C.1. The industry's capital expenditures increased from \$1.3 million in 2022, to \$1.2 million in 2023 and 2024; they were lower in interim 2025, at \$253.4 thousand, than in interim 2024, at \$295.0 thousand. *Id.*

⁴⁴⁴ Data regarding the industry's total assets during the interim periods were not available. CR/PR at Tables 6.10, C.1.

⁴⁴⁵ CR/PR at Table 6.11.

⁴⁴⁶ CR/PR at Table 6.5, C.1.

opened either new plants or production lines during the POI while *** idled and/or shutdown certain production facilities.⁴⁴⁷

As explained above in Section IV.D, significant underselling by subject imports depressed domestic prices to a significant degree during the POI. The decrease in the industry's prices outpaced its declining costs, causing significant reductions in its financial performance indicators, including its net sales value, operating income, net income, and operating and net income margins, from 2022 to 2024 and in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024.⁴⁴⁸ Thus, we find that cumulated subject imports had a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.

We have considered whether there are other factors that may have had an impact on the domestic industry to ensure that we are not attributing injury from other factors to subject imports. Nonsubject imports were a small source of supply to the U.S. market and their share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased irregularly from 2022 to 2024, declining from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 before increasing to *** percent in 2024; it was higher in interim 2025 at *** percent than in interim 2024 at *** percent.⁴⁴⁹ The record also indicates that the AUVs of U.S. shipments of nonsubject imports were higher than the AUVs of U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports throughout the POI.⁴⁵⁰ Furthermore, apparent U.S. consumption increased throughout each full year of the POI. Therefore, neither nonsubject imports nor changes in demand explain the injury to the domestic industry that we have attributed to subject imports.

As discussed above, we disagree with respondents' argument that the industry's declining financial performance from 2022 to 2024 was not injurious at all, but an "inevitable" return to normal levels of pricing and profitability after anomalously favorable results in 2022.⁴⁵¹ The levels of prices and profitability in 2022 cannot explain the industry's inability to maintain prices and prevent substantial losses during a period of strong demand growth and declining costs. Because of price pressure caused by low-priced subject imports, the industry's

⁴⁴⁷ CR/PR at Table 3.4.

⁴⁴⁸ We add that given the significant growth in apparent U.S. consumption over the POI, subject imports resulted in the domestic industry's prices being lower than they otherwise would have been and given the industry's declining per-unit raw material costs, its financial performance was weaker than it otherwise would have been during that period.

⁴⁴⁹ CR/PR at Table C.3. We note that a majority of the market share lost by subject imports in interim 2025 was to the domestic industry rather than nonsubject imports. Specifically, the market share of subject imports was *** percentage points lower in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024, while the market share of nonsubject imports was *** percentage points higher during the same period. *Id.* During the same period, the domestic industry gained *** percentage points in market share. *Id.*

⁴⁵⁰ CR/PR at Table C.3.

⁴⁵¹ Ternium Prehearing Br. at 18-20, 29-30; CSN Prehearing Br. at 16; AMD Prehearing Br. at 63-64.

prices declined more than its costs and it experienced a cost-price squeeze. As such, the industry's declining performance from 2022 to 2024 is attributable to price pressure from subject imports and cannot simply be attributed to an "inevitable" decline from "abnormal" levels. We are also unpersuaded by certain respondents' argument that a purported "inverse correlation" between the domestic industry's market share and its financial performance shows a lack of a causal link between subject imports and the industry's performance.⁴⁵² Specifically, respondents observe that the domestic industry's financial performance deteriorated from 2022 to 2023 and in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024 even though it gained market share,⁴⁵³ but that the industry's financial performance improved from 2023 to 2024 when the industry lost market share to subject imports.⁴⁵⁴ As explained above in section VI.D, subject imports caused significant price pressure throughout the POI, depressing domestic producers' prices, creating a cost-price squeeze, and reducing the industry's profitability. If the domestic industry in some period gained market share, that suggests that injurious price reductions resulting from competition with subject imports allowed it to make more sales. As such, the industry performed worse than it otherwise would have, but for the presence of subject imports throughout the POI.

Indeed, as indicated above in section VI.D, the majority of the industry's price declines over the POI occurred from 2022 to 2023 and resulted in the industry's net and operating incomes plummeting by over 60 percent during that period. Prices remained either at or below those depressed levels for the remainder of the POI.

We also disagree with certain respondents' contention that price declines from 2023 to 2024 occurred solely because capacity expansions by *** led them to cut prices so as to increase sales to maintain sustainable levels of capacity utilization, fueling ruinous "intra-industry" competition.⁴⁵⁵ As indicated above, the majority of the industry's price declines during the POI occurred from 2022 to 2023, when *** reported no capacity increases.⁴⁵⁶ As

⁴⁵² Ternium Prehearing Br. at 41-43; AMD Prehearing Br. at 58-59.

⁴⁵³ Ternium Prehearing Br. at 41-43; AMD Prehearing Br. at 58-59.

⁴⁵⁴ Ternium Prehearing Br. at 41-43; AMD Prehearing Br. at 58-59. We do not view the industry's slight financial improvements from 2023 to 2024 to indicate the absence of injurious competition from subject imports. They were due, in part, to a decline in per-unit raw material costs, and did not negate the massive declines in the industry's prices and profitability from 2022 to 2023.

⁴⁵⁵ Ternium Prehearing Br. at 21; CSN Prehearing Br. at 16-17; USIMINAS Posthear. Br. at 9; AMD Posthearing Br. at 11.

⁴⁵⁶ CR/PR at Table 3.8.

such, the “intra-industry” competition alleged by respondents does not explain the most significant price declines of the POI.⁴⁵⁷

Finally, we are unpersuaded by respondents’ assertion that subject imports did not cause the industry’s worsening financial performance in interim 2025 because their market share declined and underselling diminished during that period. As we explain above, the domestic industry experienced most of its declines in prices and financial performance from 2022 to 2023. As such, diminished underselling and improved domestic industry market share in interim 2025 do not sever the causal link between subject imports and the domestic industry’s injury. In particular, we have found that the filing of the petitions in September 2024, and the imposition of provisional relief in early February 2025, explain reductions in the volume of subject imports in subsequent months. We conclude that, to the extent that import underselling abated in interim 2025, that was also a response to these investigations. We acknowledge that the industry performed worse in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024, which was a relatively short period consisting of only three months. To the extent prices declined in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024, such declines occurred during a period of declining apparent U.S. consumption that followed a prolonged period of strong demand increases and price declines caused by subject imports.

⁴⁵⁷ We disagree that subject imports increased in 2024 solely to fill alleged “supply gaps” in the U.S. market caused by capacity expansions by *** that had not yet “come online” in the first half of 2024 and then receded in the second half of 2024 when demand declined. Ternium Posthear Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions, Exh. 1, at pg. 6; AMD Posthearing Br. at 9, 11, Answers to Commissioners’ Questions, Exh. 1, at pg. 47. Subject imports did not begin “receding” in May 2024 in the manner that respondents contend; rather, they increased from July to August 2024 to levels higher than throughout most months in the first half of 2024. CR/PR at Table 4.10. Furthermore, record evidence does not support that the industry was subject to significant supply constraints in 2024. Specifically, most U.S. producers and importers reported not experiencing supply constraints over the POI. CR/PR at 2.12. Only a minority of responding purchasers, 18 of 49, reported experiencing supply constraints from domestic producers in 2024, the same amount that reported supply constraints in 2023. CR/PR at Table 2.6. Furthermore, regardless of whether capacity had not yet “come{} online” until the second half of 2024, the industry still had significant capacity in 2023 (23.7 million short tons) to meet 2024 levels of apparent U.S. consumption (22.3 million pounds). CR/PR at Table C.1. Finally, we note that if subject imports increased in the first half of 2024 only at levels necessary to “fill supply gaps” before subsiding when they were no longer needed as respondents contend, then we would not expect significant increases in inventories of subject imports. However, as described in section VI.C., importers built up large quantities of inventories of subject imports from March 31, 2024 to December 31, 2024, leading to the highest levels of end-of-period inventories—on an absolute basis and relative to annual U.S. shipments of subject imports—of the POI. See CR/PR at Table C.1. In other words, given the large increase in inventories, subject imports did not increase in 2024 simply to meet changes in supply and demand.

We disagree with certain respondents' assertion that section 232 measures have prevented subject imports from materially injuring the domestic industry.⁴⁵⁸ Additional tariffs under section 232 did not prevent the significant volumes of subject imports from entering the market during the POI and injuring the domestic industry, as explained above in this section.

We recognize that several modifications to section 232 measures were implemented in March 2025, the last month of the POI, and in July 2025, after the POI ended. The timing of these modifications has left the Commission with limited data on the record regarding their effects on the U.S. market for CORE. The available evidence on this record does not indicate that the modified section 232 tariffs are currently having a substantially different effect on subject imports than the preexisting levels of section 232 tariffs.⁴⁵⁹

VII. Critical Circumstances

A. Legal Standards

The petitions in these investigations were filed on September 5, 2024. On August 29, 2025, Commerce issued its final determinations in the antidumping duty investigations of CORE products imported from South Africa.⁴⁶⁰ Commerce did not find that critical circumstances exist with respect to subject imports produced/exported by Duferco. Commerce only found

⁴⁵⁸ TDA Prehearing Br. at 20; CSN Prehearing Br. at 25-26; AMD Prehearing Br. at 72-73; Ternium Prehearing Br. at 6-7; AMD Posthearing Br. at 11-12. TDA asserts that the domestic industry has “thrived” under the protection of the section 232 tariffs. TDA Prehearing Br. at 20; TDA Posthear. Br. at 5.

⁴⁵⁹ See CR/PR at Table 4.10. The primary available data consist of official Commerce data on CORE imports through July 2025, a few months after the March 2025 modifications and only one month after the June 2025 modifications. See CR/PR at Table 4.10. These data indicate that the volume of nonsubject imports—which were also subject to section 232 measures—increased after each modification and were higher in each post-modification month than in the same month of the prior year. *Id.* Furthermore, nonsubject imports in April and May 2025 were *** percent higher than in April and May of 2024. *Calculated from id.* Finally, subject and nonsubject imports increased after the June 2025 modifications. CR/PR at Table 4.10. Specifically, subject imports were *** and *** percent higher in July 2025 than in May and June 2025, respectively. *Calculated from id.*

⁴⁶⁰ *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From South Africa: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 90 Fed. Reg. 42198, 42199 (Aug. 29, 2025).

that critical circumstances exist with respect to subject imports from “all other” producers or exporters of CORE from South Africa in the antidumping investigations.⁴⁶¹

Because we have determined that the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports from South Africa, we must further determine “whether the imports subject to the affirmative {Commerce critical circumstances} determination ... are likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping {and/or countervailing duty} order{s} to be issued.”⁴⁶²

The SAA indicates that the Commission is to determine “whether, by massively increasing imports prior to the effective date of relief, the importers have seriously undermined the remedial effect of the order” and specifically “whether the surge in imports prior to the suspension of liquidation, rather than the failure to provide retroactive relief, is likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order.”⁴⁶³ The legislative history for the critical circumstances provision indicates that the provision was designed “to deter exporters whose merchandise is subject to an investigation from circumventing the intent of the law by increasing their exports to the United States during the period between initiation of an investigation and a preliminary determination by {Commerce}.”⁴⁶⁴ An affirmative critical circumstances determination by the Commission, in conjunction with an affirmative determination of material injury by reason of subject imports, would normally result in the retroactive imposition of duties for those imports subject to the affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination for a period 90 days prior to the suspension of liquidation.⁴⁶⁵

The statute provides that, in making this determination, the Commission shall consider, among other factors it considers relevant,

- (I) the timing and the volume of the imports,
- (II) a rapid increase in inventories of the imports, and
- (III) any other circumstances indicating that the remedial effect of the {order} will be seriously undermined.⁴⁶⁶

⁴⁶¹ See CR/PR at 4.16 (citing *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From South Africa: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, in Part, 90 Fed. Reg. 42198, 42199 (Aug. 29, 2025)).

⁴⁶² 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(4)(A)(i), 1673d(b)(4)(A)(i).

⁴⁶³ SAA at 877.

⁴⁶⁴ *ICC Industries, Inc. v United States*, 812 F.2d 694, 700 (Fed. Cir. 1987), *quoting* H.R. Rep. No. 96-317 at 63 (1979), *aff'g*, 632 F. Supp. 36 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1986). See 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(e)(2), 1673b(e)(2).

⁴⁶⁵ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(e)(2), 1673b(e)(2).

⁴⁶⁶ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(4)(A)(ii), 1673d(b)(4)(A)(ii).

In considering the timing and volume of subject imports, the Commission's practice is to consider import quantities prior to the filing of the petitions with those subsequent to the filing of the petitions using monthly statistics on the record regarding those firms for which Commerce has made an affirmative critical circumstances determination.⁴⁶⁷

Parties have made no argument regarding whether the Commission should find critical circumstances regarding relevant subject imports from South Africa.

B. Analysis

We typically begin the critical circumstances analysis by identifying the appropriate period for comparison of pre- and post-petition subject imports from the relevant country. As noted, the petitions in these investigations were filed on September 5, 2024. The Commission frequently relies on comparisons of the six-month periods preceding and following filing of the petitions, but has relied on shorter periods when Commerce's preliminary determination applicable to the country at issue fell within the six-month post-petition period the Commission typically considers.⁴⁶⁸ Commerce issued its preliminary affirmative determination in its antidumping duty investigation of CORE from South Africa on April 10, 2025, after the sixth month following the filing of the petitions.⁴⁶⁹ Therefore, we compare the volume of subject imports in the six months prior to the filing of the petitions (March 2024 – August 2024) with

⁴⁶⁷ See *Lined Paper School Supplies from China, India, and Indonesia*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-442-43, 731-TA-1095-97, USITC Pub. 3884 at 46-48 (Sep. 2006); *Carbazole Violet Pigment from China and India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-437 and 731-TA-1060-61 (Final), USITC Pub. 3744 at 26 (Dec. 2004); *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from Vietnam*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1012 (Final), USITC Pub. 3617 at 20-22 (Aug. 2003).

⁴⁶⁸ See *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-545-547, 731-TA-1291-1297 (Final), USITC Pub. 4638 at 49-50 (Sep. 2016); *Certain Corrosion-Resistance Steel Products from China, India, Italy, Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. No. 701-TA-534-537 and 731-TA-1274-1278 (Final), USITC Pub. 4630 at 35-40 (July 2016); *Carbon and Certain Steel Wire Rod from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-512, 731-TA-1248 (Final), USITC Pub. 4509 at 25-26 (Jan. 2015) (using five-month periods because preliminary Commerce countervailing duty determination was during the sixth month after the petition).

The Commission is not required to examine the same periods that Commerce examined in performing the critical circumstances analysis. See *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1104 (Final), USITC Pub. 3922 at 35 (June 2007); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Final), USITC Pub. 3034 at 34 (Apr. 1997).

⁴⁶⁹ CR/PR at Table I.1; *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From South Africa: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures, In Part*, 90 Fed. Reg. 15330 (Apr. 10, 2025).

The petition was filed less than halfway through September, on September 5, 2024. If a petition is filed within the first half of a month, it is Commission practice to consider that month to be in the post-petition period. See, e.g., *Pentafluoroethane (R-125) from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-662 and 731-TA-1554 (Final), USITC Pub. 5281 (Feb. 2022) at 1, 41-42.

the volume of subject imports in the six months after the filing of the petitions (September 2024 – February 2025).⁴⁷⁰

Subject imports from South Africa subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination in the antidumping investigation were *** short tons in *** the post-petition period for which data are available.⁴⁷¹ Given that subject imports from South Africa subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination were ***, we do not find that the subject imports from South Africa subject to Commerce’s critical circumstances determination are likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order. Accordingly, we determine that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to subject imports from South Africa.

VIII. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, The Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam that are sold in the United States at less than fair value and imports of CORE from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam that are subsidized by the governments of from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam. We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to CORE from South Africa that are subject to Commerce’s final affirmative critical circumstances determinations.

⁴⁷⁰ The Commission may also use different periods when the product is seasonal. *See 1,1,1,2--Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1313 (Final), USITC Pub. 4679 at 25 (April 2017) (seasonal product); *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1104 (Final), USITC Pub. 3922 at 35 (June 2007) (declining to analyze different periods absent seasonality). The record indicates that there are seasonal demand trends in the U.S. market for CORE, primarily for CORE used in construction and automotive applications. CR/PR at 2.15. However, the extent or magnitude of any such seasonality is not indicated on this record.

⁴⁷¹ CR/PR at Table 4.6.

Part 1: Introduction

Background

These investigations result from petitions filed on September 5, 2024 with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (“USITC” or “Commission”) by Steel Dynamics, Inc. (“Steel Dynamics” or “SDI”), Fort Wayne, Indiana; Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”), Charlotte, North Carolina; United States Steel Corporation (“U.S. Steel”), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Wheeling-Nippon Steel, Inc. (“Wheeling-Nippon”), Follansbee, West Virginia; and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC (the “USW”) (collectively “petitioners”), alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (“CORE”)¹ from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam, and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”), and Vietnam.² Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.^{3 4}

¹ See the section entitled “The subject merchandise” in Part 1 of this report for a complete description of the merchandise subject in this proceeding.

² U.S. Steel, Wheeling-Nippon, and the USW join in the petitions on CORE from Australia, Brazil, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam. U.S. Steel, Wheeling-Nippon, and the USW do not join in the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions on CORE from Canada. Nucor joins in the petitions on CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam. Nucor does not join in the petitions on CORE from Mexico. Petitions, p. 1 n. 1. See Part 3 of this report for more information.

³ Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in appendix A and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

⁴ Appendix B presents the witnesses that appeared at the Commission’s hearing.

Table 1.1 CORE: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
September 5, 2024	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission investigations (89 FR 73721, September 11, 2024)
September 25, 2024	Commerce's notice of initiation (89 FR 80196 and 80204, October 2, 2024)
October 21, 2024.	Commission's preliminary determinations (89 FR 85235, October 25, 2024)
November 14, 2024	Commerce's postponement of preliminary countervailing duty determinations (89 FR 89955, November 14, 2024)
January 28, 2025	Commerce's postponement of preliminary antidumping duty determinations (90 FR 8260, January 28, 2025)
February 10, 2025	Commerce's preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determinations and alignment of final countervailing duty determinations with final antidumping duty determinations (90 FR 9226, 9228, 9231, and 9235, February 10, 2025; as corrected in 90 FR 10813, February 27, 2025)
April 3, 2025	Commerce's preliminary affirmative determination, in part, of critical circumstances with respect to imports of CORE from the UAE and preliminary negative determination of critical circumstances with respect to imports of CORE from South Africa (90 FR 14599, April 3, 2025)
April 10, 2025	Commerce's preliminary affirmative antidumping duty determinations, postponement of final determinations, and extension of provisional measures (90 FR 15333, 15337, 15340, 15343, 15347, 15349, 15352, 15355, 15359, and 19529, April 10, 2025; as amended in 90 FR 19677, May 9, 2025 and 90 FR 22690, May 29, 2025)
April 10, 2025	Commission's scheduling of final-phase countervailing and antidumping duty investigations (90 FR 19529, May 8, 2025)
August 12, 2025	Commission's hearing
August 29, 2025	Commerce's final affirmative countervailing and antidumping duty determinations (90 FR 42187, 42189, 42194, 42198, 42200, 42204, 42207, 42210, 42213, 42216, 42219, 42223, 42226, and 42229, August 29, 2025)
August 29, 2025	Commerce's final negative determination of critical circumstances with respect to imports of CORE from the UAE and final affirmative determination, in part, of critical circumstances with respect to imports of CORE from South Africa (90 FR 42198 and 42226, August 29, 2025)
September 25, 2025	Commission's vote
November 28, 2025	Commission's views (reflects tolling due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuring cessation of government operations)

Statutory criteria

Section 771(7)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the “Act”) (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B)) provides that in making its determinations of injury to an industry in the United States, the Commission—

shall consider (I) the volume of imports of the subject merchandise, (II) the effect of imports of that merchandise on prices in the United States for domestic like products, and (III) the impact of imports of such merchandise on domestic producers of domestic like products, but only in the context of production operations within the United States; and. . . may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination regarding whether there is material injury by reason of imports.

Section 771(7)(C) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)) further provides that—⁵

In evaluating the volume of imports of merchandise, the Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States is significant. . . . In evaluating the effect of imports of such merchandise on prices, the Commission shall consider whether. . . (I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree. . . . In examining the impact required to be considered under subparagraph (B)(i)(III), the Commission shall evaluate (within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry) all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including, but not limited to. . . (I) actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, gross profits, operating profits, net profits, ability to service debt, productivity, return on investments, return on assets, and utilization of capacity, (II) factors affecting domestic prices, (III) actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment, (IV) actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and (V) in {an antidumping investigation}, the magnitude of the margin of dumping.

In addition, Section 771(7)(J) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(J)) provides that—⁶

(J) EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY.—The Commission may not determine that there is no material injury or threat of material injury to an industry in the United States merely because that industry is profitable or because the performance of that industry has recently improved.

⁵ Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

⁶ Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

Organization of report

Part 1 of this report presents information on the subject merchandise, subsidy rates, dumping margins, and the domestic like product. Part 2 of this report presents information on conditions of competition and other relevant economic factors. Part 3 presents information on the condition of the U.S. industry, including data on capacity, production, shipments, inventories, and employment. Parts 4 and 5 present the volume of subject imports and pricing of domestic and imported products, respectively. Part 6 presents information on the financial experience of U.S. producers. Part 7 presents the statutory requirements and information obtained for use in the Commission's consideration of the question of threat of material injury as well as information regarding nonsubject countries.

Market summary

CORE products are certain steel products coated with corrosion-resistant metals generally used in the manufacturing of automobiles and trucks, appliances, industrial equipment, agricultural equipment, and construction applications.⁷ The leading U.S. producers of CORE in 2024 include Cleveland-Cliffs, Nucor, Steel Dynamics, and U.S. Steel. Leading producers of CORE outside the United States during 2024 include BlueScope Steel Limited in Australia; ArcelorMittal Brasil S.A., Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional, and Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. in Brazil; ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P. in Canada; Ternium México, S.A. de C.V. in Mexico; Tata Steel IJmuiden BV in the Netherlands; Duferco Steel Processing (PTY) Ltd. in South Africa; Yieh Phui Enterprise Co., Ltd. in Taiwan; Borçelik Çelik Sanayii Ticaret A.Ş in Turkey; Al Ghurair Iron & Steel LLC and Dana Steel Industry LLC in the UAE; and Hoa Sen Group and Nam Kim Steel Joint Stock Company in Vietnam. The leading U.S. importers of CORE from subject countries during 2024 are ***. Leading importers of product from nonsubject countries include ***. The largest responding U.S. purchasers of CORE include ***, followed by ***.

⁷ Petitions, pp. 17 to 18.

Apparent U.S. consumption of CORE totaled approximately 22.3 million short tons (\$27.6 billion) in 2024. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of CORE totaled 17.8 million short tons (\$22.1 billion) in 2024 and accounted for 79.8 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 80.2 percent by value. U.S. imports from subject sources totaled *** short tons (\$***) in 2024 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value. U.S. imports from nonsubject sources totaled *** short tons (\$***) in 2024 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value.

Summary data and data sources

Summary data collected in these investigations are presented in appendix C. The Commission's questionnaires collected data for the years 2022 to 2024 and interim periods January through March of 2024 ("interim 2024") and January through March of 2025 ("interim 2025"). Except as noted, U.S. industry data are based on questionnaire responses of 11 U.S. producers and, in certain circumstances, 6 U.S. processors. U.S. imports are based on Commerce's official U.S. import statistics⁸ and the questionnaire responses of 58 firms. Data on the subject foreign industries are based on the foreign producer/exporter questionnaire responses of 33 firms. Data on U.S. purchasers are based on the questionnaire responses of 50 firms.

⁸ Specifically, U.S. imports as presented are based on official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for merchandise covered under the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan (Taiwan, nonsubject) and not covered under the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan (Taiwan, subject).

Previous and related investigations

CORE has been the subject of a number of prior antidumping and countervailing duty investigations in the United States. Table 1.2 presents data on previous and related investigations.

Table 1.2 CORE: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
1980	731-TA-18	Belgium	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn 10/1/1980
1980	731-TA-19	West Germany	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn 10/1/1980
1980	731-TA-20	France	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn 10/1/1980
1980	731-TA-21	Italy	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn 10/1/1980
1980	731-TA-23	Netherlands	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn 10/1/1980
1980	731-TA-24	United Kingdom	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn 10/1/1980
1982	701-TA-110	Belgium	Negative	---
1982	701-TA-111	France	Negative	---
1982	701-TA-112	Italy	Negative	---
1982	701-TA-113	Luxembourg	Negative	---
1982	701-TA-114	Netherlands	Negative	---
1982	701-TA-115	United Kingdom	Negative	---
1982	701-TA-116	West Germany	Negative	---
1982	701-TA-158	Spain	Affirmative	ITA revoked 8/21/1985
1982	701-TA-173	Korea	Affirmative	ITA revoked 10/10/1985
1982	731-TA-75	Belgium	Negative	---
1982	731-TA-76	France	Negative	---
1982	731-TA-77	Italy	Negative	---
1982	731-TA-78	Luxembourg	Negative	---
1982	731-TA-79	Netherlands	Negative	---
1982	731-TA-80	United Kingdom	Negative	---
1982	731-TA-81	West Germany	Negative	---
1984	701-TA-212	Australia	Affirmative	ITA negative 5/10/1984
1984	701-TA-233	Austria	Negative	---
1984	701-TA-234	Venezuela	Negative	---
1984	731-TA-178	Australia	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn 1/18/1985
1984	731-TA-179	South Africa	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn 6/7/1984
1984	731-TA-180	Spain	Affirmative	Petition withdrawn 1/18/1985
1984	731-TA-230	Austria	Negative	---
1984	731-TA-231	East Germany	Negative	---
1984	731-TA-232	Romania	Negative	---
1984	731-TA-233	Venezuela	Negative	---
1992	701-TA-348	France	Affirmative	Order revoked after 2nd review, 12/15/2005
1992	701-TA-349	Germany	Affirmative	Order revoked after 2nd review, 4/1/2004
1992	701-TA-350	Korea	Affirmative	Order revoked after 3rd review, 2/14/2012
1992	701-TA-351	Mexico	Negative	---
1992	701-TA-352	New Zealand	Negative	---
1992	701-TA-353	Sweden	Negative	---
1992	731-TA-612	Australia	Affirmative	Order revoked after 2nd review, 12/15/2005
1992	731-TA-613	Brazil	Negative	---
1992	731-TA-614	Canada	Affirmative	Order revoked after 2nd review, 12/15/2005

Table continued.

Table 1.2 (Continued) CORE: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
1992	731-TA-615	France	Affirmative	Order revoked after 2nd review, 12/15/2005
1992	731-TA-616	Germany	Affirmative	Order revoked after 3rd review, 2/14/2012
1992	731-TA-617	Japan	Affirmative	Order revoked after 2nd review, 12/15/2005
1992	731-TA-618	Korea	Affirmative	Order revoked after 3rd review, 2/14/2012
1992	731-TA-619	Mexico	Negative	---
1992	731-TA-620	Taiwan	Negative	---
2013	731-TA-1206	Japan (DANP steel)	Affirmative	Order with respect to diffusion-annealed, nickel-plated flat-rolled steel products continued after 2nd review 3/25/2025
2016	337-TA-1002	China	Terminated	---
2016	701-TA-534	China	Affirmative	Order continued after 1st review 8/17/2022
2016	701-TA-535	India	Affirmative	Order continued after 1st review 8/17/2022
2016	701-TA-536	Italy	Affirmative	Order continued after 1st review 8/17/2022
2016	701-TA-537	South Korea	Affirmative	Order continued after 1st review 8/17/2022
2016	731-TA-1274	China	Affirmative	Order continued after 1st review 8/17/2022
2016	731-TA-1275	India	Affirmative	Order continued after 1st review 8/17/2022
2016	731-TA-1276	Italy	Affirmative	Order continued after 1st review 8/17/2022
2016	731-TA-1277	South Korea	Affirmative	Order continued after 1st review 8/17/2022
2016	731-TA-1278	Taiwan	Affirmative	Order continued after 1st review 8/17/2022

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission publications and Federal Register notices.

Note: "Date" refers to the year in which the investigation was instituted by the Commission.

Safeguard investigations

In 1984, the Commission determined that carbon and alloy steel sheet, including CORE, was being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing such articles and recommended quantitative restrictions of imports for a period of five years. President Ronald Reagan determined that import relief under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 was not in the national interest. At the President's direction, quantitative limitations under voluntary restraint agreements ("VRAs") for a five-year period ending September 30, 1989, were negotiated. In July 1989, the VRAs were extended for two- and one-half years until March 31, 1992.

In 2001, the Commission determined that certain carbon and alloy steel, including CORE, was being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing such articles, and recommended additional duties on imports for a period of four years.⁹ On March 5, 2002, President George W. Bush announced the implementation of steel safeguard measures. Import relief relating to CORE consisted of an additional tariff for a period of three years and one day

⁹ 66 FR 67304, December 28, 2001.

(30 percent *ad valorem* on imports in the first year, 24 percent in the second year, and 18 percent in the third year).¹⁰ Following receipt of the Commission's mid-term monitoring report in September 2003, and after seeking information from the U.S. Secretary of Commerce and U.S. Secretary of Labor, President Bush determined that the effectiveness of the action taken had been impaired by changed circumstances. Therefore, he terminated the U.S. measure with respect to increased tariffs on December 4, 2003.¹¹

Nature and extent of subsidies and sales at LTFV

Subsidies

On August 29, 2025, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determination of countervailable subsidies for producers and exporters of CORE from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam.¹² Tables 1.3 through 1.6 present Commerce's findings of subsidization of CORE in the subject countries.

Table 1.3 CORE: Commerce's final subsidy determination with respect to imports from Brazil

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional; CSN Mineração S.A.; Companhia Energetica Chapeco; Companhia Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica	16.84
Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A.; Mineração Usiminas S.A.; Usiminas Mecânica S.A.; Unigal Ltda.; Ternium Brasil Ltda.	4.39
All others	15.99

Source: 90 FR 42204, August 29, 2025.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Note: In its final determination, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with CSN: CSN Mineração S.A.; Companhia Energetica Chapeco; Companhia Estadual de Geração de Energia Elétrica.

Note: In its final determination, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with Usiminas: Mineração Usiminas S.A.; Usiminas Mecânica S.A.; Unigal Ltda.; Ternium Brasil Ltda.

¹⁰ 67 FR 10553, March 7, 2002. The President also instructed the Secretaries of Commerce and the Treasury to establish a system of import licensing to facilitate steel import monitoring.

¹¹ 68 FR 68483, December 8, 2003. Import licensing, however, remained in place through March 21, 2005, and continues in modified form at this time.

¹² 90 FR 42200, 42204, 42207, and 42229, August 29, 2025.

Table 1.4 CORE: Commerce's final subsidy determination with respect to imports from Canada

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P.	1.14
Stelco, Inc.	1.50
Nova Steel Inc.	34.55
All others	1.16

Source: 90 FR 42200, August 29, 2025.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Note: In its final determination, Commerce found ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P., ArcelorMittal Canada Holdings Inc., ArcelorMittal Canada Inc., ArcelorMittal Canada MP Inc., ArcelorMittal Long Products Canada G.P., ArcelorMittal Mining Canada GP, ArcelorMittal Exploitation Minière Canada s.e.n.c., and ArcelorMittal Coteau-du-Lac Limited Partnership to be cross-owned entities.

Table 1.5 CORE: Commerce's final subsidy determination with respect to imports from Mexico

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Galvasid S.A. de C.V.	0.00
Ternium Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	13.26
All others	13.26

Source: 90 FR 42229, August 29, 2025.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Note: In its preliminary determination, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with Ternium Mexico, S.A. de C.V.: Ferropak Comercial, S.A. de C.V., Las Encinas, S.A. de C.V., Consorcio Minero Benito Juárez Peña Colorada, S.A. de C.V., Techgen, S.A. de C.V., Tenigal, S.A. de C.V., and Ternium Gas Mexico, S.A. de C.V. 90 FR 9226, February 10, 2025.

Note: In its preliminary determination, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with Galvasid, S.A. de C.V.: Perfiles LM, S.A. de C.V., Indalum, S.A. de C.V., and Grupo Industrial LM, S.A. de C.V. 90 FR 9226, February 10, 2025.

Table 1.6 CORE: Commerce's final subsidy determination with respect to imports from Vietnam

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Hoa Sen Group	0.30 (<i>de minimis</i>)
Ton Dong A Corporation	1.29
190 Steel Pipe Co Ltd.	257.83
Vietnam Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.	257.83
Vina One Steel Manufacturing Corporation	257.83
VNSTEEL—Thang Long Coated Sheets Joint Stock Company	257.83
VNSTEEL—Vietnam Steel Corp	257.83
All others	1.29

Source: 90 FR 42207, August 29, 2025.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Note: In its final determination, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with Hoa Sen Group: Hoa Sen Nghe An One Member Limited Liabilities Company, Hoa Sen Nhon Hoi-Binh Dinh One Member Limited Liability Company, Hoa Sen Phu My One Member Limited Liabilities Company, and Hoa Sen Steel One Member Company Limited.

Sales at LTFV

On August 29, 2025, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determination of sales at less-than-fair-value with respect to imports of CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam.¹³ Tables 1.7 through 1.16 present Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of product from the subject countries.

Table 1.7 CORE: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Australia

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
BlueScope Steel Ltd./BlueScope Distribution Pty Ltd./Fielders Manufacturing Pty Ltd./Lysaght Building Solutions Pty Ltd	19.10
All others	19.10

Source: 90 FR 42189, August 29, 2025.

Table 1.8 CORE: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Brazil

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for export subsidy offset(s)) (percent)
Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional; Companhia Metalúrgica Prada	191.26	191.26
Usiminas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A.; Unigal Ltda.; Soluções em Aço Usiminas	25.70	21.77
All others	161.44	157.51

Source: 90 FR 42219, August 29, 2025.

Note: In its final determination, Commerce determined that CSN and Companhia Metalúrgica Prada are a single entity.

Note: In its final determination, Commerce determined that Usiminas, Unigal Ltda., and Soluções em Aço Usiminas are a single entity.

¹³ 90 FR 42187, 42189, 42194, 42198, 42210, 42213, 42216, 42219, 42223, and 42226, August 29, 2025.

Table 1.9 CORE: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Canada

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offset(s)) (percent)
Stelco Inc.	8.13	8.13
ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P./ArcelorMittal Coteau-du-Lac Limited Partnership	5.59	5.59
Nova Steel Inc.	52.08	50.25
All others	5.79	5.79

Source: 90 FR 42194, August 29, 2025.

Note: In its final determination, Commerce determined that ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P. and ArcelorMittal Coteau-du-Lac Limited Partnership are a single entity.

Table 1.10 CORE: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Mexico

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offset(s)) (percent)
Galvasid S.A. de C.V./Perfiles LM, S.A. de C.V.	24.05	24.05
Ternium Mexico S.A. de C.V./Tenigal, S.de R.L. de C.V.	14.17	1.07
All others	17.40	4.30

Source: 90 FR 42187, August 29, 2025.

Table 1.11 CORE: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from the Netherlands

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Tata Steel IJmuiden BV/Wuppermann Staal Nederland BV/Service Center Maastricht BV	22.64
All other	22.64

Source: 90 FR 42213, August 29, 2025.

Note: In its final determination, Commerce determined that Tata Steel IJmuiden BV (Tata), Wuppermann Staal Nederland BV (Wuppermann), and Service Center Maastricht BV (Multisteel), (collectively, Tata-Wuppermann) are a single entity.

Table 1.12 CORE: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from South Africa

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Duferco Steel Processing PTY Ltd	19.21
All others	19.21

Source: 90 FR 42198, August 29, 2025.

Table 1.13 CORE: Commerce’s final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Taiwan

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Yieh Phui Enterprise Co., Ltd	10.85
Sheng Yu Steel Co. Ltd	67.81
Kounan Steel Co. Ltd	67.81
Meglobe Co. Ltd	67.81
All others	10.85

Source: 90 FR 42210, August 29, 2025.

Table 1.14 CORE: Commerce’s final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Turkey

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Borcelik Celik Sanayii Ticaret A.S., ArcelorMittal Çelik Ticaret A.Ş., Bamesa Celik Servis San. Ve Tic. A.Ş., and Bamesa Muradiye Demir Çelik San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. (“Borcelik”)	6.48
Yıldız Demir Çelik Sanayi A.S., Yıldız Entegre Ağaç Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	10.49
All others	8.06

Source: 90 FR 42216, August 29, 2025.

Note: Commerce’s original preliminary dumping margin for Borcelik was 0.00 percent. Therefore, Commission questionnaires were designed to collect data for Turkey, subject and Turkey, nonsubject (Borcelik). On August 29, 2025, Commerce published its final Turkey LTFV dumping margin for Borcelik at 6.48 percent. As a result of the final margin, data for Turkey, subject and Turkey, nonsubject (Borcelik) was aggregated into one (i.e., “Turkey”), except where noted, in the presentation of this report.

Table 1.15 CORE: Commerce’s final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from the UAE

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Al Ghurair Iron & Steel LLC	7.20
United Iron & Steel Company LLC/United Metal Coating	16.38
All others	8.40

Source: 90 FR 42226, August 29, 2025.

Note: In its final determination, Commerce determined that United Iron & Steel Company LLC and United Metal Coating comprise a single entity.

Table 1.16 CORE: Commerce’s final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Vietnam

Producer	Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offset(s)) (percent)
Hoa Sen Group/Hoa Sen Nghe An One Member Limited Liabilities Company/Hoa Sen Nhon Hoi—Binh Dinh One Member Limited Liabilities Company	Hoa Sen Group/Hoa Sen Nghe An One Member Limited Liabilities Company/Hoa Sen Nhon Hoi—Binh Dinh One Member Limited Liabilities Company	110.19	110.19
Ton Dong A Corporation	Ton Dong A Corporation	87.07	87.07
China Steel and Nippon Steel Viet Nam Joint Stock Company	China Steel and Nippon Steel Viet Nam Joint Stock Company	94.89	94.89
Hoa Phat Steel Sheet Limited Liability Company	Hoa Phat Steel Sheet Limited Liability Company	94.89	94.89
Maruichi Sun Steel Joint Stock Company	Maruichi Sun Steel Joint Stock Company	94.89	94.89
Nam Kim Steel Joint Stock Company	Nam Kim Steel Joint Stock Company	94.89	94.89
Pomina Flat Steel Joint Stock Company	Pomina Flat Steel Joint Stock Company	94.89	94.89
Sam Hwan Vina Co., Ltd	Sam Hwan Vina Co., Ltd	94.89	94.89
Southern Steel Sheet Co., Ltd	Southern Steel Sheet Co., Ltd	94.89	94.89
Tay Nam Steel Manufacturing & Trading Co., Ltd	Tay Nam Steel Manufacturing & Trading Co., Ltd	94.89	94.89
TVP Steel Trading Joint Stock Company	TVP Steel Trading Joint Stock Company	94.89	94.89
Viet Phap Steel Corrugated Joint Stock Company	Viet Phap Steel Corrugated Joint Stock Company	94.89	94.89
Vietnam-Wide Entity		162.96	162.96

Source: 90 FR 42223, August 29, 2025.

Note: The Vietnam-wide entity includes 12 companies: (1) 190 Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.; (2) Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation.; (3) Hoa Phat Group Joint Stock Company; (4) Hoa Phat Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.; (5) NS BlueScope Vietnam Co., Ltd.; (6) TVP Steel Joint Stock Company; (7) Vietnam Germany Steel Joint Stock Company; (8) Vietnam Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.; (9) Vina One Steel Manufacturing Corporation; (10) VN STEEL—Thang Long Coated Sheets Joint Stock Company; (11) Vnsteel—Phu My Flat Steel Co., Ltd; and (12) VN STEEL—Vietnam Steel Corp. 90 FR 15343, April 10, 2025, as amended in 90 FR 22690, May 29, 2025.

The subject merchandise

Commerce's scope

In the current proceeding, Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The products covered by the investigation are certain flat-rolled steel products, either clad, plated, or coated with corrosion-resistant metals such as zinc, aluminum, or zinc-, aluminum-, nickel- or iron-based alloys, whether or not corrugated or painted, varnished, laminated, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating. The products covered include coils that have a width of 12.7 mm or greater, regardless of form of coil (e.g., in successively superimposed layers, spirally oscillating, etc.). The products covered also include products not in coils (e.g., in straight lengths) of a thickness less than 4.75 mm and a width that is 12.7 mm or greater and that measures at least 10 times the thickness. The products covered also include products not in coils (e.g., in straight lengths) of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more and a width exceeding 150 mm and measuring at least twice the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, i.e., products which have been "worked after rolling" (e.g., products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges).

For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above:

- (1) Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above, and
- (2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (e.g., the thickness of certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, etc.), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of the investigation are products in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; and (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight.

Subject merchandise also includes corrosion-resistant steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching and/or slitting

or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrosion resistant steel.

All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of the investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of the investigation:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead (“terne plate”) or both chromium and chromium oxides (“tin free steel”), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;
- Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness;
- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat-rolled products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a carbon steel flat-rolled product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%–60%–20% ratio; and

Also excluded from the scope of the antidumping duty investigation on corrosion resistant steel from Taiwan are any products covered by the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan. See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for India and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 48390 (July 25, 2016); *Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Taiwan: Notice of Third Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value Pursuant to Court Decision and Partial Exclusion from Antidumping Duty Order*, 88 FR 58245 (August 25, 2023).

Also excluded from the scope of the antidumping duty investigation on corrosion-resistant steel from the United Arab Emirates and the antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on corrosion-resistant steel from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are any products covered by the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on corrosion-resistant steel from the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of Korea and the antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan. See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for India and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 48390 (July 25, 2016); see also *Certain*

Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order, 81 FR 48387 (July 25, 2016). This exclusion does not apply to imports of corrosion-resistant steel that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the United States for which the relevant importer and exporter certifications have been completed and maintained and all other applicable certification requirements have been met such that the entry is entered into the United States as not subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on corrosion-resistant steel from the People's Republic of China, the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on corrosion-resistant steel from the Republic of Korea, or the antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigations is dispositive.¹⁴

¹⁴ 90 FR 42187, 42189, 42194, 42198, 42200, 42204, 42207, 42210, 42213, 42216, 42219, 42223, 42226, and 42229, August 29, 2025); and Commerce's Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, the Republic of Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Scope Decision Memorandum, August 25, 2025.

Tariff treatment

CORE is currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130. The general rate of duty is “free” for HTS subheadings 7210.30.00, 7210.41.00, 7210.49.00, 7210.61.00, 7210.69.00, 7210.70.60, 7210.90.60, 7210.90.90, 7212.20.00, 7212.30.10, 7212.30.30, 7212.30.50, 7212.40.10, 7212.40.50, 7212.50.00, 7212.60.00, 7225.91.00, 7225.92.00, and 7226.99.01.¹⁵ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

CORE originating in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam is currently subject to an additional 50 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.¹⁶

¹⁵ The subject merchandise in this proceeding may also be imported under the following HTS statistical reporting numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 72.17 to 72.45.

¹⁶ Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in South Africa, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam became subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025.

Effective March 12, 2025, steel articles originating in Australia were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Before March 12, 2025, steel articles originating in Australia were not subject to section 232 tariffs. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 13361, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20683, May 7, 2018; 83 FR 25857, June 5, 2018; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.81.87 and U.S. note 16(i) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 99.3.29, 99.3.382.

Effective June 1, 2018, steel articles originating in Brazil were subject to annual absolute import quotas under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Following the termination of the absolute import quotas, effective March 12, 2025, steel articles originating in Brazil were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232. When absolute quotas were in place, CORE (continued...)

from Brazil was imported under four different quota ID numbers: 9903.80.09, 9903.80.12, 9903.80.13, and 9903.80.17. In 2024, the total quota limit for the four quota ID numbers totaled 230,166,854 kilograms (253,716 short tons) and the usage rate was 101 percent (231,646,415.75 kilograms (255,346 short tons)). Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 13361, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20683, May 7, 2018; 83 FR 25857, June 5, 2018; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.81.87 and U.S. note 16(i) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. CBP, 2024 Annual Usage by Quarter – Absolute Steel and Aluminum Report, accessed July 25, 2025, at https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/2025-02/absolute_steel_alum_usage_by_quarter_2024_0.pdf; USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 99.3.29, 99.3.382.

Effective June 1, 2018, steel articles originating in Canada were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective May 21, 2019, steel articles originating in Canada were exempted from section 232 duties. Effective March 12, 2025, the section 232 duty exemption for Canada was terminated and steel articles originating in Canada were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 13361, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20683, May 7, 2018; 84 FR 23987, May 23, 2019; 89 FR 57347, July 15, 2024; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.81.87 and U.S. note 16(i) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 99.3.29, 99.3.382.

Effective June 1, 2018, steel articles originating in Mexico were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective May 21, 2019, steel articles originating in Mexico were exempted from section 232 duties. However, effective July 10, 2024, imports of steel articles that were products of Mexico that were melted and poured in a country other than Mexico, Canada, or the United States, were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective March 12, 2025, Mexico's exemption for imports of steel articles melted and poured in a country other than Mexico, Canada, or the United States was terminated, and steel articles originating in Mexico were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 13361, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20683, May 7, 2018; 84 FR 23987, May 23, 2019; 89 FR 57347, July 15, 2024; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.81.87 and U.S. note 16(i) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 99.3.29, 99.3.382.

Effective June 1, 2018, steel articles originating in European Union ("EU") member countries, including the Netherlands, were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective January 1, 2022, steel articles originating in EU member countries became subject to tariff-rate quotas ("TRQs"), and imports that exceeded the TRQ limits became subject to the section 232 duties. Effective March 12, 2025, the TRQs for EU member countries were terminated and steel articles originating in EU member countries were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 13361, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20683, (continued...)

Effective March 4, 2025, CORE originating in Canada was subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”). Effective March 7, 2025, products originating in Canada that enter with duty free treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (“USMCA”) are not subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA.¹⁷ Effective June 4, 2025, CORE and other steel articles originating in Canada that are subject to section 232 duties are now not subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA pursuant to the “non-stacking” provision.¹⁸

Effective March 4, 2025, CORE originating in Mexico was subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA. Effective March 7, 2025, products originating in Mexico that enter with duty free treatment under USMCA are not subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA.¹⁹ Effective June 4, 2025, CORE and other steel articles originating

May 7, 2018; 87 FR 11, January 3, 2022; 89 FR 227, January 3, 2024; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.81.87 and U.S. note 16(i) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 99.3.29, 99.3.382.

Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in Turkey were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective August 13, 2018, the section 232 duty on steel articles originating in Turkey was increased to 50 percent ad valorem but was later reduced back to 25 percent ad valorem effective May 21, 2019. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 40429, August 15, 2018; 84 FR 23421, May 21, 2019; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.81.87 and U.S. note 16(i) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 99.3.29, 99.3.382.

Currently, imports of CORE originating from all countries except the United Kingdom are subject to 50 percent ad valorem section 232 duties. 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. CORE originating from the United Kingdom is subject to 25 percent ad valorem duties under section 232. *Id.* at 24201.

¹⁷ 90 FR 9113, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 9183, February 10, 2025; 90 FR 11785, March 11, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.10, 9903.01.14, and 9903.01.15 and U.S. notes 2(j) and 2(l) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 99.3.2 to 99.3.3, 99.3.317.

¹⁸ 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025; CBP, CSMS No. 65236574 - UPDATED GUIDANCE – Proclamation “Adjusting Imports of Aluminum and Steel in the United States,” Amending Executive Order 14289, “Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles,” June 3, 2025, https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3e36e5e?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2.

¹⁹ 90 FR 9117, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 9185, February 10, 2025; 90 FR 11787, March 11, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.01, 9903.01.04, and 9903.01.05 and U.S. notes 2(a) and 2(c) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 99.3.1 to 99.3.2, 99.3.316.

in Mexico that are subject to section 232 duties are now not subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA pursuant to the “non-stacking” provision.²⁰

CORE originating in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam is not subject to tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA given that it is subject to section 232 duties, pursuant to the “non-stacking” provision.²¹ However, CORE originating from Brazil is not subject to 40 percent duties applied to certain products from Brazil implemented under the July 30, 2025, Executive Order published in the Federal Register, given that it is subject to section 232 duties, pursuant to the “non-stacking” provision.²²

The President issued an executive order, on September 5, 2025, allowing for a framework for reducing IEEPA and section 232 tariffs in the event that certain current and forthcoming trade and security framework agreements are concluded between the United States and a foreign trade partner. However, the HTS subheadings for which CORE is currently imported are not enumerated among those in Annex III being designated as potentially eligible to be exempted from the IEEPA and section 232 tariffs.²³

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (“USTR”) announced that it initiated an investigation effective July 15, 2025, into Brazil’s acts, policies, and practices related to digital trade and electronic payment services; unfair, preferential tariffs; anti-corruption enforcement; intellectual property protection; ethanol market access; and illegal deforestation under section

²⁰ 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025; CBP, CSMS No. 65236574 - UPDATED GUIDANCE – Proclamation “Adjusting Imports of Aluminum and Steel in the United States,” Amending Executive Order 14289, “Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles,” June 3, 2025, https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3e36e5e?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2.

²¹ Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including CORE, are not subject to the additional IEEPA tariffs initiated in April 2025. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; CBP, CSMS No. 65236574 - UPDATED GUIDANCE – Proclamation “Adjusting Imports of Aluminum and Steel in the United States,” Amending Executive Order 14289, “Addressing Certain Tariffs on Imported Articles,” June 3, 2025, https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3e36e5e?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.33 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 22, Publication 5672, September 2025, pp. 99.3.5 to 99.3.6, 99.3.11, 99.3.318, 99.3.20.

²² Executive Order 14323, “Addressing Threats to the United States by the Government of Brazil,” July 30, 2025 (90 FR 37739, August 5, 2025).

²³ Executive Order 14346, “Modifying the Scope of Reciprocal Tariffs and Establishing Procedures for Implementing Trade and Security Agreements,” September 5, 2025 (90 FR 43737, September 10, 2025), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/09/modifying-the-scope-of-reciprocal-tariffs-and-establishing-procedures-for-implementing-trade-and-security-agreements>.

301 of the Trade Act of 1974. USTR accepted public comments until August 18, 2025, and held a public hearing on September 3, 2025.²⁴

Table 1.17 CORE: Additional tariffs on imports from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam in effect as of September 15, 2025

Tariffs in percent ad valorem

Country	Section 232	IEEPA tariffs	Total additional ad valorem rate
Australia	50	Not applicable	50
Brazil	50	Not applicable	50
Canada	50	Not applicable	50
Mexico	50	Not applicable	50
Netherlands	50	Not applicable	50
South Africa	50	Not applicable	50
Taiwan	50	Not applicable	50
Turkey	50	Not applicable	50
United Arab Emirates	50	Not applicable	50
Vietnam	50	Not applicable	50

Source: Federal Register notices and other sources cited in this section (Tariff treatment).

Note: Imports of CORE originating in Brazil are not subject to the 40 percent duties implemented by the July 30, 2025, executive order on imports from Brazil.

Note: Duty rates in the table reflect the duty rates as of the writing of this report. See the text above for historical changes to the additional tariffs.

²⁴ 90 FR 34069, July 18, 2025.

The product

Description and applications²⁵

CORE is flat-rolled steel (e.g., sheet, strip, or plate, whether or not in coils) that has been coated or plated with a corrosion- or heat-resistant metal to prevent corrosion and thereby extend the service life of products produced from the steel.²⁶ Steel is generally defined as a combination of carbon and iron that is usefully malleable as first cast, and in which iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements, and the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight. CORE includes primarily steel coated with zinc (galvanized), zinc-iron alloy (galvannealed), nickel, aluminum, or any of several zinc-aluminum alloys. Steel coated with other corrosion-resistant metals (e.g., brass) are also included within Commerce's scope.²⁷ CORE is used in the manufacture of automobile bodies;²⁸ in appliances; industrial and agricultural equipment; in commercial and residential buildings; and other applications. Table 1.18 shows common CORE product types.

²⁵ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from China, India, Italy, South Korea, and Taiwan, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-534-537 and 731-TA-1274-1278 (Review), USITC Publication 5337, August 2022 ("USITC Publication 5337"), pp. 1.44 to 1.47.

²⁶ Commerce's scope specifically excludes the following flat-rolled steel products from these investigations:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead ("terne plate") or both chromium and chromium oxides ("tin free steel"), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;
- Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness; and
- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat-rolled products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a carbon steel flat-rolled product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%-60%-20% ratio.

²⁷ U.S. Department of Commerce, Final Scope Decision Memorandum, August 25, 2025. See also Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology: Corrosion and Corrosion Control, "Copper Alloys," April 2011, p. 21, <https://doi.org/10.1002/0471238961.0315181813151801.a01.pub3> and Total Materia AG, "Corrosion of Copper and Copper Alloys: Effects of Alloy Composition on Corrosion Resistance," June 2001, <https://www.totalmateria.com/en-us/articles/corrosion-off-copper-and-copper-alloys>.

²⁸ In automobiles, CORE products are typically used in "below the belt" sections of the vehicles, such as doors and side panels where corrosion is potentially more prevalent, whereas uncoated cold-rolled steel sheet is used in vehicle parts where corrosion is not as likely to be a factor.

Table 1.18 CORE: Common product types

Product	Coating type	Coating process	ASTM standard	Applications and notes
Hot-Dip Galvanized (HDG)	Zinc	Hot-dip	A653/A653M A1063/A1063M	The most commonly used type of coated-steel sheet in manufacturing and construction. The forming qualities of pure zinc-coated sheets are suited to a variety of bending, stretch forming and drawing applications such as automotive body panels, consumer electronics, and electrical appliances as well as other applications. It is often prepainted when used in building panels.
Electrogalvanized (EG)	Zinc	Electrolytic	A879/A879M	Commonly used in the automotive industry, domestic appliances, consumer electronics, and interior ceilings. For most applications, the product is painted and is not typically used for outdoor applications where high corrosion resistance is required.
Galvannealed	Alloy of zinc and iron (8 to 11 percent)	Hot-dip	A653/A653M	Used in the automotive industry for body parts owing to weldability and paintability.
Galvalume (aluminum-zinc)	Alloy of aluminum (55 percent), zinc (43.5 percent), and silicon (1.5 percent)	Hot-dip	A792/A792M	Developed by the Bethlehem Steel Corp. (U.S.) in the 1970s. Intended for applications requiring high corrosion resistance and/or heat resistance. Used principally in construction applications (such as roofing and siding); mainly used in North America and Australia. This product is also marketed by licensees under different names including Aluzinc and Zincalume.
Galfan (zinc-aluminum)	Alloy of zinc (95 percent zinc), aluminum (5 percent), and other metals (small amount)	Hot-dip	A875/A875M	Intended for applications requiring corrosion resistance, formability, and paintability. Used in construction, automotive, and appliances.

Product	Coating type	Coating process	ASTM standard	Applications and notes
Aluminized Steel	Two types: Type 1 has an alloy coating of silicon (11 percent) and aluminum (5 percent); Type 2 is a pure aluminum-coating	Hot-dip	A463/A463M	Type 1 is used for applications that require heat-oxidation resistance such as furnace parts, small appliances, and exhaust systems. Type 2 is used for exterior applications owing to its greater corrosion resistance.
Zinc-Nickel	Alloy of zinc (87 percent) and nickel (13 percent)	Electrolytic	A918	Principally used, with a painted surface, in the automotive industry.

Source: USITC Publication 5337, pp. 1.45 and 1.46.

CORE coated with metals other than zinc or aluminum, including copper, nickel, brass, and cobalt, is produced in much smaller quantities than galvanized and aluminized steel, and usually by smaller firms specializing in such coatings. Such products are used for specific applications. Nickel-plated steel is used in the production of batteries and automotive fuel lines, and copper-plated steel is used in the production of tubing for automotive brake fluid and for other applications. Nickel-Zinc-plated steel is also used in the manufacturing of ammunition cartridges.²⁹ Brass-coated steel is used in firearm ammunition manufacturing, decorative household products, and automotive components.^{30 31}

²⁹ Among the end uses for the zinc-nickel steel produced by Netherlands-based Tata Steel Nederland B.V. (“Tata Steel”) is sporting ammunition including shotgun shells. Tata Steel, “Nickel Zinc-plated Steel,” ©2025, retrieved September 13, 2025, <https://products.tatasteelnederland.com/brands/plating/nizn-cote>. According to Germany-based coated-steel producer Wälzholz GmbH & Co. KG (“Wälzholz”), a zinc-nickel coating provides long-lasting protection against corrosion, exceeding fourfold the effectiveness of a pure zinc coating of the same coating layer thickness, and acts as a bonding agent. Wälzholz, “Surface Coated Steel Strip for Complex Forming Processes,” ©2025, retrieved September 13, 2025, <https://www.waelzholz.com/en/steel-materials/surface-coated-steel-strip.html>.

³⁰ Kemper & Brasmetal’s comments on draft questionnaires, January 7, 2025, p. 9; Tata Steel, Brass-plated steel datasheet, p. 2.

³¹ ***.

The properties of hot-dipped galvanized and electrogalvanized steels allow them to be used in a variety of applications such as construction, vehicle manufacturing, and appliance manufacturing. In vehicle manufacturing, most unexposed parts are fabricated from either hot-dip galvanized or hot-dip galvanized steel, while most exposed panels are made from galvanized steel as these forms of corrosion-resistant steel have superior paintability. In construction, galvanized steel is mainly used when it is prepainted (i.e., steel produced by direct application of paint in a coil-coating line). However, galvanized steel is not used to produce prepainted sheet steel, as the galvanized coating and paint tend to break off during the subsequent forming of the steel. Finally, the use of galvanized steel (whether or not prepainted) is prevalent in appliance manufacturing as galvanized steel has greater corrosion resistance than cold-rolled steel sheet.³²

For the purposes of collecting data in these investigations, automotive CORE products are considered a subset of CORE products defined as CORE steel for use in the manufacture of passenger automobiles; buses; trucks; ambulances; hearses; chassis; or parts thereof; or accessories or parts thereof. According to respondent ArcelorMittal Dofasco, automotive CORE products are used to manufacture painted, complex stampings used in the structural members, body panels, and closures for such vehicles.³³ For the purposes of collecting data in these investigations, automotive CORE products consist of non-passivated hot-dipped galvanized and hot-dipped galvanized steels with the coating weight designations listed in Table 1.19 and aluminized steels produced to the original equipment manufacturers (“OEM”) specifications or their equivalents listed in Table 1.20.³⁴

³² International Zinc Association, “Galvanizing - 2022: Continuous Hot-Dip Galvanizing—Process and Products,” January 2022, <https://www.galvinform.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2022/01/Galvanizing-2022.pdf>, pp. 10, 21, 28, 34, and 35.

³³ Hearing transcript, p. 175 (Fekete).

³⁴ ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P., Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam: Draft Questionnaire Comments, January 7, 2025, pp. 4 to 9.

Table 1.19 CORE: Automotive steel coating weight designations

Hot dipped galvanized	Hot dipped galvanneal
50G - 50G (50-70)T	30A - 30A
40G - 40G (40-60)S	40A - 40A (40-60)T
50GR - 50GR	40AR - 40AR
55G - 55G	45(30)A - 45(30)A
60G - 60G	45(45)A - 45(45)A
60G(60-110)T	45(46)A - 45(46)A
60GM - 60GM	45A - 45A
60GR - 60GR	45AE - 45AE
66(90)G - 66(90)G	45AU - 45AU
70(70)G - 70(70)G	50(50)A - 50(50)A
70G(70-120)T	55A - 55A
70GR - 70GR	60(46)A - 60(46)A
77G - 77G (100-140)S	60A(45-65)T
90G - 90G	
90G(90-120)S	
90G - 90G (90-130)T	
90GR - 90GR	
98G - 98G	
98GR - 98GR	
99G - 99G (75-100)S	

Source: ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P.'s comments on draft questionnaires, January 7, 2025, pp. 4 to 9.

Table 1.20 CORE: Automotive steel aluminized coatings

Sales Unit	Specification (Order Specification)
Daimler	MBN 11257
Fiat Chrysler Automobiles	AM1115 DUCTIBOR (R) 500 AM1115 DUCTIBOR 500P (R) MS.50001 MS-11418 S
Ford	A 463 WSS-M1A357 WSS-M1A358
General Motors	For Conversion to GMW14400 GMW14400 GMW16066 GMW2
Honda	AM0020 AM1329 AM1329 USIBOR (R) 1500 HONDA
Mazda	MES MM 101M SPCA20CBT
Renault-Nissan	NES M2032 RNES-B-00010
Rivian	RMS-1022 MBN 11257
Subaru	SAC440HP SAC500HP
Tesla	TM-2014
Toyota	TSG3107G TSG3123G TSG3122G
Volkswagen	TL 4225
Volvo	VCS 5730.3

Source: ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P.'s comments on draft questionnaires, January 7, 2025, pp. 4 to 9.

Respondent ArcelorMittal Dofasco contends that CORE produced for the automotive sector is distinguishable from CORE produced for other uses, such as construction, and the products are not interchangeable.³⁵ Automotive CORE steel, it contends, has “specifically formulated chemistries, high internal cleanliness requirements, specifically mandated mechanical properties tailored to the end use, unique dimensions, unique coating thicknesses,

³⁵ Hearing transcript, p. 170 (Cardwell).

and specific surface quality requirements.”³⁶ These automotive CORE products provide a combination of “strength, formability, paintability, and weldability needed for automotive applications which other CORE products do not possess.”³⁷ The petitioners contend that automotive CORE and non-automotive CORE (e.g., construction) products are primarily distinguished by their end uses and not by other identifiable characteristics.³⁸ They asserted that automotive CORE and non-automotive CORE products “share the same basic physical and chemical characteristics.”³⁹ They stated that automotive and non-automotive CORE products are produced using the same processes on the same production lines.⁴⁰ Furthermore, they contend that more than 50 percent of automotive CORE is “commodity grade steel” that all U.S. CORE producers can manufacture and that these CORE products are used in both automotive and non-automotive applications.⁴¹

For the purposes of collecting data in these investigations, brass-coated CORE products are a subset of CORE steel defined as certain flat-rolled steel products, either clad, plated, or coated with brass alloys, whether or not corrugated or painted, varnished, laminated, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating.⁴² Brass-coated steel has a thin layer of brass (copper-zinc) film covering the surface.⁴³ Respondents Kemper and Brasmetal contend that brass-coated steel is “fundamentally different” from other CORE products as it is primarily used for decorative purposes rather than corrosion resistance properties.⁴⁴ According to Kemper and Brasmetal, brass-coated steel from subject imports is only used in ammunition (e.g., shotgun ammunition cases) where it is preferred for its

³⁶ Respondent ArcelorMittal Dofasco contends that automotive CORE products have specific metallurgical requirements for the base metals and “unique and definitive” coating weights and aluminized coating specifications that are tightly defined. ArcelorMittal Dofasco posits that non-automotive CORE products have more generic coating weights. ArcelorMittal Dofasco’s posthearing brief, September 2, 2025, pp. 18-19; Hearing transcript, pp. 169-170 (Cardwell).

³⁷ Hearing transcript, pp. 175, 281, 283 (Fekete).

³⁸ Hearing transcript, pp. 135-136, 140-141 (Kopf).

³⁹ Cleveland-Cliff’s posthearing brief, August 29, 2025, p. 7.

⁴⁰ Hearing transcript, pp. 136, 140-141 (Kopf, Scruggs).

⁴¹ Hearing transcript, pp. 137-138, 140 (Kopf, Hanners, Hrosik).

⁴² Kemper AIP Metals, LLC and Waelzholz Brasmetal Laminação LTDA (“Kemper & Brasmetal”), CORE from Brazil: Kemper & Brasmetal’s Comments on Draft Questionnaires, January 7, 2025, p. 11.

⁴³ Hearing transcript, p. 208 (Sereno).

⁴⁴ Hearing transcript, p. 204 (Anwesen).

aesthetics.⁴⁵ The petitioners contend that the brass coating, an alloy that contains copper and zinc, imparts some level of corrosion resistance (from the zinc) to the steel.⁴⁶

For the purposes of collecting data in these investigations, processed CORE products are defined as products meeting the scope requirements and deemed in-scope by the U.S. Department of Commerce.⁴⁷ These include: 1) “multipanels;” 2) coiled steel strapping that exceeds a width of 12.7 mm; 3) corrugated steel and fabricated CORE “tableros,” which are similar to corrugated steel products, and 4) certain flat-rolled “accessories,” which are flat-rolled products used to join corrugated steel that are not drawn or extruded.⁴⁸ Each of these products is described in further detail below. Processed CORE may also include other products within the scope of these investigations such as painted CORE if the only level of processing by the manufacturer was painting.⁴⁹

Multipanels have a core of rigid polyurethane foam and top and bottom skins. The top and bottom skins normally are made of corrugated CORE. For certain types of multipanels, only

⁴⁵ Hearing transcript, pp. 206, 284-285 (Anwesen, Willet).

⁴⁶ Hearing transcript, pp. 121-122 (Beline, Kopf, Karuse); petitioners’ prehearing brief, August 6, 2025, p. 10; and petitioners’ posthearing brief, August 29 20205, Exh. I-25.

⁴⁷ In its comments on draft questionnaires, respondent Ternium requested that the Commission collect data on (1) welded pipe and tube, (2) unwelded profiles, (3) fabricated sheet (“tableros”), (4) multipanels, and (5) accessories. Ternium’s comments on draft questionnaires, January 7, 2025, pp. 1–3. Respondent Sam Hwan requested that the Commission collect separate like product data on packing strap (i.e., steel strapping classified under ASTM D3953-15, with a width between 0.375 in and 1.250 in; and a thickness range of 0.015 in and 0.031 in). Sam Hwan’s comments on draft questionnaires, January 7, 2025, pp. 1–5. Ternium based its request on then-pending scope requests filed at Commerce. Commerce subsequently deemed certain of these products including welded pipe and tube were deemed to be out of the scope of these investigations. Certain other downstream processed products identified by Ternium and Sam Hwan were deemed in-scope in Commerce’s Final Scope Decision Memorandum (August 25, 2025) including fabricated sheet (“tableros”) and certain accessories to be within the scope of these investigations. Commission staff, consequently, prepared a separate processors’ questionnaire to collect data on these downstream in-scope processed products. For additional information on U.S. processors and U.S. shipments of processed CORE, see appendix E.

⁴⁸ U.S. Department of Commerce, Final Scope Decision Memorandum, August 25, 2025.

⁴⁹ In the preliminary phase of these investigations, processed CORE products meeting the scope requirements and deemed in-scope by the U.S. Department of Commerce included: 1) patented products, 2) certain steel strappings, 3) multipanels, 4) brass-coated products, 5) tableros, and 6) certain profile products and accessories. U.S. Department of Commerce, Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, the Republic of Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum, April 3, 2025.

the top skin of the panel is made of CORE, whereas the bottom skin is made of non-subject merchandise (i.e., vinyl). Where both skins are made of CORE, the top and bottom skins have different physical characteristics, such as type, quality, yield strength, and nominal thickness. Multipanels are used for prefabricated roofs and the walls of industrial buildings, warehouses, and sheds. Multipanels provide acoustic and thermal insulation and guarantee structural properties.⁵⁰

Steel strappings are narrow strips of steel that are used as packaging material to secure heavy loads and cargo during storage and transportation. Steel strappings are coated with corrosion resistant-resistant materials and sold in coils. One party stated that steel strappings are produced widths of between 0.375 inches (9.2 mm) and 1.250 inches (31.8 mm) and thicknesses of between 0.015 inches (0.38 mm) and 0.031 inches (0.79 mm).⁵¹

Tableros are produced by pressing grooves into steel sheets using a manually operated press-brake machine. The resulting product appears somewhat similar to a corrugated sheet, but with ridges that are narrower, more sharply angled, and with wider spacing.⁵² Tableros are used as covers for metal doors and gates.⁵³

Certain flat-rolled accessories (e.g., caballetes or ridges) are products manufactured with coated steel and used to assemble or join corrugated CORE sheets. Accessories are generally sold separately from the corrugated CORE sheets they are used to assemble and connect.⁵⁴

⁵⁰ Ternium, Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam, 701-TA-733-736 and 731-TA-1702-1711 (Final): Comments on Draft Questionnaires, January 7, 2025, Attachment 2, pp. 2 to 3.

⁵¹ Sam Hwan, Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam: Comments on Draft Questionnaires, January 7, 2025, Attachment 1, pp. 6 to 9.

⁵² Ternium, Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam, 701-TA-733-736 and 731-TA-1702-1711 (Final): Comments on Draft Questionnaires, Attachment 3: Galvasid, S.A. de C.V.'s response to Commerce's request.

Galvasid, S.A. de C.V., Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Mexico, provided in the U.S. Department of Commerce, Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum, April 3, 2025.

⁵³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Final Scope Decision Memorandum, August 25, 2025.

⁵⁴ Ternium, Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam, 701-TA-733-736 and 731-TA-1702-1711 (Final): Comments on Draft Questionnaires, January 7, 2025, Attachment 2, pp. 7 to 9.

Manufacturing processes

Steel for the substrate of CORE may be produced by several methods. The two common methods are the electric-arc furnace method, which generally uses cold metallic raw materials, including scrap, cold pig iron, and direct-reduced iron as inputs, and the blast furnace/oxygen furnace method, which uses iron ore, coke, and smaller amounts of scrap or other cold metallic materials. After melting, steel is cast as a semifinished slab. Slabs are heated to hot-rolling temperature and rolled on a hot-strip mill. The hot-rolled product is reeled into a coil for further handling and processing.

Hot-rolled steel is uncoiled and processed through a pickle line, (vats of acid that remove oxide scale from the hot-rolling process). Next, the steel is processed through a cold-rolling mill for reduction to the ordered final thickness. The cold-rolling process hardens the steel so that it must be softened by thermal processing (annealing) in subsequent operations.⁵⁵

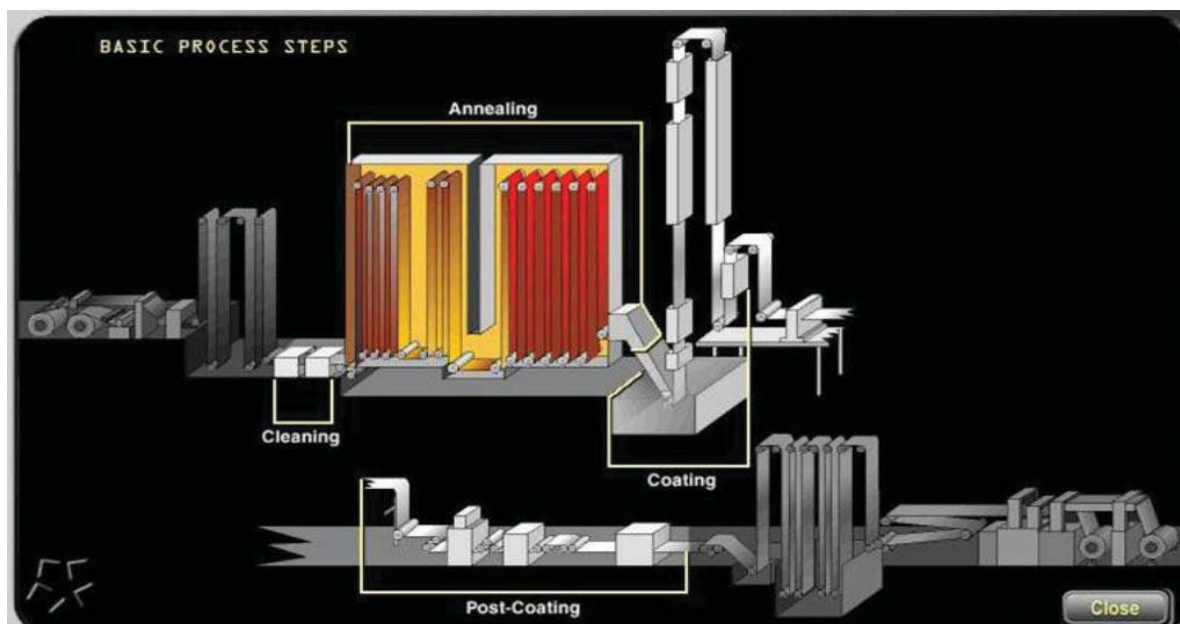
The coating or plating of the metallic coatings on CORE takes place on continuous processing lines (continuous galvanizing lines for zinc coatings). The processing lines are generally divided into three sections: an entry section in which the head end of each steel coil is joined to the tail end of its preceding coil in order to achieve fully continuous operation; a processing section for thermal processing and coating; and a delivery section where the coated steel is recoiled, separated from the following coil and discharged from the line. The three sections are separated by accumulators that allow the entry and the delivery sections to be stopped to start a new coil or discharge a finished coil while the middle, processing section operates continuously using or storing steel temporarily in the accumulators.

There are two principal processes used for coating CORE: the hot-dip process, in which steel sheet passes through a bath of molten zinc or aluminum, and the electrolytic process, in which steel sheet passes through a series of electrolytic cells that electrolytically plate zinc or other metals onto the surface of the steel. Most galvanized steel in the United States is produced using the continuous hot-dip process.

In general, the continuous hot-dip process consists of cleaning, annealing, and hot dipping/coating (figure 1.1). Liquid alkali cleaning is an important part of making high quality galvanized and galvannealed steel.

⁵⁵ While most CORE products go through the cold-rolling process before galvanizing, very thick CORE products use hot-rolled pickled steel as direct inputs.

Figure 1.1 Corrosion-resistant steel: Basic hot-dip galvanizing process



Source: International Zinc Association, “Galvanizing - 2022: Continuous Hot-Dip Galvanizing—Process and Products,” January 2022, <https://www.galvinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2022/01/Galvanizing-2022.pdf>, p. 10.

Cleaning the coils in hot alkali using scrub brushes, followed by rinsing and hot air drying, removes residual rolling oils and iron fines from the surface. This surface cleaning prior to annealing improves coating adhesion, appearance, and paintability. It also removes loose iron bearing debris from the surface that could get carried through to the molten zinc and form pot dross or surface dross on the steel. Alone, or in combination with liquid cleaning, some hot-dip lines use direct flame cleaning in which the strip is heated to volatilize organic surface contaminants.

Modern hot-dip galvanizing lines incorporate vertical, radiant tube annealing furnaces with multiple independently monitored combustion zones for precise and uniform temperature control. Annealing temperatures vary from 1330°F to 1550°F. After annealing, the strip is cooled to a temperature approximately equal to that of the upcoming molten zinc. The moving strip passes directly from the controlled atmosphere of the annealing furnace into the molten zinc so that no oxidation of the surface occurs due to exposure to air.

Molten zinc on most galvanizing lines is maintained at a temperature between 865°F and 870°F in a ceramic-lined vessel that typically holds about 200 to 350 tons of liquid zinc, although some may contain up to 500 tons. In the molten zinc, the moving strip passes around a rotating, submerged roll and is redirected to exit the molten zinc vertically. Low-pressure, high-

volume blowers are used to blow excess zinc from the sheet as it leaves the molten zinc. Pressure is the principal parameter for control of coating mass (weight), although the distance of the blowers above the molten zinc, their distance from the strip, and angle of the blowers are also adjustable. Automatic coating weight control using artificial intelligence technology is installed on some lines to produce consistent coating weight with a low standard deviation. If the zinc coating is allowed to solidify after the weight control operation, it forms a regular galvanized coating. To produce galvanized steel, the strip is reheated to a temperature of 1100°F immediately after passing the blowers and while the zinc is still molten. At that temperature, iron from the steel substrate diffuses through the zinc coating, forming a zinc-iron alloy that extends to the outer surfaces of the coating. Only galvanizing lines that are equipped with a special galvanneal reheating furnace are capable of producing galvanneal.

Galvalume (55 percent aluminum, 43.5 percent zinc, and 1.5 percent silicon coating), Galfan (95 percent zinc coating and 5 percent aluminum) and aluminized coatings are produced by hot dipping in a similar manner as galvanized and galvanneal. To produce these coatings, the molten metal in the line is of the particular alloy to be coated. Some galvanizing lines are equipped with two or more pots of molten metal that may be exchanged to switch production from one type of corrosion-resistant steel to another.

There are several optional processes that may be performed in a continuous galvanizing line after coating. In-line temper rolling produces extra-smooth sheet for exposed applications by imparting a carefully controlled surface finish, mechanical property control, and good flatness. Tension leveling also improves flatness.

Coated sheet may be treated with a chemical solution to inhibit the formation of wet-storage stain, which is the formation of a heavy accumulation of zinc oxide. Some hot-dip lines apply organic coatings by in-line roll coating to prevent hand print marks during handling of the sheet by users. These treatments were developed for the aluminum-zinc hot dip coatings, which are particularly susceptible to this problem. Finally, a light film of rust preventative oil is applied. Immediately after oiling, strip is recoiled on a mandrel to produce coils to the customers' ordered weight.

The second method of producing zinc-coated steel is the electrolytic plating process, also called "electrogalvanizing." In the processing section of an electrolytic coating line, the steel passes through a series of plating cells rather than a vat of molten metal. Each plating cell contains a chemical solution (electrolyte) and a source of the plating metal (anode) submerged in the electrolyte. An electric power source is connected to the anode. As the steel strip is passed through each plating cell, it functions as a cathode and zinc is deposited on the strip.

Electrolytic plating occurs incrementally as steel sheet passes through a series of plating cells that deposit a small amount of coating. Thin formable electrogalvanized coatings are usually not as thick as hot-dip galvanized coatings and are ideally suited for deep drawing or painting.⁵⁶ A further advantage of electrogalvanizing is that it is a “cold” process that does not alter the mechanical properties of the steel. Therefore, certain advanced high-strength steels (“AHSS”) steel grades that cannot be produced by hot-dip galvanizing because the heating and cooling inherent in the hot-dip galvanizing process would alter their properties can be electrogalvanized.

Certain applications for electrogalvanized steel, largely non-automotive, do not require high corrosion resistance. The corrosion resistance of a very light coating of zinc is satisfactory for such applications, which are in the manufacture of precision instruments such as slot machines, computer cases, and other electronic products.

Corrosion-resistant steel with coatings of metals other than zinc is also produced by electrolytic plating. Other metals include nickel, brass, and copper as well as alloys including zinc-iron, zinc-nickel, cobalt-nickel, and zinc-copper.

⁵⁶ Automotive makers use electrogalvanized steel sheet for exposed car-body panels due to these qualities.

Domestic like product issues

In the preliminary phase of the investigations, petitioners argued that the Commission should define a single domestic like product consisting of CORE coextensive with the scope of the investigations.⁵⁷ Respondent Kemper & Brasmetal, in contrast, argued the Commission should treat brass-coated flat-rolled steel products (“brass-coated” steel) as a separate domestic like product.⁵⁸ Based on the record in the preliminary phase of the investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product encompassing all CORE within the scope of the investigations, inclusive of brass-coated steel.⁵⁹

In the final phase of the investigations, petitioners and Cleveland-Cliffs argued that there is no clear dividing line among CORE products and there is one domestic like product, and the Commission should define a single domestic like product that is coextensive with the scope of these investigations.⁶⁰ Respondent Kemper & Brasmetal continued to argue that brass-coated steel is a distinct domestic like product, separate from all forms of CORE.⁶¹ In addition, respondent ArcelorMittal Dofasco and the Government of Canada argued that automotive CORE is a separate domestic like product, separate from non-automotive CORE products.^{62 63}

⁵⁷ Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-733-736 and 731-TA-1702-1711 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5558, October 2024 (“USITC Publication 5558”), pp. 10 to 11.

⁵⁸ USITC Publication 5558, pp. 10 to 13.

⁵⁹ USITC Publication 5558, pp. 13 to 15.

⁶⁰ Petitioners’ prehearing brief, August 5, 2025, pp. 5 to 17; Petitioners’ posthearing brief, August 29, 2025, pp. 1 to 3; Cleveland-Cliff’s prehearing brief, August 5, 2025, pp. 7 to 14; and Cleveland-Cliff’s posthearing brief, August 29, 2025, pp. 4 to 12.

⁶¹ Kemper & Brasmetal’s prehearing brief, August 5, 2025, pp. 5 to 14; and Kemper & Brasmetal’s posthearing brief, August 29, 2025, pp. 3 to 7.

⁶² ArcelorMittal Dofasco’s prehearing brief, August 5, 2025, pp. 17 to 36; ArcelorMittal Dofasco’s posthearing brief, August 29, 2025, pp. 13 to 14; Government of Canada’s prehearing brief, August 5, 2025, pp. 3 to 24; and Government of Canada’s posthearing brief, August 29, 2025, pp. 2 to 4.

⁶³ In its questionnaire comments’ brief, respondent Sam Hwan requested that the Commission collect separate like product data on packing strap (i.e., steel strapping classified under ASTM D3953-15, with a width between 0.375 in and 1.250 in; and a thickness range of 0.015 in and 0.031 in). Sam Hwan’s comments on draft questionnaires, January 7, 2025, pp. 2 to 8. These data were collected (see appendix E); *** reported U.S. shipments of packing strap. Sam Hwan did not file a prehearing brief or a posthearing brief, and did not submit any additional comments regarding packing strap.

The Commission's decision regarding the appropriate domestic product(s) that are "like" the subject imported product is based on a number of factors including: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) interchangeability; (3) channels of distribution; (4) common manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees; (5) customer and producer perceptions; and (6) price. Information regarding these factors is presented below.

Tables 1.21 through 1.23 present counts of firms' responses regarding the comparability of automotive CORE to brass CORE to all other CORE, respectively.⁶⁴ Appendix D presents firms' narratives regarding the comparability of the three domestic like products to each other. Appendix H presents automotive CORE, brass-coated CORE, and other CORE operations data for responding firms.

Table 1.21 CORE: Count of firms' responses regarding the domestic like product factors comparing automotive CORE to all other CORE

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	Factor	Fully	Mostly	Somewhat	Never
U.S. producers	Physical characteristics	6	0	1	2
U.S. producers	Interchangeability	4	2	0	3
U.S. producers	Channels	6	0	2	1
U.S. producers	Manufacturing	6	1	2	0
U.S. producers	Perceptions	6	0	0	3
U.S. producers	Price	5	1	0	2
Purchasers	Physical characteristics	1	3	4	3
Purchasers	Interchangeability	1	1	4	4
Purchasers	Channels	2	3	3	2
Purchasers	Manufacturing	2	1	6	2
Purchasers	Perceptions	2	3	4	2
Purchasers	Price	1	3	3	3

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

⁶⁴ "All other CORE" signifies CORE products other than automotive CORE and brass-coated CORE.

Table 1.22 CORE: Count of firms' responses regarding the domestic like product factors comparing brass-coated CORE to all other CORE

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	Factor	Fully	Mostly	Somewhat	Never
U.S. producers	Physical characteristics	2	0	0	2
U.S. producers	Interchangeability	1	1	0	2
U.S. producers	Channels	2	0	1	1
U.S. producers	Manufacturing	2	1	1	0
U.S. producers	Perceptions	2	0	1	1
U.S. producers	Price	1	1	1	1
Purchasers	Physical characteristics	0	0	0	2
Purchasers	Interchangeability	0	0	1	1
Purchasers	Channels	0	0	1	0
Purchasers	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
Purchasers	Perceptions	0	0	0	2
Purchasers	Price	0	1	0	0

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

Table 1.23 CORE: Count of firms' responses regarding the domestic like product factors comparing automotive CORE to brass-coated CORE

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	Factor	Fully	Mostly	Somewhat	Never
U.S. producers	Physical characteristics	2	0	0	1
U.S. producers	Interchangeability	1	1	0	1
U.S. producers	Channels	2	0	0	1
U.S. producers	Manufacturing	2	1	0	0
U.S. producers	Perceptions	2	0	0	1
U.S. producers	Price	1	1	0	1
Purchasers	Physical characteristics	0	0	0	1
Purchasers	Interchangeability	0	0	0	2
Purchasers	Channels	0	0	1	1
Purchasers	Manufacturing	0	0	0	1
Purchasers	Perceptions	0	0	0	1
Purchasers	Price	0	1	0	0

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

Part 2: Conditions of competition in the U.S. market

U.S. market characteristics

CORE is used primarily in automotive and construction applications.¹ Demand for CORE directly reflects demand in these industries, as well as by overall economic conditions. The majority of commercial sales are produced-to-order. The largest purchasers of CORE are from the automotive sector.

Six of 11 U.S. producers and 4 of 54 responding importers reported that there had been significant changes in the product range, product mix, or marketing of CORE since January 1, 2022. These firms cited expanded product ranges and innovations to respond to customer requirements for lightweight and stronger structural/safety components in the automotive sector, development of new sustainable (“green”) steel products, increased use of CORE in the solar industry, more availability of pre-painted CORE and less of hot-dipped galvanized CORE, and new facilities that have increased the availability of CORE to the Southwest and West Coast.

¹ In addition, U.S. producers and importers previously reported that corrosion-resistant steel is used in various other applications as well, including appliances, furniture, pipe and tube, steel barrels and drums, batteries, sporting ammunition, containers, electrical manufacturing equipment, air filters, hose clamps, license plates, walk-in cooler panels, grill parts, HVAC equipment, and hardware. These end uses account for a smaller percentage of the market than automotive and construction end uses. See Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from China, India, Italy, Korea, and Taiwan, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-534-537 and 731-TA-1274-1278 (Final), USITC Publication 4620, July 2016, pp. 2.14 and 2.15.

Most responding firms indicated that the market was not subject to distinctive conditions of competition. Of those that did report that the CORE market was subject to distinctive conditions of competition, firms generally cited tariffs and duties, antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, macroeconomic conditions, and the heavy influence of the automotive, construction, and appliance segments. More specifically, firms reported that automotive customers may prioritize USMCA supply to satisfy rule of origin requirements;² the effect of supply chain disruptions in the automotive industry mainly caused by a lack of computer chips; government spending on projects that consume domestic production capacity; HVAC applications that require certain critical qualities, such as thin gauge and flat surface without fluting; and distinctive quality requirements for CORE in the automotive sector.

Apparent U.S. consumption of CORE, by quantity, increased from 2022 to 2023 and more rapidly in 2024, despite a reduction in U.S. shipments of automotive CORE in 2024. However, apparent U.S. consumption was lower in January to March 2025 than January to March 2024.

² Importer *** reported that “the U.S. and Canadian automotive supply chains are highly integrated with shared production of many vehicles and parts produced collaboratively between U.S. and Canadian facilities, supply chain efficiencies allowing for just-in-time delivery systems and regulatory alignment associated with safety and environmental standards to meet the requirements of both markets. Requirements set by trade agreements like the USMCA mandate that at least 70 percent of a producer's steel and aluminum purchases must originate in North America. Quality standards of automotive OEMs require steel with precise mechanical and chemical properties, often involving advanced high-strength steels. Supplier qualification processes involve rigorous testing and certification to validate that suppliers can meet automotive OEM standards and provide steel grades and designs for specific applications, increasing complexity. Close supply chain integration and collaboration with automotive OEMs are essential for developing new products and ensuring timely delivery.”

U.S. purchasers

The Commission received 50 usable questionnaire responses from firms that had purchased CORE since January 2022.³ ⁴ Twenty-two of 48 responding purchasers are distributors, 9 are automotive end users, 10 are construction end users, 1 is an appliance end user, and 6 are other end users, including a manufacturer of flexible metal conduit, a manufacturer of deep drawn components for the battery market, an ammunition manufacturing, trader, a firm dealing in residential/commercial building products, and an HVAC end user. In general, responding U.S. purchasers were located across the United States, with a majority located in the Central Southwest, Midwest, and Southeast. Purchasers reported that just more than half of their purchases were of non-automotive CORE products, with the remainder purchasing automotive CORE products. The largest responding purchasers of CORE were automotive end users *** and distributors ***.

³ A list of responding purchasers can be found in table 5.22. Of the 50 responding purchasers, 48 purchased the domestically produced CORE, 9 purchased imports of the subject merchandise from Australia, 22 purchased from Brazil, 20 purchased from Canada, 33 purchased from Mexico, 5 purchased from the Netherlands, 9 purchased from South Africa, 21 purchased imports of the subject merchandise from subject importers from Taiwan, 4 purchased from Borcelik from Turkey, 11 purchased imports of the subject merchandise from all other firms from Turkey, 17 purchased from the United Arab Emirates, 28 purchased from Vietnam, and 36 purchased imports of CORE from other sources, and 5 purchased from unknown sources.

⁴ Forty-three purchasers indicated they had marketing/pricing knowledge of domestically produced product, 11 of Australian product, 27 of Brazilian product, 25 of Canadian product, 35 of Mexican product, 12 of product from the Netherlands, 14 of South African product, 22 of product from subject Taiwan firms, 10 of product from Borcelik in Turkey product, 15 of product from all other Turkish firms, 19 of product from the United Arab Emirates, 26 of Vietnamese product, and 30 of nonsubject countries, including Austria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russia, South Korea, Sweden, Taiwan (nonsubject), Thailand, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

Impact of section 232 and new or modified tariffs

As shown in table 2.1, most responding U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported that the section 232 tariffs have had an impact on overall demand, supply, prices, or raw material costs in the CORE market.

Table 2.1 CORE: Count of firms' responses regarding the impact of the 232 tariffs on steel and aluminum imports

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. producers	1	8	2
Importers	3	42	11
Purchasers	4	35	10

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

U.S. producers reported that the section 232 measures initially encouraged production of CORE in the United States, prompting U.S. producers to invest in additional CORE capacity, and discouraged imports of CORE. The domestic industry was able to increase prices initially; however, the exclusions granted and changes in the measures since implementation in March 2018 have not discouraged imports from continuing to enter the U.S. market. U.S. producer *** reported that the constantly evolving nature of the section 232 measures (e.g., product inclusions/exclusions, country exemptions, quota limits, tariff rates), however, limits the overall impact and effectiveness of the section 232 measures and that the changes to these measures announced in February and June 2025 have not prevented U.S. importers from paying the 25-50 percent section 232 tariffs and working down previously imported inventory. U.S. producer *** reported that the imposition of the duties initially led to an increase in prices in the United States, but the effect of the section 232 duties on price was only temporary and that it is aware of foreign CORE producers offering to ship through or absorb the 25 percent section 232 tariff when selling to the United States.⁵

Importers, on the other hand, reported that the section 232 measures had substantial impacts on the market, including increases in costs and the overall price level, increases in overall volatility, and an insulated domestic industry. Importers from countries that had quotas, like Brazil and South Korea, noted the strict limitations on imports from those sources.

⁵ For additional background information regarding section 232 and prices, see Economic Impact of Section 232 and 301 Tariffs on U.S. Industries, Investigation No. 332-591, USITC Publication 5405, March 2023. This retrospective analysis of U.S. trade, production, and prices in the industries directly and most affected by any section 232 or section 301 tariffs active as of March 15, 2022, was prepared in response to an explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022.

Purchasers reported that the section 232 measures not only increased the prices of imports, but that the prices of U.S.-produced CORE increased as well to “unrealistic price points.” By restricting imports, supply has been limited, and U.S. mills do not have the available capacity to satisfy demand. Purchaser *** reported that this “significant” tariff measure provides significant protection to the U.S. producers and that the exclusion process, when it was available, offered little to no tariff relief even in circumstances where the firm was able to show insufficient availability of CORE products from the domestic industry. Purchaser *** reported that the most recent change to the section 232 measures, resulting in the elimination of quotas and moving all imports back to a 25 percent tariff, had an immediate impact on pricing, which substantially increased over a short period of time.

As shown in table 2.2, most responding U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported that the new and/or modified tariffs announced by executive orders since January 2025 have had an impact on overall demand, supply, prices, or raw material costs in the CORE market. Firms cited uncertainty and unpredictable changes, increased prices, less supply availability in the domestic market, and slower demand.

Table 2.2 CORE: Count of firms' responses regarding the impact of new or modified tariffs in place since January 2025

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. producers	2	5	4
Importers	2	40	13
Purchasers	4	31	14

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

Channels of distribution

U.S. producers and subject importers sold mainly to end users, as shown in table 2.3. Individually, importers of CORE from Australia, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan (subject), and the United Arab Emirates sold mainly to end users, while importers of CORE from Brazil, Turkey, and Vietnam sold mainly to distributors and service centers.

Table 2.3 CORE: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Shares in percent; interim is January through March

Source	Channel	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
United States	Steel service centers and distributors	31.1	30.7	33.1	32.4	33.6
United States	End users	68.9	69.3	66.9	67.6	66.4
Australia	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	End users	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	End users	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Steel service centers and distributors	35.6	31.1	32.4	28.4	26.9
Subject sources	End users	64.4	68.9	67.6	71.6	73.1

Table continued.

Table 2.3 (Continued) CORE: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Shares in percent; interim is January through March

Source	Channel	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Taiwan, nonsubject	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Steel service centers and distributors	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Steel service centers and distributors	54.5	53.0	52.8	54.2	51.6
Nonsubject sources	End users	45.5	47.0	47.2	45.8	48.4
All import sources	Steel service centers and distributors	37.9	34.0	35.2	32.0	31.8
All import sources	End users	62.1	66.0	64.8	68.0	68.2

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

Geographic distribution

U.S. producers and importers from subject sources reported selling CORE to all regions in the United States (table 2.4), particularly to the Southeast and Central Southwest, followed by the Northeast and the Pacific Coast. For U.S. producers, nearly one-third of sales were within 100 miles of their production facility, slightly more than one-half were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and approximately 10 percent were more than 1,000 miles. For importers, approximately one-third of sales were within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment, approximately one-half were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and approximately 15 percent were more than 1,000 miles.⁶

⁶ Similar distances were reported when sales were broken out between automotive CORE products, brass-coated CORE products, and all other CORE products. The majority of U.S. producers' and importers' sales of automotive CORE products were between 101 and 1,000 miles. Both U.S. producers and importers reported that virtually all of their sales of brass-coated CORE were between 101 to 1,000 miles of their production facility or U.S. point of shipment. The majority of U.S. producers' sales of all other CORE products were between 101 and 1,000 miles while importers sold nearly half of all other CORE products within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment.

Table 2.4 CORE: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Count in number of firms reporting

Source	Northeast	Midwest	Southeast	Central Southwest	Mountains	Pacific Coast
U.S. producers	11	11	11	11	9	10
Australia	1	1	2	2	1	2
Brazil	4	5	4	3	1	0
Canada	9	10	10	6	4	3
Mexico	3	4	6	5	3	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	0	0	0
South Africa	1	0	1	1	0	1
Taiwan, subject	1	0	4	3	2	7
Turkey, Borcelik	2	0	2	3	0	0
Turkey, all other firms	7	2	6	6	0	2
United Arab Emirates	7	3	7	7	2	5
Vietnam	9	5	19	21	3	20
All subject sources	29	24	38	35	14	28

Table continued.

Table 2.4 (Continued) CORE: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Count in number of firms reporting

Source	Other	All regions (except Other)	Reporting firms
U.S. producers	1	9	11
Australia	1	0	2
Brazil	0	0	6
Canada	1	3	11
Mexico	3	2	10
Netherlands	0	0	2
South Africa	0	0	1
Taiwan, subject	1	0	9
Turkey, Borcelik	0	0	4
Turkey, all other firms	0	0	14
United Arab Emirates	0	1	13
Vietnam	3	2	28
All subject sources	7	8	48

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

Note: Other U.S. markets include AK, HI, PR, and VI. "All regions (except other)" presents the number of individual firms that reported selling to all six regions since January 1, 2021.

Supply and demand considerations

U.S. supply

Table 2.5 provides a summary of the supply factors regarding CORE from U.S. producers and from subject countries.

Table 2.5 CORE: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in short tons; ratio and share in percent

Source	Capacity 2022 (quantity)	Capacity 2024 (quantity)	Capacity utilization 2022 (ratio)	Capacity utilization 2024 (ratio)
United States	23,730,131	25,094,557	72.5	77.0
Australia	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
Subject suppliers	25,859,983	26,658,854	77.2	87.6

Table continued.

Table 2.5 (Continued) CORE: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in short tons; ratio and share in percent; count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Inventories as a ratio to total shipments 2022	Inventories as a ratio to total shipments 2024	Home market shipments (percent of total shipments) 2024	Exports to non-U.S. markets (percent of total shipments) 2024	Able to shift to alternative products (number of firms)
United States	11.0	11.1	93.3	6.7	3 of 11
Australia	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject suppliers	8.8	8.6	65.5	22.0	6 of 29

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

Note: Responding U.S. producers accounted for approximately 97 percent of U.S. production of CORE in 2024. Responding foreign producer/exporter firms accounted for the majority of U.S. imports of CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam during 2024. No producers from Taiwan responded to the Commission's questionnaire. For additional data on the number of responding firms and their share of U.S. production and of U.S. imports from each subject country, please refer to Parts 3 and 7.

Domestic production

Based on available information, U.S. producers of CORE have the ability to respond to changes in demand with moderate-to-large changes in the quantity of shipments of U.S.-produced CORE to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are the availability of unused capacity and some inventories. Factors mitigating responsiveness of supply include limited ability to shift shipments from alternate markets and limited ability to shift production to or from alternate products.

U.S. producers' increases in production of CORE outpaced capacity increases during 2022 to 2024, leading to an increase in capacity utilization. Domestic capacity utilization reached its peak in 2023 before substantial new capacity came on line in 2024 as production levels steadied. Inventories were relatively stable during 2022 to 2024. Major export markets were Canada and Mexico. The ability to shift products across equipment and workers was generally limited to smaller, more specialized producers. U.S. producer *** reported that it theoretically could make lower volumes of CORE to try to sell more upstream products like cold-rolled steel or hot-rolled steel, but CORE is a higher-valued product and a significant number of its facilities can only make CORE.

Subject imports

Based on available information, producers of CORE from subject countries have the ability to respond to changes in demand with moderate changes in the quantity of shipments of CORE to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are at least some availability of unused capacity and/or inventories and the ability to shift shipments from alternate markets. Factors mitigating responsiveness of supply include limited ability to shift production to or from alternate products.

Subject foreign producers' production capacity was relatively stable during 2022 to 2024, with small increases in Mexico, the Netherlands, and Vietnam; slightly larger increases in capacity in Brazil, the United Arab Emirates, and Turkey; and stable levels in Australia, Canada, and South Africa. Capacity utilization rates decreased for Australia, the Netherlands, and South Africa while capacity utilization rates increased for Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam in 2024. Inventories from subject sources were relatively stable during 2022 to 2024. Foreign producers reported exporting approximately one-fifth of their CORE to non-U.S. third country markets. CORE is exported globally from subject sources; export regions reported were Europe, Asia, the Middle East, South America, North America, and Central America. The majority of foreign producers cannot switch production on the same equipment to CORE and reported that their equipment is specific to producing CORE.

Imports from nonsubject sources

U.S. imports of CORE from nonsubject sources accounted for *** percent of total U.S. imports in 2024. The largest such sources during 2022 to 2024 were, in alphabetical order, Austria, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and nonsubject Taiwan. Combined, these sources accounted for a substantial majority of U.S. imports of CORE from nonsubject sources in 2024.

Supply constraints

Most U.S. producers (8 of 11) and importers (38 of 56) reported that they had not experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2022. Three U.S. producers reported experiencing supply constraints, two of which cited constraints in all years because paint lines typically run at capacity during peak summer months which limits how much can be sold to new or existing customers (***) and scheduled mill outages (2 weeks per year), unexpected mill outages (1 week per year), and unexpected changes in trade policies that disrupt operations (***). U.S. producer *** reported equipment issues in 2024.

Eighteen importers reported that they had experienced supply constraints, including threat of tariffs (antidumping and countervailing duties and new or modified tariffs) and other unexpected changes in trade policy, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, limited raw material inputs, a semiconductor supply shortage, domestic mills having little allocation for CORE, trade restrictions limiting sourcing options and supply, rapid demand increases resulting in allocation, challenges in meeting shipments times; supply chain disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic; periodic scheduled and unscheduled maintenance outages and a maintenance delay from October 2022 to June 2023 (***). Importer *** reported that this CORE investigation has brought its purchases of CORE from subject countries to an immediate halt, with Q1 and Q2 being the peak period for its CORE imports and due to the tariff increase to 50 percent, it has been forced to cancel some orders, putting the sustainability of its business at risk.

Twenty-four of 49 responding purchasers reported that they had experienced supply constraints, with most reporting supply constraints from domestic producers in during 2022 to 2024 (table 2.6). Reported constraints include the refusal of Steel Dynamics, Nucor, and U.S. Steel to supply light gauge product (cited by 6 firms),⁷ and all domestic producers lacked spot availability or denied volumes (4 firms). Constraints purchasers experienced from foreign producers or importers include tariffs and quotas, these antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, and Japanese, Korean, and Chinese nickel-plated steel manufacturers having significantly increased capacity in their respective regions to fulfill increasing demand in those regions but have declined to export into the United States (***). Purchaser *** reported that U.S. Steel has not accepted new CORE business (U.S.-based facilities), that ArcelorMittal's Calvert Alabama and Dofasco (Canada) facilities sometimes refuse new business, but it is unclear if that is due to manufacturing constraints (volume) or grade, gauge and/or width constraints. Purchaser *** reported that all steel mills, whether domestic or foreign, have at some point declined to supply CORE due to a multitude of reasons, including annual volume, capacity constraints, improper fit for production, etc. It continued that it utilizes mill surveys to gauge a steel mill's interest for steel parts and allows the mills to either accept or decline a part on this survey prior to contract issuance.

Table 2.6 CORE: Count of purchasers' responses regarding source and timing of supply constraints

Count in number of firms reporting

Period of constraint	Domestic constraints	Import constraints
2022	17	2
2023	18	2
2024	18	4
2025	10	6

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

New suppliers

Eleven of 48 responding purchasers indicated that new suppliers entered the U.S. market since January 1, 2022. Purchasers cited Big River Steel 2 (Osceola, Arkansas), Steel Dynamics (Sinton, Texas), Nucor Galatin, Bluescope, multiple Chinese and Korean nickel-plated steel suppliers, Galvasid (Mexico), and Indonesian suppliers. Purchaser *** reported that new capacity was added at BRS, SDI, Ternium, nam Kim Prosperity Tieh, Hoa Sen and purchaser *** reported that Nucor Calvert and Big River have new coating lines.

⁷ Petitioners assert that they can and do produce light gauge CORE. Hearing transcript, pp. 132 to 134 (Scruggs, Kopf, Dempsey, and Reder). Petitioners' posthearing brief, Exhibit 1, pp. 44 to 45.

U.S. demand

Based on available information, the overall demand for CORE is likely to experience small-to-moderate changes in response to changes in price. The main contributing factors are the somewhat limited range of substitute products and the small cost share of CORE in most of its end-use products, weighed against the moderate-to-large cost share of CORE in components.

End uses and cost share

U.S. demand for CORE depends on the demand for U.S.-produced downstream products, and cost shares vary widely based on end use. End uses for brass-coated CORE products include ammunition (5 to 100 percent) and “everything from ammo to trophies.” End uses for automotive CORE products generally include auto body parts, bumper stock, passenger vehicles, trucks and buses. More specific reported end uses and cost shares associated with those end uses for automotive CORE products include air conditioner compressors (less than 1 percent), body panels/structures (8 to 100 percent), stamping parts (30 to 100 percent), center pillars (80 percent), floor panel reinforcement (80 percent), H body pillar reinforcement (80 percent), miscellaneous parts (99 percent), and various structural components (2 percent).⁸

End uses for other CORE products and their associated cost shares include:

- Ammunition (1 to 100 percent)⁹
- Appliances, including cooking back panel and refrigeration cabinets (2 to 20 percent)
- Battery cans for consumer battery cells (100 percent)
- Building materials (45-90 percent)
- Drywall accessories/cornerbead/studs (70 to 80 percent)
- Garage door panel (62 to 100 percent)
- Gutter and flashings (100 percent)
- HVAC, including ducts, fittings, and pipe (5 to 100 percent)
- Metal framing/studs (10 to 100 percent)

⁸ Purchasers that are ***.

⁹ Purchaser *** reported that brass-coated CORE products account for *** percent and other CORE products account for *** percent of ammunition end uses. Importer *** reported *** percent for both brass-coated CORE and other CORE products.

- Roofing (16 to 100 percent)
- Water storage tanks (75 percent)

According to ***, the automotive and construction industries are the largest market classifications into which CORE is shipped directly from U.S. producers to the end users. As shown in table 2.7, the vast majority of CORE is shipped to these market classifications, followed by appliances/utensils/cutlery.

Table 2.7 End-use distribution: Share of shipments by U.S. producers of CORE by end use, 2024

Share in percent

End Use	Share of shipments
Construction and contractors' products	***
Automotive	***
Appliances, utensils, and cutlery	***
Agricultural	***
Steel for converting and processing	***
Containers, packaging, and shipping material	***
Machinery, industrial equipment, and tools	***
Electrical equipment	***
Other domestic and commercial equipment	***
Total domestic end use shipments	100.0

Source: ***.

Note: These percentages do not include shipments to steel service centers and distributors and "non-classified shipments." Table may include shipments of out-of-scope products.

Business cycles

Generally, a majority of responding firms indicated that the overall market for all end uses was subject to business cycles, particularly CORE used in construction (table 2.8). Specifically, CORE steel demand follows general economic trends and is affected by seasonality in the commercial and residential construction markets and the automotive market; automotive demand is generally stronger in the first half of the year and construction demand peaks in the second and third quarters due to favorable weather conditions.

Table 2.8 CORE: Count of firms' responses regarding business cycles, by end use and firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

End use	Firm type	No	Yes
Appliance	U.S. producers	5	3
Appliance	Importers	19	8
Appliance	Purchasers	10	2
Automotive	U.S. producers	4	5
Automotive	Importers	20	11
Automotive	Purchasers	12	9
Construction	U.S. producers	2	8
Construction	Importers	20	24
Construction	Purchasers	11	22
Other	U.S. producers	5	2
Other	Importers	24	11
Other	Purchasers	9	3
Any end use	U.S. producers	2	9
Any end use	Importers	25	29
Any end use	Purchasers	17	30

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

Demand trends

Most firms reported that overall U.S. demand for CORE fluctuated downward or did not change since January 1, 2022 (table 2.9). Most firms reported similar trends for the appliance, automotive, construction, and other end use sectors (table 2.10). Firms cited supply disruptions, limited or fluctuating demand, softening interest rates in the construction market, more capacity, reduced government spending, inflation, uncertainty due to tariffs, housing turnover slowdown, fluctuations in supply-chain inventory with slow recovery of automotive production from the chip shortage, cyclical developments in residential and non-residential construction sectors, housing market volatility, and declining electric vehicle demand. Petitioners stated that demand has strengthened during the period of investigation.¹⁰

¹⁰ Hearing transcript, p. 14 (Schagrín), p. 23 (Weld), p. 31 (Kopf), p. 36 (Hanners), and p. 54 (Dempsey).

Table 2.9 CORE: Count of firms' responses regarding overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Market	Firm type	Steadily Increase	Fluctuate upward	No change	Fluctuate downward	Steadily decrease
Domestic demand	U.S. producers	0	4	3	4	0
Domestic demand	Importers	2	7	10	15	2
Domestic demand	Purchasers	3	2	9	9	2
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	0	2	2	0	1
Foreign demand	Importers	2	3	8	14	4
Foreign demand	Purchasers	2	2	7	7	1

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

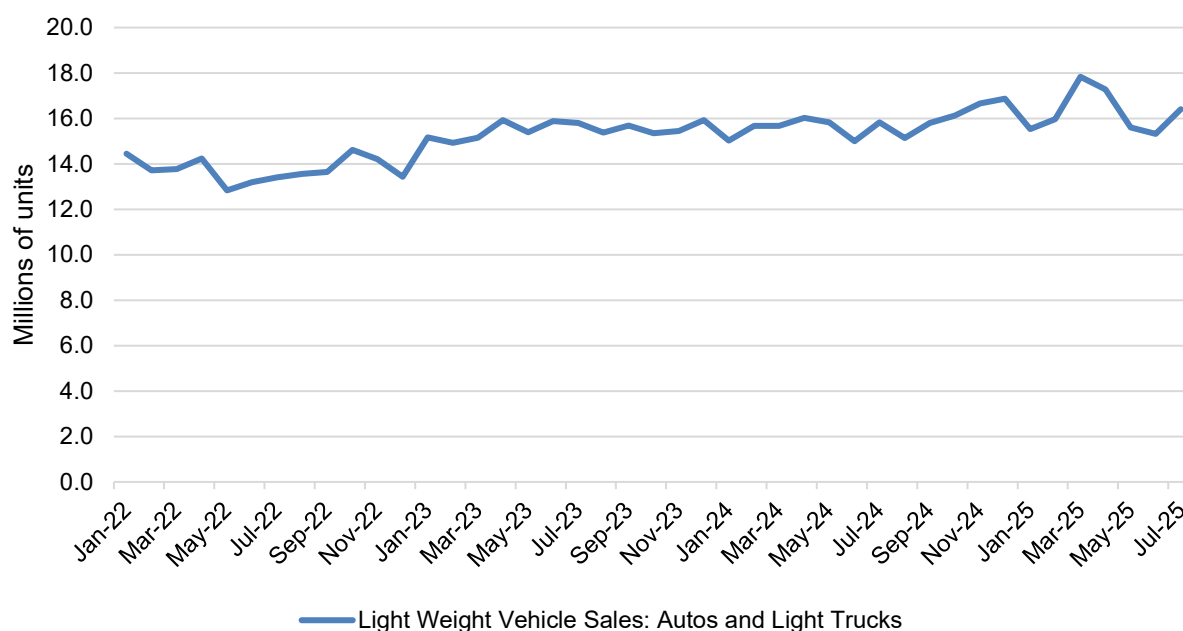
Table 2.10 CORE: Count of firms' responses regarding domestic demand, by end use and firm type

End use	Firm type	Steadily Increase	Fluctuate upward	No change	Fluctuate downward	Steadily decrease
Appliances	U.S. producers	0	4	3	2	1
Appliances	Importers	0	3	8	7	0
Appliances	Purchasers	1	2	7	3	0
Automotive	U.S. producers	1	3	1	4	0
Automotive	Importers	1	6	9	7	0
Automotive	Purchasers	4	1	5	6	1
Construction	U.S. producers	1	4	2	4	0
Construction	Importers	5	9	11	13	2
Construction	Purchasers	3	8	8	11	2
Other end uses	U.S. producers	0	2	2	2	1
Other end uses	Importers	2	3	11	7	0
Other end uses	Purchasers	0	1	8	2	1

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

As shown in figure 2.1 and table 2.11, automotive demand has fluctuated since 2022. Auto and light truck sales ranged from 12.8 million units (May 2022) to 17.8 million units (March 2025). Overall, seasonally adjusted auto and light truck sales increased by 23.5 percent from January 2022 to March 2025 and decreased by 8.0 percent from March 2025 to July 2025.

Figure 2.1 U.S. automotive sales: Automobile and light truck retail unit sales, monthly, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, January 2022 to July 2025



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Light Weight Vehicle Sales: Autos and Light Trucks (ALTSALES), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, available at <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/ALTSALES>, retrieved August 26, 2025.

Table 2.11 U.S. automotive sales: Automobile and light truck retail unit sales, monthly, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, January 2022 to July 2025

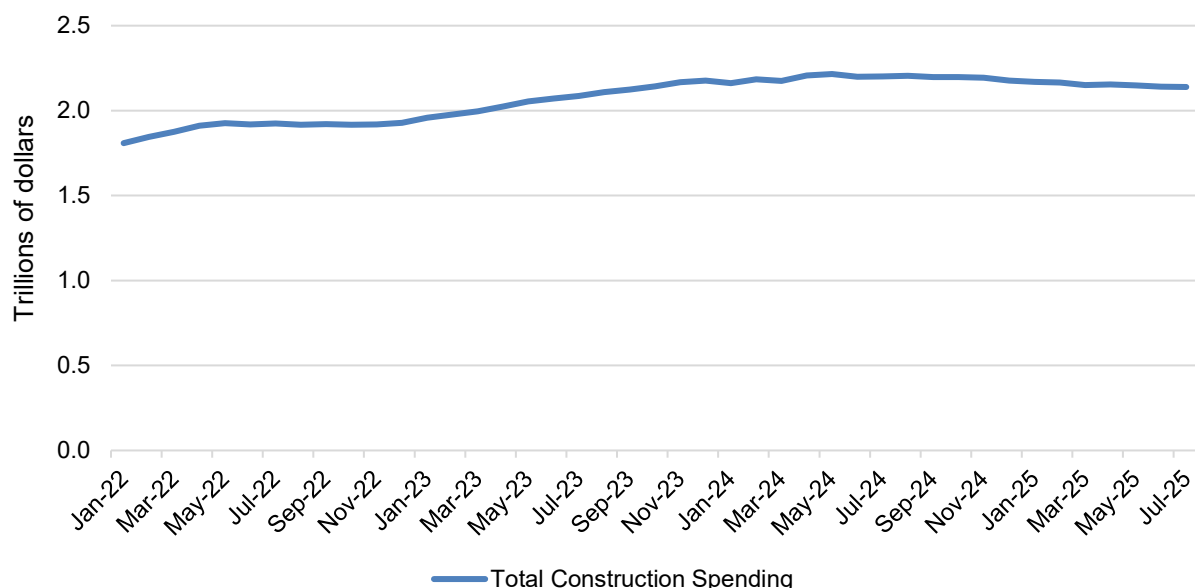
Quantity in millions of units; NA is not available

Month	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	14.4	15.2	15.0	15.5
February	13.7	14.9	15.7	16.0
March	13.8	15.2	15.7	17.8
April	14.2	15.9	16.0	17.3
May	12.8	15.4	15.8	15.6
June	13.2	15.9	15.0	15.3
July	13.4	15.8	15.8	16.4
August	13.6	15.4	15.1	NA
September	13.6	15.7	15.8	NA
October	14.6	15.4	16.1	NA
November	14.2	15.5	16.7	NA
December	13.4	15.9	16.9	NA

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Light Weight Vehicle Sales: Autos and Light Trucks (ALTSALES), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, available at <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/ALTSALES>, retrieved August 26, 2025.

As shown in figure 2.2 and table 2.12, construction spending has increased since 2022. Seasonally adjusted construction spending increased by 18.8 percent from January 2022 to March 2025 and decreased by 0.5 percent from March 2025 to July 2025.

Figure 2.2 U.S. construction spending: Total construction spending, monthly, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, January 2022 to July 2025



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Total Construction Spending: Total Construction in the United States (TTLCONS), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, available at <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TTLCONS>, retrieved September 2, 2025.

Table 2.12 U.S. construction spending: Total construction spending, monthly, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, January 2022 to July 2025

Value in millions of dollars; NA is not available

Month	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	1,808,519	1,957,962	2,161,405	2,169,595
February	1,844,343	1,976,696	2,184,616	2,165,431
March	1,876,116	1,996,401	2,174,863	2,150,847
April	1,911,323	2,023,621	2,206,494	2,153,440
May	1,925,882	2,054,535	2,215,350	2,149,124
June	1,917,963	2,071,559	2,199,846	2,140,546
July	1,924,328	2,085,773	2,200,746	2,139,110
August	1,917,606	2,108,277	2,205,322	NA
September	1,919,931	2,123,480	2,197,940	NA
October	1,916,369	2,142,735	2,197,116	NA
November	1,918,913	2,167,301	2,192,932	NA
December	1,928,393	2,176,796	2,176,642	NA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Total Construction Spending: Total Construction in the United States (TTLCONS), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, available at <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TTLCONS>, retrieved September 2, 2025.

Substitute products

Substitutes for CORE are limited. Five of 11 responding U.S. producers, 46 of 51 responding importers, and 41 of 49 responding purchasers reported that there were no substitutes. Firms reported that aluminum, composite, magnesium, and plastic can be used as substitutes in the automotive sector and aluminum, industrial plastic, stainless steel, and lumber can substitute for CORE in the construction sector. Asphalt shingles can be substituted in roofing applications, brass and unplated steel in ammunition, and stainless steel can be substituted in appliances.

U.S. producer ***, importer ***, and purchasers *** reported that the price of substitutes impact the price of CORE. U.S. producer *** noted that the market for aluminum and asphalt change with supply and demand of CORE. U.S. producer and importer *** reported that the use of aluminum as a substitute involves long-term design decisions that are influenced by multiple factors, and importer *** reported that aluminum is much more expensive as a substitute.

Petitioners stated that while there are some potential substitutes such as aluminum for certain applications, there are certain properties such as magnetic properties, infinite recyclability, and price, that make steel users less willing to switch to other products.¹¹ Respondents generally agreed that there are limited substitutes for CORE such as aluminum in automotive applications, and that they may exist for specific applications in construction (such as roofing).¹²

¹¹ Conference transcript, pp. 114 to 115 (Kopf, Fraser).

¹² Conference transcript, p. 199 (Guhl, Cardwell).

Substitutability issues

This section assesses the degree to which U.S.-produced CORE and imports of CORE from subject countries can be substituted for one another by examining the importance of certain purchasing factors and the comparability of CORE from domestic and imported sources based on those factors. Based on available data, staff believes that there is a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced CORE and CORE imported from subject sources.¹³ Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include similar quality, availability, and lead times for CORE that are produced-to-order, little preference for particular country of origin or producers, similarities between domestically produced CORE and CORE imported from subject countries across multiple purchase factors, and interchangeability between domestic and subject sources. Factors reducing substitutability include some quality differences, limited availability of light gauge CORE, different lead times from domestic and subject sources, availability of certain types of CORE from only subject sources, some purchaser preferences for CORE from certain sources, and some reported significant factors other than price. This may vary in magnitude by specific source.

¹³ The degree of substitution between domestic and imported CORE depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products and reflects how easily purchasers can switch from domestically produced CORE to the CORE imported from subject countries (or vice versa) when prices change. The degree of substitution may include such factors as quality differences (e.g., grade standards, defect rates, etc.), and differences in sales conditions (e.g., lead times between order and delivery dates, reliability of supply, product services, etc.).

Factors affecting purchasing decisions

Purchaser decisions based on source

As shown in table 2.13, most purchasers and their customers sometimes or never make purchasing decisions based on the producer or country of origin, though a substantial number of purchasers reported they always or usually make purchasing decisions based on the producer or country of origin. Of the 17 purchasers that reported that they always or usually make decisions based the manufacturer, 3 firms cited qualifications; other reasons cited include customer specifications, quality, performance, size/spec availability, delivery, technical assistance, and free trade agreement between the U.S. and Canada. Of the 19 that reported they always or usually make decisions based on the country of origin, 5 firms (primarily automotive end users) cited USMCA compliance or requirements; other reasons cited include tariffs and duties, decisions based in the best interest of performance, pricing, service, and quality, domestic is preferred to support supply chain metrics, strongly market Made in USA, and local sourcing strategy due to improved lead times and lower logistics costs.

Table 2.13 CORE: Count of purchasers' responses regarding frequency of purchasing decisions based on producer and country of origin

Firm making decision	Decision based on	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Purchaser	Producer	10	7	16	15
Customer	Producer	0	5	19	17
Purchaser	Country	9	10	12	17
Customer	Country	0	5	18	15

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

Importance of purchasing domestic product

Forty-one of 47 responding purchasers reported that most or all of their purchases did not require purchasing U.S.-produced product. Fifteen reported that domestic product was required by law (for 0.3 to 20 percent of their purchases), 19 reported it was required by their customers (for 0.5 to 100 percent of their purchases), and 3 reported other preferences for domestic product. Purchaser *** cited USMCA for *** percent of its purchases.

Most important purchase factors

The most often cited top three factors firms consider in their purchasing decisions for CORE were price/cost (45 firms), quality (38 firms), availability/supply (23 firms), and delivery time/lead time (22 firms), as shown in table 2.14. Quality was the most frequently cited first-most important factor (cited by 21 firms), followed by price/cost (12 firms); price/cost was the most frequently reported second-most important factor (16 firms), followed closely by quality (15 firms); and price was the most frequently reported third-most important factor (17 firms), followed by delivery time/lead time (14 firms).

Table 2.14 CORE: Count of ranking of factors used in purchasing decisions as reported by purchasers, by factor

Factor	First	Second	Third	Total
Price/cost	12	16	17	45
Quality	21	15	2	38
Availability/supply	7	6	10	23
Delivery time/lead time	0	8	14	22
All other factors	8	3	5	NA

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

Note: Other factors include product range, traditional supplier, capability, meet specifications, reliability, payment terms, customer preferences, proximity, ability and desire to make light gauge, customer service, reputation, sustainability, relationship/contracts/commitment, strategic fit, USMCA, and freight.

Nearly half of responding purchasers (24 of 49) reported that they sometimes purchase the lowest-priced product, 20 reported that they usually purchase the lowest-priced product, and 5 purchasers (all distributors) reported that they always purchase the lowest-priced product; none reported that they never do.

Importance of specified purchase factors

Purchasers were asked to rate the importance of 15 factors in their purchasing decisions (table 2.15). The factors rated as very important by more than half of responding purchasers were availability (reported by 46 firms); price, product consistency, and quality meets industry standards (45 firms each); reliability of supply (43 firms); delivery time (40 firms); and U.S. transportation costs (32 firms).

Table 2.15 CORE: Count of purchasers' responses regarding importance of purchase factors, by factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Availability	46	3	0
Delivery terms	24	22	2
Delivery time	40	9	0
Discounts offered	21	18	10
Minimum quantity requirements	13	22	14
Packaging	16	20	13
Payment terms	21	22	6
Price	45	4	0
Product consistency	45	3	1
Product range	21	24	4
Quality meets industry standards	45	3	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	23	19	7
Reliability of supply	43	5	0
Technical support/service	24	20	5
U.S. transportation costs	32	17	0

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

Lead times

CORE is primarily produced-to-order.¹⁴ U.S. producers reported that 84.3 percent of their commercial shipments of all CORE products were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging 52 days. The remaining 15.7 percent of their commercial shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging 90 days. Importers reported that 96.6 percent of their commercial shipments of all CORE products were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging 88 days. The remaining 3.3 percent of their commercial shipments came from U.S. inventories¹⁵ and 0.1 percent came from foreign inventories, with lead times averaging 7 days and 21 days, respectively.

Supplier certification

Thirty-two of 49 responding purchasers require their suppliers to become certified or qualified to sell CORE to their firm. Purchasers reported that the time to qualify a new supplier ranged from 1 day to 2 years, with half reporting in the range of 3 months to 1 year. Automotive end users generally reported that the time to qualify new suppliers ranged from 4 months to 2 years. Factors that purchasers reported that they consider when certifying new suppliers include industry standard quality approvals, ISO 9000 and IATF 16949 certifications, timely service, internal audits and reviews of process, quality, trial orders, verifying that the product meets installation requirements for finished application, and screening for forced labor, sanctions, and antidumping circumvention.

¹⁴ Automotive CORE is primarily produced-to-order. U.S. producers reported that about two-thirds of their commercial shipments of automotive CORE were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging about 2 months. The remaining one-third percent of their commercial shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging 3 to 4 months. Importers reported that the vast majority of their commercial shipments of automotive CORE were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging 2 to 3 months. Brass-coated CORE is produced-to-order, according to U.S. producers and importers. All other CORE is primarily produced-to-order. U.S. producers and importers reported that the vast majority of their commercial shipments of all other CORE products were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging 1 to 2 months for U.S. producers and 3 months for importers.

¹⁵ U.S. producer Cleveland-Cliffs stated that ***. Staff correspondence with ***.

Three purchasers reported that a domestic or foreign supplier had failed in its attempt to qualify CORE or had lost its approved status since 2022. Purchaser *** reported that Pomina (Vietnam) had shape problems, purchaser *** reported that Turkey and Brazil failed due to material finish, and purchaser *** reported that “over the last 10+ years, multiple domestic and foreign steel making facilities have either failed or have had to resubmit their certifications in order to meet *** standards. These standards include: time required to qualify a supplier, high level testing including uniformity of mechanical properties though coil, coil to coil uniformity, and spot weld capability tested to *** test methods.” Purchaser *** reported that no producers failed, but some foreign producers were “not attempted” after initial discussions identified the producers as a poor fit.

Minimum quality specifications

As can be seen from table 2.16, most responding purchasers reported that domestically produced product always or usually met minimum quality specifications. Most responding purchasers reported that CORE imported from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan (subject), Turkey (Borcelik), Turkey (all other firms), the United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam always or usually met minimum quality specifications.

Table 2.16 CORE: Count of purchasers’ responses regarding suppliers’ ability to meet minimum quality specifications, by source

Count in number of firms reporting

Source of purchases	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never	Don't Know
United States	19	26	1	0	3
Australia	5	5	0	0	31
Brazil	10	12	1	1	20
Canada	10	11	0	0	21
Mexico	14	16	0	1	13
Netherlands	4	3	0	0	31
South Africa	8	4	0	0	28
Taiwan, subject	13	10	0	0	23
Turkey, Borcelik	5	3	0	1	30
Turkey, all other firms	7	5	0	1	27
United Arab Emirates	11	8	0	0	27
Vietnam	14	13	2	0	16
All other sources	13	7	0	0	9

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

Note: Purchasers were asked how often domestically produced or imported CORE meets minimum quality specifications for their own or their customers’ uses.

Forty-seven responding purchasers reported factors that determined quality. Cited factors include surface quality, material integrity, strength, appearance, formability, production yields, scrap losses, consistency across multiple coils/orders, customer application performance, consistently meet specifications, ASTM standards compliance, gauge thickness, drawability, finish, dimensions, chemistry, zinc coating adhesions, gauge control, non-fluting quality achieved by tension leveling only, grade, dimensional tolerances, rejection rate, spangle, weldability, and coating weight.

Changes in purchasing patterns

Thirty purchasers reported that they had not changed suppliers since January 1, 2022, while 18 reported that they had. Specifically, *** dropped or reduced purchases from ArcelorMittal/Nippon Steel because they could not support needed capacity; U.S. Steel was dropped because *** divested two business units who were large purchasers of CORE and U.S. Steel was their primary supplier, Galvasid was dropped due to sales philosophy changes, Ternium USA was dropped in 2025 due to tariffs, AM/NS Calvert was dropped due to negotiations, and USS-UPI shut down in 2023. Firms added or increased purchases from Big River Steel, USS, Dong Kuk, Seamedal, and Samsung to keep pace with growth; Big River Steel was added because light gauge was readily available, and Hyundai Steel and Tata Steel were added because of capacity constraints in Mexico.¹⁶ Firms also reported changes because of availability needs, quality issues, added a foreign source due to an inability to obtain reliable supply from a long-time domestic supplier, and West Coast importers were added to offset the UPI closure.¹⁷

¹⁶ Purchaser *** reported adding SDI Sinton/Southwest but gave no explanation.

¹⁷ Operations at U.S. Steel's UPI facility were idled at the end of 2023.

Purchasers were also asked about changes in their purchasing patterns from different countries since January 1, 2022 (table 2.17). Generally, a plurality of responding purchasers reported increased purchases from domestic producers and decreased purchases from subject sources. Purchasers reported increased purchases of U.S.-produced product primarily because of increased demand; firms also cited long-term localization strategy, ownership push to expand domestic purchasing, and domestically produced light gauge CORE products were readily available. Purchasers reported decreased purchases of U.S.-produced product because of more economical USMCA options, pricing, lead time, availability of slit/coil widths, program delays, manufacturing migration to Mexico, program ended but possible purchase for service parts requirements, U.S. mills would not supply light gauge steel due to capacity, lower demand, availability, and business unit divestiture. Purchaser *** reported that its former supplier, Thomas Steel, effectively fired it as a customer through frequently and significantly delayed deliveries and statements that Thomas Steel would not prioritize providing brass-plated steel to *** in favor of supplying automotive customers. Purchasers reported increased purchases of product from subject countries because of price competitiveness, availability, supplier diversification, lead time, Galvasid made improvements, as well as had good lead times and availability on prepaint, business growth, and offered narrow width material. Purchasers reported decreased purchases of product from subject countries because of these antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, tariffs, moving supply to the United States, demand from customers, program delays, lowered volumes, not meeting quality standards (Brazil, South Africa, and Turkey).

Table 2.17 CORE: Count of purchasers' responses regarding changes in purchase patterns from U.S., subject, and nonsubject countries

Count in number of firms reporting

Source of purchases	Steadily increase	Fluctuate upward	No change	Fluctuate downward	Steadily decrease	Did not purchase
United States	13	8	10	6	9	2
Australia	0	1	2	2	3	29
Brazil	2	2	5	5	7	20
Canada	3	3	7	5	1	20
Mexico	6	2	5	8	8	12
Netherlands	1	0	2	2	0	32
South Africa	0	2	3	2	2	29
Taiwan, subject	0	7	4	5	3	21
Turkey, Borcelik	0	0	2	1	2	31
Turkey, all other firms	0	0	1	5	4	27
United Arab Emirates	0	5	2	4	4	25
Vietnam	1	7	3	9	8	16
Nonsubject sources	5	7	10	9	2	10
Sources unknown	2	0	4	1	1	23

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

Purchase factor comparisons of domestic products, subject imports, and nonsubject imports

Purchasers were asked a number of questions comparing CORE produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries. First, purchasers were asked for a country-by-country comparison on the same 15 factors (table 2.18) for which they were asked to rate the importance.

Most purchasers reported that U.S.-produced CORE and CORE imported from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Turkey (Borcelik), the United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam were comparable on all 15 factors, and that U.S.-produced CORE and CORE imported from the Netherlands, South Africa, and Taiwan (subject) were comparable on 14 of the 15 factors. A plurality of purchasers rated domestically produced CORE superior on availability, delivery terms, and delivery time, inferior on U.S. transportation costs, and comparable on all other factors when compared to CORE imported from Australia. An equal number of firms rated U.S.-produced CORE comparable and inferior on price and comparable and superior on U.S. transportation costs when compared to CORE imported from Turkey (all other firms).

Table 2.18 CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Australia	6	2	2
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Australia	5	4	1
Delivery time	U.S. v. Australia	7	1	2
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Australia	1	8	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Australia	3	5	1
Packaging	U.S. v. Australia	1	7	1
Payment terms	U.S. v. Australia	2	6	2
Price	U.S. v. Australia	0	5	4
Product consistency	U.S. v. Australia	0	9	1
Product range	U.S. v. Australia	2	7	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Australia	0	9	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Australia	1	8	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Australia	3	6	1
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Australia	3	7	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Australia	1	4	5

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Brazil	8	10	4
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Brazil	6	14	1
Delivery time	U.S. v. Brazil	8	10	4
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Brazil	4	14	4
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Brazil	3	17	2
Packaging	U.S. v. Brazil	2	18	2
Payment terms	U.S. v. Brazil	2	20	0
Price ¹	U.S. v. Brazil	1	13	8
Product consistency	U.S. v. Brazil	5	17	0
Product range	U.S. v. Brazil	6	14	2
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Brazil	3	18	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Brazil	4	17	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Brazil	7	11	4
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Brazil	7	13	2
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Brazil	4	13	4

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Canada	5	17	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Canada	5	17	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. Canada	5	17	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Canada	2	19	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Canada	1	20	0
Packaging	U.S. v. Canada	0	21	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. Canada	1	20	0
Price	U.S. v. Canada	3	14	4
Product consistency	U.S. v. Canada	0	21	0
Product range	U.S. v. Canada	1	20	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Canada	0	21	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Canada	1	20	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Canada	4	17	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Canada	3	18	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Canada	4	13	4

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Mexico	6	22	2
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Mexico	4	24	2
Delivery time	U.S. v. Mexico	7	19	4
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Mexico	2	24	4
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Mexico	0	27	3
Packaging	U.S. v. Mexico	1	26	3
Payment terms	U.S. v. Mexico	2	26	2
Price	U.S. v. Mexico	1	20	9
Product consistency	U.S. v. Mexico	3	25	2
Product range	U.S. v. Mexico	6	21	3
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Mexico	2	28	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Mexico	2	24	2
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Mexico	5	22	3
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Mexico	6	22	2
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Mexico	5	19	5

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Netherlands	1	5	1
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Netherlands	3	4	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. Netherlands	3	4	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Netherlands	0	5	2
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Netherlands	0	7	0
Packaging	U.S. v. Netherlands	2	5	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. Netherlands	1	6	0
Price	U.S. v. Netherlands	1	2	4
Product consistency	U.S. v. Netherlands	2	5	0
Product range	U.S. v. Netherlands	1	4	2
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Netherlands	2	5	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Netherlands	2	5	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Netherlands	1	6	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Netherlands	2	5	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Netherlands	2	4	1

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. South Africa	5	5	1
Delivery terms	U.S. v. South Africa	2	8	1
Delivery time	U.S. v. South Africa	4	6	1
Discounts offered	U.S. v. South Africa	1	9	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. South Africa	0	11	0
Packaging	U.S. v. South Africa	2	6	3
Payment terms	U.S. v. South Africa	1	9	1
Price	U.S. v. South Africa	0	7	4
Product consistency	U.S. v. South Africa	1	10	0
Product range	U.S. v. South Africa	3	5	3
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. South Africa	1	10	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. South Africa	1	9	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. South Africa	1	9	1
Technical support/service	U.S. v. South Africa	1	10	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. South Africa	3	6	2

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	7	13	3
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	6	14	3
Delivery time	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	10	9	4
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	2	15	4
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	3	19	1
Packaging	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	2	17	3
Payment terms	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	5	15	1
Price	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	1	13	9
Product consistency	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	2	18	2
Product range	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	4	15	4
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	2	20	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	1	16	4
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	5	17	1
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	5	15	1
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	5	11	6

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	3	4	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	2	5	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	2	5	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	1	5	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	1	6	0
Packaging	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	2	4	1
Payment terms	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	1	5	1
Price	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	0	4	3
Product consistency	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	1	6	0
Product range	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	3	4	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	1	6	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	1	5	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	1	6	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	1	6	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Turkey, Borcelik	1	3	2

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	4	6	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	2	8	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	4	6	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	2	6	2
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	0	10	0
Packaging	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	1	7	1
Payment terms	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	2	7	1
Price	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	0	5	5
Product consistency	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	0	10	0
Product range	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	2	8	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	1	9	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	0	8	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	1	9	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	2	8	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Turkey, all other firms	4	4	1

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. UAE	4	8	4
Delivery terms	U.S. v. UAE	2	13	1
Delivery time	U.S. v. UAE	5	8	3
Discounts offered	U.S. v. UAE	1	13	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. UAE	0	14	2
Packaging	U.S. v. UAE	1	12	3
Payment terms	U.S. v. UAE	2	13	1
Price	U.S. v. UAE	0	11	5
Product consistency	U.S. v. UAE	0	14	1
Product range	U.S. v. UAE	3	8	5
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. UAE	0	16	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. UAE	0	14	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. UAE	1	14	1
Technical support/service	U.S. v. UAE	1	15	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. UAE	4	8	3

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Vietnam	10	16	3
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Vietnam	8	19	2
Delivery time	U.S. v. Vietnam	12	14	3
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Vietnam	2	22	3
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Vietnam	4	23	1
Packaging	U.S. v. Vietnam	2	24	2
Payment terms	U.S. v. Vietnam	3	24	2
Price	U.S. v. Vietnam	1	15	10
Product consistency	U.S. v. Vietnam	4	25	0
Product range	U.S. v. Vietnam	6	19	4
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Vietnam	2	27	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Vietnam	3	24	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Vietnam	4	24	1
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Vietnam	7	20	1
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Vietnam	5	17	6

Table continued.

Table 2.18 (Continued) CORE: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Nonsubject	8	18	2
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Nonsubject	9	19	1
Delivery time	U.S. v. Nonsubject	15	11	3
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Nonsubject	3	20	4
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Nonsubject	6	21	1
Packaging	U.S. v. Nonsubject	2	23	3
Payment terms	U.S. v. Nonsubject	4	23	2
Price	U.S. v. Nonsubject	3	14	12
Product consistency	U.S. v. Nonsubject	3	23	3
Product range	U.S. v. Nonsubject	6	16	7
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Nonsubject	1	28	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Nonsubject	2	24	2
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Nonsubject	5	23	1
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Nonsubject	6	21	1
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Nonsubject	8	14	5

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

Note: With respect to cost/price factors, a rating of superior means that the cost/price for the first source in the country pair is generally lower. For example, if a firm reported "U.S. superior," it meant that the U.S. product was generally priced lower than the imported product.

Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported CORE

In order to determine whether U.S.-produced CORE can generally be used in the same applications as imports from subject sources, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked whether the products can always, frequently, sometimes, or never be used interchangeably. As shown in tables 2.19 to 2.21, most U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported that CORE imported from subject sources were always or frequently interchangeable with U.S.-produced CORE. Firms that reported more limited interchangeability cited quality, available grades, widths/thicknesses, customer country of origin preference due to quality, delivery performance, and technical support, and reluctance of U.S. mills to make light gauge/ultralight gauge CORE for certain productivity or capability issues. With respect to Australia, importer *** noted that its patented aluminum, zinc magnesium silicon metal alloy coated product is used for specific environments that have enhanced corrosion risks and that this product is not made in the United States. Importer *** reported that Galvalume steel produced in the United States could sometimes be substituted for zincalume steel from Australia, but the corrosion resistant properties are different and would reduce the quality of the product. It continued that its wall panel corrugation profile is proprietary and patented and at this time can only be rolled in Australia. With respect to Brazil, U.S. producer *** reported that products from Brazil are of “varying quality.” Purchasers identified quality, availability, gauge and width, and historical performance as factors that limit interchangeability.

Table 2.19 CORE: Count of U.S. producers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
U.S. vs. Australia	7	1	0	0
U.S. vs. Brazil	6	2	1	0
U.S. vs. Canada	7	0	1	0
U.S. vs. Mexico	7	2	0	0
U.S. vs. Netherlands	6	1	0	0
U.S. vs. South Africa	6	1	0	0
U.S. vs. Taiwan, subject	7	1	0	0
U.S. vs. Turkey, Borcelik	6	1	0	0
U.S. vs. Turkey, all other firms	6	1	0	0
U.S. vs. UAE	6	1	0	0
U.S. vs. Vietnam	7	1	0	0
U.S. vs. Other	6	2	0	0

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

Table 2.20 CORE: Count of importers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
U.S. vs. Australia	3	3	4	1
U.S. vs. Brazil	6	8	4	0
U.S. vs. Canada	11	5	4	0
U.S. vs. Mexico	7	10	3	0
U.S. vs. Netherlands	4	4	2	0
U.S. vs. South Africa	3	5	1	0
U.S. vs. Taiwan, subject	5	7	3	1
U.S. vs. Turkey, Borcelik	4	6	1	0
U.S. vs. Turkey, all other firms	5	7	4	0
U.S. vs. UAE	6	12	3	0
U.S. vs. Vietnam	7	16	8	1
U.S. vs. Other	7	12	2	1

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

Table 2.21 CORE: Count of purchasers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
U.S. vs. Australia	5	6	3	0
U.S. vs. Brazil	11	9	3	1
U.S. vs. Canada	13	9	2	0
U.S. vs. Mexico	13	15	6	0
U.S. vs. Netherlands	2	5	3	0
U.S. vs. South Africa	7	3	4	0
U.S. vs. Taiwan, subject	10	8	5	0
U.S. vs. Turkey, Borcelik	4	2	3	1
U.S. vs. Turkey, all other firms	7	4	3	1
U.S. vs. UAE	11	5	5	0
U.S. vs. Vietnam	14	10	6	0
U.S. vs. Other	8	18	4	0

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

In addition, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to assess how often differences other than price were significant in sales of CORE from the United States, subject, or nonsubject sources. As seen in tables 2.22 to 2.24, most U.S. producers reported that there are never significant differences other than price while a majority of importers and purchasers reported there are sometimes or frequently significant factors other than price in sales of CORE from the United States and CORE imported from subject and nonsubject sources. Importers and purchasers that reported there were always or frequently significant factors other than price cited, in addition to the factors limiting interchangeability above, availability, freight and logistical conditions, and lead times. Purchasers most frequently reported availability and quality as significant factors in their purchasing decisions, as well as delivery time or lead time, relationship, applicable specifications and qualifications, gauge and width.

Respondent Arcelor Mittal Dofasco stated that many steels used in automotive applications involve proprietary or patented specifications such as requirements around specific chemistries or mechanical properties, high-quality cleanliness, unique dimensions, coating thicknesses, and surface quality requirements, that distinguish automotive steels from other more conventional grades and may make interchangeability difficult.¹⁸

¹⁸ Conference transcript, pp. 178, 202 (Cardwell).

Table 2.22 CORE: Count of U.S. producers reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
U.S. vs. Australia	0	0	1	6
U.S. vs. Brazil	0	1	1	6
U.S. vs. Canada	0	1	0	6
U.S. vs. Mexico	0	1	1	6
U.S. vs. Netherlands	0	0	1	6
U.S. vs. South Africa	0	0	1	6
U.S. vs. Taiwan, subject	0	0	1	6
U.S. vs. Turkey, Borcelik	0	0	1	6
U.S. vs. Turkey, all other firms	0	0	1	6
U.S. vs. UAE	0	0	1	6
U.S. vs. Vietnam	0	0	1	6
U.S. vs. Other	0	1	1	6

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

Table 2.23 CORE: Count of importers reporting the significance of differences between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
U.S. vs. Australia	2	3	4	1
U.S. vs. Brazil	2	8	4	3
U.S. vs. Canada	3	6	9	3
U.S. vs. Mexico	3	9	7	3
U.S. vs. Netherlands	2	3	2	1
U.S. vs. South Africa	1	3	3	3
U.S. vs. Taiwan, subject	1	5	7	2
U.S. vs. Turkey, Borcelik	1	3	4	3
U.S. vs. Turkey, all other firms	1	5	7	3
U.S. vs. UAE	1	8	6	4
U.S. vs. Vietnam	2	10	17	3
U.S. vs. Other	2	9	8	4

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

Table 2.24 CORE: Count of purchasers reporting the significance of differences between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
U.S. vs. Australia	1	3	5	1
U.S. vs. Brazil	7	4	10	3
U.S. vs. Canada	4	7	9	4
U.S. vs. Mexico	4	8	17	5
U.S. vs. Netherlands	0	2	4	4
U.S. vs. South Africa	5	1	5	3
U.S. vs. Taiwan, subject	4	4	13	2
U.S. vs. Turkey, Borcelik	2	1	5	1
U.S. vs. Turkey, all other firms	4	1	8	2
U.S. vs. UAE	6	1	8	5
U.S. vs. Vietnam	5	5	15	4
U.S. vs. Other	4	5	16	3

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

Elasticity estimates

This section discusses elasticity estimates; parties were encouraged to comment on these estimates as an attachment to their prehearing or posthearing brief; none did so.

U.S. supply elasticity

The domestic supply elasticity for CORE measures the sensitivity of the quantity supplied by U.S. producers to changes in the U.S. market price of CORE. The elasticity of domestic supply depends on several factors including the level of excess capacity, the ease with which producers can alter capacity, producers' ability to shift to production of other products, the existence of inventories, and the availability of alternate markets for U.S.-produced CORE. Analysis of these factors above indicates that the U.S. industry has the ability to moderately to greatly increase or decrease shipments to the U.S. market; an estimate in the range of 4 to 8 is suggested.

U.S. demand elasticity

The U.S. demand elasticity for CORE measures the sensitivity of the overall quantity demanded to a change in the U.S. market price of CORE. This estimate depends on factors discussed above such as the existence, availability, and commercial viability of substitute products, as well as the component share of the CORE in the production of any downstream products. Based on the available information, the aggregate demand for CORE is likely to be moderately inelastic; a range of -0.5 to -1 is suggested.

Substitution elasticity

The elasticity of substitution depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products.¹⁹ Product differentiation, in turn, depends upon such factors as quality (e.g., chemistry, appearance, etc.) and conditions of sale (e.g., availability, sales terms/discounts/promotions, etc.). Based on available information, the elasticity of substitution between U.S.-produced CORE and imported CORE is likely to be in the range of 4 to 7. Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include similar quality, availability, and lead times for CORE that are produced-to-order, little preference for particular country of origin or producers, similarities between domestically produced CORE and CORE imported from subject countries across multiple purchase factors, and interchangeability between domestic and subject sources. Factors reducing substitutability include some quality differences, limited availability of light gauge CORE, different lead times from domestic and subject sources, availability of certain types of CORE from only subject sources, some purchaser preferences for CORE from certain sources, and some reported significant factors other than price. This may vary in magnitude by specific source.

¹⁹ The substitution elasticity measures the responsiveness of the relative U.S. consumption levels of the subject imports and the domestic like products to changes in their relative prices. This reflects how easily purchasers switch from the U.S. product to the subject products (or vice versa) when prices change.

Part 3: U.S. producers' production, shipments, and employment

The Commission analyzes a number of factors in making injury determinations (see 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677(7)(B) and 1677(7)(C)). Information on the subsidies and dumping margins was presented in Part 1 of this report and information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Part 4 and Part 5. Information on the other factors specified is presented in this section and/or Part 6 and (except as noted) is based on the questionnaire responses of 11 firms that accounted for approximately 97 percent of U.S. production of CORE during 2024.¹

U.S. producers

The Commission issued a U.S. producers questionnaire to 15 firms based on information contained in the petitions, and 11 firms provided usable data on their operations.^{2 3} Table 3.1 lists U.S. producers of CORE, their production locations, positions on the petitions, and shares of total production in 2024. Table 3.2 details U.S. producers' position on each petition by investigation.⁴ A majority of U.S. producers support the petitions with the exception of those covering U.S. imports of CORE from ***.

¹ The coverage figure is derived from U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments as a proxy for U.S. production. In 2024, the 11 responding U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments of CORE equaled *** short tons. During the same period, all U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments of CORE equaled *** short tons according to data provided by ***.

² The Commission also issued questionnaires to Gregory Industries Inc., National Galvanizing LP, NLMK Pennsylvania Corp., and Worthington Industries Inc., but did not receive a response.

³ The Commission also issued a U.S. processors questionnaire to approximately 140 firms based on industry research of the largest steel service centers in the United States and as identified by other firms participating in these investigations. Six firms provided usable data on their U.S. CORE processing operations. Five of six firms are processors of downstream CORE that do not produce in-scope upstream CORE in the United States. One of six firms, American Nickeloid, reported producing in-scope upstream CORE and processed downstream CORE. For additional information on these responding processors, see appendix E.

⁴ Petitioner USW joins in the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions on CORE from Australia, Brazil, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam. USW does not join in the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions on CORE from Canada. Petitions, p. 1 n.1.

Table 3.1 CORE: U.S. producers, their position on the petition, location of production, and share of reported production, 2024

Shares in percent

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of production
American Nickeloid	***	Peru, IL Walnutport, PA	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	Calvert, AL	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	Burns Harbor, IN Cleveland, OH Columbus, OH Dearborn, MI New Carlisle, IN Middletown, OH Rockport, IN E. Chicago, IN Butler, PA Jackson, MI	***
Nucor	Petitioner	Blytheville, AR Berkeley, SC Trinity, AL Crawfordsville, IN Ghent, KY Fontana, CA	***
Pro-Tec	***	Leipsic, OH	***
Steel Dynamics	Petitioner	Butler, IN Columbus, MS Sinton, TX Jeffersonville, IN Terre Haute, IN Pittsburgh, PA	***
Steelscape	***	Kalama, WA Rancho Cucamonga, CA	***
Ternium	***	Shreveport, LA	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	Bethlehem, PA Warren, OH	***
U.S. Steel	Petitioner	Fairfield, AL Portage, IN Granite City, IL Ecorse, MI Fairless Hills, PA West Mifflin, PA Jackson, MS Pittsburg, CA Osceola, AR	***
Wheeling-Nippon	Petitioner	Follansbee, WV	***
All firms	Various	Various	100.0

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

Table 3.2 CORE: U.S. producers' position on the petitions, by investigation

Count in number of firms; Shares in percent

Investigation	Support	Producers supporting the petition(s)	Share of total production
Australia AD	***	***	***
Brazil AD/CVD	***	***	***
Canada AD/CVD	***	***	***
Mexico AD/CVD	***	***	***
Netherlands AD	***	***	***
South Africa AD	***	***	***
Taiwan AD	***	***	***
Turkey AD	***	***	***
UAE AD	***	***	***
Vietnam AD/CVD	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.2 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' position on the petitions, by investigation

Count in number of firms; Shares in percent

Investigation	Take no position	Producers taking no position	Share of total production
Australia AD	***	***	***
Brazil AD/CVD	***	***	***
Canada AD/CVD	***	***	***
Mexico AD/CVD	***	***	***
Netherlands AD	***	***	***
South Africa AD	***	***	***
Taiwan AD	***	***	***
Turkey AD	***	***	***
UAE AD	***	***	***
Vietnam AD/CVD	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.2 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' position on the petitions, by investigation

Count in number of firms; Shares in percent

Investigation	Oppose	Producers opposing the petition(s)	Share of total production
Australia AD	***	***	***
Brazil AD/CVD	***	***	***
Canada AD/CVD	***	***	***
Mexico AD/CVD	***	***	***
Netherlands AD	***	***	***
South Africa AD	***	***	***
Taiwan AD	***	***	***
Turkey AD	***	***	***
UAE AD	***	***	***
Vietnam AD/CVD	***	***	***

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

Table 3.3 presents information on U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms. As indicated in the table, all U.S. producers except for two, ***, are related to domestic or foreign producers of CORE. In addition, as discussed in greater detail below, two U.S. producers, Nucor and Ternium, directly imported CORE from subject countries; while six U.S. producers, AM-NS Calvert, Cleveland-Cliffs, Steelscape, Thomas and Apollo, U.S. Steel, and Wheeling-Nippon Steel, are related to U.S. firms that import CORE from subject countries. Moreover, two U.S. producers, ***, reported purchases of CORE imported from subject sources.

Table 3.3 CORE: U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms

Reporting firm	Relationship type and related firm	Details of relationship
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***

Reporting firm	Relationship type and related firm	Details of relationship
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***

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

Table 3.4 presents events in the U.S. industry since January 1, 2022.

Table 3.4 CORE: Important industry events since 2022

Item	Firm	Event
Expansion (Feasibility study)	BlueScope	February 2024 -- BlueScope Steel Ltd. is conducting a feasibility study on whether to expand its North American flat-rolled steelmaking capacity. The project would potentially add 600,000 short tons of annual cold-rolled and galvanized and Galvalume production capacity at an undetermined location in the Midwest of the United States. If undertaken, the project would be carried out in phases through 2030.
Acquisition (Potential)	Cleveland-Cliffs and Novolipetsk Steel PJSC (NLMK)	May 2024 – According to Bloomberg News, Cleveland-Cliffs was negotiating with Russia-based Novolipetsk Steel PJSC (“NLMK”) to buy NLMK’s assets in the United States. NLMK’s assets include an EAF steel mill in Portage, Indiana, a rolling mill in Farrell, Pennsylvania, and downstream steel coating plant in Sharon, Pennsylvania that produces CORE. No further developments have been reported.
Acquisition	Cleveland-Cliffs and Stelco	July 2024– Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Stelco Holdings Inc. (“Stelco”). The transaction implies a total value of approximately USD \$2.5 billion (CAD \$3.4 billion) for Stelco. Stelco is a Canadian integrated steel producer that makes a range of steel products, including coated steel products, at its facilities in Canada.

Item	Firm	Event
Acquisition	Cleveland-Cliffs and Stelco	November 2024— Cleveland-Cliffs completed the purchase of Stelco. According to Cleveland-Cliffs, acquiring Stelco enhances its status as the largest flat-rolled steel producer in North America, diversifies its end-markets, and expands its geographical presence in Canada. Stelco will preserve its name as a wholly owned subsidiary of Cleveland-Cliffs.
Acquisition	Nucor and CSI	February 2022 – Nucor completed the acquisition of a majority ownership position in California Steel Industries, Inc. (“CSI”) by purchasing a 50 percent equity interest from a subsidiary of Vale S.A. for \$400 million as well as an additional 1 percent equity ownership stake from Japan-based JFE Steel Corporation (“JFE”). CSI is a flat-rolled steel converter in Fontana, California, with the capability to produce more than two million short tons of finished steel and steel products annually. CSI has five product lines, including hot-rolled, pickled and oiled, cold rolled, galvanized flat products, and ERW pipe.
Expansion	Nucor	February 2022 – Nucor announced a \$290 million investment to expand production capabilities at its Crawfordsville, Indiana, steel sheet mill by adding a 300,000 short ton per year continuous galvanizing line, capable of producing CORE products, as well as a new pre-paint line. In July 2024, Nucor stated that the expansion was expected to be completed by late 2025.
Expansion	Nucor	March 2022 – Nucor completed construction of a new \$325 million galvanizing line at its sheet mill in Blytheville, Arkansas. The new line has an annual capacity of approximately 500,000 short tons per year of galvanized steel and produces high-strength, light-weight sheet for use in the automotive sector. While the first galvanized coil was produced in December 2021, ANDRITZ Group, which supplied the galvanizing line, reported in March 2022 that the line was successfully started.
Expansion	Nucor	September 2022 – The Board of Directors at Nucor Corporation approved the construction of a galvanizing line at Nucor Steel Berkeley in South Carolina to support the corporation’s goal to expand its participation in the automotive and consumer durable markets. The new galvanizing line will have an annual capacity of approximately 500,000 short tons and will be able to produce galvanized steel up to 72 inches wide. In July 2024, Nucor stated that construction was expected to be completed by mid-2026 with a total investment of \$430 million.

Item	Firm	Event
Expansion	Nucor	December 2022 – Nucor Corporation announced that CSI, a joint-venture owned by Nucor and JFE will construct a new continuous galvanizing line at its mill in Fontana, California. The new galvanizing line will have capacity to produce 400,000 short tons of galvanized steel per year. The additional line will increase CSI's total galvanized steel capacity to 1.2 million short tons per year. In July 2024, Nucor stated that the expansion was expected to be completed by mid-2027.
New Plant	Nucor	July 2024 – Nucor announced that construction of a new EAF sheet mill (3 million short tons of total annual sheet capacity) in Apple Grove, West Virginia, was expected to be completed in late 2026. The new mill will have a 76-inch tandem cold mill and two galvanizing lines capable of producing CORE for the automotive and construction sectors.
New Plant	SDI	February 2022 – SDI began production operations at its new \$1.9 billion EAF flat-rolled steel mill in Sinton, Texas. The mill has four flat-rolled steel coating lines. The first set of two coating lines was started when the mill opened and the second set of two lines was added during the first quarter of 2024. Each set includes a galvanizing line with Galvalume coating capability (300,000 short tons per year) and a paint line (240,000 short tons per year).
Expansion (Startup)	SDI	April 2024 – SDI began operations of a new galvanizing line with Galvalume coating capability at its Heartland facility in Terre Haute, Indiana. The new line has capacity of 300,000 short tons per year.
New product	U.S. Steel	September 2024 – U.S. Steel introduced a new CORE product to the market called ZMAG coated steel. ZMAG steel features a zinc-aluminum-magnesium coating that offers up to five times the corrosion resistance of conventional galvanized steel. U.S. Steel offered a 25-year warranty on ZMAG coated steel.
New Plant	U.S. Steel	October 2024 – Production began at Big River 2 ("BR2"), a new mill in Osceola, Arkansas, adjacent to the existing Big River Steel mill. The new EAF mill has about 3 million tons per year of steelmaking capability and galvanizing lines . Total capital spend for BR2 is expected to be approximately \$3.6 billion.

Item	Firm	Event
Merger	U.S. Steel and Nippon Steel	June 2025 – Nippon Steel completed the purchase of U.S. Steel for approximately \$14.9 billion. As part of the agreement, Nippon Steel will invest approximately \$11 billion in U.S. Steel by 2028. As part of a National Security Agreement (“NSA”), the U.S. Government will have certain powers over key business decisions.
Explosion	U.S. Steel	August 2025– An explosion occurred at U.S. Steel’s coke plant in Clairton, Pennsylvania, on August 11, 2025. According to reports, two workers were killed, and 10 others were injured as a result of the explosion at the plant. Following the incident, two coke ovens were taken offline as a result of the explosion and two others were shutdown. It was not yet known if the shutdowns at the coke plant an impact on U.S. Steel’s production of steel mill products will have, including CORE. The Clairton Plant is part of U.S. Steel’s Mon Valley Works integrated steel mill operations in Clairton, Pennsylvania. Prior to the accident, the plant operated ten coke ovens that produced about 4.3 million short tons of coke annually. Coke is an input made from coal that is used by integrated steelmakers to produce steel. The Clairton plant supplies coke to U.S. Steel’s steel-producing facilities as well as customers in the commercial market.
Litigation	U.S. Steel and Nippon Steel versus Cleveland-Cliffs and USW International	September 2025— Nippon Steel and U.S. Steel announced ending their federal lawsuit filed in March. The plaintiffs reportedly alleged that the presidents of Cleveland-Cliffs and the USW International conspired to monopolize the steel market and sabotage their potential merger. The suit was dismissed with prejudice, without any financial considerations exchanged, and all related claims among the parties were dismissed.

Source: BlueScope, 1H FY2024 Financial Results Presentation, February 19, 2024, p. 14.

https://www.bluescope.com/content/dam/bluescope/corporate/bluescope-com/investor/documents/2024_BlueScope_1H_FY2024_Results_Investor_Presentation.pdf#page=14.

Recycling Today, “Cliffs Aiming to Acquire Indiana EAF Mill, Bloomberg Reports,” May 29, 2024, <https://www.recyclingtoday.com/news/cleveland-cliffs-nlmk-russian-steel-mill-indiana-acquisition-report-recycling/>.

Table continued.

Table 3.4 (Continued) CORE: Important industry events since 2022

Source: Cleveland-Cliffs, "Cleveland-Cliffs Announces the Acquisition of Stelco," July 15, 2024, <https://www.clevelandcliffs.com/news/news-releases/detail/643/cleveland-cliffs-announces-the-acquisition-of-stelco>. Cleveland-Cliffs, "Cleveland-Cliffs Completes Acquisition of Stelco," News Release, November 1, 2024, <https://www.clevelandcliffs.com/news/news-releases/detail/661/cleveland-cliffs-completes-acquisition-of-stelco>. Nucor, "Nucor Completes Acquisition of California Steel Industries," February 3, 2022, <https://nucor.com/news-release/nucor-completes-acquisition-of-california-steel-industries-122593>. Nucor, "Nucor to Modernize Indiana Sheet Mill," February 1, 2022, <https://nucor.com/news-release/nucor-to-modernize-indiana-sheet-mill-122521>. Nucor, "Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2022," undated, p. 9, https://s202.g4cdn.com/531038915/files/doc_financials/2022/ar/10k22.pdf. ANDRITZ Group, "ANDRITZ Successfully Starts Up Galvanizing Line at Nucor Arkansas, USA," March 28, 2022, <https://www.andritz.com/newsroom-en/metals/2022-03-27-nucor-group>. Nucor, "Nucor to Construct Two Flat-Rolled Galvanizing Lines," press release, September 28, 2022, <https://nucor.com/news-release/nucor-to-construct-two-flat-rolled-galvanizing-lines-122841>. Nucor, "California Steel Industries to Build Galvanizing Line at Fontana Mill," press release, December 19, 2022, <https://nucor.com/news-release/california-steel-industries-to-build-galvanizing-line-at-fontana-mill-122862>. Nucor, "Nucor Provides One-Year Update on New West Virginia Sheet Mill," February 23, 2023, <https://investors.nucor.com/news/news-details/2023/Nucor-Provides-One-Year-Update-on-New-West-Virginia-Sheet-Mill-02-23-2023/default.aspx>. Nucor, Second Quarter 2024 Earnings Call Presentation, July 23, 2024, p. 18, https://s202.g4cdn.com/531038915/files/doc_presentation/2024/07/Nucor-Q2-2024-Earnings-Call-Slide-Presentation.pdf. Gonzales, Paul, "A Future Forged in Steel: Steel Dynamics Inc. Officially Opens Its Doors," February 28, 2022, https://www.southtexasnews.com/san_patricio_county/news/features/steel-dynamics-inc-officially-opens-its-doors/article_2662db4c-8e91-11ec-9d7b-83dd8c72341c.html. Steel Dynamic, "Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2022," p. 4, <https://s3.amazonaws.com/sec.irpass.cc/2197/0001558370-23-002303.pdf>. SDI, Investor Call Presentation, Second Quarter 2024, July 18, 2024, p. 11, <https://d2ghdaxqb194v2.cloudfront.net/2197/194484.pdf>. U.S. Steel, "Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024," p. 8, <https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/0001163302/000116330225000018/x-20241231.htm>. U.S. Steel and Nippon Steel, "Nippon Steel Corporation to Acquire U. S. Steel," December 18, 2023, p. 10, https://d1io3yog0oux5.cloudfront.net/_6c38ce34a779a794c3b8d454c1857e7b/ussteel/db/3194/30216/presentation/Nippon+Steel+_U.+S.+Steel+_+Presentation+_+12.18.23.pdf. Business Wire, "U. S. Steel Announces ZMAG™, A Superior Coated Steel Product Made to Tackle the Harshes Conditions," September 9, 2024, <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20240909245214/en/U.-S.-Steel-Announces-ZMAG-A-Superior-Coated-Steel-Product-Made-to-Tackle-the-Harshes-Conditions>. Institute for Mergers, Acquisitions, & Alliances, "Nippon Steel's Acquisition of US Steel: A \$15 Billion Deal That Reshapes the Global Steel Industry," June 25, 2025, <https://imaa-institute.org/blog/nippon-steels-acquisition-of-us-steel/>. U.S. Steel, "Nippon Steel Corporation and U. S. Steel Finalize Historic Partnership," June 18, 2025, https://www.ussteel.com/newsroom/-/blogs/nippon-steel-corporation-and-u-s-steel-finalize-historic-partnership?_com; U.S. Steel, U. S. Steel's Footprint: Mon Valley Works – Clairton Plant, retrieved August 15, 2025, <https://www.ussteel.com/about-us/locations>; Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, "Analyst: Clairton Coke Works Explosion Could Mark a Turning Point for the Mon Valley," August 13, 2025, <https://www.post-gazette.com/business/career-workplace/2025/08/13/steel-clairton-coke-works-explosion-nippon/stories/202508130047>. U.S. Steel, "Nippon Steel and U. S. Steel End Litigation Against USW International President, Cliffs and Cliffs' CEO," press release, September 3, 2025, <https://www.ussteel.com/newsroom/-/blogs/nippon-steel-and-u-s-steel-end-litigation-against-usw-international-president-cliffs-and-cliffs-ceo>. Cleveland-Cliffs, "Cleveland-Cliffs Reports the Dismissal of Lawsuit by Nippon Steel and U.S. Steel," press release, September 4, 2025, <https://www.clevelandcliffs.com/news/news-releases/detail/682/cleveland-cliffs-reports-the-dismissal-of-lawsuit-by-nippon>. Michael DiVittorio, "U.S. Steel, Nippon Steel End Litigation Against Cleveland-Cliffs," TRIB Total Media, September 4, 2025, <https://triblive.com/business/u-s-steel-nippon-steel-end-litigation-against-cleveland-cliffs>.

Producers in the United States were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of CORE since 2022. Eight of 11 producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Table 3.5 presents the changes identified by these producers.

Table 3.5 CORE: U.S. producers' reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2022

Type of change	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Plant closings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***

Type of change	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Acquisitions	***

Type of change	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Acquisitions	***
Other	***
Other	***
Other	***
Other	***
Other	***

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

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

Table 3.6 presents U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment. Installed capacity was stable from 2022 to 2023 and then increased from 2023 to 2024, led primarily by increases reported by ***. Installed capacity was higher in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. Practical capacity, whether overall or allocated to CORE, followed a similar pattern.

Practical overall capacity and production differed slightly compared to practical CORE capacity and production, as ***. Practical CORE capacity, production, and utilization are further discussed below.

Table 3.6 CORE: U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity, production, and utilization on the same equipment as subject production, by period

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Installed overall	Capacity	27,996,526	27,996,526	29,398,985	7,289,432	7,474,714
Installed overall	Production	17,197,547	19,024,098	19,322,992	4,906,360	4,920,857
Installed overall	Utilization	61.4	68.0	65.7	67.3	65.8
Practical overall	Capacity	24,213,131	24,226,557	25,597,557	6,360,226	6,584,314
Practical overall	Production	17,197,547	19,024,098	19,322,992	4,906,360	4,920,857
Practical overall	Utilization	71.0	78.5	75.5	77.1	74.7
Practical CORE	Capacity	23,730,131	23,723,557	25,094,557	6,234,476	6,458,564
Practical CORE	Production	17,195,378	19,022,445	19,321,640	4,905,917	4,920,639
Practical CORE	Utilization	72.5	80.2	77.0	78.7	76.2

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

Table 3.7 presents U.S. producers' reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints. "Production bottlenecks" and "other" were the constraints cited by most firms (four firms each).⁵ Producers which reported "other" noted such constraints as market conditions, output capacity, as well as machinery maintenance and repair.

⁵ In the U.S. producers' questionnaire, firms could choose multiple constraints in response to this question. Therefore, these counts can encompass the same firm(s) identifying multiple constraints.

Table 3.7 CORE: U.S. producers' reported constraints to practical overall capacity, since January 1, 2022

Type of constraint	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Fuel or energy	***
Storage capacity	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

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

Table 3.8 and figure 3.1 present U.S. producers' practical CORE capacity, production, and capacity utilization. Capacity was steady in 2022 and 2023. It increased from 2023 to 2024, largely led by added capacity from ***. Capacity was also higher in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. Production increased from 2022 to 2023 and remained steady in 2024. Production was slightly higher in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. Capacity utilization was above seventy percent during January 2022 through March 2025. *** had the highest utilization and *** had the lowest utilization among firms in each full year and interim period. Capacity utilization was the highest in 2023, the year before U.S. producers added more than one million short tons of capacity.

Table 3.8 CORE: U.S. producers' output: Practical capacity, by firm and period

Capacity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	23,730,131	23,723,557	25,094,557	6,234,476	6,458,564

Table continued.

Table 3.8 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' output: Production, by firm and period

Production in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	17,195,378	19,022,445	19,321,640	4,905,917	4,920,639

Table continued.

Table 3.8 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' output: Capacity utilization, by firm and period

Capacity utilization ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	72.5	80.2	77.0	78.7	76.2

Table continued.

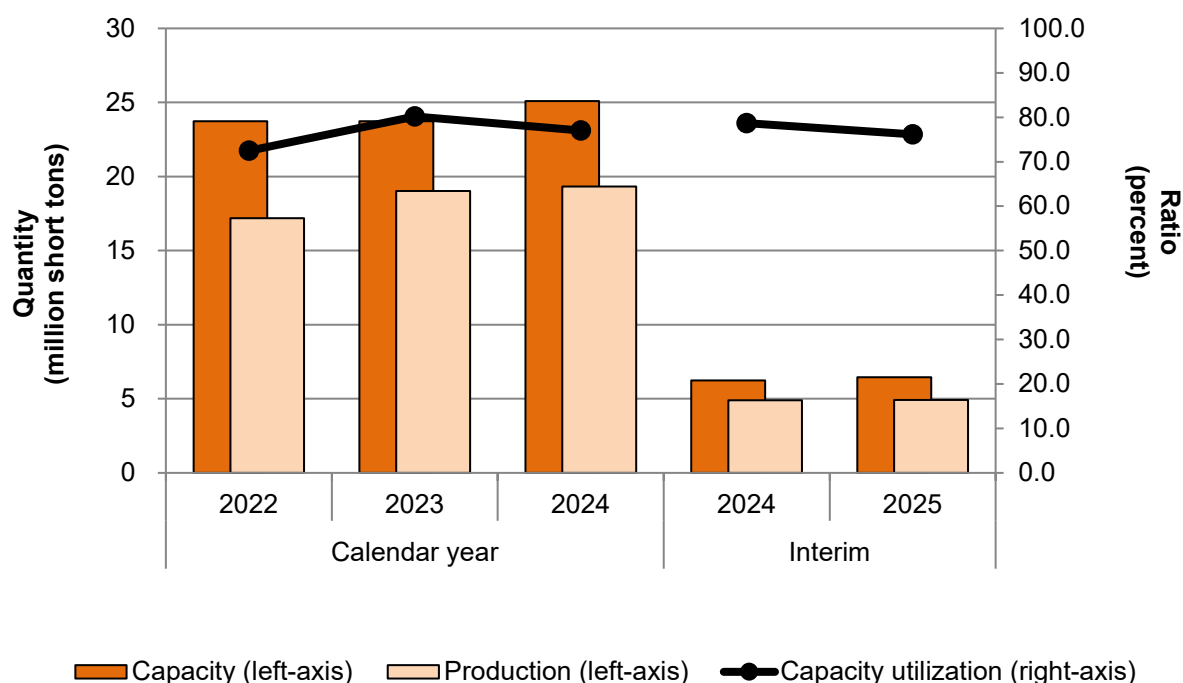
Table 3.8 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' output: Share of production, by firm and period

Share of production in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Figure 3.1 CORE: U.S. producers' capacity, production, and capacity utilization, by period



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

U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and exports

Table 3.9 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments and table 3.10 details U.S. producers' U.S. shipments by type. The substantial majority of U.S. producers' shipments are within the United States. U.S. producers' exports as a share of their total shipments did not exceed seven percent in any full year or interim period.⁶ Total shipments, by quantity, increased in from 2022 to 2023 and from 2023 to 2024, but were lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. Conversely, total shipments, by value, decreased from 2022 to 2023 and from 2023 to 2024, and were lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. The average unit value of total shipments decreased in each full year and interim period.

⁶ U.S. producers reported exports primarily to Canada (***) and Mexico (***), followed by China (***)).

Table 3.9 CORE: U.S. producers' total shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Shares in percent;
Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. shipments	Quantity	16,167,643	17,697,749	17,778,118	4,621,141	4,545,471
Export shipments	Quantity	1,125,298	1,268,831	1,278,315	326,608	328,070
Total shipments	Quantity	17,292,941	18,966,580	19,056,433	4,947,749	4,873,541
U.S. shipments	Value	25,011,236	22,311,940	22,105,612	6,073,040	5,217,329
Export shipments	Value	1,613,100	1,730,068	1,760,208	446,657	445,644
Total shipments	Value	26,624,336	24,042,008	23,865,820	6,519,697	5,662,973
U.S. shipments	Unit value	1,547	1,261	1,243	1,314	1,148
Export shipments	Unit value	1,433	1,364	1,377	1,368	1,358
Total shipments	Unit value	1,540	1,268	1,252	1,318	1,162
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	93.5	93.3	93.3	93.4	93.3
Export shipments	Share of quantity	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	93.9	92.8	92.6	93.1	92.1
Export shipments	Share of value	6.1	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.9
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Certain U.S. producers reported internal consumption and transfers to related firms.⁷ Collectively, these shipments did not exceed nine percent of total U.S. shipments in any full year or interim period. As a result, the vast majority of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments were commercial shipments. Commercial U.S. shipments, by quantity, increased from 2022 to 2023 and remained steady in 2024; however, they were slightly lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. Conversely, commercial U.S. shipments, by value, decreased from 2022 to 2023 and from 2023 to 2024, and were lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. The decrease in value was such that the unit value of commercial U.S. shipments also decreased from 2022 to 2024 and was lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024.

⁷ *** reported internal consumption. *** reported transfers to related firms.

Table 3.10 CORE: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, by type and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Commercial U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	16,167,643	17,697,749	17,778,118	4,621,141	4,545,471
Commercial U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	25,011,236	22,311,940	22,105,612	6,073,040	5,217,329
Commercial U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	1,547	1,261	1,243	1,314	1,148
Commercial U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commercial U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

U.S. producers' inventories

Table 3.11 presents U.S. producers' end-of-period inventories and the ratio of these inventories to U.S. producers' production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments. U.S. producers' ending inventories decreased from 2022 to 2023 before they increased from 2023 to 2024 (largely led by ***). Ending inventories were higher in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024.

Trends for the ratios of ending inventories to U.S. production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments were mixed. In general, inventory levels and ratios were lowest in 2023 and into early 2024, before increasing with the introduction of additional capacity by U.S. producers.

Table 3.11 CORE: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
End-of-period inventory quantity	1,901,082	1,872,485	2,124,369	1,827,810	2,161,042
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	11.1	9.8	11.0	9.3	11.0
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	11.8	10.6	11.9	9.9	11.9
Inventory ratio to total shipments	11.0	9.9	11.1	9.2	11.1

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

U.S. producers' imports from subject sources

As previously noted, and detailed below, two U.S. producers, Nucor and Ternium, directly imported CORE from subject countries, while six U.S. producers, AM-NS Calvert, Cleveland-Cliffs, Steelscape, Thomas and Apollo, U.S. Steel, and Wheeling-Nippon Steel, are related to U.S. firms that imported CORE from subject countries.⁸ U.S. producers' imports of CORE and/or U.S. producers' affiliate imports of CORE are presented in tables 3.12 through 3.18. Table 3.19 presents Nucor's and Ternium's reasons for importing CORE from subject sources.

Table 3.12 CORE: AM-NS Calvert's U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources *, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from subject sources to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". ***.

⁸ Nippon Steel's acquisition of U.S. Steel was completed in June 2025. Accordingly, no data are available for the period following the acquisition.

Table 3.13 CORE: Cleveland-Cliff's U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources *, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". ***.

Table 3.14 CORE: Nucor's U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.15 CORE: Steelscape's U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources *, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.16 CORE: Ternium's U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from subject sources to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.17 CORE: Thomas and Apollo's U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources *, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: ***.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.18 CORE: Wheeling-Nippon Steel's U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources *, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from subject sources to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.19 CORE: U.S. producers' reasons for imports, by firm

Item	Narrative response on reasons for importing
Nucor's reason for importing	***
Ternium's reason for importing	***

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

U.S. producers' purchases of imports from subject sources

Two U.S. producers, ***, reported purchasing CORE imported from subject sources. Tables 3.20 and 3.21 present U.S. producers' purchase data and table 3.22 presents their reasoning for the purchases.

Table 3.20 CORE: *'s U.S. production and purchases of U.S. imports from subject sources, by period**

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
***'s U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
***'s purchases of U.S. imports from Brazil imported by ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
***'s U.S. imports from Brazil	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio 1: ***'s purchases of U.S. imports from Brazil imported by *** relative to ***'s U.S. imports from Brazil	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Overall U.S. imports from Brazil	Quantity	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802
Ratio 2: ***'s U.S. imports from Brazil relative to overall U.S. imports from Brazil	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio 3: ***'s U.S. imports from Brazil relative to *** U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
***'s purchases of U.S. imports from Vietnam imported by ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
***'s U.S. imports from Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio 1: ***'s purchases of U.S. imports from Vietnam imported by *** relative to ***'s U.S. imports from Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Overall U.S. imports from Vietnam	Quantity	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713
Ratio 2: ***'s U.S. imports from Vietnam relative to overall U.S. imports from Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio 3: ***'s U.S. imports from Vietnam relative to *** U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from proprietary, Census-edited Customs records using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.21 CORE: *'s U.S. production and purchases of U.S. imports from subject sources, by period**

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
***'s U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
***'s purchases of U.S. imports from Canada imported by ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
***'s U.S. imports from Canada	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio 1: ***'s purchases of U.S. imports from Canada imported by *** relative to ***'s U.S. imports from Canada	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Overall U.S. imports from Canada	Quantity	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220
Ratio 2: ***'s U.S. imports from Canada relative to overall U.S. imports from Canada	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio 3: ***'s U.S. imports from Canada relative to *** U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from proprietary, Census-edited Customs records using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.22 CORE: U.S. producers' reasons for purchasing, by firm

Item	Narrative response on reasons for purchasing
***'s reason for purchasing	***
***'s reason for purchasing	***

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

U.S. employment, wages, and productivity

Table 3.23 presents U.S. producers' employment-related data. All employment-related metrics, with the exception of productivity and unit labor costs, increased from 2022 to 2023 and from 2023 and 2024. Productivity increased from 2022 to 2024 but was the highest in 2023. Unit labor costs decreased from 2022 to 2023 and then increased from 2023 to 2024. Interim period data were mixed, with the majority of metrics, with the exception of hourly wages and productivity, being lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024.

U.S. producers *** reported that the increase in PRWs was a result of new production lines, a ramp up in new capacity, and the need to replace retiring staff. However, U.S. producers reporting a decrease in PRWs, including ***, noted idling production and declining sales as contributing factors in the reduction of their workforce.

Table 3.23 CORE: U.S. producers' employment related information, by item and period

Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	10,845	11,005	11,069	10,706	10,468
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	23,198	24,184	24,713	6,297	6,142
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,139	2,198	2,233	588	587
Wages paid (\$1,000)	1,386,177	1,456,320	1,497,809	392,604	392,361
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$59.75	\$60.22	\$60.61	\$62.35	\$63.88
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	741	787	782	779	801
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	\$80.61	\$76.56	\$77.52	\$80.03	\$79.74

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

Part 4: U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares

U.S. importers

The Commission issued importer questionnaires to approximately 300 firms believed to be importers of CORE, as well as to all known U.S. producers of CORE.¹ Usable questionnaire responses were received from 58 companies. The Commission also received a questionnaire response from 19 firms that certified that they had not imported CORE from any country at any time since January 1, 2022.²

Based on official Commerce statistics for imports of CORE, responding firms accounted for 73.5 percent of U.S. imports of CORE from all sources during 2024 (table 4.1). For purposes of the final phase of these investigations, U.S. import data and related information are based on adjusted official Commerce statistics,³ questionnaire responses, and subscription data from a published source.⁴ Table 4.2 lists all responding U.S. importers of CORE from subject and nonsubject sources, their headquarter locations, and their shares of U.S. imports, in 2024.

¹ The Commission issued questionnaires to those firms identified in the petitions; staff research; and proprietary, Census-edited Customs' import records.

² A single importer accounted for the majority, and in some instances the large majority, of 2024 imports from each subject source except ***.

³ Based on official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for merchandise covered under the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan (Taiwan, nonsubject) and not covered under the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan (Taiwan, subject).

⁴ Specifically, ***, used for monthly U.S. shipments data.

Table 4.1 CORE: U.S. imports questionnaire data coverage, 2024

Coverage ratio in percent

Source	Coverage ratio
Australia	***
Brazil	***
Canada	***
Mexico	***
Netherlands	***
South Africa	***
Taiwan, subject	***
Turkey	***
United Arab Emirates	***
Vietnam	***
Subject sources	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***
All other sources	***
Nonsubject sources	***
All import sources	73.5

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: The coverage ratio calculations are derived by taking the quantity of imports as reported in U.S. importers' questionnaire responses and dividing those figures by quantity imports as reported in adjusted official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau (table 4.3).

Table 4.2 CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2024

Share in percent

Count	Firm	Headquarters	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands
1	Able Sheet Metal	Los Angeles, CA	***	***	***	***	***
2	Alpha	Tampa, FL	***	***	***	***	***
3	ArcelorMittal Dofasco	Hamilton, ON	***	***	***	***	***
4	Blue Fin	Toronto, ON	***	***	***	***	***
5	Bluescope	Long Beach, CA	***	***	***	***	***
6	Century	Miami Gardens, FL	***	***	***	***	***
7	CLM	San Juan Capistrano, CA	***	***	***	***	***
8	CSN	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
9	Dongkuk	Torrance, CA	***	***	***	***	***
10	Duferco	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***
11	Eagle Carports	Mount Airy, NC	***	***	***	***	***
12	Far East Metals	Cerritos, CA	***	***	***	***	***
13	Galvasid	Apodaca, NL	***	***	***	***	***
14	General Motors	Detroit, MI	***	***	***	***	***
15	Grand Steel	Wixom, MI	***	***	***	***	***
16	GS Global	Cerritos, CA	***	***	***	***	***
17	Hanwa	Fort Lee, NJ	***	***	***	***	***
18	Hartree	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
19	Hille & Mueller / Thomas	Warren, OH	***	***	***	***	***
20	Hyosung	Charlotte, NC	***	***	***	***	***
21	JIC	Hamden, CT	***	***	***	***	***
22	Kemper	Ponte Vedra Beach, FL	***	***	***	***	***
23	M7 Metals	Walchwil, Switzerland	***	***	***	***	***
24	Macsteel	White Plains, NY	***	***	***	***	***
25	Marubeni-Itochu	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
26	Metal One	Rosemont, IL	***	***	***	***	***
27	Metalmax	Bayamon, PR	***	***	***	***	***
28	Mitsui	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
29	Nippon Steel	Schaumburg, IL	***	***	***	***	***
30	Nucor	Charlotte, NC	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.2 (Continued) CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2024

Share in percent

Count	Firm	Headquarters	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands
31	Olbert	Mississauga, ON	***	***	***	***	***
32	Optima	Pleasant Hill, CA	***	***	***	***	***
33	Pacific Metals	Gardena, CA	***	***	***	***	***
34	Pioneer Water Tanks	San Marcos, TX	***	***	***	***	***
35	PLM	Laredo, TX	***	***	***	***	***
36	POSCO	Teaneck, NJ	***	***	***	***	***
37	Samsung C&T	Ridgefield Park, NJ	***	***	***	***	***
38	Samuel (Canada)	Oakville, ON	***	***	***	***	***
39	Samuel (USA)	Woodridge, IL	***	***	***	***	***
40	Sanwa	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
41	SEBA	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***
42	Shivom Jay	Fort Myers, FL	***	***	***	***	***
43	Steel Distributor	Anaheim, CA	***	***	***	***	***
44	Steel Pro Trading	Buena Park, CA	***	***	***	***	***
45	Stelco	Hamilton, ON	***	***	***	***	***
46	Stemcor	Fort Lauderdale, FL	***	***	***	***	***
47	Summit Global	Murfreesboro, TN	***	***	***	***	***
48	Tata	Ijmuiden, Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***
49	Taylor	Lordstown, OH	***	***	***	***	***
50	TCC	Torrance, CA	***	***	***	***	***
51	Ternium	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***
52	Thyssenkrupp Materials	Southfield, MI	***	***	***	***	***
53	Thyssenkrupp Steel	Southfield, MI	***	***	***	***	***
54	Titan	Baltimore, MD	***	***	***	***	***
55	Toyota Tsusho	Georgetown, KY	***	***	***	***	***
56	USP	Tampa, FL	***	***	***	***	***
57	Venture (Canada)	Etobicoke, ON	***	***	***	***	***
58	Venture (USA)	Detroit, MI	***	***	***	***	***
All firms		Various	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.2 (Continued) CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2024

Share in percent

Count	Firm	Headquarters	South Africa	Taiwan, subject	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam
1	Able Sheet Metal	Los Angeles, CA	***	***	***	***	***
2	Alpha	Tampa, FL	***	***	***	***	***
3	ArcelorMittal Dofasco	Hamilton, ON	***	***	***	***	***
4	Blue Fin	Toronto, ON	***	***	***	***	***
5	Bluescope	Long Beach, CA	***	***	***	***	***
6	Century	Miami Gardens, FL	***	***	***	***	***
7	CLM	San Juan Capistrano, CA	***	***	***	***	***
8	CSN	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
9	Dongkuk	Torrance, CA	***	***	***	***	***
10	Duferco	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***
11	Eagle Carports	Mount Airy, NC	***	***	***	***	***
12	Far East Metals	Cerritos, CA	***	***	***	***	***
13	Galvasid	Apodaca, NL	***	***	***	***	***
14	General Motors	Detroit, MI	***	***	***	***	***
15	Grand Steel	Wixom, MI	***	***	***	***	***
16	GS Global	Cerritos, CA	***	***	***	***	***
17	Hanwa	Fort Lee, NJ	***	***	***	***	***
18	Hartree	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
19	Hille & Mueller / Thomas	Warren, OH	***	***	***	***	***
20	Hyosung	Charlotte, NC	***	***	***	***	***
21	JIC	Hamden, CT	***	***	***	***	***
22	Kemper	Ponte Vedra Beach, FL	***	***	***	***	***
23	M7 Metals	Walchwil, Switzerland	***	***	***	***	***
24	Macsteel	White Plains, NY	***	***	***	***	***
25	Marubeni-Itochu	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
26	Metal One	Rosemont, IL	***	***	***	***	***
27	Metalmax	Bayamon, PR	***	***	***	***	***
28	Mitsui	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
29	Nippon Steel	Schaumburg, IL	***	***	***	***	***
30	Nucor	Charlotte, NC	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.2 (Continued) CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2024

Share in percent

Count	Firm	Headquarters	South Africa	Taiwan, subject	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam
31	Olbert	Mississauga, ON	***	***	***	***	***
32	Optima	Pleasant Hill, CA	***	***	***	***	***
33	Pacific Metals	Gardena, CA	***	***	***	***	***
34	Pioneer Water Tanks	San Marcos, TX	***	***	***	***	***
35	PLM	Laredo, TX	***	***	***	***	***
36	POSCO	Teaneck, NJ	***	***	***	***	***
37	Samsung C&T	Ridgefield Park, NJ	***	***	***	***	***
38	Samuel (Canada)	Oakville, ON	***	***	***	***	***
39	Samuel (USA)	Woodridge, IL	***	***	***	***	***
40	Sanwa	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
41	SEBA	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***
42	Shivom Jay	Fort Myers, FL	***	***	***	***	***
43	Steel Distributor	Anaheim, CA	***	***	***	***	***
44	Steel Pro Trading	Buena Park, CA	***	***	***	***	***
45	Stelco	Hamilton, ON	***	***	***	***	***
46	Stemcor	Fort Lauderdale, FL	***	***	***	***	***
47	Summit Global	Murfreesboro, TN	***	***	***	***	***
48	Tata	Ijmuiden, Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***
49	Taylor	Lordstown, OH	***	***	***	***	***
50	TCC	Torrance, CA	***	***	***	***	***
51	Ternium	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***
52	Thyssenkrupp Materials	Southfield, MI	***	***	***	***	***
53	Thyssenkrupp Steel	Southfield, MI	***	***	***	***	***
54	Titan	Baltimore, MD	***	***	***	***	***
55	Toyota Tsusho	Georgetown, KY	***	***	***	***	***
56	USP	Tampa, FL	***	***	***	***	***
57	Venture (Canada)	Etobicoke, ON	***	***	***	***	***
58	Venture (USA)	Detroit, MI	***	***	***	***	***
All firms		Various	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.2 (Continued) CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2024

Share in percent

Count	Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources	Taiwan, nonsubject	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
1	Able Sheet Metal	Los Angeles, CA	***	***	***	***	***
2	Alpha	Tampa, FL	***	***	***	***	***
3	ArcelorMittal Dofasco	Hamilton, ON	***	***	***	***	***
4	Blue Fin	Toronto, ON	***	***	***	***	***
5	Bluescope	Long Beach, CA	***	***	***	***	***
6	Century	Miami Gardens, FL	***	***	***	***	***
7	CLM	San Juan Capistrano, CA	***	***	***	***	***
8	CSN	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
9	Dongkuk	Torrance, CA	***	***	***	***	***
10	Duferco	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***
11	Eagle Carports	Mount Airy, NC	***	***	***	***	***
12	Far East Metals	Cerritos, CA	***	***	***	***	***
13	Galvasid	Apodaca, NL	***	***	***	***	***
14	General Motors	Detroit, MI	***	***	***	***	***
15	Grand Steel	Wixom, MI	***	***	***	***	***
16	GS Global	Cerritos, CA	***	***	***	***	***
17	Hanwa	Fort Lee, NJ	***	***	***	***	***
18	Hartree	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
19	Hille & Mueller / Thomas	Warren, OH	***	***	***	***	***
20	Hyosung	Charlotte, NC	***	***	***	***	***
21	JIC	Hamden, CT	***	***	***	***	***
22	Kemper	Ponte Vedra Beach, FL	***	***	***	***	***
23	M7 Metals	Walchwil, Switzerland	***	***	***	***	***
24	Macsteel	White Plains, NY	***	***	***	***	***
25	Marubeni-Itochu	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
26	Metal One	Rosemont, IL	***	***	***	***	***
27	Metalmax	Bayamon, PR	***	***	***	***	***
28	Mitsui	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
29	Nippon Steel	Schaumburg, IL	***	***	***	***	***
30	Nucor	Charlotte, NC	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.2 (Continued) CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2024

Share in percent

Count	Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources	Taiwan, nonsubject	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
31	Olbert	Mississauga, ON	***	***	***	***	***
32	Optima	Pleasant Hill, CA	***	***	***	***	***
33	Pacific Metals	Gardena, CA	***	***	***	***	***
34	Pioneer Water Tanks	San Marcos, TX	***	***	***	***	***
35	PLM	Laredo, TX	***	***	***	***	***
36	POSCO	Teaneck, NJ	***	***	***	***	***
37	Samsung C&T	Ridgefield Park, NJ	***	***	***	***	***
38	Samuel (Canada)	Oakville, ON	***	***	***	***	***
39	Samuel (USA)	Woodridge, IL	***	***	***	***	***
40	Sanwa	New York, NY	***	***	***	***	***
41	SEBA	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***
42	Shivom Jay	Fort Myers, FL	***	***	***	***	***
43	Steel Distributor	Anaheim, CA	***	***	***	***	***
44	Steel Pro Trading	Buena Park, CA	***	***	***	***	***
45	Stelco	Hamilton, ON	***	***	***	***	***
46	Stemcor	Fort Lauderdale, FL	***	***	***	***	***
47	Summit Global	Murfreesboro, TN	***	***	***	***	***
48	Tata	Ijmuiden, Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***
49	Taylor	Lordstown, OH	***	***	***	***	***
50	TCC	Torrance, CA	***	***	***	***	***
51	Ternium	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***	***
52	Thyssenkrupp Materials	Southfield, MI	***	***	***	***	***
53	Thyssenkrupp Steel	Southfield, MI	***	***	***	***	***
54	Titan	Baltimore, MD	***	***	***	***	***
55	Toyota Tsusho	Georgetown, KY	***	***	***	***	***
56	USP	Tampa, FL	***	***	***	***	***
57	Venture (Canada)	Etobicoke, ON	***	***	***	***	***
58	Venture (USA)	Detroit, MI	***	***	***	***	***
All firms		Various	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

U.S. imports

Table 4.3 and figure 4.1 presents data for U.S. imports of CORE from subject, nonsubject, and all other sources. U.S. imports from subject sources in aggregate accounted for the majority of U.S. imports of CORE, by quantity and by value, in each full year and interim period, although the difference in shares between subject sources and nonsubject sources of imports narrowed noticeably in 2025. The largest sources of subject imports of CORE were Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam.

Table 4.3 CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Quantity	47,423	73,942	74,259	12,697	20,544
Brazil	Quantity	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802
Canada	Quantity	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220
Mexico	Quantity	558,832	525,536	608,385	162,428	120,268
Netherlands	Quantity	35,325	29,978	57,563	8,042	16,943
South Africa	Quantity	122,238	73,347	117,520	34,015	19,570
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	155,192	12,581	62,013	19,073	840
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	105,730	77,282	121,900	31,648	31,078
Vietnam	Quantity	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	840,437	735,032	845,791	207,388	237,594
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	4,018,139	3,225,517	4,487,301	1,114,039	871,340
Australia	Value	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788
Brazil	Value	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197
Canada	Value	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872
Mexico	Value	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894
Netherlands	Value	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070
South Africa	Value	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888
United Arab Emirates	Value	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027
Vietnam	Value	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Unit values in dollars per short ton; Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Unit value	1,756	1,244	1,331	1,336	1,158
Brazil	Unit value	1,388	987	944	909	860
Canada	Unit value	1,404	1,232	1,231	1,242	1,180
Mexico	Unit value	1,686	1,379	1,336	1,415	1,188
Netherlands	Unit value	1,506	1,312	1,237	1,227	1,185
South Africa	Unit value	1,658	1,096	1,086	1,070	1,068
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	1,566	1,254	1,037	1,022	1,057
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	1,595	1,038	957	913	998
Vietnam	Unit value	1,556	1,163	1,048	1,058	1,213
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	1,672	1,420	1,352	1,339	1,314
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	1,582	1,280	1,215	1,225	1,196
Australia	Share of quantity	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.4
Brazil	Share of quantity	5.0	6.5	5.6	6.4	7.9
Canada	Share of quantity	25.3	32.4	24.3	26.9	29.2
Mexico	Share of quantity	13.9	16.3	13.6	14.6	13.8
Netherlands	Share of quantity	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.9
South Africa	Share of quantity	3.0	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.2
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	3.9	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.1
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.6
Vietnam	Share of quantity	15.9	8.3	20.1	14.7	0.7
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share and ratio in percent; Ratio represents the ratio to U.S. production; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Share of value	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.3
Brazil	Share of value	4.4	5.0	4.3	4.7	5.7
Canada	Share of value	22.4	31.2	24.6	27.3	28.8
Mexico	Share of value	14.8	17.6	14.9	16.8	13.7
Netherlands	Share of value	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.9
South Africa	Share of value	3.2	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.0
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	3.8	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.1
United Arab Emirates	Share of value	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.0
Vietnam	Share of value	15.6	7.6	17.4	12.7	0.7
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	22.1	25.3	21.0	20.3	29.9
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia	Ratio	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Brazil	Ratio	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Canada	Ratio	5.9	5.5	5.6	6.1	5.2
Mexico	Ratio	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.4
Netherlands	Ratio	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
South Africa	Ratio	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0
United Arab Emirates	Ratio	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vietnam	Ratio	3.7	1.4	4.7	3.3	0.1
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.8
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	23.4	17.0	23.2	22.7	17.7

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Figure 4.1 CORE: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

U.S. imports of CORE, by quantity, from subject, nonsubject, and, consequently, all sources decreased from 2022 to 2023 then increased from 2023 to 2024 to a level higher than in 2022. Imports by quantity from all sources, however, were lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. In contrast, U.S. imports of CORE, by value, from all sources declined irregularly during the period for which data were collected. Imports by value declined from 2022 to 2023 before they increased from 2023 to 2024; however, imports by value in 2024 were at a level lower than they were in 2022. Imports by value were also lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024.

Although imports increased from 2022 to 2024, the decrease in the value of imports was reflected in a decrease in the average unit value of imports (AUVs) from subject, nonsubject, and, consequently, all sources from 2022 to 2024. AUVs for imports from all sources were also lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024.

U.S. imports of CORE from all sources were equivalent to approximately one-fifth of U.S. producers' production during the period for which data were collected. The ratio of U.S. imports from all sources to U.S. producers' production declined from 2022 to 2024 and was lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024.

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.⁵ Negligible imports are generally defined in the Act, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.⁶

Table 4.4 and table 4.5 present U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding filing of the petitions (September 2023 through August 2024) for the countervailing and antidumping duty investigations, respectively. Based on official import statistics, subsidized imports from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam were individually not less than 3 percent during the twelve-month period. Based on official import statistics, dumped imports from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Taiwan (subject), and Vietnam were individually not less than 3 percent. Dumped imports from Australia, the Netherlands, South Africa, Turkey, and the UAE, however, were individually less than 3 percent of total imports; nevertheless, collectively, these imports were more than 7 percent of U.S. imports of CORE during September 2023 through August 2024.

⁵ Sections 703(a)(1), 705(b)(1), 733(a)(1), and 735(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a)(1), 1671d(b)(1), 1673b(a)(1), and 1673d(b)(1)).

⁶ Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

Table 4.4 CORE: CVD investigations: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, September 2023 through August 2024

Quantity in short tons; Share of quantity in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity
Brazil	261,731	6.2
Canada	1,098,923	25.9
Mexico, subject	***	***
Vietnam, subject	***	***
All other sources	***	***
All import sources	4,237,771	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to remove zero rate / de minimis CVD firms from the subject CVD source and include those volumes in all other sources. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Commerce final subsidy rates have a zero-rate for Galvasid (Mexico) and a de minimis rate for Hoa Sen (Vietnam), and imports from those two suppliers are excluded from the Mexico and Vietnam lines, respectively, and included in the "all other sources" aggregate line in this table.

Table 4.5 CORE: AD investigations: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, September 2023 through August 2024

Quantity in short tons; Share of quantity in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity	Share of individually negligible AD sources
Australia	73,709	1.7	1.7
Brazil	261,731	6.2	—
Canada	1,098,923	25.9	—
Mexico	608,696	14.4	—
Netherlands	52,711	1.2	1.2
South Africa	104,624	2.5	2.5
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Turkey	52,252	1.2	1.2
United Arab Emirates	108,856	2.6	2.6
Vietnam	699,126	16.5	—
All other sources	***	***	NA
All import sources	4,237,771	100.0	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject. Taiwan, nonsubject is classified under all other sources. For the purposes of antidumping duty investigations, no individual supplier was found by Commerce to be have zero or de minimis rate of dumping.

Critical circumstances⁷

On August 29, 2025, Commerce issued its final antidumping duty determination that “critical circumstances” exist, in part, with respect to imports of CORE from South Africa.⁸ Specifically, Commerce determined that critical circumstances did not exist for producer/exporter Duferco Steel Processing PTY Ltd. (“Duferco” or “DSP”), but that critical circumstances did exist for all other producers/exporters.⁹

In these investigations, if both Commerce and the Commission make affirmative final critical circumstances determinations, certain subject imports may be subject to antidumping duties retroactive by 90 days from April 3, 2025, the effective date of Commerce’s preliminary affirmative LTFV determination. Table 4.6 and figure 4.2 present these data.¹⁰

⁷ When petitioners file timely allegations of critical circumstances, Commerce examines whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that (1) either there is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise, or the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at LTFV and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales; and (2) there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period.

⁸ 90 FR 42198, August 29, 2025. In addition to South Africa, petitioners filed critical circumstances allegations with respect to imports from the UAE. Commerce, however, issued a final determination that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of CORE from the UAE. 90 FR 42226, August 29, 2025.

⁹ 90 FR 42198, August 29, 2025.

¹⁰ Data on end-of-period inventories for U.S. imports from South Africa subject to Commerce’s final affirmative critical circumstances determination in the antidumping duty investigation are not available, ***.

Table 4.6 CORE: U.S. imports from South Africa subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in short tons

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
March 2024	Before	***
April 2024	Before	***
May 2024	Before	***
June 2024	Before	***
July 2024	Before	***
August 2024	Before	***
September 2024	After	***
October 2024	After	***
November 2024	After	***
December 2024	After	***
January 2025	After	***
February 2025	After	***

Table continued.

Table 4.6 (Continued) CORE: U.S. imports from South Africa subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in short tons; Index in percent where December 2023 = 100.0 percent

Comparison pre-post-petition period	Cumulative before period quantity	Cumulative after period quantity	Difference in percent
1 month	***	***	***
2 months	***	***	***
3 months	***	***	***
4 months	***	***	***
5 months	***	***	***
6 months	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110 and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records . Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---". In the antidumping duty investigation, Commerce's final determination found critical circumstances exist for imports from South Africa from all suppliers other than DSP.

Figure 4.2 CORE: U.S. imports from South Africa subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110 and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Cumulation considerations

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated, the Commission determines whether U.S. imports from the subject countries compete with each other and with the domestic like product and has generally considered four factors: (1) fungibility, (2) presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets, (3) common or similar channels of distribution, and (4) simultaneous presence in the market. Information regarding channels of distribution, market areas, and interchangeability appear in Part 2. Additional information concerning fungibility, geographical markets, and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.

Fungibility

U.S. shipments of CORE by subsets

In this proceeding, U.S. producers and U.S. importers were asked to report their 2024 U.S. shipments of CORE by three subsets: automotive CORE, brass-coated CORE, and all other CORE.¹¹ Table 4.7 and figure 4.3 present U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of these CORE subsets. In 2024, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments were predominantly of CORE steel other than automotive and brass-coated CORE, which accounted for the majority of their total shipments in that period. U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of CORE from Canada and the Netherlands were predominantly of automotive CORE, while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of CORE from the additional subject sources and from nonsubject sources were of CORE steel other than automotive and brass-coated CORE. Only U.S. producers and importers from Brazil and nonsubject sources reported U.S. shipments of brass-coated CORE in 2024.

¹¹ For additional information on U.S. shipments of these CORE subsets, see appendix H.

Table 4.7 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product subset type, 2024

Quantity in short tons

Source	Automotive CORE	Brass-coated CORE	Other CORE	All CORE
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***
All sources	7,308,972	***	***	20,991,131

Table continued.

Table 4.7 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product subset type, 2024

Share across in percent

Source	Automotive CORE	Brass-coated CORE	Other CORE	All CORE
U.S. producers	***	***	***	100.0
Australia	***	***	***	100.0
Brazil	***	***	***	100.0
Canada	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	100.0
Netherlands	***	***	***	100.0
South Africa	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	100.0
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	34.8	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.7 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product subset type, 2024

Share down in percent

Source	Automotive CORE	Brass-coated CORE	Other CORE	All CORE
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 4.3 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and subset, 2024

* * * * *

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

U.S. shipments by coating

In this proceeding, U.S. producers and U.S. importers were asked to report their 2024 U.S. shipments of CORE by coating types. Table 4.8 and figure 4.4 present U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of CORE by coating and by source. In 2024, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments were predominantly of hot-dip and galvanneal CORE, which accounted for the vast majority of their total shipments in that period. U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of CORE from Brazil, Canada, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan (subject), Turkey, and the UAE were also predominately hot-dip and galvanneal CORE. U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of CORE from Mexico and Vietnam were more evenly divided between galvalume CORE and hot-dip and galvanneal CORE, while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of CORE from Australia were predominantly of "other" CORE products.¹² U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of CORE from nonsubject sources were also more evenly divided between galvalume CORE and hot-dip and galvanneal CORE.¹³

¹² U.S. importers which shipped "other" CORE listed these products as pre-painted steel; pre-painted galvalume; and aluminum, zinc-magnesium alloy-coated products.

¹³ In this proceeding, U.S. producers and U.S. importers were also asked to report their U.S. shipments of CORE by three different types of processed CORE products (i.e., multipanels, tableros, and strapping). *** reported U.S. shipments of these three types of processed CORE products during January 2022 through March 2025. U.S. processors were also asked to report their U.S. shipments of processed CORE. For more information on U.S. processors' U.S. shipments, see appendix E.

Table 4.8 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and coating, 2024

Quantity in short tons

Source	Hot-dip and galvanneal	Galvalume	Electro-galvanized	Copper-plated	Nickel-plated	Brass-coated	Other products	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	16,347,531	3,156,469	456,386	***	***	***	962,840	20,991,131

Table continued.

Table 4.8 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and coating, 2024

Share across in percent

Source	Hot-dip and galvanneal	Galvalume	Electro-galvanized	Copper-plated	Nickel-plated	Brass-coated	Other products	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	77.9	15.0	2.2	***	***	***	4.6	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.8 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and coating, 2024

Share down in percent

Source	Hot-dip and galvanneal	Galvalume	Electro-galvanized	Copper-plated	Nickel-plated	Brass-coated	Other products	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 4.4 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and coating, 2024

* * * * *

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

Geographical markets

Table 4.9 presents data on U.S. imports by source and border of entry in 2024. U.S. imports of CORE from Canada, the Netherlands, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam entered through all four borders of entry (i.e., East, North, South, and West) in 2024, although imports from Canada and the Netherlands’ entered extensively through the North and were largely absent from the Southern border of entry. Imports from Australia, Mexico, and South Africa entered through East, South, and West borders of entry in 2024. Imports from Brazil entered through East, North, and South borders of entry in 2024. Imports from Taiwan (subject) *** in 2024. Canada was the largest source of imports through Eastern and Northern borders of entry in 2024, while Vietnam was the largest source of imports through Southern and Western borders of entry in 2024.

Table 4.9 CORE: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2024

Quantity in short tons

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Australia	49,151	—	22,798	2,310	74,259
Brazil	83,777	37	166,337	—	250,151
Canada	236,791	852,641	20	467	1,089,918
Mexico	7,308	—	597,107	3,971	608,385
Netherlands	29,245	28,150	2	166	57,563
South Africa	102,865	—	9,225	5,430	117,520
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	56,212	889	4,817	95	62,013
United Arab Emirates	58,014	2	55,010	8,874	121,900
Vietnam	15,582	3,802	690,707	193,003	903,094
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	247,172	59,070	365,991	173,559	845,791
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	947,766	944,594	2,123,097	471,844	4,487,301

Table continued.

Table 4.9 (Continued) CORE: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2024

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Australia	66.2	—	30.7	3.1	100.0
Brazil	33.5	0.0	66.5	—	100.0
Canada	21.7	78.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mexico	1.2	—	98.1	0.7	100.0
Netherlands	50.8	48.9	0.0	0.3	100.0
South Africa	87.5	—	7.8	4.6	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	90.6	1.4	7.8	0.2	100.0
United Arab Emirates	47.6	0.0	45.1	7.3	100.0
Vietnam	1.7	0.4	76.5	21.4	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	29.2	7.0	43.3	20.5	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	21.1	21.1	47.3	10.5	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.9 (Continued) CORE: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2024

Share down in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Australia	5.2	—	1.1	0.5	1.7
Brazil	8.8	0.0	7.8	—	5.6
Canada	25.0	90.3	0.0	0.1	24.3
Mexico	0.8	—	28.1	0.8	13.6
Netherlands	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
South Africa	10.9	—	0.4	1.2	2.6
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	5.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4
United Arab Emirates	6.1	0.0	2.6	1.9	2.7
Vietnam	1.6	0.4	32.5	40.9	20.1
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	26.1	6.3	17.2	36.8	18.8
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Presence in the market

Table 4.10 and figures 4.5 and 4.6 present data on U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments¹⁴ and U.S. imports by source and month from January 2022 to July 2025. Imports from each subject source were present in the market in every month from January 2022 to February 2025. Imports from certain subject sources were not present in every month between March and July 2025.

Table 4.10 CORE: U.S. domestic shipments and U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	United States	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands
2022	January	***	3,331	34,838	85,205	47,111	2,821
2022	February	***	1,758	348	75,971	47,973	1,451
2022	March	***	3,279	43,509	109,964	51,221	1,627
2022	April	***	1,320	2,336	97,379	43,921	2,866
2022	May	***	3,707	35	92,818	42,880	3,065
2022	June	***	2,821	45,885	72,797	57,067	3,479
2022	July	***	4,907	15,473	71,065	60,742	3,589
2022	August	***	1,757	17,844	91,398	51,778	3,535
2022	September	***	4,837	5	84,594	37,609	4,478
2022	October	***	5,542	12,812	79,823	50,289	3,285
2022	November	***	5,729	14	82,016	35,398	2,086
2022	December	***	8,434	27,892	73,554	32,842	3,043
2023	January	***	20,603	23,816	96,552	49,690	350
2023	February	***	5,765	26,768	82,613	39,829	2,095
2023	March	***	3,746	16,211	99,071	49,540	1,809
2023	April	***	8,233	6,791	87,799	46,034	1,267
2023	May	***	5,484	16,208	85,390	42,819	2,386
2023	June	***	10,145	25,424	89,699	39,229	1,285
2023	July	***	7,662	11,612	81,389	34,582	2,227
2023	August	***	2,942	11,164	96,501	40,197	2,158
2023	September	***	2,156	30,398	83,494	41,912	3,802
2023	October	***	1,031	10,455	91,860	48,461	3,405
2023	November	***	2,374	4,152	81,390	46,655	5,507
2023	December	***	3,802	26,731	70,263	46,590	3,687

Table continued.

¹⁴ U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments presented in the table are based on information provided by ***. In 2024, U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments, as reported by domestic producers in their questionnaire responses, is equivalent to *** percent of total commercial U.S. shipments as reported by ***.

Table 4.10 (Continued) CORE: U.S. domestic shipments and U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	United States	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands
2024	January	***	4,092	21,286	100,428	52,374	1,057
2024	February	***	667	27,732	102,249	51,290	3,350
2024	March	***	7,938	21,768	97,415	58,765	3,635
2024	April	***	11,685	15,328	99,475	64,605	3,657
2024	May	***	8,622	19,777	98,621	53,701	8,446
2024	June	***	11,887	29,770	93,948	47,557	4,283
2024	July	***	7,488	33,084	86,126	51,944	7,250
2024	August	***	11,967	21,251	93,654	44,845	4,632
2024	September	***	502	22,544	93,013	42,072	4,066
2024	October	***	2,062	28,198	89,313	47,981	7,356
2024	November	***	1,886	534	69,016	49,552	4,905
2024	December	***	5,462	8,879	66,660	43,702	4,926
2025	January	***	682	43,408	90,785	54,056	12,287
2025	February	***	11,271	10,496	77,138	29,117	2,890
2025	March	***	8,591	14,898	86,298	37,094	1,766
2025	April	***	—	—	82,055	25,933	4,081
2025	May	***	4	74	66,245	19,254	3,914
2025	June	***	22	13	69,619	3,873	2,683
2025	July	***	20	—	65,927	3,374	4,399

Table continued.

Table 4.10 (Continued) CORE: U.S. domestic shipments and U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	South Africa	Taiwan, subject	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam
2022	January	28,567	***	29,247	7,467	112,585
2022	February	913	***	24,354	23,365	44,904
2022	March	80	***	31,168	5,298	107,860
2022	April	22,275	***	18,728	6,466	98,742
2022	May	11,503	***	17,808	17,019	36,462
2022	June	12,151	***	5,278	4,746	30,482
2022	July	21,857	***	2,132	9,977	35,581
2022	August	5,023	***	6,566	7,861	80,324
2022	September	346	***	5,422	5,489	33,328
2022	October	12,737	***	3,893	4,145	29,171
2022	November	256	***	8,781	635	14,934
2022	December	6,530	***	1,816	13,263	14,280
2023	January	748	***	432	347	16,718
2023	February	971	***	619	2,219	30,288
2023	March	527	***	4,796	1,423	21,850
2023	April	1,535	***	1,266	6,234	16,954
2023	May	19,672	***	659	11,391	9,784
2023	June	465	***	291	1,506	26,455
2023	July	16,735	***	21	12,419	21,156
2023	August	196	***	102	7,311	49,457
2023	September	102	***	4,221	12,101	16,398
2023	October	320	***	88	7,080	20,461
2023	November	15,155	***	8	8,211	36,571
2023	December	16,921	***	80	7,039	2,491

Table continued.

Table 4.10 (Continued) CORE: U.S. domestic shipments and U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	South Africa	Taiwan, subject	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam
2024	January	619	***	5,676	7,671	67,161
2024	February	17,287	***	80	11,745	45,943
2024	March	16,109	***	13,317	12,231	50,426
2024	April	598	***	5,076	7,243	98,138
2024	May	21,778	***	2,444	7,891	111,218
2024	June	403	***	2,846	15,621	95,648
2024	July	14,735	***	6,169	7,415	39,966
2024	August	596	***	12,248	4,607	114,704
2024	September	13,076	***	12,545	3,730	100,298
2024	October	613	***	581	11,139	62,859
2024	November	15,614	***	793	19,902	69,752
2024	December	16,091	***	239	12,704	46,980
2025	January	111	***	306	10,262	1,398
2025	February	19,459	***	340	12,413	3,506
2025	March	—	***	194	8,403	809
2025	April	—	***	—	46	204
2025	May	—	***	107	2	268
2025	June	9,210	***	1,386	—	1,062
2025	July	8,139	***	26	3,228	429

Table continued.

Table 4.10 (Continued) CORE: U.S. domestic shipments and U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	Subject sources	Taiwan, nonsubject	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources	All sources
2022	January	***	***	68,332	***	446,166	***
2022	February	***	***	80,127	***	339,288	***
2022	March	***	***	61,810	***	449,631	***
2022	April	***	***	75,656	***	403,607	***
2022	May	***	***	87,734	***	337,663	***
2022	June	***	***	77,502	***	332,069	***
2022	July	***	***	52,581	***	297,524	***
2022	August	***	***	74,169	***	367,701	***
2022	September	***	***	84,065	***	288,926	***
2022	October	***	***	71,724	***	294,428	***
2022	November	***	***	39,672	***	202,293	***
2022	December	***	***	67,066	***	258,842	***
2023	January	***	***	75,408	***	296,686	***
2023	February	***	***	51,367	***	255,963	***
2023	March	***	***	46,043	***	262,773	***
2023	April	***	***	45,581	***	235,351	***
2023	May	***	***	93,215	***	292,190	***
2023	June	***	***	53,489	***	255,900	***
2023	July	***	***	56,466	***	256,079	***
2023	August	***	***	62,111	***	294,288	***
2023	September	***	***	66,742	***	283,516	***
2023	October	***	***	52,998	***	250,275	***
2023	November	***	***	65,243	***	295,135	***
2023	December	***	***	66,370	***	247,360	***

Table continued.

Table 4.10 (Continued) CORE: U.S. domestic shipments and U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	Subject sources	Taiwan, nonsubject	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources	All sources
2024	January	***	***	69,024	***	358,860	***
2024	February	***	***	55,349	***	346,694	***
2024	March	***	***	83,015	***	408,484	***
2024	April	***	***	73,062	***	397,933	***
2024	May	***	***	75,711	***	462,148	***
2024	June	***	***	71,733	***	402,409	***
2024	July	***	***	79,706	***	366,042	***
2024	August	***	***	81,448	***	418,913	***
2024	September	***	***	69,566	***	389,527	***
2024	October	***	***	73,994	***	332,462	***
2024	November	***	***	59,632	***	325,203	***
2024	December	***	***	53,551	***	278,624	***
2025	January	***	***	78,109	***	315,065	***
2025	February	***	***	62,281	***	255,643	***
2025	March	***	***	97,203	***	300,632	***
2025	April	***	***	61,808	***	206,681	***
2025	May	***	***	104,033	***	226,282	***
2025	June	***	***	77,039	***	195,839	***
2025	July	***	***	107,955	***	248,847	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan and *** (for domestic shipments). Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Figure 4.5 CORE: U.S. imports from individual subject sources, by source and by month

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Figure 4.6 CORE: U.S. imports from aggregated subject and nonsubject sources, by month

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Table 4.11 and figure 4.7 present the share of U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments of CORE and U.S. imports of CORE to aggregate shipments of CORE by source in each of the months between January 2022 and July 2025. U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments as share of aggregate shipments were *** percent in each month examined. The share of U.S. imports from subject sources to aggregate shipments did not exceed *** percent in any single month, and from March to July 2025 was below *** percent. The share of U.S. imports from nonsubject sources did not exceed *** percent of aggregate shipments in single month, but was greater than the share of subject imports in May and July 2025.

Table 4.11 CORE: Shares of aggregate shipments and U.S. imports, by month and source

Share in percent

Year	Month	United States	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All sources
2022	January	***	***	***	100.0
2022	February	***	***	***	100.0
2022	March	***	***	***	100.0
2022	April	***	***	***	100.0
2022	May	***	***	***	100.0
2022	June	***	***	***	100.0
2022	July	***	***	***	100.0
2022	August	***	***	***	100.0
2022	September	***	***	***	100.0
2022	October	***	***	***	100.0
2022	November	***	***	***	100.0
2022	December	***	***	***	100.0
2023	January	***	***	***	100.0
2023	February	***	***	***	100.0
2023	March	***	***	***	100.0
2023	April	***	***	***	100.0
2023	May	***	***	***	100.0
2023	June	***	***	***	100.0
2023	July	***	***	***	100.0
2023	August	***	***	***	100.0
2023	September	***	***	***	100.0
2023	October	***	***	***	100.0
2023	November	***	***	***	100.0
2023	December	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.11 (Continued) CORE: Shares of aggregate shipments and U.S. imports, by month and source

Year	Month	United States	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All sources
2024	January	***	***	***	100.0
2024	February	***	***	***	100.0
2024	March	***	***	***	100.0
2024	April	***	***	***	100.0
2024	May	***	***	***	100.0
2024	June	***	***	***	100.0
2024	July	***	***	***	100.0
2024	August	***	***	***	100.0
2024	September	***	***	***	100.0
2024	October	***	***	***	100.0
2024	November	***	***	***	100.0
2024	December	***	***	***	100.0
2025	January	***	***	***	100.0
2025	February	***	***	***	100.0
2025	March	***	***	***	100.0
2025	April	***	***	***	100.0
2025	May	***	***	***	100.0
2025	June	***	***	***	100.0
2025	July	***	***	***	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan and *** (for domestic shipments). Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Figure 4.7 CORE: U.S. domestic shipments and U.S. imports market shares, by month and source

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan and *** (for domestic shipments). Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Quantity

Table 4.12 and figure 4.8 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by quantity for CORE. Apparent U.S. consumption increased in both 2023 and 2024 but was lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments exhibited the same trends. U.S. imports decreased in 2023 but more than recovered in 2024, only to register lower quantity in interim 2025 than interim 2024. U.S. imports from subject and nonsubject sources exhibited the same annual trends, but U.S. imports from subject sources were lower in quantity in interim 2025, whereas imports from nonsubject sources were higher.

Table 4.12 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	16,167,643	17,697,749	17,778,118	4,621,141	4,545,471
Australia	Quantity	47,423	73,942	74,259	12,697	20,544
Brazil	Quantity	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802
Canada	Quantity	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220
Mexico	Quantity	558,832	525,536	608,385	162,428	120,268
Netherlands	Quantity	35,325	29,978	57,563	8,042	16,943
South Africa	Quantity	122,238	73,347	117,520	34,015	19,570
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	155,192	12,581	62,013	19,073	840
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	105,730	77,282	121,900	31,648	31,078
Vietnam	Quantity	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	840,437	735,032	845,791	207,388	237,594
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	4,018,139	3,225,517	4,487,301	1,114,039	871,340
All sources	Quantity	20,185,782	20,923,266	22,265,419	5,735,180	5,416,811

Table continued.

Table 4.12 (Continued) CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Share	80.1	84.6	79.8	80.6	83.9
Australia	Share	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Brazil	Share	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Canada	Share	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.7
Mexico	Share	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.2
Netherlands	Share	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
South Africa	Share	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
United Arab Emirates	Share	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Vietnam	Share	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.9	0.1
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.4
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	19.9	15.4	20.2	19.4	16.1
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for import data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Figure 4.8 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity data, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for import data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Value

Table 4.13 and figure 4.9 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for CORE. Apparent U.S. consumption by value, in contrast to quantity, fluctuated downward during the period for which data were collected. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments by value decreased from 2022 to 2023 and from 2023 to 2024 and were lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. U.S. imports by value decreased from 2022 to 2023 then increased in 2024 to a level that was still lower than in 2022. U.S. imports from subject and nonsubject sources demonstrated similar trends. U.S. imports by value were lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. However, U.S. imports from subject sources were lower in value in interim 2025, whereas imports from nonsubject sources were higher in value.

Table 4.13 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Value	25,011,236	22,311,940	22,105,612	6,073,040	5,217,329
Australia	Value	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788
Brazil	Value	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197
Canada	Value	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872
Mexico	Value	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894
Netherlands	Value	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070
South Africa	Value	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888
United Arab Emirates	Value	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027
Vietnam	Value	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313
All sources	Value	31,369,182	26,440,524	27,557,623	7,438,243	6,259,642

Table continued.

Table 4.13 (Continued) CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Share	79.7	84.4	80.2	81.6	83.3
Australia	Share	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Brazil	Share	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Canada	Share	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8
Mexico	Share	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.3
Netherlands	Share	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
South Africa	Share	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
United Arab Emirates	Share	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Vietnam	Share	3.2	1.2	3.4	2.3	0.1
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.7	5.0
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	20.3	15.6	19.8	18.4	16.7
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for import data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid value.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Figure 4.9 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value data, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for import data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid value.

Part 5: Pricing data

Factors affecting prices

Raw material costs

The primary raw material inputs to CORE include iron ore, coal, iron and steel scrap, and coating materials such as zinc and aluminum.¹ Iron and steel scrap, aluminum, and zinc prices decreased between January 2022 and July 2025 (see tables 5.1 through 5.2 and figures 5.1 through 5.2). The immediate upstream inputs to CORE are cold-rolled steel sheet and hot-rolled steel sheet. Of the 11 responding producers, 6 reported producing hot-rolled sheet and 7 reported producing cold-rolled sheet.² Steel sheet is coated or plated with a corrosion- or heat-resistant metal, such as zinc (galvanized), aluminum, or any of several zinc-aluminum alloys to create CORE. As discussed in Part 6, U.S. producers' raw materials costs as a share of the accounted for approximately three-quarters of their cost of goods sold (COGS) during 2022 to 2024 and January to March 2025. U.S. producers identified raw materials ranging from steelmaking inputs (e.g., iron ore, coal, scrap), to coating materials (e.g., zinc and aluminum), to steel sheet (e.g., hot-rolled and cold-rolled steel).

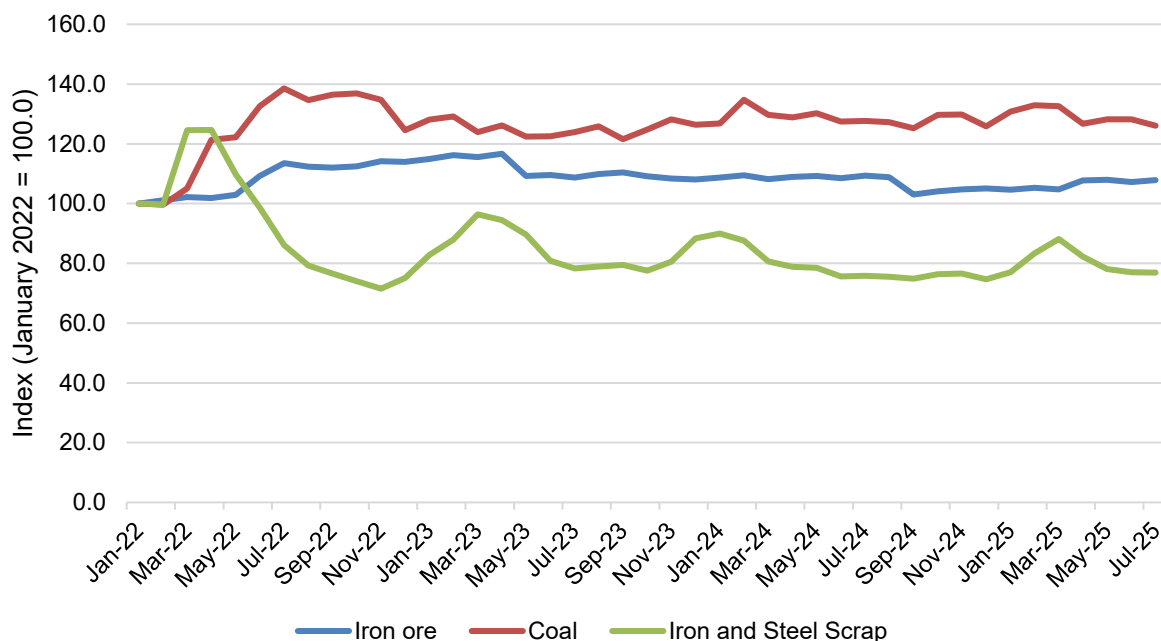
Most U.S. producers (6 of 11) reported that prices of raw materials have fluctuated down since January 2022, with the remaining 5, including steel sheet producers ***, reporting that they steadily increased or fluctuated up. Among responding importers, a majority (30 of 54) reported that raw materials prices have increased steadily or fluctuated up since January 2022, while 18 reported that they fluctuated down or steadily decreased. Prices for these raw materials fluctuated during January 2022 to April 2025, with larger fluctuations earlier in the period giving way to greater stability later in the period.

¹ Depending on the degree of vertical integration, U.S. producers utilize different raw materials in their production of steel and have different methods of procuring these raw materials.

² U.S. producers *** reported that they do not produce hot-rolled steel or cold-rolled steel internally; U.S. producer *** reported that it produces cold-rolled steel internally but not hot-rolled steel.

As shown in figure 5.1 and table 5.1, prices for iron ore and coal increased by 8.1 percent and 29.7 percent, respectively, between January 2022 and March 2025. Prices for iron ore continued to increase by 3.2 percent during March 2025 and July 2025, while prices for coal decreased by 6.6 percent. Prices for iron and steel scrap fluctuated though 2022, increased sharply in March 2022, rapidly decreased to a period low in November 2022, before fluctuating through July 2025. Overall, prices for iron and steel scrap decreased by 11.8 percent between January 2022 and March 2025 and decreased further by 11.3 percent between March 2025 and July 2025.

Figure 5.1 Raw material input prices: Producer price indexes of iron ore, coal, and iron and steel scrap in the United States, monthly, January 2022 to July 2025



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Commodity: Metals and Metal Products: Iron and Steel Scrap; Fuels and Related Products and Power: Coal and Iron Ore Mining, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. See <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPU1012>, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPU051>, and <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCU2122121221>, retrieved August, 2025.

Table 5.1 Raw material input prices: Producer price indexes of iron ore, coal, and iron and steel scrap in the United States, monthly, January 2022 to July 2025

Month and year	Iron ore	Coal	Iron and steel scrap
January 2022	100.0	100.0	100.0
February 2022	101.1	99.6	99.7
March 2022	102.1	105.0	124.6
April 2022	101.8	121.3	124.6
May 2022	102.9	122.2	109.8
June 2022	109.2	132.5	98.6

Table continued.

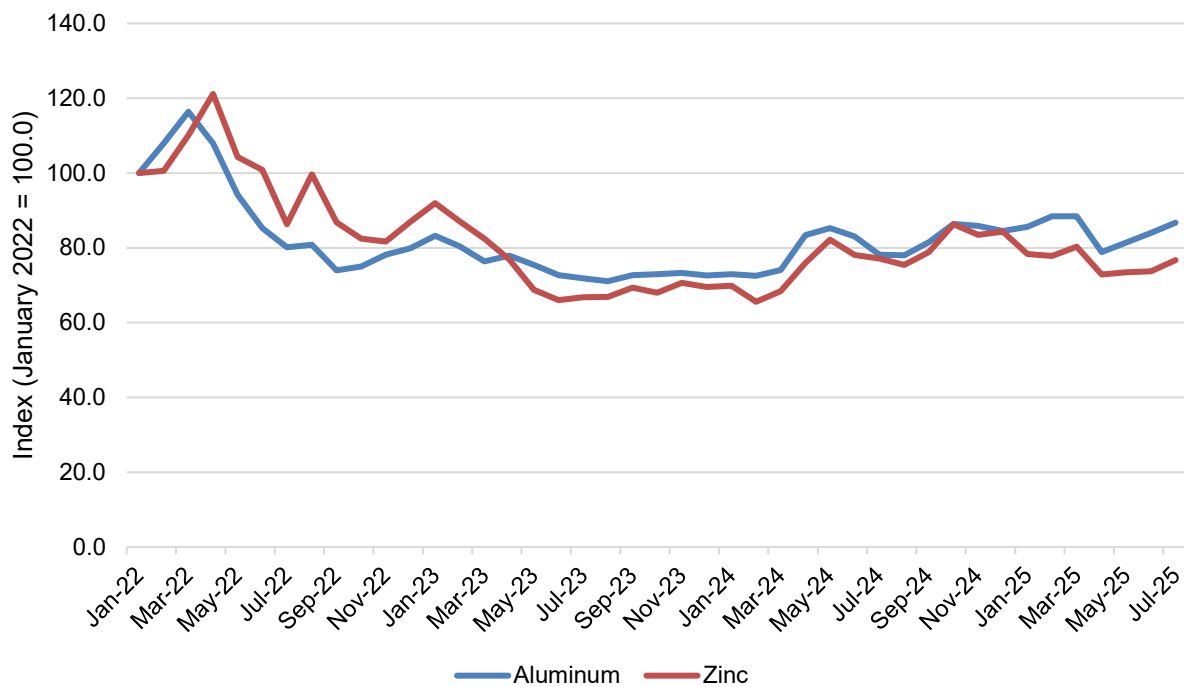
Table 5.1 (Continued) Raw material input prices: Producer price indexes of iron ore, coal, and iron and steel scrap in the United States, monthly, January 2022 to July 2025

Month and year	Iron ore	Coal	Iron and steel scrap
July 2022	113.6	138.5	86.1
August 2022	112.4	134.7	79.3
September 2022	112.1	136.4	76.6
October 2022	112.5	136.9	74.0
November 2022	114.1	134.7	71.5
December 2022	114.0	124.6	75.1
January 2023	115.0	128.1	82.8
February 2023	116.2	129.1	87.9
March 2023	115.6	124.0	96.4
April 2023	116.7	126.1	94.5
May 2023	109.2	122.5	89.6
June 2023	109.5	122.6	80.9
July 2023	108.7	124.0	78.3
August 2023	109.9	125.8	78.9
September 2023	110.4	121.6	79.4
October 2023	109.2	124.8	77.6
November 2023	108.4	128.2	80.5
December 2023	108.1	126.3	88.3
January 2024	108.7	126.8	90.0
February 2024	109.5	134.7	87.6
March 2024	108.1	129.7	80.7
April 2024	108.9	128.8	78.9
May 2024	109.2	130.2	78.5
June 2024	108.5	127.5	75.6
July 2024	109.4	127.6	75.8
August 2024	108.8	127.2	75.5
September 2024	103.0	125.2	74.9
October 2024	104.1	129.7	76.4
November 2024	104.7	129.8	76.6
December 2024	105.0	125.9	74.7
January 2025	104.7	130.8	77.0
February 2025	105.3	132.9	83.3
March 2025	104.7	132.6	88.2
April 2025	107.8	126.7	82.3
May 2025	108.0	128.1	78.1
June 2025	107.2	128.2	77.0
July 2025	107.9	126.0	76.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Commodity: Metals and Metal Products: Iron and Steel Scrap; Fuels and Related Products and Power: Coal and Iron Ore Mining, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. See <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPU1012>, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPU051>, and <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCU2122121221>, retrieved August 26, 2025.

Figure 5.2 and table 5.2 present London Metal Exchange prices for zinc and aluminum, the main coating materials used in the production of CORE. As shown, zinc and aluminum prices increased from January 2022 through March (aluminum) and April (zinc) 2022, then generally decreased thereafter through July 2025. Between January 2022 and March 2025, the price of zinc decreased by 11.6 percent and the price of aluminum decreased by 19.7 percent. Prices for both zinc and aluminum continued to decrease between March 2025 and July 2025 by 1.7 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.2 Coating material costs: London Metal Exchange indexed prices of zinc and aluminum, by month, January 2022 to July 2025



Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data (The Pink Sheet) Monthly Prices, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/commodity-markets>, updated on August 26, 2025.

Table 5.2 Coating material costs: London Metal Exchange indexed prices of zinc and aluminum, by month, January 2022 to July 2025

Month and year	Aluminum	Zinc
January 2022	100.0	100.0
February 2022	108.0	100.6
March 2022	116.4	110.1
April 2022	107.9	121.2
May 2022	94.2	104.2
June 2022	85.3	100.8
July 2022	80.1	86.3
August 2022	80.9	99.7
September 2022	74.0	86.8
October 2022	75.0	82.4
November 2022	78.2	81.7
December 2022	79.9	87.0
January 2023	83.2	92.0
February 2023	80.4	87.1
March 2023	76.4	82.4
April 2023	78.0	76.9
May 2023	75.5	68.8
June 2023	72.7	66.0
July 2023	71.8	66.8
August 2023	71.1	66.9
September 2023	72.7	69.3
October 2023	72.9	68.0
November 2023	73.3	70.7
December 2023	72.6	69.5
January 2024	72.9	69.9
February 2024	72.5	65.6
March 2024	74.1	68.4
April 2024	83.4	75.9
May 2024	85.3	82.2
June 2024	83.1	78.1
July 2024	78.1	77.2
August 2024	78.0	75.4
September 2024	81.5	78.8
October 2024	86.3	86.3
November 2024	85.9	83.5
December 2024	84.5	84.3
January 2025	85.6	78.3
February 2025	88.4	77.8
March 2025	88.4	80.3
April 2025	78.9	72.8
May 2025	81.5	73.5
June 2025	84.0	73.8
July 2025	86.7	76.8

Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data (The Pink Sheet) Monthly Prices, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/research/commodity-markets>, updated on August 26, 2025.

As shown in figure 5.3 and table 5.3, the indexed prices of hot-rolled steel, cold-rolled steel, and hot-dipped galvanized coil declined irregularly between January 2022 and July 2025, with prices rebounding in April 2022, April 2023, January 2024, and March 2025. According to *** data, between January 2022 and March 2025, U.S. prices of prices of hot-rolled coil decreased by *** percent, prices of cold-rolled coil decreased by *** percent, and hot-dipped galvanized steel decreased by *** percent. Between March 2025 and July 2025, prices of hot-rolled coil, cold-rolled coil, and hot-dipped galvanized steel continued to decrease by *** percent, *** percent, and *** percent, respectively. Steel sheet prices followed similar trends as iron and steel scrap prices described above.

Figure 5.3 Steel sheet prices: Steel sheet product price indexes, USA Midwest, monthly, January 2022 to July 2025

* * * * *

Source: ***, various monthly issues, retrieved August 26, 2025.

Table 5.3 Steel sheet prices: Steel sheet product price indexes, USA Midwest, monthly, January 2022 to July 2025

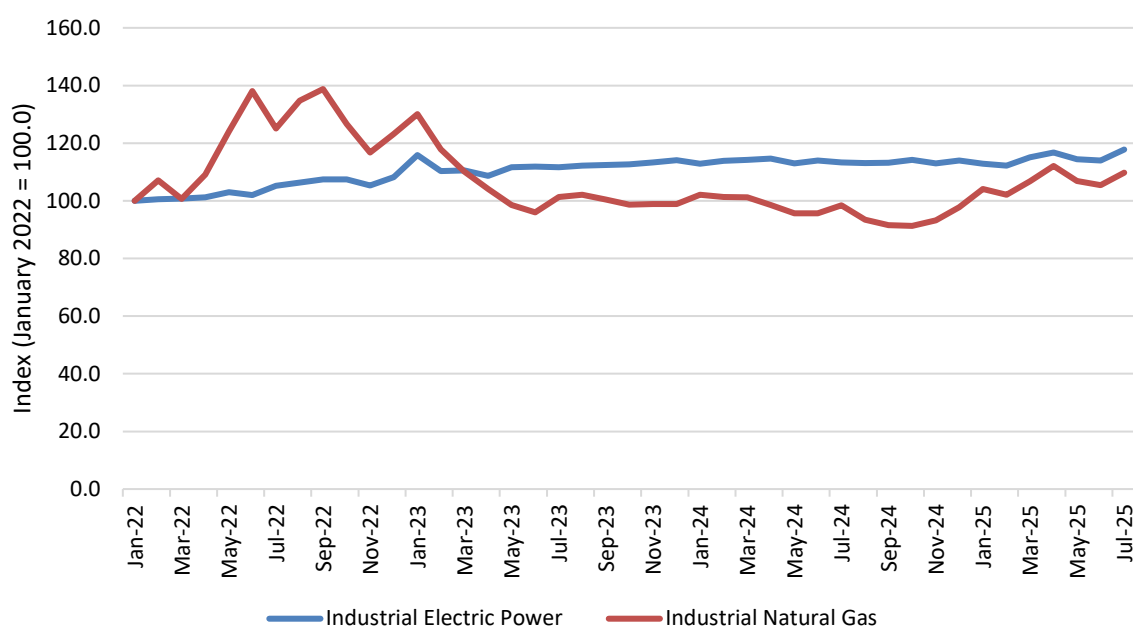
Month and year	Hot-rolled coil	Cold-rolled coil	Hot-dipped galvanized coil
January 2022	100.0	100.0	100.0
February 2022	***	***	***
March 2022	***	***	***
April 2022	***	***	***
May 2022	***	***	***
June 2022	***	***	***
July 2022	***	***	***
August 2022	***	***	***
September 2022	***	***	***
October 2022	***	***	***
November 2022	***	***	***
December 2022	***	***	***
January 2023	***	***	***
February 2023	***	***	***
March 2023	***	***	***
April 2023	***	***	***
May 2023	***	***	***
June 2023	***	***	***
July 2023	***	***	***
August 2023	***	***	***
September 2023	***	***	***
October 2023	***	***	***
November 2023	***	***	***
December 2023	***	***	***
January 2024	***	***	***
February 2024	***	***	***
March 2024	***	***	***
April 2024	***	***	***
May 2024	***	***	***
June 2024	***	***	***
July 2024	***	***	***
August 2024	***	***	***
September 2024	***	***	***
October 2024	***	***	***
November 2024	***	***	***
December 2024	***	***	***
January 2025	***	***	***
February 2025	***	***	***
March 2025	***	***	***
April 2025	***	***	***
May 2025	***	***	***
June 2025	***	***	***
July 2025	***	***	***

Source: ***, various monthly issues, retrieved August 26, 2025.

Energy costs

Energy costs are also a factor in CORE production costs. As shown in figure 5.4 and table 5.4, the producer price index for industrial electric power from January 2022 to March 2025 fluctuated but increased overall by 15.1 percent, and increased again by 2.7 percent between March 2025 and July 2025. The producer price index for industrial natural gas prices also fluctuated during this period with large spikes in June 2022, September 2022, and January 2023, declined in 2023 and 2024, and increased in 2025. Between January 2022 and March 2025, the producer price index for industrial natural gas increased by 6.8 percent and continued to increase by 2.9 percent between March 2025 and July 2025.

Figure 5.4 Energy prices: Producer price indexes of industrial natural gas and electricity in the United States, monthly, seasonally adjusted, January 2022 to July 2025



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Commodity: Fuels and Related Products and Power: Industrial Electric Power (WPS0543) and Industrial Natural Gas (WPS055321), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, August 26, 2025; See <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPS0543> and <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPS055321>.

Table 5.4 Energy prices: Energy prices: Producer price indexes of industrial natural gas and electricity in the United States, monthly, seasonally adjusted, January 2022 to July 2025

Month and year	Industrial electric power	Industrial natural gas
January 2022	100.0	100.0
February 2022	100.6	107.1
March 2022	100.8	100.6
April 2022	101.2	109.0
May 2022	103.0	124.1
June 2022	102.0	138.1

Table continued.

Table 5.4 (Continued) Energy prices: Energy prices: Producer price indexes of industrial natural gas and electricity in the United States, monthly, seasonally adjusted, January 2022 to July 2025

Month and year	Industrial electric power	Industrial natural gas
July 2022	105.2	125.0
August 2022	106.3	134.7
September 2022	107.5	138.8
October 2022	107.4	126.6
November 2022	105.3	116.8
December 2022	108.2	123.2
January 2023	115.9	130.1
February 2023	110.3	117.9
March 2023	110.5	110.1
April 2023	108.6	104.1
May 2023	111.6	98.6
June 2023	111.9	96.0
July 2023	111.7	101.3
August 2023	112.2	102.1
September 2023	112.5	100.4
October 2023	112.7	98.6
November 2023	113.3	98.9
December 2023	114.1	98.9
January 2024	112.9	102.1
February 2024	113.8	101.3
March 2024	114.2	101.2
April 2024	114.6	98.6
May 2024	113.0	95.6
June 2024	114.0	95.7
July 2024	113.3	98.5
August 2024	113.1	93.5
September 2024	113.2	91.6
October 2024	114.2	91.3
November 2024	113.0	93.2
December 2024	114.0	97.8
January 2025	112.9	104.1
February 2025	112.2	102.1
March 2025	115.1	106.8
April 2025	116.8	112.1
May 2025	114.4	106.9
June 2025	114.0	105.4
July 2025	117.8	109.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Commodity: Fuels and Related Products and Power: Industrial Electric Power (WPS0543) and Industrial Natural Gas (WPS055321), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, August 26, 2025; See <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPS0543> and <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPS055321>.

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Average transportation costs for CORE shipped from subject countries to the United States ranged from 0.7 percent (Canada) to 13.7 percent (the United Arab Emirates) for subject countries during 2024 (table 5.5). These estimates were derived from official import data and represent the transportation and other charges on imports.

Table 5.5 CORE: Transportation costs to the U.S. market, 2024

Share in percent

Source	Share of transportation costs
Australia	9.6
Brazil	5.2
Canada	0.7
Mexico	2.6
Netherlands	9.6
South Africa	9.3
Taiwan	7.9
Turkey	8.0
United Arab Emirates	13.7
Vietnam	9.2

Source: The estimated transportation costs were obtained by subtracting the customs value from the c.i.f. value of the imports for 2024 and then dividing by the customs value based on the official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, and 7226.99.0130, accessed June 11, 2025. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Both merchandises covered under the existing antidumping duty order for Taiwan (Taiwan, nonsubject) and not covered under the existing antidumping duty order for Taiwan (Taiwan, subject) are included in this table.

U.S. inland transportation costs

Most responding U.S. producers (9 of 11) and importers (32 of 54) reported that they typically arrange transportation to their customers. Most U.S. producers reported that their U.S. inland transportation costs ranged from practically zero to 10 percent while most importers reported costs of practically zero to 20 percent.

Pricing practices

Pricing methods

U.S. producers and importers reported setting prices using transaction-by-transaction negotiations, contracts, price lists, and other methods (table 5.6). Importer *** reported that some of its pricing may be linked to indexes.

Table 5.6 CORE: Count of U.S. producers' and importers' reported price setting methods

Method	U.S. producers	U.S. importers
Transaction-by-transaction	10	43
Contract	10	11
Set price list	0	5
Other	2	4
Responding firms	11	50

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

Note: The sum of responses down may not add up to the total number of responding firms as each firm was instructed to check all applicable price setting methods employed.

U.S. producers reported selling the majority of their CORE under annual and long-term contracts, with approximately one-fifth of their shipments on the spot market, while the vast majority of subject imports are sold on the spot market and through annual contracts, with the remaining share being sold under short term contracts in 2024 (table 5.7).³

Table 5.7 CORE: U.S. producers' and importers' shares of commercial U.S. shipments by type of sale, 2024

Share in percent

Type of sale	U.S. producers	Subject U.S. importers
Long-term contracts	17.4	0.0
Annual contracts	60.5	34.4
Short-term contracts	1.2	7.5
Spot sales	20.9	58.1
Total	100.0	100.0

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

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

³ U.S. producers and importers reported that the vast majority of their automotive CORE products were sold under annual or long-term contracts and the vast majority of their brass-coated CORE products were sold under short-term contracts. U.S. producers' sales of all other core were mixed with about half sold under annual contracts, about one-third as spot sales, less than one-fifth under long-term contracts, and less than 5 percent under short-term contracts. Importers reported selling the vast majority of all other CORE products as spot sales, with the remainder some under annual and short-term contracts.

Most responding U.S. producers reported that their short-term contracts were for 30-90 days although U.S. producer *** reported that its short-term contracts usually averaged about 180 days; long-term contracts generally last up to 730 days with ***, and *** reported that its long-term contracts generally last up to 540 days. Most responding importers reported that their short-term contracts were for 30-180 days and *** reported that that their short-term contracts last for 335 days. Importer *** reported long-term contracts generally last for 730 days. Most responding U.S. producers generally reported that their contracts allow for price renegotiation, do not include meet or release provisions, fix price or fix both price and quantity, and are not directly indexed to raw materials. Importers generally reported that their contracts do not allow for price renegotiation, do not include meet or release provisions, fix price or fix both price and quantity, and are not directly indexed to raw materials.

Eleven purchasers reported that they purchase product daily, 11 purchases weekly, and 18 purchases monthly. Forty-one of 49 responding purchasers reported that their purchasing frequency had not changed since 2022. Most responding purchasers (47 of 48) contact 1 to 10 suppliers before making a purchase.

Sales terms and discounts

Responding U.S. producers (10 of 11)⁴ and importers (28 of 50) typically quote prices on an f.o.b. basis. Three U.S. producers reported offering quantity discounts, five offer total volume discounts, and two reported offering other discounts, including early payment discounts. Most responding importers (41 of 51) reported no discount policy. Three importers reported offering quantity discounts, four reported total volume discounts, and nine reported offering other discounts including early payment discounts and case/customer-specific discounts.

⁴ Three U.S. producers also reported quoting on a delivered basis.

Price leadership

Twenty-five purchasers reported that there were no price leaders in the CORE market, while 14 firms reported that Nucor was a leader, 13 firms reported Cleveland-Cliffs, 5 firms listed U.S. Steel, and 3 firms listed Steel Dynamics; Thomas Steel Strip, Ton Dong A (Vietnam), Brazil CSN (Brazil), Ternium (Mexico), and Galvasid were each reported by one firm. Most purchasers indicating the presence of price leaders indicated that these firms led by announcing prices frequently, such as through weekly and monthly published price lists. Purchaser *** reported that Nucor publishes a weekly “Consumer Spot Price” that notifies customers of its weekly steel base price. Purchasers *** similarly reported weekly publications of price by ***.

Price data

The Commission requested U.S. producers and importers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of the following CORE products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2022 to March 2025.

Product 1.-- Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract)

Product 2.-- Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract

Product 3.-- Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract)

Product 4.-- Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract

Product 5.-- Hot Dipped Galvanized Steel Sheet, thickness 0.024" to 0.039", width 24" to 60", 40G/40G to 60G/60G Coating Weight, Grades: DDS, EDDS and BH steels, sold by annual or long-term contract)

Product 6.-- Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness >0.089", width 24" to 60", Coating Weight 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Grades: CS/DS/SS with specified Minimum Tensile Strength of 270MPa to 440Mpa, sold by annual or long-term contract

Product 7.-- Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness 0.038" to 0.090", width 24" to 60", Coating Weights: 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Structural Steel Grades with Yield Strength from 35ksi to 65ksi, sold by annual or long-term contract)

Product 8.-- Brass Coated Steel, coated with C260 Cartridge Brass, Copper (Cu): ~68.5–71.5%; Zinc (Zn): Remainder (~28.5–31.5%)

Eleven U.S. producers and 32 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.^{5 6 7} Table 5.8 presents the share of U.S. shipments accounted for by reported price data from each source.⁸ Price data for products 1-8 are presented in tables 5.9 to 5.16 and figures 5.5 to 5.12.

⁵ Products 1 through 4 are the same as pricing products 1, 5, 4, and 8, respectively, that were requested during the preliminary phase of these investigations. Products 5 through 7 were suggested in party comments by importer ArcelorMittal Dofasco and product 8 was suggested in party comments by importer Kemper and foreign producer Brasmetal. In the preliminary phase, products 1, 5, 4, and 8 accounted for approximately 73 percent of the total quantity of price data reported by U.S. producers and approximately 59 percent of the total quantity of price data reported by importers of subject product. In this final phase of these investigations, products 1 through 4 represent approximately 69 percent of the total quantity of the price data reported by U.S. producers and 70 percent of the total quantity of the price data reported by importers of subject product.

⁶ Per-unit pricing data are calculated from total quantity and total value data provided by U.S. producers and importers. The precision and variation of these figures may be affected by rounding, limited quantities, and producer or importer estimates.

⁷ Staff excluded price data reported by importer *** (products 1 and 2 from Australia) that were for a non-comparable product and that were substantially higher per short ton than data reported by any other firm in this proceeding. *** stated that it imported CORE as “***.”)

Staff excluded data reported by importer *** because the firm was unable to remove inland transportation costs from its reported price data for product 1 and product 3 imported from Vietnam.

Staff excluded data reported by importers *** and *** that included “pre-painted” product, rather than “bare” or “unpainted” as defined in the pricing product definitions.

Staff excluded price data reported by importer *** because the firm stated that it ***. This firm reported *** short tons in 12 of 13 quarters for product 2 with unit values between \$*** per short ton and \$*** per short ton, *** tons for product 4 in all 13 quarters with unit values between \$*** per short ton and \$*** per short ton, and *** tons for product 6 for all 13 quarters with unit values between \$*** per short ton and \$*** per ton. It was the only importer of CORE from Canada that reported data for product 2. These unit values were substantially lower per short ton than data reported by other firms of the same products.

Staff also did not receive appropriate revisions for other reporting issues, such as reporting in 1,000s of dollars instead of actual dollars, and excluded the data reported by importers *** (products 1, 2, and 3 from Taiwan (subject) and Vietnam) and *** (product 1 and 3 (Vietnam) and product 3 (Turkey)).

⁸ Pricing coverage is based on U.S. shipments reported in questionnaires.

Table 5.8 CORE: Share of U.S. shipments accounted for by price data, 2024

Estimated coverage in percent

Source	Estimated coverage based on U.S. shipments
U.S. producers	***
Australia	***
Brazil	***
Canada	***
Mexico	***
Netherlands	***
South Africa	***
Taiwan, subject	***
Turkey	***
United Arab Emirates	***
Vietnam	***
Subject sources	***

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

Note: In the preliminary phase of these investigations, pricing product data accounted for *** percent of U.S. producers U.S. shipments and *** percent of importers U.S. shipments of CORE imported from subject sources.

Table 5.9 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Brazil price	Brazil quantity	Brazil margin	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin	Netherlands price	Netherlands quantity	Netherlands margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 5.9 (Continued) CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 1: Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract).

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure 5.5 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, by source and quarter

Price of product 1

* * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 1: Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract).

Table 5.10 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 2: Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure 5.6 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, by source and quarter

Price of product 2

* * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 2: Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Table 5.11 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Australia price	Australia quantity	Australia margin	Brazil price	Brazil quantity	Brazil margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 5.11 (Continued) CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	South Africa price	South Africa quantity	South Africa margin	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	UAE price	UAE quantity	UAE margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 5.11 (Continued) CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 3: Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract).

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure 5.7 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, by source and quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 3: Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract).

Table 5.12 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Australia price	Australia quantity	Australia margin	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 4: Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure 5.8 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, by source and quarter

Price of product 4

* * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 4: Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Table 5.13 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Netherlands price	Netherlands quantity	Netherlands margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 5: Hot Dipped Galvanized Steel Sheet, thickness 0.024" to 0.039", width 24" to 60", 40G/40G to 60G/60G Coating Weight, Grades: DDS, EDDS and BH steels, sold by annual or long-term contract).

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 5.9 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5, by source and quarter

Price of product 5

* * * * *

Volume of product 5

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 5: Hot Dipped Galvanized Steel Sheet, thickness 0.024" to 0.039", width 24" to 60", 40G/40G to 60G/60G Coating Weight, Grades: DDS, EDDS and BH steels, sold by annual or long-term contract).

Table 5.14 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 6 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 6: Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness >0.089", width 24" to 60", Coating Weight 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Grades: CS/DS/SS with specified Minimum Tensile Strength of 270MPa to 440Mpa, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 5.10 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 6, by source and quarter

Price of product 6

* * * * *

Volume of product 6

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 6: Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness >0.089", width 24" to 60", Coating Weight 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Grades: CS/DS/SS with specified Minimum Tensile Strength of 270MPa to 440Mpa, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Table 5.15 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 7 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 7: Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness 0.038" to 0.090", width 24" to 60", Coating Weights: 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Structural Steel Grades with Yield Strength from 35ksi to 65ksi, sold by annual or long-term contract).

Figure 5.11 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 7, by source and quarter

Price of product 7

* * * * *

Volume of product 7

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 7: Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness 0.038" to 0.090", width 24" to 60", Coating Weights: 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Structural Steel Grades with Yield Strength from 35ksi to 65ksi, sold by annual or long-term contract).

Table 5.16 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 8 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Brazil price	Brazil quantity	Brazil margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 8: Brass Coated Steel, coated with C260 Cartridge Brass, Copper (Cu): ~68.5–71.5%; Zinc (Zn): Remainder (~28.5–31.5%).

Figure 5.12 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 8, by source and quarter

Price of product 8

* * * * *

Volume of product 8

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 8: Brass Coated Steel, coated with C260 Cartridge Brass, Copper (Cu): ~68.5–71.5%; Zinc (Zn): Remainder (~28.5–31.5%).

Price trends

In general, prices decreased during January 2022 to March 2025. Table 5.17 summarizes the price trends, by country and by product. As shown in the table, domestic prices ranged from a 49.5 percent decrease to a 20.1 percent increase during January 2022 to March 2025 while import prices ranged from a 57.8 percent decrease to a 20.3 percent increase. Generally, prices for products 5, 6, and 7 (automotive CORE products) increased during January 2022 to March 2025, while prices for all other products decreased by at least 25 percent.

Table 5.17 CORE: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2022 to March 2025

Quantity in short tons, price in dollars per short ton

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Quantity of shipments	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Percent change in price over period
Product 1	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	(38.8)
Product 1	Brazil	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Canada	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Mexico	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Netherlands	2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Taiwan, subject	4	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Vietnam	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	(45.3)
Product 2	Mexico	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Vietnam	7	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	(49.5)
Product 3	Australia	2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Brazil	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Canada	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Mexico	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	South Africa	4	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Taiwan, subject	3	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Turkey	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	UAE	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Vietnam	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	(43.8)
Product 4	Australia	9	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Canada	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Turkey	1	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Vietnam	10	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 5.17 (Continued) CORE: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2022 to March 2025

Quantity in short tons, price in dollars per short ton

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Quantity of shipments	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Percent change in price over period
Product 5	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	0.2
Product 5	Canada	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Mexico	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Netherlands	11	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	14.1
Product 6	Canada	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Mexico	10	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	20.1
Product 7	Canada	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 8	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 8	Brazil	13	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Percent change column is percentage change from the first quarter 2022 to the last quarter in 2025. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Price comparisons

As shown in tables 5.18 to 5.21, prices for product imported from subject countries were below those for U.S.-produced product in 131 of 283 instances (1.1 million short tons); margins of underselling ranged from 0.2 to 41.1 percent. In the remaining 152 instances (1.4 million short tons), prices for product from subject countries were between 0.1 and 59.3 percent above prices for the domestic product. As shown in table 5.19, underselling, by quantity, was more prevalent for other CORE products (products 1 through 4) and brass-coated CORE products (product 8) while overselling was more prevalent for automotive CORE products (products 5 through 7). Underselling by quantity was most prevalent in 2024.⁹

⁹ In the preliminary phase of these investigations, prices for product imported from subject sources were below those for U.S.-produced product in 187 of 291 instances (1.8 million short tons); margins of underselling ranged from 0.0 to 61.2 percent. In the remaining 104 instances (613,315 short tons), prices for product from subject sources were between 0.0 and 68.1 percent above prices for the domestic product. For products 1, 5, 4, and 8 (the pricing products that were retained from the preliminary investigation), prices for product imported from subject sources were below those for U.S.-produced product in 96 of 170 instances (975,417 short tons) and above in the remaining 74 instances (463,034 short tons). For products 2, 3, 6, and 7 (the pricing products that were not used in these final investigations), prices for product imported from subject sources were below those for U.S.-produced product in 99 of 129 instances (861,345 short tons) and above in the remaining 30 instances (147,809 short tons).

Table 5.18 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by product

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Product	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	31	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	14	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	36	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	17	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Underselling	9	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Underselling	10	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Underselling	2	***	***	***	***
Product 8	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Underselling	131	1,106,705	11.2	0.2	41.1
Product 1	Overselling	27	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	5	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	51	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	16	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Overselling	28	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Overselling	13	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Overselling	11	***	***	***	***
Product 8	Overselling	1	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Overselling	152	1,380,547	(10.6)	(0.1)	(59.3)

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of 12 instances changed for product 2, *** for product 4 and *** for product 6 and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for product 2 (because there were no instances of overselling from Canada), *** for product 4 and *** for product 6.

Table 5.19 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by product type

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Product type	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Automotive CORE (Products 5, 6, and 7)	Underselling	21	***	***	***	***
Brass-coated CORE (Product 8)	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
Other CORE (Products 1, 2, 3, and 4)	Underselling	98	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Underselling	131	1,106,705	11.2	0.2	41.1
Automotive CORE (Products 5, 6, and 7)	Overselling	52	***	***	***	***
Brass-coated CORE (Product 8)	Overselling	1	***	***	***	***
Other CORE (Products 1, 2, 3, and 4)	Overselling	99	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Overselling	152	1,380,547	(10.6)	(0.1)	(59.3)

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Other CORE and *** for automotive CORE and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Other CORE and *** for Automotive CORE.

Table 5.20 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by source

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Source	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Australia	Underselling	11	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Underselling	30	***	***	***	***
Canada	Underselling	16	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Underselling	40	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Underselling	5	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Underselling	—	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Underselling	1	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Underselling	1	***	***	***	***
UAE	Underselling	10	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Underselling	17	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Underselling	131	1,106,705	11.2	0.2	41.1
Australia	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Overselling	9	***	***	***	***
Canada	Overselling	62	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Overselling	21	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Overselling	8	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Overselling	4	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Overselling	6	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Overselling	13	***	***	***	***
UAE	Overselling	3	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Overselling	26	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Overselling	152	1,380,547	(10.6)	(0.1)	(59.3)

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Canada and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Canada.

Table 5.21 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by period

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Period	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2022	Underselling	35	***	***	***	***
2023	Underselling	42	***	***	***	***
2024	Underselling	48	***	***	***	***
January to March 2025	Underselling	6	***	***	***	***
Total, all years	Underselling	131	1,106,705	11.2	0.2	41.1
2022	Overselling	46	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	41	***	***	***	***
2024	Overselling	50	***	***	***	***
January to March 2025	Overselling	15	***	***	***	***
Total, all years	Overselling	152	1,380,547	(10.6)	(0.1)	(59.3)

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for 2022, *** instances changed in 2023, *** instances changed in 2024, and *** instance changed in January to March 2025 and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed in 2022, *** instances changed in 2023, *** instances changed in 2024, and *** instances changed in January to March 2025.

Lost sales and lost revenue

In the preliminary phase of these investigations, the Commission requested that U.S. producers of CORE report purchasers with which they experienced instances of lost sales or revenue due to competition from imports of CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam during January 2021 to June 2024. Four U.S. producers submitted lost sales and lost revenue allegations. The four responding U.S. producers identified 33 firms with which they allege they lost sales and/or revenue on *** short tons to imports from Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, and “various” sources.^{10 11} These allegations spanned 2021 to 2024, though there is a concentration in 2022, 2023, and 2024.

¹⁰ U.S. producer *** also identified lost sales from South Korea, which is not a subject source in this proceeding.

¹¹ Australia, Canada, and the Netherlands were not distinctly identified as sources of lost sales or lost revenue.

In the final phase of these investigations, of the 11 responding U.S. producers, 7 reported that they had to reduce prices, 4 reported that they had to roll back announced price increases, and 6 firms reported that they had lost sales.

Staff contacted 95 purchasers and received responses from 50 purchasers.¹² Responding purchasers reported purchasing and importing 27.5 million short tons of CORE during January 2022 to March 2025 (table 5.22).

Table 5.22 CORE: Purchasers' reported purchases and imports, by firm and source

Quantity in short tons, share in percent

[illegible]

Table continued.

¹² One purchaser, ***, submitted lost sales lost revenue survey responses in the preliminary phase, but did not submit a purchaser questionnaire response in the final phase.

Quantity in short tons, share in percent

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

Of the 49 responding purchasers, 39 reported that, since 2022, they had purchased imported CORE from subject sources instead of U.S.-produced product. Thirty-one of these purchasers reported that subject import prices were lower than U.S.-produced product, and 17 of these purchasers reported that price was a primary reason for the decision to purchase imported product rather than U.S.-produced product. Seventeen purchasers estimated the quantity of CORE from subject sources purchased instead of domestic product; quantities ranged from *** short tons to *** short tons (table 5.23). Purchasers identified lack of availability of domestic supply, particularly of light gauge; quality; and relationship as non-price reasons for purchasing imported rather than U.S.-produced product.

Table 5.23 CORE: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

Quantity in short tons

Purchaser	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic for any source	Imports priced lower for any source	Choice based on price for any source	Quantity	Explanation if price was not a primary reason for any source
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Quantity in short tons

Table continued.

Table 5.23 (Continued) CORE: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

Quantity in short tons

Purchaser	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic for any source	Imports priced lower for any source	Choice based on price for any source	Quantity	Explanation if price was not a primary reason for any source
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 5.23 (Continued) CORE: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

Quantity in short tons

Purchaser	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic for any source	Imports priced lower for any source	Choice based on price for any source	Quantity	Explanation if price was not a primary reason for any source
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Yes: 39; No: 10	Yes: 31; No: 9	Yes: 17; No: 22	***	NA

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

Note: Firms were asked to respond for each subject source and could have answered "yes" to some and "no" to other sources. If firms responded "yes" to any source, it is listed as "yes" in the table. Firms that reported "no" for certain sources and provided an explanation for those sources have the specific sources identified in the explanation column. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 5.24 CORE: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by source

Quantity in short tons

Source	Count of purchasers reporting subject instead of domestic	Count of purchasers reported that imports were priced lower	Count of purchasers reporting that price was a primary reason for shift	Quantity
Australia	5	4	3	***
Brazil	16	13	7	***
Canada	16	8	4	***
Mexico	26	17	8	***
Netherlands	4	4	1	***
South Africa	5	4	1	***
Taiwan, subject	14	11	6	***
Turkey	6	4	1	***
United Arab Emirates	10	9	2	***
Vietnam	19	17	9	***
Subject sources	39	31	17	***

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

Of the 48 responding purchasers, 5 reported that U.S. producers had reduced prices in order to compete with lower-priced imports from subject sources; 21 reported that they did not (tables 5.25 and 5.26; 22 firms reported that they did not know). The reported estimated price reduction ranged from *** to *** percent with most purchasers indicating price reductions with respect to Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan (subject), and Vietnam. In describing the price reductions, purchasers indicated that imported steel pricing is a small component factored into U.S. domestic steel pricing. One purchaser reported the availability of imported steel at multiple ports.

Count in number of firms reporting; Price reductions in percent

Table continued.

Count in number of firms reporting; Price reductions in percent

Table continued.

Table 5.25 (Continued) CORE: Purchasers' responses to U.S. producer price reductions, by firm

Count in number of firms reporting; Price reductions in percent

Purchaser	Reported producers lowered prices	Estimated percent of U.S. price reduction	Explanation
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
All firms	Yes: 5; No: 21	***	NA

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table 5.26 CORE: Purchasers' responses to U.S. producer price reductions, by source

Source	Count of purchasers reporting U.S. producers reduced prices	Average percent of estimated U.S. price reduction	Range of percent of estimated U.S. price reductions
Australia	1	***	***
Brazil	3	***	***
Canada	1	***	***
Mexico	3	***	***
Netherlands	0	***	***
South Africa	0	***	***
Taiwan, subject	4	***	***
Turkey	0	***	***
United Arab Emirates	0	***	***
Vietnam	5	***	***
Subject sources	5	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Part 6: Financial experience of U.S. producers

Background¹

Eleven U.S. producers provided usable financial results on their CORE operations: American Nickeloid, AM-NS Calvert, Cleveland-Cliffs, Nucor, Pro-Tec, Steel Dynamics, Steelscape, Ternium, Thomas and Apollo, U.S. Steel, and Wheeling-Nippon. All firms reported financial data for a calendar year basis, and all but two firms provided their financial data on the basis of GAAP.² Revenue primarily reflects commercial sales but also includes a small volume of transfers and internal consumption. Collectively, internal consumption and transfers accounted for less than 10 percent of net sales quantity during the period for which data were collected and are not shown separately in this section of the report.³

Figure 6.1 presents each responding firm's share of the total reported net sales quantity in 2024.

¹ The following abbreviations are used in the tables and/or text of this section: generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), fiscal year ("FY"), January to March ("interim"), net sales ("NS"), cost of goods sold ("COGS"), selling, general, and administrative expenses ("SG&A expenses"), average unit values ("AUVs"), fair market value ("FMV"), research and development expenses ("R&D expenses"), and return on assets ("ROA").

² *** fiscal year ends on June 30 and March 31, respectively, but reported their financial data on a calendar year basis. *** U.S. producers' questionnaire responses sections 3.2.A.1 and 3.2.A.2. *** reported their financial results on the basis of International Financial Reporting Standards. U.S. producers' questionnaire responses of ***, question 3.2.B.4.

³ Staff conducted a verification of *** financial data. All adjustments that resulted from the verification were incorporated into this report.

Figure 6.1 CORE: U.S. producers’ share of net sales quantity in 2024, by firm

* * * * *

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.

Operations on CORE

Table 6.1 presents aggregated data on U.S. producers’ operations with respect to CORE, while table 6.2 presents corresponding changes in AUVs. Table 6.3 presents selected company-specific financial data. Financial data on U.S. processors’ CORE operations are presented in Appendix E.

Table 6.1 CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Total net sales	Quantity	17,292,941	18,966,579	19,056,430	4,947,748	4,873,543
Total net sales	Value	26,624,335	24,042,007	23,865,822	6,519,698	5,662,975
COGS: Raw materials	Value	16,036,680	16,268,114	15,824,882	4,143,987	3,950,131
COGS: Direct labor	Value	1,338,747	1,415,306	1,480,453	391,098	372,987
COGS: Other factory	Value	4,219,298	4,077,448	3,998,540	1,000,117	1,003,674
COGS: Total	Value	21,594,725	21,760,868	21,303,875	5,535,202	5,326,792
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	5,029,610	2,281,139	2,561,947	984,496	336,183
SG&A expenses	Value	869,214	817,475	781,123	222,481	193,338
Operating income or (loss)	Value	4,160,396	1,463,664	1,780,824	762,015	142,845
Net other expense / (income)	Value	148,287	153,098	178,439	33,635	60,401
Net income or (loss)	Value	4,012,109	1,310,566	1,602,385	728,380	82,444
Depreciation/amortization	Value	599,540	651,884	630,746	147,856	156,908
Cash flow	Value	4,611,649	1,962,450	2,233,131	876,236	239,352
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	60.2	67.7	66.3	63.6	69.8
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	5.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.6
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	15.8	17.0	16.8	15.3	17.7
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	81.1	90.5	89.3	84.9	94.1
Gross profit or (loss)	Ratio to NS	18.9	9.5	10.7	15.1	5.9
SG&A expenses	Ratio to NS	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	15.6	6.1	7.5	11.7	2.5
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	15.1	5.5	6.7	11.2	1.5

Table continued.

Table 6.1 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per short ton; count in number of firms reporting; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	74.3	74.8	74.3	74.9	74.2
COGS: Direct labor	Share	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.0
COGS: Other factory	Share	19.5	18.7	18.8	18.1	18.8
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	1,540	1,268	1,252	1,318	1,162
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	927	858	830	838	811
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	77	75	78	79	77
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	244	215	210	202	206
COGS: Total	Unit value	1,249	1,147	1,118	1,119	1,093
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	291	120	134	199	69
SG&A expenses	Unit value	50	43	41	45	40
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	241	77	93	154	29
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	232	69	84	147	17
Operating losses	Count	0	3	1	1	3
Net losses	Count	0	3	1	1	3
Data	Count	11	11	11	11	11

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

Note: Shares represent the share of COGS.

Table 6.2 CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	2022 to 2024	2022 to 2023	2023 to 2024	Interim 2024 to interim 2025
Total net sales	▼(18.7)	▼(17.7)	▼(1.2)	▼(11.8)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(10.5)	▼(7.5)	▼(3.2)	▼(3.2)
COGS: Direct labor	▲0.4	▼(3.6)	▲4.1	▼(3.2)
COGS: Other factory	▼(14.0)	▼(11.9)	▼(2.4)	▲1.9
COGS: Total	▼(10.5)	▼(8.1)	▼(2.6)	▼(2.3)

Table continued.

Table 6.2 (Continued) CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Item	2022 to 2024	2022 to 2023	2023 to 2024	Interim 2024 to interim 2025
Total net sales	▼(287)	▼(272)	▼(15)	▼(156)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(97)	▼(70)	▼(27)	▼(27)
COGS: Direct labor	▲0	▼(3)	▲3	▼(3)
COGS: Other factory	▼(34)	▼(29)	▼(5)	▲4
COGS: Total	▼(131)	▼(101)	▼(29)	▼(26)
Gross profit or (loss)	▼(156)	▼(171)	▲14	▼(130)
SG&A expense	▼(9)	▼(7)	▼(2)	▼(5)
Operating income or (loss)	▼(147)	▼(163)	▲16	▼(125)
Net income or (loss)	▼(148)	▼(163)	▲15	▼(130)

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.5" percent. Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Table 6.3 CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period**Net sales quantity**

Quantity in short tons; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	17,292,941	18,966,579	19,056,430	4,947,748	4,873,543

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period**Net sales value**

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	26,624,335	24,042,007	23,865,822	6,519,698	5,662,975

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	21,594,725	21,760,868	21,303,875	5,535,202	5,326,792

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	5,029,610	2,281,139	2,561,947	984,496	336,183

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	869,214	817,475	781,123	222,481	193,338

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4,160,396	1,463,664	1,780,824	762,015	142,845

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4,012,109	1,310,566	1,602,385	728,380	82,444

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	81.1	90.5	89.3	84.9	94.1

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	18.9	9.5	10.7	15.1	5.9

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	15.6	6.1	7.5	11.7	2.5

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	15.1	5.5	6.7	11.2	1.5

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,540	1,268	1,252	1,318	1,162

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit raw material costs

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	927	858	830	838	811

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit direct labor costs

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	77	75	78	79	77

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	244	215	210	202	206

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,249	1,147	1,118	1,119	1,093

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	291	120	134	199	69

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	50	43	41	45	40

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	241	77	93	154	29

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	232	69	84	147	17

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

Net sales

As shown in table 6.1, the industry's total net sales quantity increased from 2022 to 2024 (with the majority of the increase occurring between 2022 and 2023), while net sales value declined over the same period. Both total net sales quantity and value were lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.

On a company-by-company basis, all firms except *** reported an overall increase in net sales quantity from 2022 to 2024, and *** contributed to the greatest increase in net sales quantity in 2023.⁴ All firms except *** reported lower net sales quantity in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. All firms except *** reported an overall declining net sales value from 2022 to 2024, and *** reported lower net sales values in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. The net sales AUV for the industry as a whole declined from 2022 to 2024 and was lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. All firms except *** reported an overall declining unit sales value from 2022 to 2024, and *** reported a notable decline in unit net sales value in the same period. All except ***

⁴ ***. *** U.S. producers' questionnaire response, section 2.2.

*** reported lower unit sales value in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.⁵

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss

Raw materials

Raw material costs represent the largest component of total COGS, ranging from 74.2 percent (interim 2025) to 74.9 percent (interim 2024) during the period in which data were collected. On a per-short ton basis, U.S. producers' raw materials costs decreased from 2022 to 2024 and were lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.

On a company-by-company basis, all firms except *** reported overall decreasing raw materials costs per short ton from 2022 to 2024. All firms except *** reported lower raw material costs per short ton in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.^{6 7}

The primary raw material inputs to CORE include iron ore, coal, iron and steel scrap, and coating materials such as zinc and aluminum, and the immediate upstream inputs to CORE are cold-rolled steel sheet and hot-rolled steel sheet. The majority of operations is made up of U.S. producers that manufacture steel or purchase it from related firms for further processing, while a smaller share reflects the operations of U.S. producers that purchase slab, hot-rolled steel, and/or cold-rolled steel from unrelated sources.⁸ ***

⁵ ***. Email from ***, July 21, 2025.

⁶ ***. Email from ***, July 15, 2025.

⁷ ***. Email from ***, July 15, 2025.

⁸ ***. U.S. producers' questionnaire response, sections 3.6 and 3.7a.

*** are integrated regarding producing cold-rolled sheet and/or hot-rolled sheet or band, while *** purchased their raw materials. Three of the integrated producers, *** reported notably lower raw material cost per short ton than other firms throughout the reporting period.

Table 6.4 presents raw material costs, by type in 2024.

Table 6.4 CORE: U.S. producers' raw material costs in 2024, by major material inputs

Value in 1,000 dollars; share of value in percent

Item	Value	Share of value
Cold-rolled sheet	11,421,045	72.2
Hot-rolled sheet or band	2,964,944	18.7
Coating materials	1,211,615	7.7
Other material inputs	227,277	1.4
All raw materials	15,824,882	100.0

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

Note: Seven firms, *** produced cold-rolled sheet and three firms, *** produced hot-rolled sheet or band.

Direct labor and other factory costs

Direct labor, the smallest component of COGS in each period in which data were collected, accounted for between 6.2 percent (2022) and 7.1 percent (interim 2024) of total COGS. The direct labor costs per unit moved within a relatively narrow range from 2022 to 2024 and in the comparable interim periods. Direct labor costs as a ratio to net sales increased from 2022 to 2024 and were higher in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.

Other factory costs were the second largest component of COGS and accounted for between 18.1 percent (interim 2024) and 19.5 percent (2022) of total COGS during the period in which data were collected. The total other factory costs per unit decreased from 2022 to 2024 but were higher in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. Other factory costs as a ratio to net sales increased irregularly from 2022 to 2024 and were higher in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.

COGS and gross profit or loss

Total COGS increased from 2022 to 2023 then declined to 2024. Overall, total COGS declined from 2022 to 2024 and was lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. The average COGS to net sales ratio increased from 2022 to 2023 then somewhat declined in 2024. Overall,

the average COGS to net sales ratio increased from 2022 to 2024 and was higher in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. As depicted in table 6.2, the average unit value of total net sales declined by \$287 between 2022 and 2024 compared with a decline of \$131 in COGS per unit (driven by raw materials cost).

As shown in table 6.1, the decline in net sales value from 2022 to 2024 exceeded the corresponding decrease in total COGS, thus gross profit decreased irregularly from 2022 to 2024. The industry's gross profit was also lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024, as the reduction in net sales value was greater than the reduction in COGS. As a ratio to net sales, gross profit declined irregularly from 2022 to 2024 and was lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. As shown in table 6.3, all companies except *** reported an overall declining gross profit from 2022 to 2024, and all firms except *** reported a lower gross profit in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. ***.

SG&A expenses and operating income or loss

As shown in table 6.1, the U.S. industry's SG&A expenses declined from 2022 to 2024 and were lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. The SG&A expense ratio (i.e., total SG&A expenses divided by total revenue) moved within a relatively narrow range during the period in which data were collected. Table 6.3 shows that *** reported an overall decreasing SG&A expense ratio from 2022 to 2024 and *** reported a lower SG&A expense ratio in interim 2025 than in interim 2024.⁹

Similar to the trend in gross profit, the decline in net sales value from 2022 to 2024 exceeded the corresponding decrease in COGS and SG&A expenses, thus operating income declined irregularly from 2022 to 2024. The industry's operating income was lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024 as the reduction in net sales value exceeded the reduction in COGS and SG&A expenses. As a ratio to net sales, operating income declined irregularly from 2022 to 2024 and was lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. As shown in table 6.3, all firms except *** reported declining operating income from 2022 to 2024 and all firms except *** reported a lower operating income in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. ***

⁹ ***. *** U.S. producers' questionnaire response, section 3.10.

contributed the most to the lower operating income in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024. ***.

All other expenses and net income or loss

Classified below the operating income level are interest expense, other expense, and other income. In table 6.1, these items are aggregated and only the net amount is shown. Aggregate all other expenses increased from 2022 to 2024 and were higher in Interim 2025 than in Interim 2024.¹⁰

Similar to the trend of gross profit and operating income, the industry's net income declined irregularly from 2022 to 2024. The industry's net income was lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. As a ratio to net sales, net income declined irregularly from 2022 to 2024 and was lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. As shown in table 6.3, all firms except *** reported declining net income from 2022 to 2024, and all except *** reported a lower net income in interim 2025 than in interim 2024. ***.

¹⁰ ***. *** U.S. producers' questionnaire response, section 3.10. ***. *** U.S. producers' questionnaire response, section 3.10.

Variance analysis

A variance analysis for the operations of U.S. producers of CORE is presented in table 6.5.¹¹ The information for this variance analysis is derived from table 6.1.

Table 6.5 CORE: Variance analysis on the operations of U.S. producers between comparison periods

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Item	2022 to 2024	2022 to 2023	2023 to 2024	Interim 2024 to interim 2025
Net sales price variance	(5,473,593)	(5,159,073)	(290,080)	(758,942)
Net sales volume variance	2,715,080	2,576,745	113,895	(97,781)
Net sales total variance	(2,758,513)	(2,582,328)	(176,185)	(856,723)
COGS cost variance	2,493,024	1,923,828	560,081	125,395
COGS volume variance	(2,202,174)	(2,089,971)	(103,088)	83,015
COGS total variance	290,850	(166,143)	456,993	208,410
Gross profit variance	(2,467,663)	(2,748,471)	280,808	(648,313)
SG&A cost variance	176,731	135,863	40,225	25,806
SG&A volume variance	(88,640)	(84,124)	(3,873)	3,337
SG&A total variance	88,091	51,739	36,352	29,143
Operating income price variance	(5,473,593)	(5,159,073)	(290,080)	(758,942)
Operating income cost variance	2,669,755	2,059,691	600,306	151,201
Operating income volume variance	424,266	402,650	6,934	(11,428)
Operating income total variance	(2,379,572)	(2,696,732)	317,160	(619,170)

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

Note: These data are derived from the data in table 6.1. Unfavorable variances (which are negative) are shown in parentheses, all others are favorable (positive).

¹¹ The Commission's variance analysis is calculated in three parts: Net sales variance, COGS variance, and SG&A expense variance. Each part consists of a price variance (in the case of the net sales variance) or a cost or expense variance (in the case of the COGS and SG&A expense variance), and a volume variance. The sales or cost/expense variances are calculated as the change in unit price or per-unit cost/expense, respectively, times the new volume, while the volume variance is calculated as the change in volume times the old unit price or per-unit cost/expense. Summarized at the bottom of the table, the operating income price variance is from sales; the operating income cost/expense variance is the sum of the cost components in the COGS and SG&A expense variances, and the operating income volume variance is the sum of the volume components of the net sales, COGS, and SG&A expense variances.

Capital expenditures and research and development expenses

Table 6.6 presents capital expenditures, by firm, and table 6.8 presents R&D expenses, by firm. Tables 6.7 and 6.9 present the firms' narrative explanations of the nature, focus, and significance of their capital expenditures and R&D expenses, respectively.

Table 6.6 CORE: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,250,137	1,229,598	1,162,096	295,018	253,374

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table 6.7 CORE: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
American Nickeloid	***
AM-NS Calvert	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***
Nucor	***
Pro-Tec	***
Steel Dynamics	***
Steelscape	***
Ternium	***
Thomas and Apollo	***
U.S. Steel	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***

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

Table 6.8 CORE: U.S. producers' R&D expenses, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	46,722	36,509	63,359	16,178	12,850

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table 6.9 CORE: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their R&D expenses, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
American Nickeloid	***
AM-NS Calvert	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***
Nucor	***
Pro-Tec	***
Steel Dynamics	***
Steelscape	***
Ternium	***
Thomas and Apollo	***
U.S. Steel	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***

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

Assets and return on assets

Table 6.10 presents data on the U.S. producers' total assets while table 6.11 presents their operating ROA.¹² Table 6.12 presents U.S. producers' narrative responses explaining their major asset categories and any significant changes in asset levels over time.

Table 6.10 CORE: U.S. producers' total net assets, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2022	2023	2024
American Nickeloid	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***
All firms	17,702,154	17,640,721	17,866,883

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

Table 6.11 CORE: U.S. producers' ROA, by firm and period

Ratio in percent

Firm	2022	2023	2024
American Nickeloid	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***
All firms	23.5	8.3	10.0

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

¹² The operating ROA is calculated as operating income divided by total assets. With respect to a firm's overall operations, the total asset value reflects an aggregation of a number of assets which are generally not product specific. Thus, high-level allocations are generally required in order to report a total asset value on a product-specific basis.

Table 6.12 CORE: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their total net assets, by firm

Firm	Narrative on assets
American Nickeloid	***
AM-NS Calvert	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***
Nucor	***
Pro-Tec	***
Steel Dynamics	***
Steelscape	***
Ternium	***
Thomas and Apollo	***
U.S. Steel	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***

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

Capital and investment

The Commission requested U.S. producers of CORE to describe any actual or potential negative effects of imports of CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam on their firms' growth, investment, ability to raise capital, development and production efforts, or the scale of capital investments. Table 6.13 presents the number of firms reporting an impact in each category and table 6.14 provides the U.S. producers' narrative responses. Fewer than half of the U.S. producers reported any negative effects on investment and fewer than half of the U.S. producers reported any negative effects on growth. However, more than half of the U.S. producers anticipated negative effects from imports.

Table 6.13 CORE: Count of firms indicating actual and anticipated negative effects of imports from subject sources on investment, growth, and development since January 1, 2022, by effect

Number of firms reporting

Effect	Category	Count
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	Investment	1
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	Investment	0
Reduction in the size of capital investments	Investment	1
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	Investment	3
Other investment effects	Investment	3
Any negative effects on investment	Investment	4
Rejection of bank loans	Growth	0
Lowering of credit rating	Growth	0
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds	Growth	0
Ability to service debt	Growth	0
Other growth and development effects	Growth	4
Any negative effects on growth and development	Growth	4
Anticipated negative effects of imports	Future	7

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

Note: *** responded "no" to effects on imports of investments; *** responded "no" to effects on imports of growth and development; and *** responded "no" to negative effects of imports.

Table 6.14 CORE: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2022, by firm and effect

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Other negative effects on investments	***
Other negative effects on investments	***
Other negative effects on investments	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***

Table continued.

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***

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

Part 7: Threat considerations and information on nonsubject countries

Section 771(7)(F)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(i)) provides that—

In determining whether an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports (or sales for importation) of the subject merchandise, the Commission shall consider, among other relevant economic factors¹--

- (I) if a countervailable subsidy is involved, such information as may be presented to it by the administering authority as to the nature of the subsidy (particularly as to whether the countervailable subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement), and whether imports of the subject merchandise are likely to increase,
- (II) any existing unused production capacity or imminent, substantial increase in production capacity in the exporting country indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports of the subject merchandise into the United States, taking into account the availability of other export markets to absorb any additional exports,
- (III) a significant rate of increase of the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject merchandise indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports,
- (IV) whether imports of the subject merchandise are entering at prices that are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices, and are likely to increase demand for further imports,
- (V) inventories of the subject merchandise,

¹ Section 771(7)(F)(ii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii)) provides that “The Commission shall consider {these factors} . . . as a whole in making a determination of whether further dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of imports would occur unless an order is issued or a suspension agreement is accepted under this title. The presence or absence of any factor which the Commission is required to consider . . . shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the determination. Such a determination may not be made on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition.”

- (VI) the potential for product-shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products,
- (VII) in any investigation under this title which involves imports of both a raw agricultural product (within the meaning of paragraph (4)(E)(iv)) and any product processed from such raw agricultural product, the likelihood that there will be increased imports, by reason of product shifting, if there is an affirmative determination by the Commission under section 705(b)(1) or 735(b)(1) with respect to either the raw agricultural product or the processed agricultural product (but not both),
- (VIII) the actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and
- (IX) any other demonstrable adverse trends that indicate the probability that there is likely to be material injury by reason of imports (or sale for importation) of the subject merchandise (whether or not it is actually being imported at the time).²

Information on the nature of the subsidies was presented earlier in this report; information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Parts 4 and 5; and information on the effects of imports of the subject merchandise on U.S. producers' existing development and production efforts is presented in Part 6. Information on inventories of the subject merchandise; foreign producers' operations, including the potential for "product-shifting;" any other threat indicators, if applicable; and any dumping in third-country markets, follows. Also presented in this section of the report is information obtained for consideration by the Commission on nonsubject countries.

² Section 771(7)(F)(iii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(iii)) further provides that, in antidumping investigations, "... the Commission shall consider whether dumping in the markets of foreign countries (as evidenced by dumping findings or antidumping remedies in other WTO member markets against the same class or kind of merchandise manufactured or exported by the same party as under investigation) suggests a threat of material injury to the domestic industry."

Subject countries

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to approximately 100 firms believed to produce and/or export CORE from the subject countries.³ Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from 33 firms in total representing each subject source other than Taiwan.^{4 5} Table 7.1 presents the number of producers/exporters in each subject country that responded to the Commission's questionnaire, their exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports by each subject country in 2024, and their estimated share of total production of CORE in each subject country during 2024.

Table 7.1 CORE: Number of responding producers/exporters, approximate share of production, and exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports, by subject foreign industry, 2024

Country	Number of responding firms (count)	Approximate share of subject country production (percent)	Exports as a share of U.S. imports from subject country (percent)
Australia	1	***	***
Brazil	4	***	***
Canada	4	***	***
Mexico	5	***	***
Netherlands	1	***	***
South Africa	1	***	***
Taiwan	—	***	***
Turkey	3	***	***
United Arab Emirates	4	***	***
Vietnam	10	***	***
All firms	33	—	83.9

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Approximate share of production data is based on responses to the Commission's foreign producer questionnaire, question II-9a. Exports as a share of U.S. imports are reported exports to the United States (table 7.14) divided by U.S. imports (table 4.3) for each subject source.

³ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petitions and presented in third-party sources.

⁴ The Commission also received a questionnaire response from nine firms which certified that they had not produced or exported CORE at any time from the subject countries since January 1, 2022.

⁵ In addition, ***.

Table 7.2 presents information on the CORE operations of the responding subject foreign producers, table 7.3 presents a summary of responding resellers of subject merchandise, and table 7.4 presents a summary of subject foreign producers at the subject country-level. Among responding firms, *** alone accounted for approximately a quarter of all reported CORE production in 2024. In aggregate, subject producers in *** accounted for approximately one-third of total reported CORE production in 2024.

Table 7.2 CORE: Summary data for subject foreign producers, by firm, 2024

Subject foreign industry: Producer	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Australia: BlueScope	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil: ArcelorMittal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil: CSN	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil: Usiminas	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil: Waelzholz	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada: ArcelorMittal Dofasco	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada: Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Galvasid	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Nucor JFE	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Posco	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Tenigal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Ternium	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands: Tata	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa: Duferco	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Atakas	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Borcelik	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Yildiz	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates: Al Ghurair	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates: Dana	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates: United Iron and Steel	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates: United Metal Coating	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.2 (Continued) CORE: Summary data for subject foreign producers, by firm, 2024

Subject foreign industry: Producer	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Vietnam: Hao Sen	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Hoa Phat	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Maruichi	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Nam Kim	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Sam Hwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Southern Steel Sheet	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Tay Nam	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Ton Dong	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: TVP Steel	***	***	***	***	***	***
All individual producers	23,353,648	100.0	2,907,624	100.0	23,252,038	12.5

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 7.3 CORE: Summary data for subject foreign resellers, by firm, 2024

Subject foreign industry: Reseller	Resales exported to the United States (short tons)	Share of resales exported to the United States (percent)
Canada: Nova	***	***
Canada: Samuel	***	***
Vietnam: TVP Steel Trading	***	***
All individual resellers	10,578	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 7.4 CORE: Summary data for subject foreign producers, by foreign industry, 2024

Subject foreign industry	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of foreign industry's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	23,353,648	100.0	2,907,624	100.0	23,252,038	12.5

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 7.5 presents events in the subject foreign industries since January 1, 2022, as identified from public sources.

Table 7.5 CORE: Important industry events in the subject foreign industry since January 1, 2022

Item	Country	Event
Expansion	Australia	In August 2023, BlueScope announced approval of an AUS\$415 million (US\$284.15 million) expansion of metal coating capacity at its Erskine Park, New South Wales site. The new capacity is expected to be operational by 2025.
Investment	Australia	In August 2023, BlueScope announced that it was investing AUS\$1.15 billion (US\$790 million) to reline and upgrade a blast furnace used to make flat-rolled products that has been shut down since 2011.

Item	Country	Event
Acquisition/ New Facility	Brazil	In October 2022, Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (“CSN”) announced a \$77.8 million investment in a new 165,000-metric ton pre-painted steel coil plant to “add value to its galvanized steel.” CSN acquired a complete sheet-painting plant in South Korea, which belonged to the South Korean steelmaker Hyundai Steel and had been idled since September 2020. The facility was disassembled, and the equipment was shipped to Brazil.
Expansion	Brazil	In May 2023, ArcelorMittal completed a \$350 million investment to expand the galvanizing capacity at its Vega do Sul plant, increasing its annual production capacity from 1.6 million metric tons to 2.2 million metric tons.
Production Curtailment	Brazil	In December 2023, Usiminas announced that it will shut down Blast Furnace 1 at its Ipatinga plant, in Minas Gerais. The company attributed competition from a large volume of steel imported from China as the reason for the shutdown.
Restart of Blast Furnace	Brazil	In January 2024, Usiminas restarted Blast Furnace 3 after \$540 million of investments increased pig iron production to 3.3 million short tons from 3.0 million short tons.
Investment	Brazil	In February 2024, CSN announced a \$402.44 million investment to modernize its Presidente Vargas plant, which includes galvanizing lines and has a total production capacity of 5.8 million metric tons.
New Facility	Canada	In February 2022, Corbec Inc. opened its first galvanizing plant in Hamilton, Ontario (fifth plant in Canada) and plans to open more galvanizing plants in anticipation of rising demand for galvanized steel from low-carbon facilities. The new Hamilton facility has an annual production capacity of 100-million pounds of galvanized steel with a fully automated crane conveyance system.
Investment	Canada	In October 2022, ArcelorMittal Dofasco broke ground on a CAD\$1.8 billion investment to transition its plant in Hamilton, Ontario to a direct reduced iron-electric arc furnace in an effort to reduce the company’s carbon footprint. ArcelorMittal’s Hamilton facility produces and ships 4.5 million net tons of steel, including galvanized products, each year.
Acquisition	Canada	In July 2024, Stelco Holdings Inc. entered into an agreement with Cleveland-Cliffs in which Cleveland-Cliffs acquired all the issued and outstanding common shares of Stelco. Per the agreement, “Stelco’s headquarters will remain in Hamilton and the name and legacy of Stelco will be preserved in Hamilton, Nanticoke, and Canada.”
Expansion	Mexico	In 2022, Ternium announced a \$1 billion investment in the Ternium Industrial Center for a new cold-rolling mill, a galvanizing line, a roll pickling (push-pull) line and new finishing lines.

Item	Country	Event
Strategic Partnership/ Investment	Mexico	In January 2024, POSCO announced an agreement with Linde Mexico in which Linde will construct a hydrogen production facility at POSCO's CGL plant in Altamira, Tamaulipas. The on-site hydrogen production will directly fuel the galvanizing process, "eliminating the need for external imports and ensuring a stable supply of this critical gas."
Expansion	Mexico	In August 2024, Ternium announced a \$4 billion investment to expand operations with new plants that will produce steel slab, rolled sheets, and galvanized sheets. This \$4 billion investment is in addition to a previously announced \$4 billion investment for a new plant and production lines in June 2023.
Strategic Partnership	Netherlands	In 2023, Tata Steel Nederland and Wuppermann Staal Nederland signed a new three-year contract for the supply of hot-rolled strip steel with close thickness tolerances and high surface quality, continuing Tata Steel's role as Wuppermann's primary supplier. Wuppermann Staal Nederlands is the Wuppermann Group's largest producer of galvanized strip steel.
Capacity Increase	South Africa	In December 2020, ArcelorMittal South Africa restarted the previously idle second blast furnace at its Vanderbijlpark operations in response to an increase in demand for steel in South Africa following the COVID-19 lockdowns. The blast furnace added around 600,000 metric tons of additional annual flat steel production volume.
Expansion	Turkey	In March 2024, Tat Metal Celik (Tatcelik) announced that it will increase its galvanized steel capacity with the commissioning of a new 650,000 metric ton line, almost doubling its existing galvanized production capacity of 800,000 metric tons starting in June 2024.
New Facility	United Arab Emirates	In 2023, CIM Steel Industry announced an investment of AED 250 million (\$68 million) to build a cutting-edge cold-rolling mill with a capacity of 500,000 metric tons per year in the Umm Al Quwain Industrial City as part of a consortium of companies collectively manufacturing Aluzinc coils (Aluzinc is an aluminum-zinc alloy also known as Galvalume).
New Facility	United Arab Emirates	In 2023, Rhino Steel announced an investment of AED 110 million (\$30 million) to set up the region's first fully automated continuous coating line with a capacity of 250,000 metric tons per year in the Umm Al Quwain Industrial City as part of a consortium of companies collectively manufacturing Aluzinc coils.

Item	Country	Event
New Facility	United Arab Emirates	In 2023, Aziz Steel announced an investment of AED 60 million (\$16.3 million) to commission a steel forming line with a capacity of 120,000 metric tons per year in the Umm Al Quwain Industrial City as part of a consortium of companies collectively manufacturing Aluzinc coils
New Facility	Vietnam	In November 2023, Nam Kim Steel announced a \$170 million investment in a new 1.2 million metric tons galvanized steel plant. Construction started in 2024 and is expected to be completed in 2026.

Sources: BlueScope, "BlueScope to invest \$415 million in Western Sydney to add 240ktpa metal coating capacity," August 11, 2023, https://www.bluescope.com/content/dam/bluescope/corporate/bluescope-investor/documents/2023_BlueScope_ASX_Western_Sydney_MCL7_investment.pdf. BlueScope, "Breathing new life into steelworks' No 6 blast furnace will cost a cool billion dollars," August 24, 2023, <https://regionillawarra.com.au/breathing-new-life-into-steelworks-no-6-blast-furnace-will-cost-a-cool-billion-dollars/8218/>. CSN, "CSN will invest to replace imported steel," October 31, 2022, <https://valorinternational.globo.com/business/news/2022/10/31/csn-will-invest-to-replace-imported-steel.ghtml>. ArcelorMittal Brazil, "ArcelorMittal Brazil concludes first stage of galvanizing plant expansion," May 18, 2023 <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/arcelormittal-brazil-concludes-first-stage-of-galvanizing-plant-expansion-1290785.htm>. Usiminas, "Usiminas to shut down Blast Furnace 1," December 12, 2023, <https://valorinternational.globo.com/business/news/2023/12/12/usiminas-to-shut-down-blast-furnace-1.ghtml>. SteelOrbis, "Usiminas to restart its largest blast furnace," January 17, 2024, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/usiminas-to-restart-its-largest-blast-furnace-1323817.htm>. CSN, "Brazil's CSN to modernize Presidente Vargas plant," February 5, 2024, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/brazils-csn-to-modernize-presidente-vargas-plant-1326449.htm>. Corbec, "Corbec already plans growth in Ontario galvanized steel sector," November 2, 2023, <https://canada.constructconnect.com/dcn/news/labour/2023/11/corbec-already-plans-growth-in-ontario-galvanized-steel-sector>. ArcelorMittal Dofasco, "ArcelorMittal breaks ground on first transformational low-carbon emissions steelmaking project," October 13, 2022, <https://corporate.arcelormittal.com/media/press-releases/arcelormittal-breaks-ground-on-first-transformational-low-carbon-emissions-steelmaking-project>. Business Wire, "Cleveland-Cliffs to Acquire Stelco for C\$70 per Share," July 15, 2024, <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20240715698371/en/Cleveland-Cliffs-to-Acquire-Stelco-for-C%2470-per-Share>. Ternium, "Ternium increases investment in Mexico by 17.6 percent to \$8 billion," August 14, 2024, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/ternium-increases-investment-in-mexico-by-176-percent-to-8-billion-1353095.htm>. POSCO, "POSCO Forges Closer Ties with Linde, Building On-Site Hydrogen Facility in Mexico," January 5, 2024, <https://energynews.biz/posco-forges-closer-ties-with-linde-building-on-site-hydrogen-facility-in-mexico/>. Wuppermann Staal Nederland, "European customers of hot-dip galvanized steel to benefit from strengthened Tata Steel and Wuppermann partnership," July 25, 2023, <https://www.tatasteelnederland.com/nieuws/en/european-customers-of-hot-dip-galvanized-steel-to-benefit-from-strengthened-tata-steel-and-wuppermann-partnership>. ArcelorMittal South Africa, "AMSA says steel shortage will be 'quickly' resolved after early restart of blast furnace," January 8, 2021, <https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/print-version/amsa-says-steel-shortage-will-be-quickly-resolved-after-early-restart-of-blast-furnace-2021-01-08>. Tatcelik, "Turkish Tatcelik to start new galvanized line in June," March 7, 2024, <https://eurometal.net/turkish-tatcelik-to-start-new-galvanized-line-in-june/>. Steel Orbis, "Emirati Consortium to build metal zone in UAE," September 13, 2023, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/emirati-consortium-to-build-metal-zone-in-uae-1305981.htm>. Nam Kim Steel, "Vietnam's Nam Kim Steel plans to enter higher-end galvanized steel field," December 1, 2023, <https://www.seaisi.org/details/23908?type=news-rooms>. Swedish Steel Ltd., "What is Aluzinc?," retrieved October 1, 2024, <https://aluzinc.co.uk/index.php/what-is-aluzinc/>.

Changes in operations

Subject producers were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of CORE since 2022. Thirteen of 33 producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Table 7.6 presents the changes identified by these producers and table 7.7 presents their narrative explanations. The most commonly reported changes were production curtailments, expansions, and “other.” Firms which reported other, noted these changes included increased production capacity and capabilities, new collective bargaining agreements, and new environmental improvement plans.

Table 7.6 CORE: Count of reported changes in operations since January 1, 2022, by subject foreign industry and type of change in operation

Count in number of firms reporting

Type of change	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands	South Africa
Plant openings	***	***	***	***	***	***
Plant closings	***	***	***	***	***	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production curtailments	***	***	***	***	***	***
Relocations	***	***	***	***	***	***
Expansions	***	***	***	***	***	***
Acquisitions	***	***	***	***	***	***
Consolidations	***	***	***	***	***	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other	***	***	***	***	***	***
Any change	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.6 (Continued) CORE: Count of reported changes in operations since January 1, 2022, by subject foreign industry and type of change in operation

Count in number of firms reporting

Type of change	Taiwan	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam	Subject producers
Plant openings	***	***	***	***	0
Plant closings	***	***	***	***	2
Prolonged shutdowns	***	***	***	***	2
Production curtailments	***	***	***	***	3
Relocations	***	***	***	***	0
Expansions	***	***	***	***	3
Acquisitions	***	***	***	***	1
Consolidations	***	***	***	***	0
Weather-related or force majeure events	***	***	***	***	1
Other	***	***	***	***	5
Any change	***	***	***	***	13

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

Table 7.7 CORE: Reported changes in operations in subject foreign industries since January 1, 2022, by reported change category and firm

Type of change	Subject foreign industry, firm name and accompanying narrative response regarding changes in operations
Plant closings	***
Plant closings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***

Type of change	Subject foreign industry, firm name and accompanying narrative response regarding changes in operations
Production curtailments	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Acquisitions	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Other	***
Other	***
Other	***
Other	***
Other	***

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

Table 7.8 presents anticipated changes in operations identified by subject producers.

Table 7.8 CORE: Anticipated changes in operations in subject foreign industries since January 1, 2022, by firm

Firm	Narrative on anticipated changes in operations
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

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

Installed and practical overall capacity

Table 7.9 presents data on subject producers' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical CORE capacity and production on the same equipment. Capacity, production, and capacity utilization metrics all increased from 2022 to 2024. Interim period data were mixed. All three capacity figures were higher in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. However, all production and capacity utilization figures were lower in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024.

Table 7.9 CORE: Producers' in subject foreign industries installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, by period

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Installed overall	Capacity	30,309,462	30,800,362	31,379,653	9,708,873	9,874,052
Installed overall	Production	20,342,372	21,255,646	23,799,231	5,789,197	5,653,887
Installed overall	Utilization	67.1	69.0	75.8	59.6	57.3
Practical overall	Capacity	26,604,477	26,780,871	27,517,113	6,822,756	6,880,704
Practical overall	Production	20,342,372	21,255,646	23,799,231	5,789,197	5,653,887
Practical overall	Utilization	76.5	79.4	86.5	84.9	82.2
Practical CORE	Capacity	25,859,983	26,126,623	26,658,854	6,650,570	6,673,189
Practical CORE	Production	19,976,130	20,854,338	23,353,648	5,680,941	5,502,511
Practical CORE	Utilization	77.2	79.8	87.6	85.4	82.5

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Constraints on capacity

Table 7.10 presents subject producers' reported production and capacity constraints since January 1, 2022 and table 7.11 presents their narrative explanations. The most commonly reported constraints include production bottlenecks, existing labor force, and "other." Firms which reported "other" noted such production constraints as maintenance repairs, production stoppages, changes in products, product development time, and supply chain issues.

Table 7.10 CORE: Count of reported production constraints, by subject foreign industry and type of constraint

Count in number of firms reporting

Type of constraint	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands	South Africa
Production bottlenecks	***	***	***	***	***	***
Existing labor force	***	***	***	***	***	***
Supply of hot-rolled steel	***	***	***	***	***	***
Supply of cold-rolled steel	***	***	***	***	***	***
Supply of material inputs	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fuel or energy	***	***	***	***	***	***
Storage capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Logistics/transportation	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other constraints	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.10 (Continued) CORE: Count of reported production constraints, by subject foreign industry and type of constraint

Count in number of firms reporting

Type of constraint	Taiwan	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam	Subject producers
Production bottlenecks	***	***	***	***	6
Existing labor force	***	***	***	***	4
Supply of hot-rolled steel	***	***	***	***	2
Supply of cold-rolled steel	***	***	***	***	2
Supply of material inputs	***	***	***	***	0
Fuel or energy	***	***	***	***	2
Storage capacity	***	***	***	***	2
Logistics/transportation	***	***	***	***	0
Other constraints	***	***	***	***	12

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

Table 7.11 CORE: Producers' in subject foreign industries reported constraints to practical overall capacity since January 1, 2022, by subject foreign industry, firm, and type of constraint

Type of constraint	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of hot-rolled steel	***
Supply of hot-rolled steel	***
Supply of hot-rolled steel	***
Supply of cold-rolled steel	***
Supply of cold-rolled steel	***
Supply of cold-rolled steel	***

Type of constraint	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Supply of other material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

Type of constraint	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

Type of constraint	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

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

Operations on CORE

Aggregate CORE operations in the subject countries

Table 7.12 presents summary aggregate operations data for responding subject producers, exporters, and resellers of CORE. These data are presented at the country level and discussed further below.

Table 7.12 CORE: Data on subject foreign industries, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Capacity	25,859,983	26,126,623	26,658,854	6,650,570	6,673,189	26,687,183	27,168,267
Production	19,976,130	20,854,338	23,353,648	5,680,941	5,502,511	22,172,110	22,101,108
End-of-period inventories	1,760,891	1,926,745	2,004,848	1,943,934	1,834,221	1,940,820	1,910,201
Internal consumption	1,865,618	1,829,427	2,256,903	630,441	518,902	1,582,086	1,582,496
Commercial home market shipments	11,388,338	12,301,540	12,967,211	2,965,686	3,404,100	14,105,465	14,373,476
Home market shipments	13,253,956	14,130,967	15,224,114	3,596,127	3,923,002	15,687,551	15,955,972
Exports to the United States	2,317,088	2,143,620	2,907,624	838,974	420,692	1,435,566	1,040,913
Exports to all other markets	4,506,209	4,393,674	5,120,300	1,220,215	1,312,190	5,193,473	5,033,911
Export shipments	6,823,297	6,537,294	8,027,924	2,059,189	1,732,882	6,629,039	6,074,824
Total shipments	20,077,253	20,668,261	23,252,038	5,655,316	5,655,884	22,316,590	22,030,796
Resales exported to the United States	9,560	8,083	10,578	2,630	2,461	596	—
Total exports to the United States	2,326,648	2,151,703	2,918,202	841,604	423,153	1,436,162	1,040,913

Table continued.

Table 7.12 (Continued) CORE: Data on subject foreign industries, by item and period

Shares and ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Capacity utilization ratio	77.2	79.8	87.6	85.4	82.5	83.1	81.3
Inventory ratio to production	8.8	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.8	8.6
Inventory ratio to total shipments	8.8	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.1	8.7	8.7
Internal consumption share	9.3	8.9	9.7	11.1	9.2	7.1	7.2
Commercial home market shipments share	56.7	59.5	55.8	52.4	60.2	63.2	65.2
Home market shipments share	66.0	68.4	65.5	63.6	69.4	70.3	72.4
Exports to the United States share	11.5	10.4	12.5	14.8	7.4	6.4	4.7
Exports to all other markets share	22.4	21.3	22.0	21.6	23.2	23.3	22.8
Export shipments share	34.0	31.6	34.5	36.4	30.6	29.7	27.6
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of total exports to the U.S. exported by producers	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.4	100.0	100.0
Share of total exports to the U.S. exported by resellers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	—
Adjusted share of total shipments exported to the U.S.	11.6	10.4	12.6	14.9	7.5	6.4	4.7

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Practical CORE capacity and production by subject foreign industry

Table 7.13 presents information on subject producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization by subject country. Subject foreign producers' practical capacity increased from 2022 to 2024, and it is projected to be higher in 2025 and 2026 compared with 2024. Practical CORE production also increased from 2022 to 2024; however, it is projected to be lower in 2025 and 2026 compared with 2024. Similarly to production, capacity utilization increased from 2022 to 2024, but it is projected to be lower in 2025 and 2026 compared to 2024.

Table 7.13 CORE: Subject foreign industries' output: Practical capacity, by subject foreign industry and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	25,859,983	26,126,623	26,658,854	6,650,570	6,673,189	26,687,183	27,168,267

Table continued.

Table 7.13 (Continued) CORE: Subject foreign industries' output: Production, by subject foreign industry and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	19,976,130	20,854,338	23,353,648	5,680,941	5,502,511	22,172,110	22,101,108

Table continued.

Table 7.13 (Continued) CORE: Subject foreign industries' output: Capacity utilization rate, by subject foreign industry and period

Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	77.2	79.8	87.6	85.4	82.5	83.1	81.3

Table continued.

Table 7.13 (Continued) CORE: Subject foreign industries' output: Share of production, by subject foreign industry and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

CORE exports, by subject country

Table 7.14 presents information on subject producers' CORE exports to the United States by subject country. In aggregate, subject producers' exports to the United States as a share of their total shipments ranged between 10.4 percent and 12.5 percent during 2022 through 2024 and were 14.8 percent in interim 2024 and 7.4 percent in interim 2025. From 2022 to 2024, subject producers' exports to the United States increased but are projected to be lower in 2025 and 2026 compared with 2024.

Table 7.14 CORE: Subject foreign producers' exports: Exports to the United States, by subject foreign industry and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	2,317,088	2,143,620	2,907,624	838,974	420,692	1,435,566	1,040,913

Table continued.

Table 7.14 (Continued) CORE: Subject foreign producers' exports: Share of total shipments exported to the United States, by subject foreign industry and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	11.5	10.4	12.5	14.8	7.4	6.4	4.7

Table continued.

Table 7.14 (Continued) CORE: Subject foreign producers' exports: Total exports, by subject foreign industry and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	6,823,297	6,537,294	8,027,924	2,059,189	1,732,882	6,629,039	6,074,824

Table continued.

Table 7.14 (Continued) CORE: Subject foreign producers' exports: Share of total shipments exported, by subject foreign industry and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	34.0	31.6	34.5	36.4	30.6	29.7	27.6

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

CORE inventories, by subject foreign industry

Table 7.15 presents information on the ending inventories of responding subject producers by subject foreign country. From 2022 to 2024, subject producers' ending inventories increased but were lower in interim 2025 than in interim 2024 and are projected to be lower in 2025 and 2026 compared with 2024.

Table 7.15 CORE: Subject foreign industries' inventories: End of period inventories, by subject foreign industry and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	1,760,891	1,926,745	2,004,848	1,943,934	1,834,221	1,940,820	1,910,201

Table continued.

Table 7.15 (Continued) CORE: Subject foreign industries' inventories: Ratio of inventories to total shipments, by subject foreign industry and period

Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025	Projection 2025	Projection 2026
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	8.8	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.1	8.7	8.7

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Alternative products

As shown in table 7.16, responding firms in the subject countries produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce CORE. In aggregate, subject producers' production of other products as a share of their total production did not exceed 3.0 percent in any calendar year or interim period. From 2022 to 2024, subject producers increased the production of other products. Their other production was also higher in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. Responding producers reported that they produced blue tempered steel strapping, cold-rolled coils, pickled and oiled and pre-painted aluminum coil on the same machinery used to produce CORE.

Table 7.16 CORE: Producers' in subject foreign industries overall production on the same equipment as subject production, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
CORE	Quantity	19,976,130	20,854,338	23,353,648	5,680,941	5,502,511
Other products	Quantity	366,242	401,308	445,583	108,256	151,376
All products	Quantity	20,342,372	21,255,646	23,799,231	5,789,197	5,653,887
CORE	Share	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.3
Other products	Share	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Exports

Table 7.17 presents Global Trade Atlas (“GTA”) data by quantity for exports of CORE from subject countries to the United States and to all destination markets. In aggregate, subject countries’ exports of CORE to all destinations, including the United States, increased from 2022 to 2024. Among subject foreign countries, Canada and Mexico had the highest share of CORE exports exported to the United States during 2022 to 2024, while the Netherlands and Turkey have among the smallest shares in that period.

Table 7.17 CORE: Global exports from subject exporters: Exports to the United States, by exporter and period

Quantity in short tons

Exporter	Measure	2022	2023	2024
Australia	Quantity	214,848	257,222	213,708
Brazil	Quantity	166,625	113,461	127,176
Canada	Quantity	1,027,670	1,054,939	1,104,106
Mexico	Quantity	561,055	485,301	564,966
Netherlands	Quantity	38,738	19,057	62,673
South Africa	Quantity	94,196	89,729	103,524
Taiwan	Quantity	241,382	219,043	346,745
Turkey	Quantity	104,119	17,778	58,356
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	105,681	77,282	121,900
Vietnam	Quantity	635,597	270,652	900,374
Subject exporters	Quantity	3,189,911	2,604,464	3,603,528

Table continued.

Table 7.17 (Continued) CORE: Global exports from subject exporters: Exports to all destination markets, by exporter and period

Quantity in short tons

Exporter	Measure	2022	2023	2024
Australia	Quantity	606,101	547,506	423,966
Brazil	Quantity	519,096	374,784	339,095
Canada	Quantity	1,110,944	1,149,778	1,232,444
Mexico	Quantity	563,186	488,277	565,909
Netherlands	Quantity	2,151,607	1,885,494	2,035,090
South Africa	Quantity	296,695	207,912	222,172
Taiwan	Quantity	1,605,551	1,686,558	1,875,988
Turkey	Quantity	1,662,031	984,557	1,599,750
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	540,308	382,902	307,634
Vietnam	Quantity	2,729,709	2,465,009	3,594,496
Subject exporters	Quantity	11,785,228	10,172,777	12,196,544

Table continued.

Table 7.17 (Continued) CORE: Global exports from subject exporters: Share of exports exported to the United States, by exporter and period

Shares in percent

Exporter	Measure	2022	2023	2024
Australia	Share	35.4	47.0	50.4
Brazil	Share	32.1	30.3	37.5
Canada	Share	92.5	91.8	89.6
Mexico	Share	99.6	99.4	99.8
Netherlands	Share	1.8	1.0	3.1
South Africa	Share	31.7	43.2	46.6
Taiwan	Share	15.0	13.0	18.5
Turkey	Share	6.3	1.8	3.6
United Arab Emirates	Share	19.6	20.2	39.6
Vietnam	Share	23.3	11.0	25.0
Subject exporters	Share	27.1	25.6	29.5

Source: Official exports statistics and official global imports statistics from United Arab Emirates and Vietnam (constructed exports) under HS subheadings 7210.30, 7210.41, 7210.49, 7210.61, 7210.69, 7210.70, 7210.90, 7212.20, 7212.30, 7212.40, 7212.50, 7212.60, 7225.91, 7225.92, and 7225.99 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed July 8, 2025. Both merchandise covered under the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan (Taiwan, nonsubject) and not covered under the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan (Taiwan, subject) are included in the this table.

Note: Shares represent the shares of value exported to the United States out of all destination markets. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Data for United Arab Emirates is incomplete for 2024 exports to all destination markets as several large trading partners have not yet reported in GTAS.

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table 7.18 presents data on U.S. importers' reported inventories of CORE. U.S. importers' inventories from subject and nonsubject inventories increased from 2022 to 2024. Consequently, U.S. importers' inventories from all sources also increased in that period and they were higher in interim 2025 compared with interim 2024. U.S. importers' inventories from all sources as a ratio to their imports or to their total shipments of imports did not exceed 11.0 percent in any calendar year or interim period.

Table 7.18 CORE: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Measure	Source	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Inventories quantity	Australia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Australia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Australia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Australia	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Brazil	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Brazil	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Brazil	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Brazil	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Canada	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Canada	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Canada	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Canada	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	South Africa	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	South Africa	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	South Africa	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	South Africa	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.18 (Continued) CORE: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Measure	Source	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Inventories quantity	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Subject sources	162,491	164,492	231,488	162,828	156,947
Ratio to imports	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Subject sources	6.4	7.8	8.3	5.9	7.7
Inventories quantity	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.18 (Continued) CORE: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Measure	Source	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Inventories quantity	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Nonsubject sources	82,136	77,915	91,352	68,889	82,809
Ratio to imports	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Nonsubject sources	23.3	24.2	21.0	15.6	16.1
Inventories quantity	All import sources	244,627	242,407	322,840	231,717	239,756
Ratio to imports	All import sources	8.5	10.0	9.8	7.2	10.5
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All import sources	8.5	10.0	10.0	7.2	9.4
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All import sources	8.4	10.0	10.0	7.2	9.4

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

U.S. importers' outstanding orders

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they imported or arranged for the importation of CORE from the subject countries after March 31, 2025. Their reported data are presented in table 7.19. Imports from Canada and Mexico accounted for more than half of all arranged imports reported.

Table 7.19 CORE: Arranged imports, by source and by period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Total
Australia	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	311,991	84,038	69,239	62,748	528,016
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	136,155	111,278	49,693	55,584	352,710
All import sources	448,146	195,316	118,932	118,332	880,726

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Third-country trade actions

Table 7.20 presents third-country trade actions. The following countries have imposed antidumping and countervailing duties and/or safeguard actions on imports of CORE from subject countries.

Table 7.20 CORE: Third-country trade actions, by export market

Export Market	Product	Date Imposed	Measure	Subject Countries
Australia	Zinc coated (galvanized) steel	Taiwan: 8/5/2013 Vietnam: 12/24/2021	Antidumping	Taiwan, Vietnam
Australia	Aluminum zinc coated steel (≥600mm)	8/16/2017	Antidumping	Vietnam
Canada	Certain corrosion-resistant steel sheet (CORE)	11/16/2020	Antidumping	Turkey, Vietnam
Canada	Corrosion-resistant steel sheet (CORE)	2/21/2019	Antidumping	Taiwan
Canada	Certain corrosion-resistant steel sheet (CORE)	11/16/2020	Countervailing	Turkey
European Union	Corrosion resistant steel (CORE)	8/12/2022	Antidumping	Turkey
European Union	Certain steel products (including CORE)	3/28/2018	Safeguard	Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam
India	Color coated, pre-painted flat products of alloy and non-alloy steel	10/17/2017 (Not in force as of 10/8/2021)	Antidumping	European Union
India	Aluminum and zinc coated flat products	6/3/2020 (Not in force as of 2/1/2022)	Antidumping	Vietnam
Malaysia	Galvanized iron coils/sheets or galvanized steel coils/sheets	3/8/2019	Antidumping	Vietnam
Malaysia	Pre-painted, painted or color coated steel coils	1/24/2016	Antidumping	Vietnam
Mexico	Coated flat steel products	Taiwan: 6/5/2017 Vietnam: 2/24/2023	Antidumping	Taiwan, Vietnam
Thailand	Certain hot dip plated or coated with aluminum zinc alloys of cold-rolled steel	Taiwan: 1/9/2013 Vietnam: 3/24/2017 (Not in force as of 5/8/2023)	Antidumping	Taiwan, Vietnam

Export Market	Product	Date Imposed	Measure	Subject Countries
Thailand	Painted hot dip galvanized of cold-rolled steel and painted hot dip plated or coated with aluminum zinc alloys of cold-rolled steel	3/24/2017	Antidumping	Vietnam
United Kingdom	Certain steel products (including CORE)	1/1/2020	Safeguard	Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam
Brazil	Certain Flat Rolled Steel Products (including CORE)	4/24/2024	Safeguard	Global

Sources: Petitions, pp. 53–54; WTO, Trade remedies data portal, accessed October 1, 2024, at <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en>. Links to individual subject country data are located at: Australia: <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/aus-adc-370-ad-3-1>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/aus-adc-558-ad-3-2>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/aus-itr-190b-ad-2-1>; Canada: <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/can-cor-2018-intw-1>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/can-cor2-2019-intr-1>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/can-cor2-2019-invn-1>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/countervailing/investigations/measures/can-cor2-2019-intr>; European Union: <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/eec-ad682tr-1>; India: <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/ind-14-28-2016-22-1>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/ind-642019-33-1>; Malaysia: <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/mys-ad0120vnm-2>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/mys-ad0215vnm-1>; Mexico: <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/mex-0921-vnm>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/mex-0921-vnm>; Thailand: <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/tha-ad2011-08-1>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/tha-ad2015-6-1>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/tha-ad2015-07-1>, <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/tha-ad2015-07-1>; Global Trade Alert, “EU: Extension of definitive safeguard measure on imports of steel products,” <https://www.globaltradealert.org/intervention/61213/safeguard/eu-extension-of-definitive-safeguard-measure-on-imports-of-steel-products>, retrieved October 2, 2024; Global Trade Alert, “United Kingdom: Extension of safeguard duty on imports of certain steel products,” <https://www.globaltradealert.org/intervention/81630/safeguard/united-kingdom-extension-of-safeguard-duty-on-imports-of-certain-steel-products>, retrieved October 2, 2024; S&P Global, “Brazil set to introduce import quotas, raise import tariff to 25% on range of steel products,” <https://www.spglobal.com/commodityinsights/en/market-insights/latest-news/metals/042424-brazil-set-to-introduce-import-quotas-raise-import-tariff-to-25-on-range-of-steel-products>, retrieved October 8, 2024.

Other export markets have recently announced increases in normal trade relations (“NTR”) duty rates for CORE products, including:⁶

- Brazil (duty rate increase to 25 percent from 10 percent for galvanized products);
- Mexico (duty rate increase to 25 percent for galvanized and coated products); and
- Turkey (duty rate increase to 20 percent for galvanized strip).

Information on nonsubject countries

According to GTA, the leading global exporters of CORE, by quantity, during 2024 were China (35.9 percent), South Korea (9.9 percent), and Belgium (7.4 percent). The leading subject country exporters of CORE during 2024 were Vietnam (4.7 percent), the Netherlands (2.7 percent), and Taiwan (2.5 percent) (table 7.21). The ten subject countries together accounted for 16.1 percent of all exports of CORE during 2024 and their share of total exports decreased by 2.1 percentage points from 2022 to 2024.

Table 7.21 CORE: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Quantity in short tons

Exporting country	Measure	2022	2023	2024
United States	Quantity	2,025,206	2,139,269	2,082,434
Australia	Quantity	606,101	547,506	423,966
Brazil	Quantity	519,096	374,784	339,095
Canada	Quantity	1,110,944	1,149,778	1,232,444
Mexico	Quantity	563,186	488,277	565,909
Netherlands	Quantity	2,151,607	1,885,494	2,035,090
South Africa	Quantity	296,695	207,912	222,172
Taiwan	Quantity	1,605,551	1,686,558	1,875,988
Turkey	Quantity	1,662,031	984,557	1,599,750
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	540,308	382,902	307,634
Vietnam	Quantity	2,729,709	2,465,009	3,594,496
Subject exporters	Quantity	11,785,228	10,172,777	12,196,544
China	Quantity	17,608,558	22,665,626	27,245,788
South Korea	Quantity	6,733,144	7,203,698	7,491,153
Belgium	Quantity	5,315,137	5,280,290	5,598,519
Germany	Quantity	4,174,849	4,428,486	4,682,343
Japan	Quantity	2,558,896	2,618,434	2,515,087
All other exporters	Quantity	14,511,656	14,844,016	13,997,856
All reporting exporters	Quantity	64,712,675	69,352,596	75,809,724

Table continued.

⁶ Petitions, p. 54.

Table 7.21 (Continued) CORE: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton

Exporting country	Measure	2022	2023	2024
United States	Value	2,836,302	2,813,132	2,803,356
Australia	Value	363,963	329,397	317,801
Brazil	Value	667,105	460,746	379,459
Canada	Value	1,529,803	1,392,348	1,495,498
Mexico	Value	925,801	666,661	721,577
Netherlands	Value	2,529,316	1,932,804	1,947,627
South Africa	Value	394,986	203,582	221,735
Taiwan	Value	1,771,551	1,399,058	1,540,082
Turkey	Value	1,759,702	887,572	1,334,244
United Arab Emirates	Value	655,896	383,284	266,344
Vietnam	Value	3,038,505	2,033,025	2,795,147
Subject exporters	Value	13,636,628	9,688,475	11,019,514
China	Value	20,275,193	18,492,079	17,248,487
South Korea	Value	7,692,317	7,021,397	6,990,963
Belgium	Value	6,376,277	5,471,527	5,262,900
Germany	Value	5,360,307	5,156,947	5,010,656
Japan	Value	3,075,170	2,844,699	2,581,758
All other exporters	Value	18,522,200	16,566,922	15,555,304
All reporting exporters	Value	77,774,395	68,055,178	66,472,938
United States	Unit value	1,401	1,315	1,346
Australia	Unit value	600	602	750
Brazil	Unit value	1,285	1,229	1,119
Canada	Unit value	1,377	1,211	1,213
Mexico	Unit value	1,644	1,365	1,275
Netherlands	Unit value	1,176	1,025	957
South Africa	Unit value	1,331	979	998
Taiwan	Unit value	1,103	830	821
Turkey	Unit value	1,059	901	834
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	1,214	1,001	866
Vietnam	Unit value	1,113	825	778
Subject exporters	Unit value	1,157	952	903
China	Unit value	1,151	816	633
South Korea	Unit value	1,142	975	933
Belgium	Unit value	1,200	1,036	940
Germany	Unit value	1,284	1,164	1,070
Japan	Unit value	1,202	1,086	1,027
All other exporters	Unit value	1,276	1,116	1,111
All reporting exporters	Unit value	1,202	981	877

Table continued.

Table 7.21 (Continued) CORE: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Shares in percent

Exporting country	Measure	2022	2023	2024
United States	Share of quantity	3.1	3.1	2.7
Australia	Share of quantity	0.9	0.8	0.6
Brazil	Share of quantity	0.8	0.5	0.4
Canada	Share of quantity	1.7	1.7	1.6
Mexico	Share of quantity	0.9	0.7	0.7
Netherlands	Share of quantity	3.3	2.7	2.7
South Africa	Share of quantity	0.5	0.3	0.3
Taiwan	Share of quantity	2.5	2.4	2.5
Turkey	Share of quantity	2.6	1.4	2.1
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	0.8	0.6	0.4
Vietnam	Share of quantity	4.2	3.6	4.7
Subject exporters	Share of quantity	18.2	14.7	16.1
China	Share of quantity	27.2	32.7	35.9
South Korea	Share of quantity	10.4	10.4	9.9
Belgium	Share of quantity	8.2	7.6	7.4
Germany	Share of quantity	6.5	6.4	6.2
Japan	Share of quantity	4.0	3.8	3.3
All other exporters	Share of quantity	22.4	21.4	18.5
All reporting exporters	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics and official global imports statistics from United Arab Emirates and Vietnam (constructed exports) under HS subheadings 7210.30, 7210.41, 7210.49, 7210.61, 7210.69, 7210.70, 7210.90, 7212.20, 7212.30, 7212.40, 7212.50, 7212.60, 7225.91, 7225.92, and 7225.99 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed July 8, 2025, for export statistics and September 8, 2025, for constructed exports from UAE and Vietnam. Both merchandise covered under the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan (Taiwan, nonsubject) and not covered under the existing antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan (Taiwan, subject) are included in the this table.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Data for United Arab Emirates is incomplete for 2024 exports to all destination markets as several large trading partners have not yet reported in GTAS. United States is shown at the top followed by the countries under investigation, all remaining top exporting countries in descending order of 2024 data.

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

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

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 73721, September 11, 2024	<i>Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-09-11/pdf/2024-20597.pdf
89 FR 80196, October 2, 2024	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, the Republic of Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-02/pdf/2024-22592.pdf
89 FR 80204, October 2, 2024	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-02/pdf/2024-22591.pdf
89 FR 85235, October 25, 2024	<i>Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam; Determinations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-25/pdf/2024-24824.pdf
89 FR 89955, November 14, 2024	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-11-14/pdf/2024-26459.pdf
90 FR 8260, January 28, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, the Republic of Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-01-28/pdf/2025-01791.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
90 FR 9226, February 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-02-10/pdf/2025-02379.pdf
90 FR 9228, February 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Brazil: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-02-10/pdf/2025-02378.pdf
90 FR 9231, February 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Canada: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-02-10/pdf/2025-02377.pdf
90 FR 9235, February 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-02-10/pdf/2025-02380.pdf
90 FR 10813, February 27, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Canada: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination; Correction</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-02-27/pdf/2025-03185.pdf
90 FR 14599, April 3, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the United Arab Emirates and South Africa: Preliminary Affirmative Determination, in Part, of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-03/pdf/2025-05694.pdf
90 FR 15330, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From South Africa: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06138.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
90 FR 15333, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Brazil: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06134.pdf
90 FR 15337, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Canada: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06135.pdf
90 FR 15340, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Türkiye: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06140.pdf
90 FR 15343, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06142.pdf
90 FR 15347, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Australia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06133.pdf
90 FR 15349, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06136.pdf
90 FR 15352, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Netherlands: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06137.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
90 FR 15355, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the United Arab Emirates: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06141.pdf
90 FR 15359, April 10, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Taiwan: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-10/pdf/2025-06139.pdf
90 FR 19529, May 8, 2025	<i>Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-08/pdf/2025-07995.pdf
90 FR 19677, May 9, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Türkiye: Amended Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-09/pdf/2025-08163.pdf
90 FR 22690, May 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Amended Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-29/pdf/2025-09701.pdf
90 FR 42187, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Mexico: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16605.pdf
90 FR 42189, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Australia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16600.pdf
90 FR 42194, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Canada: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16603.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
90 FR 42198, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From South Africa: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16608.pdf
90 FR 42200, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Canada: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16604.pdf
90 FR 42204, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Brazil: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16602.pdf
90 FR 42207, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16613.pdf
90 FR 42210, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Taiwan: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16609.pdf
90 FR 42213, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Netherlands: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16607.pdf
90 FR 42216, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Türkiye: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16610.pdf
90 FR 42219, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Brazil: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16601.pdf
90 FR 42223, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16612.pdf
90 FR 42226, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the United Arab Emirates: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16611.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
90 FR 42229, August 29, 2025	<i>Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Mexico: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-29/pdf/2025-16606.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared in the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject: Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam

Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-733-736 and 731-TA-1702-1711 (Final)

Date and Time: August 12, 2025 - 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with these investigations in the Main Hearing Room (Room 101), 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC.

EMBASSY APPEARANCE:

Embassy of Canada

Jay Allen, Minister (Economic), Embassy of Canada to the United States

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Roger B. Schagrin**, Schagrin Associates)

In Opposition to Imposition (**David E. Bond**, White & Case LLP)

In Support of the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

King & Spalding LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Cleveland-Cliffs Inc. ("Cleveland-Cliffs")

Clifford T. Smith, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer,
Cleveland-Cliffs

Michael Hrosik, Senior Vice President, Commercial, Cleveland-Cliffs

Stephen P. Vaughn) – OF COUNSEL

**In Support of the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Wiley Rein LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”)

Noah Hanners, Executive Vice President for Sheet Products, Nucor

Randy Krause, Manager, Nucor Corporation

Patrick Dempsey, General Manager, Commercial Sheet Mill Group, Nucor

Travis Pope, Principal, Capital Trade

Alan Price	)
Christopher Weld	) – OF COUNSEL
Stephanie Bell	)

Cassidy Levy Kent LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

United States Steel Corporation (“U. S. Steel”)
Wheeling-Nippon Steel, Inc. (“Wheeling-Nippon”)

Robert Y. Kopf III, Vice President for Sales, U. S. Steel

Bill Reder, Vice President – Commercial, Wheeling-Nippon

Thomas M. Beline	)
Myles S. Getlan	)
Mary Jane Alves	) – OF COUNSEL
Margaret E. Monday	)
Natalia King	)

**In Support of the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Schagrin Associates
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Steel Dynamics, Inc. ("Steel Dynamics")
United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy,
Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC ("USW")

Barry Schneider, President and Chief Operating Officer, Steel Dynamics

Tommy Scruggs, Vice President – Commercial & Steel Processing, Steel Dynamics

Pete Trinidad, President of Local 6787, USW

Will Waldrip, President, United Steel Supply

Roger B. Schagrin)
) – OF COUNSEL
Jeffrey D. Gerrish)

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:**

Hogan Lovells US LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P. ("AMD")

Henry Wegiel, Director Government and Trade Relations, AMD

Michael Gauthier, Director of Sales, General Industries, AMD

John Cardwell, Chief Marketing Officer, Vice President Automotive,
ArcelorMittal North America

Jennifer Lutz, Partner, ION Economics LLC

Rebecca Tuzel, Economic Consultant II, ION Economics LLC

Dr. James R. Fekete, Principal, JRF Technical Consulting LLC

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

ArcelorMittal Dofasco G.P. ("AMD") (continued)

Craig A. Lewis	)
Michael G. Jacobson	)
	) – OF COUNSEL
Gregory M.A. Hawkins	)
Meghan Anand	)

ArentFox Schiff LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Duferco Steel LLC & Duferco Steel Processing PTY Ltd. ("Duferco")

Mark Coakes, Senior Manager of Corporate Governance,
Duferco Steel LLC

John M. Gurley	) – OF COUNSEL

Covington & Burling LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Government of Canada ("Canada")

James M. Smith	)
Shara L. Aranoff	) – OF COUNSEL
Sooan (Vivian) Choi	)

White & Case LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Ternium Mexico, S.A. de C.V.
Ternium USA Inc.
(collectively, "Ternium")

Michael Guhl, President, Ternium

David E. Bond	)
Ron Kendler	) – OF COUNSEL
Luca Bertazzo	)

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Ton Dong A Corporation (“TDA”)

Emma K. Peterson, Director of International Trade Analytics,
Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP

Donald B. Cameron)
) – OF COUNSEL
Edward J. Thomas III)

Fox Rothschild LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (“CSN”)
CSN LLC

Jerry Richardson, General Director of CSN LLC

Lizbeth R. Levinson) – – OF COUNSEL

Lighthill PC
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Kemper AIP Metals, LLC
Waelzholz Brasmetal Laminação LTDA
(collectively “Kemper & Brasmetal”)

Kirk Willett, President, Kemper AIP Metals, LLC

Baroudi Zelit (remote witness), Chief Executive Officer,
Waelzholz Brasmetal Laminação Ltda.

Thomas Frank (remote witness), Manager - Materials Technology
Waelzholz Brasmetal Laminação Ltda.

Andre Sereno, President, Waelzholz North America, LLC

John Anwesen) – OF COUNSEL

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Myles S. Getlan**, Cassidy Levy Kent LLP)

In Opposition to Imposition (**Michael G. Jacobson**, Hogan Lovells US LLP)

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA

Contents

Page

Table C.1: CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period	C.3
Table C.2: CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period.....	C.6
Table C.3: CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers excluding one U.S. producer Ternium, by item and period	C.9
Table C.4: CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors, by item and period.....	C.12
Table C.5: CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period.....	C.16
Table C.6: CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding one U.S. producer Ternium, by item and period.....	C.20
Table C.7: Automotive CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period	C.24
Table C.8: Brass-coated CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period	C.27
Table C.9: Other CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period	C.30
Table C.10: Non-automotive CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period	C.33
Table C.11: All CORE except brass-coated: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period	C.36

Co-extensive DLP: U.S. producers

Table C.1

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022-24	Calendar year 2022-23	2023-24	Interim 2024-25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	20,185,782	20,923,266	22,265,419	5,735,180	5,416,811	▲10.3	▲3.7	▲6.4	▼(5.6)
Producers' share (fn1).....	80.1	84.6	79.8	80.6	83.9	▼(0.2)	▲4.5	▼(4.7)	▲3.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	▲0.1	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.2
Brazil.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	▲0.1	▲0.0	▲0.1	▲0.0
Canada.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.7	▼(0.1)	▼(0.0)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.5)
Mexico.....	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.2	▼(0.0)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.6)
Netherlands.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.1	▲0.2
South Africa.....	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.2	▼(0.3)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	▲0.0	▼(0.2)	▲0.2	▲0.0
Vietnam.....	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.9	0.1	▲0.9	▼(1.9)	▲2.8	▼(2.7)
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.4	▼(0.4)	▼(0.7)	▲0.3	▲0.8
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	19.9	15.4	20.2	19.4	16.1	▲0.2	▼(4.5)	▲4.7	▼(3.3)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	31,369,182	26,440,524	27,557,623	7,438,243	6,259,642	▼(12.2)	▼(15.7)	▲4.2	▼(15.8)
Producers' share (fn1).....	79.7	84.4	80.2	81.6	83.3	▲0.5	▲4.7	▼(4.2)	▲1.7
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	▲0.1	▲0.1	▲0.0	▲0.2
Brazil.....	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	▼(0.0)	▼(0.1)	▲0.1	▲0.1
Canada.....	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	▲0.3	▲0.3	▼(0.0)	▼(0.2)
Mexico.....	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.3	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.8)
Netherlands.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.1	▲0.2
South Africa.....	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	▼(0.2)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	▼(0.1)	▼(0.2)	▲0.1	▲0.1
Vietnam.....	3.2	1.2	3.4	2.3	0.1	▲0.3	▼(2.0)	▲2.3	▼(2.2)
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.7	5.0	▼(0.3)	▼(0.5)	▲0.2	▲1.3
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	20.3	15.6	19.8	18.4	16.7	▼(0.5)	▼(4.7)	▲4.2	▼(1.7)
U.S. imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	47,423	73,942	74,259	12,697	20,544	▲56.6	▲55.9	▲0.4	▲61.8
Value.....	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788	▲18.7	▲10.4	▲7.5	▲40.2
Unit value.....	\$1,756	\$1,244	\$1,331	\$1,336	\$1,158	▼(24.2)	▼(29.2)	▲7.0	▼(13.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802	▲24.5	▲4.3	▲19.3	▼(2.8)
Value.....	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197	▼(15.4)	▼(25.8)	▲14.1	▼(8.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,388	\$987	\$944	\$909	\$860	▼(32.0)	▼(28.9)	▼(4.4)	▼(5.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220	▲7.2	▲2.9	▲4.2	▼(15.3)
Value.....	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872	▼(6.0)	▼(9.7)	▲4.1	▼(19.5)
Unit value.....	\$1,404	\$1,232	\$1,231	\$1,242	\$1,180	▼(12.3)	▼(12.2)	▼(0.1)	▼(5.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	558,832	525,536	608,385	162,428	120,268	▲8.9	▼(6.0)	▲15.8	▼(26.0)
Value.....	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894	▼(13.7)	▼(23.1)	▲12.2	▼(37.8)
Unit value.....	\$1,686	\$1,379	\$1,336	\$1,415	\$1,188	▼(20.8)	▼(18.2)	▼(3.1)	▼(16.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	Calendar year		2024	Interim		2022–24	Calendar year		Interim 2024–25
	2022	2023		2025	2022–23		2023–24		
U.S. imports from: Continued.									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	35,325	29,978	57,563	8,042	16,943	▲63.0	▼(15.1)	▲92.0	▲110.7
Value.....	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070	▲33.9	▼(26.1)	▲81.1	▲103.4
Unit value.....	\$1,506	\$1,312	\$1,237	\$1,227	\$1,185	▼(17.8)	▼(12.9)	▼(5.7)	▼(3.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	122,238	73,347	117,520	34,015	19,570	▼(3.9)	▼(40.0)	▲60.2	▼(42.5)
Value.....	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894	▼(37.0)	▼(60.3)	▲58.8	▼(42.6)
Unit value.....	\$1,658	\$1,096	\$1,086	\$1,070	\$1,068	▼(34.5)	▼(33.9)	▼(0.9)	▼(0.2)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	155,192	12,581	62,013	19,073	840	▼(60.0)	▼(91.9)	▲392.9	▼(95.6)
Value.....	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888	▼(73.6)	▼(93.5)	▲307.5	▼(95.4)
Unit value.....	\$1,566	\$1,254	\$1,037	\$1,022	\$1,057	▼(33.8)	▼(19.9)	▼(17.3)	▲3.5
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	105,730	77,282	121,900	31,648	31,078	▲15.3	▼(26.9)	▲57.7	▼(1.8)
Value.....	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027	▼(30.8)	▼(52.4)	▲45.4	▲7.4
Unit value.....	\$1,595	\$1,038	\$957	\$913	\$998	▼(40.0)	▼(34.9)	▼(7.8)	▲9.4
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713	▲41.4	▼(57.9)	▲236.2	▼(96.5)
Value.....	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932	▼(4.8)	▼(68.6)	▲203.0	▼(96.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,556	\$1,163	\$1,048	\$1,058	\$1,213	▼(32.7)	▼(25.3)	▼(9.9)	▲14.7
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	162,491	164,492	231,488	162,828	156,947	▲42.5	▲1.2	▲40.7	▼(3.6)
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	840,437	735,032	845,791	207,388	237,594	▲0.6	▼(12.5)	▲15.1	▲14.6
Value.....	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125	▼(18.6)	▼(25.7)	▲9.6	▲12.4
Unit value.....	\$1,672	\$1,420	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$1,314	▼(19.1)	▼(15.1)	▼(4.8)	▼(1.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	82,136	77,915	91,352	68,889	82,809	▲11.2	▼(5.1)	▲17.2	▲20.2
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	4,018,139	3,225,517	4,487,301	1,114,039	871,340	▲11.7	▼(19.7)	▲39.1	▼(21.8)
Value.....	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313	▼(14.2)	▼(35.1)	▲32.1	▼(23.7)
Unit value.....	\$1,582	\$1,280	\$1,215	\$1,225	\$1,196	▼(23.2)	▼(19.1)	▼(5.1)	▼(2.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	244,627	242,407	322,840	231,717	239,756	▲32.0	▼(0.9)	▲33.2	▲3.5

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. producers:									
Practical capacity quantity.....	23,730,131	23,723,557	25,094,557	6,234,476	6,458,564	▲5.7	▼(0.0)	▲5.8	▲3.6
Production quantity.....	17,195,378	19,022,445	19,321,640	4,905,917	4,920,639	▲12.4	▲10.6	▲1.6	▲0.3
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	72.5	80.2	77.0	78.7	76.2	▲4.5	▲7.7	▼(3.2)	▼(2.5)
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	16,167,643	17,697,749	17,778,118	4,621,141	4,545,471	▲10.0	▲9.5	▲0.5	▼(1.6)
Value.....	25,011,236	22,311,940	22,105,612	6,073,040	5,217,329	▼(11.6)	▼(10.8)	▼(0.9)	▼(14.1)
Unit value.....	\$1,547	\$1,261	\$1,243	\$1,314	\$1,148	▼(19.6)	▼(18.5)	▼(1.4)	▼(12.7)
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	1,125,298	1,268,831	1,278,315	326,608	328,070	▲13.6	▲12.8	▲0.7	▲0.4
Value.....	1,613,100	1,730,068	1,760,208	446,657	445,644	▲9.1	▲7.3	▲1.7	▼(0.2)
Unit value.....	\$1,433	\$1,364	\$1,377	\$1,368	\$1,358	▼(3.9)	▼(4.9)	▲1.0	▼(0.7)
Ending inventory quantity.....	1,901,082	1,872,485	2,124,369	1,827,810	2,161,042	▲11.7	▼(1.5)	▲13.5	▲18.2
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	11.0	9.9	11.1	9.2	11.1	▲0.2	▼(1.1)	▲1.3	▲1.9
Production workers.....	10,845	11,005	11,069	10,706	10,468	▲2.1	▲1.5	▲0.6	▼(2.2)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	23,198	24,184	24,713	6,297	6,142	▲6.5	▲4.3	▲2.2	▼(2.5)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	1,386,177	1,456,320	1,497,809	392,604	392,361	▲8.1	▲5.1	▲2.8	▼(0.1)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$59.75	\$60.22	\$60.61	\$62.35	\$63.88	▲1.4	▲0.8	▲0.6	▲2.5
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)....	741	787	782	779	801	▲5.5	▲6.1	▼(0.6)	▲2.8
Unit labor costs.....	\$80.61	\$76.56	\$77.52	\$80.03	\$79.74	▼(3.8)	▼(5.0)	▲1.3	▼(0.4)
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	17,292,941	18,966,579	19,056,430	4,947,748	4,873,543	▲10.2	▲9.7	▲0.5	▼(1.5)
Value.....	26,624,335	24,042,007	23,865,822	6,519,698	5,662,975	▼(10.4)	▼(9.7)	▼(0.7)	▼(13.1)
Unit value.....	\$1,540	\$1,268	\$1,252	\$1,318	\$1,162	▼(18.7)	▼(17.7)	▼(1.2)	▼(11.8)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	21,594,725	21,760,868	21,303,875	5,535,202	5,326,792	▼(1.3)	▲0.8	▼(2.1)	▼(3.8)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	5,029,610	2,281,139	2,561,947	984,496	336,183	▼(49.1)	▼(54.6)	▲12.3	▼(65.9)
SG&A expenses.....	869,214	817,475	781,123	222,481	193,338	▼(10.1)	▼(6.0)	▼(4.4)	▼(13.1)
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	4,160,396	1,463,664	1,780,824	762,015	142,845	▼(57.2)	▼(64.8)	▲21.7	▼(81.3)
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	4,012,109	1,310,566	1,602,385	728,380	82,444	▼(60.1)	▼(67.3)	▲22.3	▼(88.7)
Unit COGS.....	\$1,249	\$1,147	\$1,118	\$1,119	\$1,093	▼(10.5)	▼(8.1)	▼(2.6)	▼(2.3)
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$50	\$43	\$41	\$45	\$40	▼(18.5)	▼(14.3)	▼(4.9)	▼(11.8)
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$241	\$77	\$93	\$154	\$29	▼(61.2)	▼(67.9)	▲21.1	▼(81.0)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$232	\$69	\$84	\$147	\$17	▼(63.8)	▼(70.2)	▲21.7	▼(88.5)
COGS/sales (fn1).....	81.1	90.5	89.3	84.9	94.1	▲8.2	▲9.4	▼(1.2)	▲9.2
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	15.6	6.1	7.5	11.7	2.5	▼(8.2)	▼(9.5)	▲1.4	▼(9.2)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	15.1	5.5	6.7	11.2	1.5	▼(8.4)	▼(9.6)	▲1.3	▼(9.7)
Capital expenditures.....	1,250,137	1,229,598	1,162,096	295,018	253,374	▼(7.0)	▼(1.6)	▼(5.5)	▼(14.1)
Research and development expenses.....	46,722	36,509	63,359	16,178	12,850	▲35.6	▼(21.9)	▲73.5	▼(20.6)
Total assets.....	17,702,154	17,640,721	17,866,883	NA	NA	▲0.9	▼(0.3)	▲1.3	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110 and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in parts 3, 4, 6, and 7 of this report.

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

fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Co-extensive DLP: U.S. producers: Related party exclusion

Table C.2

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	20,185,782	20,923,266	22,265,419	5,735,180	5,416,811	▲10.3	▲3.7	▲6.4	▼(5.6)
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Excluded producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
All producers.....	80.1	84.6	79.8	80.6	83.9	▼(0.2)	▲4.5	▼(4.7)	▲3.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	▲0.1	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.2
Brazil.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	▲0.1	▲0.0	▲0.1	▲0.0
Canada.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.7	▼(0.1)	▼(0.0)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.5)
Mexico.....	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.2	▼(0.0)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.6)
Netherlands.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.1	▲0.2
South Africa.....	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.2	▼(0.3)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	▲0.0	▼(0.2)	▲0.2	▲0.0
Vietnam.....	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.9	0.1	▲0.9	▼(1.9)	▲2.8	▼(2.7)
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.4	▼(0.4)	▼(0.7)	▲0.3	▲0.8
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	19.9	15.4	20.2	19.4	16.1	▲0.2	▼(4.5)	▲4.7	▼(3.3)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	31,369,182	26,440,524	27,557,623	7,438,243	6,259,642	▼(12.2)	▼(15.7)	▲4.2	▼(15.8)
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Excluded producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲0.5	▲4.7	▼(4.2)	▲1.7
All producers.....	79.7	84.4	80.2	81.6	83.3	▲0.5	▲4.7	▼(4.2)	▲1.7
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	▲0.1	▲0.1	▲0.0	▲0.2
Brazil.....	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	▼(0.0)	▼(0.1)	▲0.1	▲0.1
Canada.....	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	▲0.3	▲0.3	▼(0.0)	▼(0.2)
Mexico.....	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.3	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.8)
Netherlands.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.1	▲0.2
South Africa.....	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	▼(0.2)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	▼(0.1)	▼(0.2)	▲0.1	▲0.1
Vietnam.....	3.2	1.2	3.4	2.3	0.1	▲0.3	▼(2.0)	▲2.3	▼(2.2)
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.7	5.0	▼(0.3)	▼(0.5)	▲0.2	▲1.3
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	20.3	15.6	19.8	18.4	16.7	▼(0.5)	▼(4.7)	▲4.2	▼(1.7)
U.S. imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	47,423	73,942	74,259	12,697	20,544	▲56.6	▲55.9	▲0.4	▲61.8
Value.....	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788	▲18.7	▲10.4	▲7.5	▲40.2
Unit value.....	\$1,756	\$1,244	\$1,331	\$1,336	\$1,158	▼(24.2)	▼(29.2)	▲7.0	▼(13.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802	▲24.5	▲4.3	▲19.3	▼(2.8)
Value.....	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197	▼(15.4)	▼(25.8)	▲14.1	▼(8.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,388	\$987	\$944	\$909	\$860	▼(32.0)	▼(28.9)	▼(4.4)	▼(5.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220	▲7.2	▲2.9	▲4.2	▼(15.3)
Value.....	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872	▼(6.0)	▼(9.7)	▲4.1	▼(19.5)
Unit value.....	\$1,404	\$1,232	\$1,231	\$1,242	\$1,180	▼(12.3)	▼(12.2)	▼(0.1)	▼(5.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	558,832	525,536	608,385	162,428	120,268	▲8.9	▼(6.0)	▲15.8	▼(26.0)
Value.....	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894	▼(13.7)	▼(23.1)	▲12.2	▼(37.8)
Unit value.....	\$1,686	\$1,379	\$1,336	\$1,415	\$1,188	▼(20.8)	▼(18.2)	▼(3.1)	▼(16.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.2 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. imports from: Continued.									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	35,325	29,978	57,563	8,042	16,943	▲63.0	▼(15.1)	▲92.0	▲110.7
Value.....	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070	▲33.9	▼(26.1)	▲81.1	▲103.4
Unit value.....	\$1,506	\$1,312	\$1,237	\$1,227	\$1,185	▼(17.8)	▼(12.9)	▼(5.7)	▼(3.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	122,238	73,347	117,520	34,015	19,570	▼(3.9)	▼(40.0)	▲60.2	▼(42.5)
Value.....	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894	▼(37.0)	▼(60.3)	▲58.8	▼(42.6)
Unit value.....	\$1,658	\$1,096	\$1,086	\$1,070	\$1,068	▼(34.5)	▼(33.9)	▼(0.9)	▼(0.2)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	155,192	12,581	62,013	19,073	840	▼(60.0)	▼(91.9)	▲392.9	▼(95.6)
Value.....	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888	▼(73.6)	▼(93.5)	▲307.5	▼(95.4)
Unit value.....	\$1,566	\$1,254	\$1,037	\$1,022	\$1,057	▼(33.8)	▼(19.9)	▼(17.3)	▲3.5
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	105,730	77,282	121,900	31,648	31,078	▲15.3	▼(26.9)	▲57.7	▼(1.8)
Value.....	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027	▼(30.8)	▼(52.4)	▲45.4	▲7.4
Unit value.....	\$1,595	\$1,038	\$957	\$913	\$998	▼(40.0)	▼(34.9)	▼(7.8)	▲9.4
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713	▲41.4	▼(57.9)	▲236.2	▼(96.5)
Value.....	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932	▼(4.8)	▼(68.6)	▲203.0	▼(96.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,556	\$1,163	\$1,048	\$1,058	\$1,213	▼(32.7)	▼(25.3)	▼(9.9)	▲14.7
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	162,491	164,492	231,488	162,828	156,947	▲42.5	▲1.2	▲40.7	▼(3.6)
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	840,437	735,032	845,791	207,388	237,594	▲0.6	▼(12.5)	▲15.1	▲14.6
Value.....	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125	▼(18.6)	▼(25.7)	▲9.6	▲12.4
Unit value.....	\$1,672	\$1,420	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$1,314	▼(19.1)	▼(15.1)	▼(4.8)	▼(1.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	82,136	77,915	91,352	68,889	82,809	▲11.2	▼(5.1)	▲17.2	▲20.2
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	4,018,139	3,225,517	4,487,301	1,114,039	871,340	▲11.7	▼(19.7)	▲39.1	▼(21.8)
Value.....	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313	▼(14.2)	▼(35.1)	▲32.1	▼(23.7)
Unit value.....	\$1,582	\$1,280	\$1,215	\$1,225	\$1,196	▼(23.2)	▼(19.1)	▼(5.1)	▼(2.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	244,627	242,407	322,840	231,717	239,756	▲32.0	▼(0.9)	▲33.2	▲3.5

Table continued.

Table C.2 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Included U.S. producers:									
Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)...	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110 and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in appendix F of this report.

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

fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Co-extensive DLP: U.S. producers: ALT Related party exclusion

Table C.3

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers excluding one U.S. producer Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	20,185,782	20,923,266	22,265,419	5,735,180	5,416,811	▲10.3	▲3.7	▲6.4	▼(5.6)
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Excluded producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
All producers.....	80.1	84.6	79.8	80.6	83.9	▼(0.2)	▲4.5	▼(4.7)	▲3.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	▲0.1	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.2
Brazil.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	▲0.1	▲0.0	▲0.1	▲0.0
Canada.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.7	▼(0.1)	▼(0.0)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.5)
Mexico.....	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.2	▼(0.0)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.6)
Netherlands.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.1	▲0.2
South Africa.....	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.2	▼(0.3)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	▲0.0	▼(0.2)	▲0.2	▲0.0
Vietnam.....	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.9	0.1	▲0.9	▼(1.9)	▲2.8	▼(2.7)
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.4	▼(0.4)	▼(0.7)	▲0.3	▲0.8
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	19.9	15.4	20.2	19.4	16.1	▲0.2	▼(4.5)	▲4.7	▼(3.3)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	31,369,182	26,440,524	27,557,623	7,438,243	6,259,642	▼(12.2)	▼(15.7)	▲4.2	▼(15.8)
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Excluded producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
All producers.....	79.7	84.4	80.2	81.6	83.3	▲0.5	▲4.7	▼(4.2)	▲1.7
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	▲0.1	▲0.1	▲0.0	▲0.2
Brazil.....	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	▼(0.0)	▼(0.1)	▲0.1	▲0.1
Canada.....	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	▲0.3	▲0.3	▼(0.0)	▼(0.2)
Mexico.....	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.3	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.8)
Netherlands.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.1	▲0.2
South Africa.....	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	▼(0.2)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	▼(0.1)	▼(0.2)	▲0.1	▲0.1
Vietnam.....	3.2	1.2	3.4	2.3	0.1	▲0.3	▼(2.0)	▲2.3	▼(2.2)
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.7	5.0	▼(0.3)	▼(0.5)	▲0.2	▲1.3
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	20.3	15.6	19.8	18.4	16.7	▼(0.5)	▼(4.7)	▲4.2	▼(1.7)
U.S. imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	47,423	73,942	74,259	12,697	20,544	▲56.6	▲55.9	▲0.4	▲61.8
Value.....	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788	▲18.7	▲10.4	▲7.5	▲40.2
Unit value.....	\$1,756	\$1,244	\$1,331	\$1,336	\$1,158	▼(24.2)	▼(29.2)	▲7.0	▼(13.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802	▲24.5	▲4.3	▲19.3	▼(2.8)
Value.....	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197	▼(15.4)	▼(25.8)	▲14.1	▼(8.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,388	\$987	\$944	\$909	\$860	▼(32.0)	▼(28.9)	▼(4.4)	▼(5.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220	▲7.2	▲2.9	▲4.2	▼(15.3)
Value.....	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872	▼(6.0)	▼(9.7)	▲4.1	▼(19.5)
Unit value.....	\$1,404	\$1,232	\$1,231	\$1,242	\$1,180	▼(12.3)	▼(12.2)	▼(0.1)	▼(5.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	558,832	525,536	608,385	162,428	120,268	▲8.9	▼(6.0)	▲15.8	▼(26.0)
Value.....	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894	▼(13.7)	▼(23.1)	▲12.2	▼(37.8)
Unit value.....	\$1,686	\$1,379	\$1,336	\$1,415	\$1,188	▼(20.8)	▼(18.2)	▼(3.1)	▼(16.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.3 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers excluding one U.S. producer Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. imports from: Continued.									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	35,325	29,978	57,563	8,042	16,943	▲63.0	▼(15.1)	▲92.0	▲110.7
Value.....	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070	▲33.9	▼(26.1)	▲81.1	▲103.4
Unit value.....	\$1,506	\$1,312	\$1,237	\$1,227	\$1,185	▼(17.8)	▼(12.9)	▼(5.7)	▼(3.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	122,238	73,347	117,520	34,015	19,570	▼(3.9)	▼(40.0)	▲60.2	▼(42.5)
Value.....	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894	▼(37.0)	▼(60.3)	▲58.8	▼(42.6)
Unit value.....	\$1,658	\$1,096	\$1,086	\$1,070	\$1,068	▼(34.5)	▼(33.9)	▼(0.9)	▼(0.2)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	155,192	12,581	62,013	19,073	840	▼(60.0)	▼(91.9)	▲392.9	▼(95.6)
Value.....	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888	▼(73.6)	▼(93.5)	▲307.5	▼(95.4)
Unit value.....	\$1,566	\$1,254	\$1,037	\$1,022	\$1,057	▼(33.8)	▼(19.9)	▼(17.3)	▲3.5
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	105,730	77,282	121,900	31,648	31,078	▲15.3	▼(26.9)	▲57.7	▼(1.8)
Value.....	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027	▼(30.8)	▼(52.4)	▲45.4	▲7.4
Unit value.....	\$1,595	\$1,038	\$957	\$913	\$998	▼(40.0)	▼(34.9)	▼(7.8)	▲9.4
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713	▲41.4	▼(57.9)	▲236.2	▼(96.5)
Value.....	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932	▼(4.8)	▼(68.6)	▲203.0	▼(96.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,556	\$1,163	\$1,048	\$1,058	\$1,213	▼(32.7)	▼(25.3)	▼(9.9)	▲14.7
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	162,491	164,492	231,488	162,828	156,947	▲42.5	▲1.2	▲40.7	▼(3.6)
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	840,437	735,032	845,791	207,388	237,594	▲0.6	▼(12.5)	▲15.1	▲14.6
Value.....	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125	▼(18.6)	▼(25.7)	▲9.6	▲12.4
Unit value.....	\$1,672	\$1,420	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$1,314	▼(19.1)	▼(15.1)	▼(4.8)	▼(1.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	82,136	77,915	91,352	68,889	82,809	▲11.2	▼(5.1)	▲17.2	▲20.2
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	4,018,139	3,225,517	4,487,301	1,114,039	871,340	▲11.7	▼(19.7)	▲39.1	▼(21.8)
Value.....	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313	▼(14.2)	▼(35.1)	▲32.1	▼(23.7)
Unit value.....	\$1,582	\$1,280	\$1,215	\$1,225	\$1,196	▼(23.2)	▼(19.1)	▼(5.1)	▼(2.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	244,627	242,407	322,840	231,717	239,756	▲32.0	▼(0.9)	▲33.2	▲3.5

Table continued.

Table C.3 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers excluding one U.S. producer Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Included U.S. producers':									
Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)...	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110 and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are available upon request.

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

fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Co-extensive DLP: U.S. producers and processors

Table C.4

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	20,185,782	20,923,266	22,265,419	5,735,180	5,416,811	▲10.3	▲3.7	▲6.4	▼(5.6)
Producers' share (fn1).....	80.1	84.6	79.8	80.6	83.9	▼(0.2)	▲4.5	▼(4.7)	▲3.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	▲0.1	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.2
Brazil.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	▲0.1	▲0.0	▲0.1	▲0.0
Canada.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.7	▼(0.1)	▼(0.0)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.5)
Mexico.....	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.2	▼(0.0)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.6)
Netherlands.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.1	▲0.2
South Africa.....	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.2	▼(0.3)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	▲0.0	▼(0.2)	▲0.2	▲0.0
Vietnam.....	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.9	0.1	▲0.9	▼(1.9)	▲2.8	▼(2.7)
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.4	▼(0.4)	▼(0.7)	▲0.3	▲0.8
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	19.9	15.4	20.2	19.4	16.1	▲0.2	▼(4.5)	▲4.7	▼(3.3)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1):									
Fully domestic value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Incremental value added to imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Total value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	47,423	73,942	74,259	12,697	20,544	▲56.6	▲55.9	▲0.4	▲61.8
Value.....	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788	▲18.7	▲10.4	▲7.5	▲40.2
Unit value.....	\$1,756	\$1,244	\$1,331	\$1,336	\$1,158	▼(24.2)	▼(29.2)	▲7.0	▼(13.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802	▲24.5	▲4.3	▲19.3	▼(2.8)
Value.....	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197	▼(15.4)	▼(25.8)	▲14.1	▼(8.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,388	\$987	\$944	\$909	\$860	▼(32.0)	▼(28.9)	▼(4.4)	▼(5.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220	▲7.2	▲2.9	▲4.2	▼(15.3)
Value.....	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872	▼(6.0)	▼(9.7)	▲4.1	▼(19.5)
Unit value.....	\$1,404	\$1,232	\$1,231	\$1,242	\$1,180	▼(12.3)	▼(12.2)	▼(0.1)	▼(5.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	558,832	525,536	608,385	162,428	120,268	▲8.9	▼(6.0)	▲15.8	▼(26.0)
Value.....	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894	▼(13.7)	▼(23.1)	▲12.2	▼(37.8)
Unit value.....	\$1,686	\$1,379	\$1,336	\$1,415	\$1,188	▼(20.8)	▼(18.2)	▼(3.1)	▼(16.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.4 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. imports from: Continued.									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	35,325	29,978	57,563	8,042	16,943	▲63.0	▼(15.1)	▲92.0	▲110.7
Value.....	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070	▲33.9	▼(26.1)	▲81.1	▲103.4
Unit value.....	\$1,506	\$1,312	\$1,237	\$1,227	\$1,185	▼(17.8)	▼(12.9)	▼(5.7)	▼(3.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	122,238	73,347	117,520	34,015	19,570	▼(3.9)	▼(40.0)	▲60.2	▼(42.5)
Value.....	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894	▼(37.0)	▼(60.3)	▲58.8	▼(42.6)
Unit value.....	\$1,658	\$1,096	\$1,086	\$1,070	\$1,068	▼(34.5)	▼(33.9)	▼(0.9)	▼(0.2)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	155,192	12,581	62,013	19,073	840	▼(60.0)	▼(91.9)	▲392.9	▼(95.6)
Value.....	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888	▼(73.6)	▼(93.5)	▲307.5	▼(95.4)
Unit value.....	\$1,566	\$1,254	\$1,037	\$1,022	\$1,057	▼(33.8)	▼(19.9)	▼(17.3)	▲3.5
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	105,730	77,282	121,900	31,648	31,078	▲15.3	▼(26.9)	▲57.7	▼(1.8)
Value.....	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027	▼(30.8)	▼(52.4)	▲45.4	▲7.4
Unit value.....	\$1,595	\$1,038	\$957	\$913	\$998	▼(40.0)	▼(34.9)	▼(7.8)	▲9.4
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713	▲41.4	▼(57.9)	▲236.2	▼(96.5)
Value.....	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932	▼(4.8)	▼(68.6)	▲203.0	▼(96.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,556	\$1,163	\$1,048	\$1,058	\$1,213	▼(32.7)	▼(25.3)	▼(9.9)	▲14.7
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	162,491	164,492	231,488	162,828	156,947	▲42.5	▲1.2	▲40.7	▼(3.6)
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	840,437	735,032	845,791	207,388	237,594	▲0.6	▼(12.5)	▲15.1	▲14.6
Value.....	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125	▼(18.6)	▼(25.7)	▲9.6	▲12.4
Unit value.....	\$1,672	\$1,420	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$1,314	▼(19.1)	▼(15.1)	▼(4.8)	▼(1.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	82,136	77,915	91,352	68,889	82,809	▲11.2	▼(5.1)	▲17.2	▲20.2
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	4,018,139	3,225,517	4,487,301	1,114,039	871,340	▲11.7	▼(19.7)	▲39.1	▼(21.8)
Value.....	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313	▼(14.2)	▼(35.1)	▲32.1	▼(23.7)
Unit value.....	\$1,582	\$1,280	\$1,215	\$1,225	\$1,196	▼(23.2)	▼(19.1)	▼(5.1)	▼(2.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	244,627	242,407	322,840	231,717	239,756	▲32.0	▼(0.9)	▲33.2	▲3.5

Table continued.

Table C.4 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	2023	2024	2024	2025	2022-24	2022-23	2023-24	Interim 2024-25
U.S. producers' and processors':									
Producers: Practical capacity quantity.....	23,730,131	23,723,557	25,094,557	6,234,476	6,458,564	▲5.7	▼(0.0)	▲5.8	▲3.6
Producers: Production quantity.....	17,195,378	19,022,445	19,321,640	4,905,917	4,920,639	▲12.4	▲10.6	▲1.6	▲0.3
Producers: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	72.5	80.2	77.0	78.7	76.2	▲4.5	▲7.7	▼(3.2)	▼(2.5)
Processors: Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	***	***
Processors: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Processors: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. shipments (fn2):									
Quantity.....	16,167,643	17,697,749	17,778,118	4,621,141	4,545,471	▲10.0	▲9.5	▲0.5	▼(1.6)
Value:									
Fully domestic value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Incremental value added to imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Total value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers: Ending inventory quantity.....	1,901,082	1,872,485	2,124,369	1,827,810	2,161,042	▲11.7	▼(1.5)	▲13.5	▲18.2
Producers: Inv./total shipments (fn1).....	11.0	9.9	11.1	9.2	11.1	▲0.2	▼(1.1)	▲1.3	▲1.9
Processors: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Processors: Inv./total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Productivity.....	741	787	782	779	801	▲5.5	▲6.1	▼(0.6)	▲2.8
Producers: Unit labor costs.....	\$80.61	\$76.56	\$77.52	\$80.03	\$79.74	▼(3.8)	▼(5.0)	▲1.3	▼(0.4)
Processors: Productivity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Processors: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
U.S. producers'									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	17,292,941	18,966,579	19,056,430	4,947,748	4,873,543	▲10.2	▲9.7	▲0.5	▼(1.5)
Value.....	26,624,335	24,042,007	23,865,822	6,519,698	5,662,975	▼(10.4)	▼(9.7)	▼(0.7)	▼(13.1)
Unit value.....	\$1,540	\$1,268	\$1,252	\$1,318	\$1,162	▼(18.7)	▼(17.7)	▼(1.2)	▼(11.8)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	21,594,725	21,760,868	21,303,875	5,535,202	5,326,792	▼(1.3)	▲0.8	▼(2.1)	▼(3.8)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	5,029,610	2,281,139	2,561,947	984,496	336,183	▼(49.1)	▼(54.6)	▲12.3	▼(65.9)
SG&A expenses.....	869,214	817,475	781,123	222,481	193,338	▼(10.1)	▼(6.0)	▼(4.4)	▼(13.1)
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	4,160,396	1,463,664	1,780,824	762,015	142,845	▼(57.2)	▼(64.8)	▲21.7	▼(81.3)
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	4,012,109	1,310,566	1,602,385	728,380	82,444	▼(60.1)	▼(67.3)	▲22.3	▼(88.7)
Unit COGS.....	\$1,249	\$1,147	\$1,118	\$1,119	\$1,093	▼(10.5)	▼(8.1)	▼(2.6)	▼(2.3)
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$50	\$43	\$41	\$45	\$40	▼(18.5)	▼(14.3)	▼(4.9)	▼(11.8)
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	\$241	\$77	\$93	\$154	\$29	▼(61.2)	▼(67.9)	▲21.1	▼(81.0)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	\$232	\$69	\$84	\$147	\$17	▼(63.8)	▼(70.2)	▲21.7	▼(88.5)
COGS/sales (fn1).....	81.1	90.5	89.3	84.9	94.1	▲8.2	▲9.4	▼(1.2)	▲9.2
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	15.6	6.1	7.5	11.7	2.5	▼(8.2)	▼(9.5)	▲1.4	▼(9.2)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	15.1	5.5	6.7	11.2	1.5	▼(8.4)	▼(9.6)	▲1.3	▼(9.7)
Capital expenditures.....	1,250,137	1,229,598	1,162,096	295,018	253,374	▼(7.0)	▼(1.6)	▼(5.5)	▼(14.1)
Research and development expenses.....	46,722	36,509	63,359	16,178	12,850	▲35.6	▼(21.9)	▲73.5	▼(20.6)
Total assets.....	17,702,154	17,640,721	17,866,883	NA	NA	▲0.9	▼(0.3)	▲1.3	NA

Table continued.

Table C.4 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. processors'									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	***
U.S. producers and processors'									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110 and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in appendix E of this report.

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

fn2.--Quantity for U.S. shipments reflects only producers' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. shipments reflects CORE sold in the United States from domestically manufactured CORE (including the value added by U.S. processors to domestic CORE), as well as the incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported CORE. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import. Unit value reflects the fully domestic value.

fn3.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Co-extensive DLP: U.S. producers and processors: Related party exclusion

Table C.5

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	20,185,782	20,923,266	22,265,419	5,735,180	5,416,811	▲10.3	▲3.7	▲6.4	▼(5.6)
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included U.S. producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Excluded U.S. producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
All U.S. producers.....	80.1	84.6	79.8	80.6	83.9	▼(0.2)	▲4.5	▼(4.7)	▲3.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	▲0.1	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.2
Brazil.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	▲0.1	▲0.0	▲0.1	▲0.0
Canada.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.7	▼(0.1)	▼(0.0)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.5)
Mexico.....	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.2	▼(0.0)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.6)
Netherlands.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.1	▲0.2
South Africa.....	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.2	▼(0.3)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	▲0.0	▼(0.2)	▲0.2	▲0.0
Vietnam.....	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.9	0.1	▲0.9	▼(1.9)	▲2.8	▼(2.7)
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.4	▼(0.4)	▼(0.7)	▲0.3	▲0.8
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	19.9	15.4	20.2	19.4	16.1	▲0.2	▼(4.5)	▲4.7	▼(3.3)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included U.S. producers and processor	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Excluded U.S. producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
All U.S. producers and processors.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	47,423	73,942	74,259	12,697	20,544	▲56.6	▲55.9	▲0.4	▲61.8
Value.....	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788	▲18.7	▲10.4	▲7.5	▲40.2
Unit value.....	\$1,756	\$1,244	\$1,331	\$1,336	\$1,158	▼(24.2)	▼(29.2)	▲7.0	▼(13.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802	▲24.5	▲4.3	▲19.3	▼(2.8)
Value.....	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197	▼(15.4)	▼(25.8)	▲14.1	▼(8.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,388	\$987	\$944	\$909	\$860	▼(32.0)	▼(28.9)	▼(4.4)	▼(5.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220	▲7.2	▲2.9	▲4.2	▼(15.3)
Value.....	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872	▼(6.0)	▼(9.7)	▲4.1	▼(19.5)
Unit value.....	\$1,404	\$1,232	\$1,231	\$1,242	\$1,180	▼(12.3)	▼(12.2)	▼(0.1)	▼(5.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	558,832	525,536	608,385	162,428	120,268	▲8.9	▼(6.0)	▲15.8	▼(26.0)
Value.....	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894	▼(13.7)	▼(23.1)	▲12.2	▼(37.8)
Unit value.....	\$1,686	\$1,379	\$1,336	\$1,415	\$1,188	▼(20.8)	▼(18.2)	▼(3.1)	▼(16.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.5 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. imports from: Continued.									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	35,325	29,978	57,563	8,042	16,943	▲63.0	▼(15.1)	▲92.0	▲110.7
Value.....	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070	▲33.9	▼(26.1)	▲81.1	▲103.4
Unit value.....	\$1,506	\$1,312	\$1,237	\$1,227	\$1,185	▼(17.8)	▼(12.9)	▼(5.7)	▼(3.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	122,238	73,347	117,520	34,015	19,570	▼(3.9)	▼(40.0)	▲60.2	▼(42.5)
Value.....	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894	▼(37.0)	▼(60.3)	▲58.8	▼(42.6)
Unit value.....	\$1,658	\$1,096	\$1,086	\$1,070	\$1,068	▼(34.5)	▼(33.9)	▼(0.9)	▼(0.2)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	155,192	12,581	62,013	19,073	840	▼(60.0)	▼(91.9)	▲392.9	▼(95.6)
Value.....	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888	▼(73.6)	▼(93.5)	▲307.5	▼(95.4)
Unit value.....	\$1,566	\$1,254	\$1,037	\$1,022	\$1,057	▼(33.8)	▼(19.9)	▼(17.3)	▲3.5
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	105,730	77,282	121,900	31,648	31,078	▲15.3	▼(26.9)	▲57.7	▼(1.8)
Value.....	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027	▼(30.8)	▼(52.4)	▲45.4	▲7.4
Unit value.....	\$1,595	\$1,038	\$957	\$913	\$998	▼(40.0)	▼(34.9)	▼(7.8)	▲9.4
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713	▲41.4	▼(57.9)	▲236.2	▼(96.5)
Value.....	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932	▼(4.8)	▼(68.6)	▲203.0	▼(96.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,556	\$1,163	\$1,048	\$1,058	\$1,213	▼(32.7)	▼(25.3)	▼(9.9)	▲14.7
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	162,491	164,492	231,488	162,828	156,947	▲42.5	▲1.2	▲40.7	▼(3.6)
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	840,437	735,032	845,791	207,388	237,594	▲0.6	▼(12.5)	▲15.1	▲14.6
Value.....	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125	▼(18.6)	▼(25.7)	▲9.6	▲12.4
Unit value.....	\$1,672	\$1,420	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$1,314	▼(19.1)	▼(15.1)	▼(4.8)	▼(1.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	82,136	77,915	91,352	68,889	82,809	▲11.2	▼(5.1)	▲17.2	▲20.2
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	4,018,139	3,225,517	4,487,301	1,114,039	871,340	▲11.7	▼(19.7)	▲39.1	▼(21.8)
Value.....	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313	▼(14.2)	▼(35.1)	▲32.1	▼(23.7)
Unit value.....	\$1,582	\$1,280	\$1,215	\$1,225	\$1,196	▼(23.2)	▼(19.1)	▼(5.1)	▼(2.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	244,627	242,407	322,840	231,717	239,756	▲32.0	▼(0.9)	▲33.2	▲3.5

Table continued.

Table C.5 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022-24	Calendar year 2022-23	2023-24	Interim 2024-25
Included U.S. producers' and processors ⁴ :									
Producers: Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Producers: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Processors: Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	***	***
Processors: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Processors: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. shipments (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value:									
Fully domestic value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Incremental value added to imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Total value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Inv./total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Processors: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Processors: Inv./total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Productivity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Processors: Productivity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Processors: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Included U.S. producers ¹ :									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	***

Table continued.

Table C.5 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. processors'									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	***
Included U.S. producers and processors'									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110 and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in appendix F of this report.

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

fn2.--Quantity for U.S. shipments reflects only producers' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. shipments reflects CORE sold in the United States from domestically manufactured CORE (including the value added by U.S. processors to domestic CORE), as well as the incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported CORE. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import. Unit value reflects the fully domestic value.

fn3.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Co-extensive DLP: U.S. producers and processors: ALT related party exclusion

Table C.6

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding one U.S. producer Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	20,185,782	20,923,266	22,265,419	5,735,180	5,416,811	▲10.3	▲3.7	▲6.4	▼(5.6)
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included U.S. producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Excluded U.S. producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
All U.S. producers.....	80.1	84.6	79.8	80.6	83.9	▼(0.2)	▲4.5	▼(4.7)	▲3.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	▲0.1	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.2
Brazil.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	▲0.1	▲0.0	▲0.1	▲0.0
Canada.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.7	▼(0.1)	▼(0.0)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.5)
Mexico.....	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.2	▼(0.0)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.6)
Netherlands.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	▲0.1	▼(0.0)	▲0.1	▲0.2
South Africa.....	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	▼(0.1)	▼(0.3)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	▼(0.5)	▼(0.7)	▲0.2	▼(0.3)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	▲0.0	▼(0.2)	▲0.2	▲0.0
Vietnam.....	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.9	0.1	▲0.9	▼(1.9)	▲2.8	▼(2.7)
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.4	▼(0.4)	▼(0.7)	▲0.3	▲0.8
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	19.9	15.4	20.2	19.4	16.1	▲0.2	▼(4.5)	▲4.7	▼(3.3)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included U.S. producers and processor	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Excluded U.S. producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All U.S. producers and processors.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	47,423	73,942	74,259	12,697	20,544	▲56.6	▲55.9	▲0.4	▲61.8
Value.....	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788	▲18.7	▲10.4	▲7.5	▲40.2
Unit value.....	\$1,756	\$1,244	\$1,331	\$1,336	\$1,158	▼(24.2)	▼(29.2)	▲7.0	▼(13.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802	▲24.5	▲4.3	▲19.3	▼(2.8)
Value.....	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197	▼(15.4)	▼(25.8)	▲14.1	▼(8.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,388	\$987	\$944	\$909	\$860	▼(32.0)	▼(28.9)	▼(4.4)	▼(5.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220	▲7.2	▲2.9	▲4.2	▼(15.3)
Value.....	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872	▼(6.0)	▼(9.7)	▲4.1	▼(19.5)
Unit value.....	\$1,404	\$1,232	\$1,231	\$1,242	\$1,180	▼(12.3)	▼(12.2)	▼(0.1)	▼(5.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	558,832	525,536	608,385	162,428	120,268	▲8.9	▼(6.0)	▲15.8	▼(26.0)
Value.....	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894	▼(13.7)	▼(23.1)	▲12.2	▼(37.8)
Unit value.....	\$1,686	\$1,379	\$1,336	\$1,415	\$1,188	▼(20.8)	▼(18.2)	▼(3.1)	▼(16.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.6 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding one U.S. producer Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. imports from: Continued.									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	35,325	29,978	57,563	8,042	16,943	▲63.0	▼(15.1)	▲92.0	▲110.7
Value.....	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070	▲33.9	▼(26.1)	▲81.1	▲103.4
Unit value.....	\$1,506	\$1,312	\$1,237	\$1,227	\$1,185	▼(17.8)	▼(12.9)	▼(5.7)	▼(3.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	122,238	73,347	117,520	34,015	19,570	▼(3.9)	▼(40.0)	▲60.2	▼(42.5)
Value.....	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894	▼(37.0)	▼(60.3)	▲58.8	▼(42.6)
Unit value.....	\$1,658	\$1,096	\$1,086	\$1,070	\$1,068	▼(34.5)	▼(33.9)	▼(0.9)	▼(0.2)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	155,192	12,581	62,013	19,073	840	▼(60.0)	▼(91.9)	▲392.9	▼(95.6)
Value.....	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888	▼(73.6)	▼(93.5)	▲307.5	▼(95.4)
Unit value.....	\$1,566	\$1,254	\$1,037	\$1,022	\$1,057	▼(33.8)	▼(19.9)	▼(17.3)	▲3.5
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	105,730	77,282	121,900	31,648	31,078	▲15.3	▼(26.9)	▲57.7	▼(1.8)
Value.....	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027	▼(30.8)	▼(52.4)	▲45.4	▲7.4
Unit value.....	\$1,595	\$1,038	\$957	\$913	\$998	▼(40.0)	▼(34.9)	▼(7.8)	▲9.4
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713	▲41.4	▼(57.9)	▲236.2	▼(96.5)
Value.....	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932	▼(4.8)	▼(68.6)	▲203.0	▼(96.0)
Unit value.....	\$1,556	\$1,163	\$1,048	\$1,058	\$1,213	▼(32.7)	▼(25.3)	▼(9.9)	▲14.7
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	162,491	164,492	231,488	162,828	156,947	▲42.5	▲1.2	▲40.7	▼(3.6)
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	840,437	735,032	845,791	207,388	237,594	▲0.6	▼(12.5)	▲15.1	▲14.6
Value.....	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125	▼(18.6)	▼(25.7)	▲9.6	▲12.4
Unit value.....	\$1,672	\$1,420	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$1,314	▼(19.1)	▼(15.1)	▼(4.8)	▼(1.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	82,136	77,915	91,352	68,889	82,809	▲11.2	▼(5.1)	▲17.2	▲20.2
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	4,018,139	3,225,517	4,487,301	1,114,039	871,340	▲11.7	▼(19.7)	▲39.1	▼(21.8)
Value.....	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313	▼(14.2)	▼(35.1)	▲32.1	▼(23.7)
Unit value.....	\$1,582	\$1,280	\$1,215	\$1,225	\$1,196	▼(23.2)	▼(19.1)	▼(5.1)	▼(2.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	244,627	242,407	322,840	231,717	239,756	▲32.0	▼(0.9)	▲33.2	▲3.5

Table continued.

Table C.6 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding one U.S. producer Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Included U.S. producers' and processors ⁴ :									
Producers: Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Processors: Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	***	***
Processors: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Processors: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. shipments (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value:									
Fully domestic value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Incremental value added to imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Total value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Inv./total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Processors: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Processors: Inv./total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Productivity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Producers: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Processors: Productivity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Processors: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Included U.S. producers ⁵ :									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	***

Table continued.

Table C.6 Continued

CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding one U.S. producer Ternium, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Productivity=short tons per 1,000 hours; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. processors'									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	***
Included U.S. producers and processors'									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110 and 7226.99.0130, accessed September 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are available upon request.

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

fn2.--Quantity for U.S. shipments reflects only producers' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. shipments reflects CORE sold in the United States from domestically manufactured CORE (including the value added by U.S. processors to domestic CORE), as well as the incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported CORE. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import. Unit value reflects the fully domestic value.

fn3.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Split DLP: Automotive CORE: U.S. producers

Table C.7

Automotive CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	Calendar year		2024	Interim		2022–24	Calendar year		Interim
	2022	2023		2025	2022–23		2023–24	2024–25	
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	6,879,332	7,424,733	7,308,972	1,982,618	1,797,186	▲6.2	▲7.9	▼(1.6)	▼(9.4)
Producers' share (fn1).....	89.0	88.9	86.5	87.7	87.9	▼(2.5)	▼(0.1)	▼(2.4)	▲0.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Sub. sources less negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Non. sources plus negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	11.0	11.1	13.5	12.3	12.1	▲2.5	▲0.1	▲2.4	▼(0.3)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	9,456,169	9,926,358	9,763,695	2,655,987	2,344,667	▲3.3	▲5.0	▼(1.6)	▼(11.7)
Producers' share (fn1).....	88.5	89.4	86.8	88.3	88.0	▼(1.7)	▲0.8	▼(2.5)	▼(0.4)
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Sub. sources less negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Non. sources plus negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	11.5	10.6	13.2	11.7	12.0	▲1.7	▼(0.8)	▲2.5	▲0.4
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.7 Continued

Automotive CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022-24	Calendar year 2022-23	2023-24	Interim 2024-25
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from: Continued									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources less negligible sources (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	756,771	825,557	985,645	244,414	216,731	▲30.2	▲9.1	▲19.4	▼(11.3)
Value.....	1,083,025	1,056,176	1,286,636	309,423	282,243	▲18.8	▼(2.5)	▲21.8	▼(8.8)
Unit value.....	\$1,431	\$1,279	\$1,305	\$1,266	\$1,302	▼(8.8)	▼(10.6)	▲2.0	▲2.9
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.7 Continued

Automotive CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. producers:									
Practical capacity quantity (fn3).....	9,928,676	9,805,304	9,708,388	2,498,269	2,548,873	▼(2.2)	▼(1.2)	▼(1.0)	▲2.0
Production quantity.....	7,163,981	7,731,337	7,528,116	1,965,738	1,920,279	▲5.1	▲7.9	▼(2.6)	▼(2.3)
Capacity utilization (fn1) (fn3).....	72.2	78.8	77.5	78.7	75.3	▲5.4	▲6.7	▼(1.3)	▼(3.3)
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	6,122,561	6,599,176	6,323,327	1,738,204	1,580,455	▲3.3	▲7.8	▼(4.2)	▼(9.1)
Value.....	8,373,144	8,870,182	8,477,059	2,346,564	2,062,424	▲1.2	▲5.9	▼(4.4)	▼(12.1)
Unit value.....	\$1,368	\$1,344	\$1,341	\$1,350	\$1,305	▼(2.0)	▼(1.7)	▼(0.3)	▼(3.3)
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	1,000,013	1,129,934	1,142,626	292,432	289,410	▲14.3	▲13.0	▲1.1	▼(1.0)
Value.....	1,413,336	1,591,362	1,603,611	404,585	406,261	▲13.5	▲12.6	▲0.8	▲0.4
Unit value.....	\$1,413	\$1,408	\$1,403	\$1,384	\$1,404	▼(0.7)	▼(0.4)	▼(0.3)	▲1.5
Ending inventory quantity.....	1,048,183	1,020,241	1,060,980	929,146	1,093,135	▲1.2	▼(2.7)	▲4.0	▲17.6
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	14.7	13.2	14.2	11.4	14.6	▼(0.5)	▼(1.5)	▲1.0	▲3.2
Production workers.....	5,541	5,722	5,136	5,167	5,066	▼(7.3)	▲3.3	▼(10.2)	▼(2.0)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	11,737	12,422	11,589	2,976	2,952	▼(1.3)	▲5.8	▼(6.7)	▼(0.8)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	728,535	789,038	720,258	193,318	192,035	▼(1.1)	▲8.3	▼(8.7)	▼(0.7)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$62.07	\$63.52	\$62.15	\$64.96	\$65.05	▲0.1	▲2.3	▼(2.2)	▲0.1
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)...	610	622	650	661	651	▲6.4	▲2.0	▲4.4	▼(1.5)
Unit labor costs.....	\$102	\$102	\$96	\$98	\$100	▼(5.9)	▲0.4	▼(6.3)	▲1.7
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	7,122,575	7,729,110	7,465,952	2,030,637	1,869,865	▲4.8	▲8.5	▼(3.4)	▼(7.9)
Value.....	9,779,111	10,458,640	10,081,027	2,751,245	2,468,931	▲3.1	▲6.9	▼(3.6)	▼(10.3)
Unit value.....	\$1,373	\$1,353	\$1,350	\$1,355	\$1,320	▼(1.7)	▼(1.4)	▼(0.2)	▼(2.5)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	8,423,311	9,087,809	8,245,304	2,227,558	2,114,176	▼(2.1)	▲7.9	▼(9.3)	▼(5.1)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn4).....	1,355,800	1,370,831	1,835,723	523,687	354,755	▲35.4	▲1.1	▲33.9	▼(32.3)
SG&A expenses.....	302,115	312,009	329,554	90,024	81,584	▲9.1	▲3.3	▲5.6	▼(9.4)
Operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	1,053,685	1,058,822	1,506,169	433,663	273,171	▲42.9	▲0.5	▲42.2	▼(37.0)
Net income or (loss) (fn4).....	998,433	963,352	1,395,607	411,372	237,477	▲39.8	▼(3.5)	▲44.9	▼(42.3)
Unit COGS.....	\$1,183	\$1,176	\$1,104	\$1,097	\$1,131	▼(6.6)	▼(0.6)	▼(6.1)	▲3.1
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$42	\$40	\$44	\$44	\$44	▲4.1	▼(4.8)	▲9.3	▼(1.6)
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	\$148	\$137	\$202	\$214	\$146	▲36.4	▼(7.4)	▲47.3	▼(31.6)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn4).....	\$140	\$125	\$187	\$203	\$127	▲33.4	▼(11.1)	▲50.0	▼(37.3)
COGS/sales (fn1).....	86.1	86.9	81.8	81.0	85.6	▼(4.3)	▲0.8	▼(5.1)	▲4.7
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	10.8	10.1	14.9	15.8	11.1	▲4.2	▼(0.7)	▲4.8	▼(4.7)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	10.2	9.2	13.8	15.0	9.6	▲3.6	▼(1.0)	▲4.6	▼(5.3)
Capital expenditures.....	562,890	775,192	938,142	204,702	187,994	▲66.7	▲37.7	▲21.0	▼(8.2)
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Total assets.....	9,823,025	9,630,231	9,634,927	NA	NA	▼(1.9)	▼(2.0)	▲0.0	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in appendix H of this report.

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

fn2.--All subject sources other than Canada and Mexico are negligible for Automotive CORE. Brazil and Netherlands were the only negligible subject sources with U.S. shipments of imports of automotive CORE reported.

fn3.--Reported practical capacity for automotive CORE for some firms was allocated based on producers' practical CORE capacity and their reported product mix based on production in the specified periods. This methodology solved certain reporting issues where firms had reported all of their practical CORE capacity as automotive CORE capacity despite producing other CORE products. As a result of this methodology, capacity utilization for each of the split like products will match the utilization for all CORE products within those firms and period by period changes in capacity in the split like products will more reflect changes in product mix in each period than actual changes in machinery and equipment or practical constraint limitations to production for those firms.

fn4.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Split DLP: Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers

Table C.8

Brass-coated CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022-24	Calendar year 2022-23	2023-24	Interim 2024-25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Sub. sources less negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Non. sources plus negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Sub. sources less negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Non. sources plus negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table C.8 Continued

Brass-coated CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from: Continued									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources less negligible sources (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.8 Continued

Brass-coated CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. producers':									
Practical capacity quantity (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Capacity utilization (fn1) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)...	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in appendix H of this report.

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

fn2.--All subject sources other than Brazil are negligible for brass CORE. All negligible subject sources had no U.S. shipments of imports of brass CORE reported.

fn3.--Reported practical capacity for brass-coated CORE for some firms was allocated based on producers' practical CORE capacity and their reported product mix based on production in the specified periods. This methodology solved certain reporting issues where firms had reported all of their practical CORE capacity as automotive CORE capacity despite producing other CORE products. As a result of this methodology, capacity utilization for each of the split like products will match the utilization for all CORE products within those firms and period by period changes in capacity in the split like products will more reflect changes in product mix in each period than actual changes in machinery and equipment or practical constraint limitations to production for those firms.

fn4.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Split DLP: Other CORE: U.S. producers

Table C.9

Other CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022-24	Calendar year 2022-23	2023-24	Interim 2024-25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Sub. sources less negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Non. sources plus negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Sub. sources less negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Non. sources plus negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.9 Continued

Other CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	Calendar year		2024	Interim		2022-24	Calendar year		Interim
	2022	2023		2025	2022-23		2023-24	2024-25	
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from: Continued									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources less negligible sources (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.9 Continued

Other CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. producers':									
Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Capacity utilization (fn1) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours) (f	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit labor costs (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in appendix H of this report.

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

fn2.--Netherlands, Taiwan, subject, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates are negligible sources for other CORE.

fn3.--Reported practical capacity for other CORE for some firms was allocated based on producers' practical CORE capacity and their reported product mix based on production in the specified periods. This methodology solved certain reporting issues where firms had reported all of their practical CORE capacity as automotive CORE capacity despite producing other CORE products. As a result of this methodology, capacity utilization for each of the split like products will match the utilization for all CORE products within those firms and period by period changes in capacity in the split like products will more reflect changes in product mix in each period than actual changes in machinery and equipment or practical constraint limitations to production for those firms

fn4.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Split DLP: Non-automotive CORE: U.S. producers

Table C.10

Non-automotive CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	12,182,982	12,690,921	13,682,159	3,440,548	3,386,240	▲12.3	▲4.2	▲7.8	▼(1.6)
Producers' share (fn1).....	82.5	87.5	83.7	83.8	87.6	▲1.3	▲5.0	▼(3.7)	▲3.8
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Sub. sources less negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Non. sources plus negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	17.5	12.5	16.3	16.2	12.4	▼(1.3)	▼(5.0)	▲3.7	▼(3.8)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	20,338,725	15,514,535	16,437,023	4,434,523	3,668,895	▼(19.2)	▼(23.7)	▲5.9	▼(17.3)
Producers' share (fn1).....	81.8	86.6	82.9	84.0	86.0	▲1.1	▲4.8	▼(3.7)	▲2.0
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Sub. sources less negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Non. sources plus negligible sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	18.2	13.4	17.1	16.0	14.0	▼(1.1)	▼(4.8)	▲3.7	▼(2.0)
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.10 Continued

Non-automotive CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	2024 Interim	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from: Continued									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources less negligible sources (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	2,137,900	1,592,348	2,227,368	557,611	421,224	▲4.2	▼(25.5)	▲39.9	▼(24.5)
Value.....	3,700,633	2,072,777	2,808,470	708,047	513,990	▼(24.1)	▼(44.0)	▲35.5	▼(27.4)
Unit value.....	\$1,731	\$1,302	\$1,261	\$1,270	\$1,220	▼(27.2)	▼(24.8)	▼(3.1)	▼(3.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.10 Continued

Non-automotive CORE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. producers:									
Practical capacity quantity (fn3).....	13,801,455	13,918,253	15,386,169	3,736,207	3,909,691	▲11.5	▲0.8	▲10.5	▲4.6
Production quantity.....	10,031,397	11,291,108	11,793,524	2,940,179	3,000,360	▲17.6	▲12.6	▲4.4	▲2.0
Capacity utilization (fn1) (fn3).....	72.7	81.1	76.7	78.7	76.7	▲4.0	▲8.4	▼(4.5)	▼(2.0)
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	10,045,082	11,098,573	11,454,791	2,882,937	2,965,016	▲14.0	▲10.5	▲3.2	▲2.8
Value.....	16,638,092	13,441,758	13,628,553	3,726,476	3,154,905	▼(18.1)	▼(19.2)	▲1.4	▼(15.3)
Unit value.....	\$1,656	\$1,211	\$1,190	\$1,293	\$1,064	▼(28.2)	▼(26.9)	▼(1.8)	▼(17.7)
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	125,285	138,897	135,689	34,176	38,660	▲8.3	▲10.9	▼(2.3)	▲13.1
Value.....	199,764	138,706	156,597	42,072	39,383	▼(21.6)	▼(30.6)	▲12.9	▼(6.4)
Unit value.....	\$1,594	\$999	\$1,154	\$1,231	\$1,019	▼(27.6)	▼(37.4)	▲15.6	▼(17.2)
Ending inventory quantity.....	852,899	852,244	1,063,389	898,664	1,067,907	▲24.7	▼(0.1)	▲24.8	▲18.8
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	8.4	7.6	9.2	7.7	8.9	▲0.8	▼(0.8)	▲1.6	▲1.2
Production workers.....	5,304	5,283	5,933	5,539	5,402	▲11.9	▼(0.4)	▲12.3	▼(2.5)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	11,461	11,762	13,124	3,321	3,190	▲14.5	▲2.6	▲11.6	▼(3.9)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	657,642	667,282	777,551	199,286	200,326	▲18.2	▲1.5	▲16.5	▲0.5
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$57.38	\$56.73	\$59.25	\$60.01	\$62.80	▲3.3	▼(1.1)	▲4.4	▲4.6
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)...	875	960	899	885	941	▲2.7	▲9.7	▼(6.4)	▲6.2
Unit labor costs.....	\$66	\$59	\$66	\$68	\$67	▲0.6	▼(9.9)	▲11.6	▼(1.5)
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	10,170,366	11,237,469	11,590,478	2,917,110	3,003,678	▲14.0	▲10.5	▲3.1	▲3.0
Value.....	16,845,224	13,583,367	13,784,795	3,768,453	3,194,044	▼(18.2)	▼(19.4)	▲1.5	▼(15.2)
Unit value.....	\$1,656	\$1,209	\$1,189	\$1,292	\$1,063	▼(28.2)	▼(27.0)	▼(1.6)	▼(17.7)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	13,171,414	12,673,059	13,058,571	3,307,644	3,212,616	▼(0.9)	▼(3.8)	▲3.0	▼(2.9)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn4).....	3,673,810	910,308	726,224	460,809	(18,572)	▼(80.2)	▼(75.2)	▼(20.2)	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	567,099	505,466	451,569	132,457	111,754	▼(20.4)	▼(10.9)	▼(10.7)	▼(15.6)
Operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	3,106,711	404,842	274,655	328,352	(130,326)	▼(91.2)	▼(87.0)	▼(32.2)	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn4).....	3,013,676	347,214	206,778	317,008	(155,033)	▼(93.1)	▼(88.5)	▼(40.4)	▼***
Unit COGS.....	\$1,295	\$1,128	\$1,127	\$1,134	\$1,070	▼(13.0)	▼(12.9)	▼(0.1)	▼(5.7)
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$56	\$45	\$39	\$45	\$37	▼(30.1)	▼(19.3)	▼(13.4)	▼(18.1)
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	\$305	\$36	\$24	\$113	\$(43)	▼(92.2)	▼(88.2)	▼(34.2)	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn4).....	\$296	\$31	\$18	\$109	\$(52)	▼(94.0)	▼(89.6)	▼(42.3)	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	78.2	93.3	94.7	87.8	100.6	▲16.5	▲15.1	▲1.4	▲12.8
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	18.4	3.0	2.0	8.7	(4.1)	▼(16.5)	▼(15.5)	▼(1.0)	▼(12.8)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	17.9	2.6	1.5	8.4	(4.9)	▼(16.4)	▼(15.3)	▼(1.1)	▼(13.3)
Capital expenditures.....	687,247	454,406	223,954	90,316	65,380	▼(67.4)	▼(33.9)	▼(50.7)	▼(27.6)
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	7,879,129	8,010,490	8,231,956	NA	NA	▲4.5	▲1.7	▲2.8	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are available upon request.

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

fn2.--Netherlands, Taiwan, subject, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates are negligible sources for non-automotive CORE.

fn3.--Reported practical capacity was allocated based on producers' practical CORE capacity and their reported product mix based on production in the specified periods. This methodology solved certain reporting issues where firms had reported all of their practical CORE capacity as automotive CORE capacity despite producing other CORE products. As a result of this methodology, capacity utilization for each of the split like products will match the utilization for CORE shown in table C.1, and period by period changes in capacity in the split like product tables will more reflect changes in product each period mix than actual changes in machinery and equipment or practical constraint limitations to production.

fn4.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Split DLP: All CORE other than brass-coated: U.S. producers

Table C.11

All CORE except brass-coated: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Australia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:									
Australia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C.11 Continued

All CORE except brass-coated: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from: Continued									
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.11 Continued

All CORE except brass-coated: Summary data concerning the U.S. market defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2022	Calendar year 2023	2024	Interim 2024	2025	2022–24	Calendar year 2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
U.S. producers':									
Practical capacity quantity (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Capacity utilization (fn1) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)...	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are available upon request.

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

fn2.--Reported practical capacity was allocated based on producers' practical CORE capacity and their reported product mix based on production in the specified periods. This methodology solved certain reporting issues where firms had reported all of their practical CORE capacity as automotive CORE capacity despite producing other CORE products. As a result of this methodology, capacity utilization for each of the split like products will match the utilization for CORE shown in table C.1, and period by period changes in capacity in the split like product tables will more reflect changes in product each period mix than actual changes in machinery and equipment or practical constraint limitations to production.

fn3.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

APPENDIX D

FIRMS' NARRATIVES REGARDING

DOMESTIC LIKE PRODUCT COMPARISONS

Table D.1 CORE: U.S. producers' narratives comparing automotive CORE to all other CORE, by domestic like product factors

Factor	Producer name and narrative response on comparability
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***

Factor	Producer name and narrative response on comparability
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***

Factor	Producer name and narrative response on comparability
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***

Factor	Producer name and narrative response on comparability
Price	***

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

Table D.2 CORE: U.S. purchasers' narratives comparing automotive CORE to all other CORE, by domestic like product factors

Factor	Purchaser name and narrative response on comparability
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***

Factor	Purchaser name and narrative response on comparability
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***

Factor	Purchaser name and narrative response on comparability
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***

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

Table D.3 CORE: U.S. producers' narratives comparing brass-coated CORE to all other CORE, by domestic like product factors

Factor	Producer name and narrative response on comparability
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***

Factor	Producer name and narrative response on comparability
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***

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

Table D.4 CORE: U.S. purchasers' narratives comparing brass-coated CORE to all other CORE, by domestic like product factors

Factor	Purchaser name and narrative response on comparability
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***

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

Table D.5 CORE: U.S. producers' narratives comparing automotive CORE to brass-coated CORE, by domestic like product factors

Factor	Producer name and narrative response on comparability
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***

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

Table D.6 CORE: U.S. purchasers' narratives comparing automotive CORE to brass-coated CORE, by domestic like product factors

Factor	Purchaser name and narrative response on comparability
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***

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

APPENDIX E

U.S. PROCESSORS' OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL DATA

Table E.1 CORE: U.S. processors', their position on the petition, location of processing, share of reported processing, and type of product processed, 2024

Shares in percent

Firm	Position on petitions	Production location(s)	Share of All CORE processing	Processing product type
American Nickeloid	***	Peru, IL Walnutport, PA	***	***
Coilplus	***	Rosemont, IL	***	***
Hascall	***	Grandville MI Canton MI Harvey IL Nashville TN	***	***
Hixwood	***	Stanley, WI	***	***
Samuel (USA)	***	Columbia, TN Toledo, OH	***	***
Venture	***	Detroit, MI Buffalo, NY	***	***
All firms	Various	Various	100.0	Various

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

Note: ***.

Note: ***.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.2 CORE: U.S. processors' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms

Reporting firm	Relationship type and related firm	Details of relationship
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***

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

Table E.3 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. processors, reported domestic operations

Firm	Firm type	Narrative response on domestic operations
American Nickeloid	Processor	***
Coilplus	Processor	***
Hascall	Processor	***
Hixwood	Processor	***
Samuel (USA)	Processor	***
Venture	Processor	***
American Nickeloid	Producer	***
AM-NS Calvert	Producer	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	Producer	***
Nucor	Producer	***

Firm	Firm type	Narrative response on domestic operations
Pro-Tec	Producer	***
Steel Dynamics	Producer	***

Firm	Firm type	Narrative response on domestic operations
Steelscape	Producer	***
Ternium	Producer	***
Thomas and Apollo	Producer	***

Firm	Firm type	Narrative response on domestic operations
U.S. Steel	Producer	***

Firm	Firm type	Narrative response on domestic operations
Wheeling-Nippon	Producer	***

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

Table E.4 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. processors' narrative responses on operations, by factor

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Capital investments	***
Technical expertise	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Technical expertise	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Value added	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***
Employment	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Quantity, type, and source of parts	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***
Costs and activities	***

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

Table E.5 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. processors' reported data on domestic production operations, by factor

Value in table; Value added in percent; Employment in average number of PRWs

Factor	American Nickeloid (processor)	Coilplus (processor)	Hascall (processor)
Capital investments: Greenfield	***	***	***
Capital investments: Assets	***	***	***
Capital investments: Capital expenditures	***	***	***
Technical expertise: R & D expenses	***	***	***
Value added	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent
Employment	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs
Quantity, type, and source of parts	Domestic CORE: *** %; Subject CORE *** %; Nonsubject CORE *** %; Other raw materials *** %	Domestic CORE: *** %; Subject CORE *** %; Nonsubject CORE *** %; Other raw materials *** %	Domestic CORE: *** %; Subject CORE *** %; Nonsubject CORE *** %; Other raw materials *** %

Table continued.

Table E.5 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. processors' reported data on domestic production operations, by factor

Value in table; Value added in percent; Employment in average number of PRWs

Factor	Hixwood (processor)	Samuel (USA) (processor)	Venture (processor)	All processors
Capital investments: Greenfield	***	***	***	***
Capital investments: Assets	***	***	***	***
Capital investments: Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***
Technical expertise: R & D expenses	***	***	***	***
Value added	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent
Employment	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs
Quantity, type, and source of parts	Domestic CORE: *** %; Subject CORE *** %; Nonsubject CORE *** %; Other raw materials *** %	Domestic CORE: *** %; Subject CORE *** %; Nonsubject CORE *** %; Other raw materials *** %	Domestic CORE: *** %; Subject CORE *** %; Nonsubject CORE *** %; Other raw materials *** %	Domestic CORE: *** %; Subject CORE *** %; Nonsubject CORE *** %; Other raw materials *** %

Table continued.

Table E.5 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. processors' reported data on domestic production operations, by factor

Value in table; Value added in percent; Employment in average number of PRWs

Factor	American Nickeloid (producer)	AM-NS Calvert (producer)	Cleveland- Cliffs (producer)	Nucor (producer)	Pro-Tec (producer)	Steel Dynamics (producer)
Capital investments: Greenfield	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital investments: Assets	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital investments: Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***
Technical expertise: R & D expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent
Employment	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs
Quantity, type, and source of parts	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %

Table continued.

Table E.5 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. processors' reported data on domestic production operations, by factor

Value in table; Value added in percent; Employment in average number of PRWs

Factor	Steelscape (producer)	Ternium (producer)	Thomas and Apollo (producer)	U.S. Steel (producer)	Wheeling- Nippon (producer)	All producers
Capital investments: Greenfield	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Capital investments: Assets	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Capital investments: Capital expenditures	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Technical expertise: R & D expenses	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Value added	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent	*** percent
Employment	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs	*** PRWs
Quantity, type, and source of parts	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %	Domestic: *** %; Imported *** %

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

Note: The following terms are used in this table.

Greenfield refers to the investment that would be required to replicate a company's current operations if the plant(s) were constructed from scratch on greenfield land.

Value added is calculated as the share of conversion costs (direct labor and other factory costs) out of total cost of goods sold (COGS).

Quantity, type, and source of parts reflects 2024 data collected on raw materials by source for processors.

Toll agreement between two firms whereby the first firm ("tollee") furnishes the raw materials and the second firm ("toller") uses the raw materials to process a product that it then returns to the first firm with a charge for processing costs, overhead, etc. *** reported tolling in their financial data Aggregated tolled products accounted *** percent of total net sales quantity during the reporting period and have minimal impact to the value added calculations.

Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.6 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. processors' reported complexity and importance of operations

Ratings of 1 are minimally complex, intense, or important; Ratings of 5 are extremely complex, intense, or important

Firm and firm type	Rating	Narrative response on complexity and importance rating
American Nickeloid (processor)	***	***
Coilplus (processor)	***	***
Hascall (processor)	***	***
Hixwood (processor)	***	***
Samuel (USA) (processor)	***	***
Venture (processor)	***	***
American Nickeloid (producer)	***	***
AM-NS Calvert (producer)	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs (producer)	***	***
Nucor (producer)	***	***
Pro-Tec (producer)	***	***
Steel Dynamics (producer)	***	***

Firm and firm type	Rating	Narrative response on complexity and importance rating
Steelscape (producer)	***	***
Ternium (producer)	***	***
Thomas and Apollo (producer)	***	***
U.S. Steel (producer)	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon (producer)	***	***

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

Table E.7 CORE: U.S. processors' output: Practical capacity, by firm and period

Capacity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
Coilplus	***	***	***	***	***
Hascall	***	***	***	***	***
Hixwood	***	***	***	***	***
Samuel (USA)	***	***	***	***	***
Venture	***	***	***	***	***
All processors	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.7 (Continued) CORE: U.S. processors' output: Processing, by firm and period

Production in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
Coilplus	***	***	***	***	***
Hascall	***	***	***	***	***
Hixwood	***	***	***	***	***
Samuel (USA)	***	***	***	***	***
Venture	***	***	***	***	***
All processors	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.7 (Continued) CORE: U.S. processors' output: Capacity utilization, by firm and period

Capacity utilization ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
Coilplus	***	***	***	***	***
Hascall	***	***	***	***	***
Hixwood	***	***	***	***	***
Samuel (USA)	***	***	***	***	***
Venture	***	***	***	***	***
All processors	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.7 (Continued) CORE: U.S. processors' output: Share of processing, by firm and period

Share of production in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
Coilplus	***	***	***	***	***
Hascall	***	***	***	***	***
Hixwood	***	***	***	***	***
Samuel (USA)	***	***	***	***	***
Venture	***	***	***	***	***
All processors	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table E.7 Continued CORE: U.S. processors' output: Ratio of processing to U.S. producer production, by firm and period

Ratio to U.S. production in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
Coilplus	***	***	***	***	***
Hascall	***	***	***	***	***
Hixwood	***	***	***	***	***
Samuel (USA)	***	***	***	***	***
Venture	***	***	***	***	***
All processors	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure E.1 CORE: U.S. processors' capacity, processing, and capacity utilization, by period

* * * * *

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

Table E.8 CORE: U.S. processors' processing, by CORE input type and period

Quantity in short tons; Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Input type	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Purchased domestic	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.9 CORE: U.S. processors' total shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Shares in percent;
Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.
Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.10 CORE: U.S. producers' and processors' U.S. shipments for use in apparent consumption, by period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	16,167,643	17,697,749	17,778,118	4,621,141	4,545,471
U.S. producers	Value	25,011,236	22,311,940	22,105,612	6,073,040	5,217,329
U.S. processors: Value added to domestic	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers and processors: Fully domestic	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. processors: Valued added to imports	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers and processors: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Quantity for U.S. shipments reflects only producers' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. shipments reflects CORE sold in the United States from domestically manufactured CORE (including the value added by U.S. processors to domestic CORE), as well as the incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported CORE. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.11 CORE: U.S. processors' U.S. shipments, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Shares in percent;
Interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Multipanels	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Tableros	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Strapping	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Multipanels	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Tableros	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Strapping	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other products	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Multipanels	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Tableros	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Strapping	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other products	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Multipanels	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Tableros	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Strapping	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other products	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Multipanels	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Tableros	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Strapping	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other products	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.
Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.12 CORE: U.S. processors' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
End-of-period inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.13 CORE: U.S. processors' employment related information, by item and period

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***

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

Table E.14 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. processors' combined employment related information, by item and period

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***

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

Table E.15 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and U.S. processors, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers and processors: Fully domestic	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. processors: Valued added to imports	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers and processors: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Value	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788
Brazil	Value	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197
Canada	Value	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872
Mexico	Value	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894
Netherlands	Value	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070
South Africa	Value	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888
United Arab Emirates	Value	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027
Vietnam	Value	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.15 (Continued) CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and U.S. processors, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers and processors: Fully domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. processors: Valued added to imports	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers and processors: Total	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, accessed July 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid value.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Apparent consumption quantity defining the industry as U.S. producers and processors is equivalent to the table already reported for U.S. producers only in Part 4 of this report. Quantity for U.S. shipments reflects only producers' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. shipments reflects CORE sold in the United States from domestically manufactured CORE (including the value added by U.S. processors to domestic CORE), as well as the incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported CORE. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import. Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Figure E.2 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value data defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and U.S. processors, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, accessed July 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid value.

Table E.16 CORE: *'s U.S. processing by source of input into processing and period**

Quantity in short tons; Raw material (RM) value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Input source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Purchased domestic	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Purchased domestic	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.17 CORE: *'s U.S. processing by source of input into processing and period**

Quantity in short tons; Raw material (RM) value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Input source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Purchased domestic	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Purchased domestic	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.18 CORE: *'s U.S. processing by source of input into processing and period**

Quantity in short tons; Raw material (RM) value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Input source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Purchased domestic	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Purchased domestic	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.19 CORE: *'s U.S. processing by source of input into processing and period**

Quantity in short tons; Raw material (RM) value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Input source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Purchased domestic	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Purchased domestic	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.20 CORE: *'s U.S. processing, U.S. imports from subject sources, and ratio of imports from subject sources to processing, by period**

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. processing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from *** relative to U.S. processing	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from *** relative to U.S. processing	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from *** relative to U.S. processing	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from *** relative to U.S. processing	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.21 CORE: *'s U.S. processing by source of input into processing and period**

Quantity in short tons; Raw material (RM) value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Input source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Purchased domestic	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Purchased domestic	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.22 CORE: *'s U.S. processing, U.S. imports from subject sources, and ratio of imports from subject sources to processing, by period**

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. processing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from ***	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.23 CORE: *'s U.S. processing by source of input into processing and period**

Quantity in short tons; Raw material (RM) value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Input source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Purchased domestic	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Purchased domestic	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	RM value	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure E.3 CORE: U.S. processors' share of net sales quantity in 2024, by firm

* * * * *

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

Table E.24 CORE: U.S. processors' results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other expense / (income), net	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.24 Continued CORE: U.S. processors' results of operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	1	0	0	0	3
Net losses	Count	1	1	1	0	3
Data	Count	6	6	6	6	6

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.25 CORE: U.S. processors' raw materials details, by input type and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Input type	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
CORE: Purchased domestic	Value	***	***	***	***	***
CORE: Purchased or imported from subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
CORE: Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other raw material inputs	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All raw material inputs	Value	***	***	***	***	***
CORE: Purchased domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
CORE: Purchased or imported from subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
CORE: Purchased or imported from nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All CORE inputs into processing	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Other raw material inputs	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All raw material inputs	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.26 CORE: U.S. processors' changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***

Table continued.

Table E.26 (Continued) CORE: U.S. processors' changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
SG&A expense	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
Operating income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Net income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Table E.27 CORE: U.S. producers and U.S. processors' combined results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other expense / (income), net	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E.27 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers and U.S. processors' combined results of operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.28 CORE: U.S. producers and U.S. processors' combined changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***

Table continued.

Table E.28 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers and U.S. processors' combined changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
SG&A expense	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Operating income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Net income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

APPENDIX F

U.S. PRODUCERS' OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL DATA

EXCLUDING TWO U.S. PRODUCERS

Table F.1 CORE: U.S. producers' capacity, production, and capacity utilization excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by period

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent; Interim period is January through March

Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***
Utilization	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure F.1 CORE: U.S. producers' capacity, production, and capacity utilization excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by period

* * * * *

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

Table F.2 CORE: U.S. producers' total shipments excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; shares in percent;
Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table F.3 CORE: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by period

Quantity in short tons; Inventory ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
End-of-period inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table F.4 CORE: U.S. producers' employment related information excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per unit)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***

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

Table F.5 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Included U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All U.S. producers	Quantity	16,167,643	17,697,749	17,778,118	4,621,141	4,545,471
Australia	Quantity	47,423	73,942	74,259	12,697	20,544
Brazil	Quantity	200,990	209,729	250,151	70,785	68,802
Canada	Quantity	1,016,583	1,046,021	1,089,918	300,092	254,220
Mexico	Quantity	558,832	525,536	608,385	162,428	120,268
Netherlands	Quantity	35,325	29,978	57,563	8,042	16,943
South Africa	Quantity	122,238	73,347	117,520	34,015	19,570
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	155,192	12,581	62,013	19,073	840
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	105,730	77,282	121,900	31,648	31,078
Vietnam	Quantity	638,655	268,584	903,094	163,531	5,713
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	840,437	735,032	845,791	207,388	237,594
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	4,018,139	3,225,517	4,487,301	1,114,039	871,340
All sources	Quantity	20,185,782	20,923,266	22,265,419	5,735,180	5,416,811

Table continued.

Table F.5 (Continued) CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Included U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All U.S. producers	Share	80.1	84.6	79.8	80.6	83.9
Australia	Share	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Brazil	Share	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Canada	Share	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.7
Mexico	Share	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.2
Netherlands	Share	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
South Africa	Share	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
United Arab Emirates	Share	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Vietnam	Share	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.9	0.1
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.4
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	19.9	15.4	20.2	19.4	16.1
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, accessed July 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Figure F.2 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity data excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, accessed July 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Table F.6 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Included U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All U.S. producers	Value	25,011,236	22,311,940	22,105,612	6,073,040	5,217,329
Australia	Value	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788
Brazil	Value	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197
Canada	Value	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872
Mexico	Value	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894
Netherlands	Value	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070
South Africa	Value	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888
United Arab Emirates	Value	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027
Vietnam	Value	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313
All sources	Value	31,369,182	26,440,524	27,557,623	7,438,243	6,259,642

Table continued.

Table F.6 (Continued) CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Included U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All U.S. producers	Share	79.7	84.4	80.2	81.6	83.3
Australia	Share	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Brazil	Share	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Canada	Share	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8
Mexico	Share	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.3
Netherlands	Share	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
South Africa	Share	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
United Arab Emirates	Share	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Vietnam	Share	3.2	1.2	3.4	2.3	0.1
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.7	5.0
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	20.3	15.6	19.8	18.4	16.7
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, accessed July 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid value.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Figure F.3 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value data excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, accessed July 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid value.

Table F.7 CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other expense / (income), net	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F.7 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Shares in percent; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Net losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Data	Count	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table F.8 CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium

Changes in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***

Table continued.

Table F.8 (Continued) CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium

Changes in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
SG&A expense	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Operating income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Net income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Table F.9 CORE: U.S. producers' and processors' U.S. shipments for use in apparent consumption excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Included U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Included U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. processors: Value added to domestic	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Included U.S. producers and processors: Fully domestic	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. processors: Valued added to imports	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Included U.S. producers and processors: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Quantity for U.S. shipments reflects only producers' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. shipments reflects CORE sold in the United States from domestically manufactured CORE (including the value added by U.S. processors to domestic CORE), as well as the incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported CORE. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table F.10 CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. processors' combined employment related information excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***

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

Table F.11 CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and U.S. processors excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Included U.S. producers and processors: Fully domestic	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All U.S. producers and processors	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Value	83,283	91,955	98,829	16,966	23,788
Brazil	Value	278,988	206,912	236,033	64,342	59,197
Canada	Value	1,426,832	1,288,692	1,341,277	372,604	299,872
Mexico	Value	942,435	724,787	812,963	229,898	142,894
Netherlands	Value	53,185	39,319	71,213	9,867	20,070
South Africa	Value	202,637	80,356	127,622	36,379	20,894
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	243,030	15,773	64,280	19,492	888
United Arab Emirates	Value	168,614	80,243	116,680	28,887	31,027
Vietnam	Value	993,907	312,256	946,028	173,029	6,932
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	1,404,905	1,043,384	1,143,489	277,751	312,125
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	6,357,946	4,128,584	5,452,011	1,365,203	1,042,313
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F.11 (Continued) CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data defining the domestic industry as U.S. producers and U.S. processors excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Included U.S. producers and processors: Fully domestic	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All U.S. producers and processors	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires for U.S. producer data and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0040, 7210.49.0045, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, accessed July 8, 2025, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to report for subject vs. nonsubject merchandise for Taiwan for imports data. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid value.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Apparent consumption quantity defining the industry as U.S. producers and processors excluding two U.S. producers is equivalent to the table already reported for U.S. producers earlier in this appendix. Quantity for U.S. shipments reflects only producers' U.S. shipment quantities. Value for U.S. shipments reflects CORE sold in the United States from domestically manufactured CORE (including the value added by U.S. processors to domestic CORE), as well as the incremental value added by U.S. processors to imported CORE. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported as an import. Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Table F.12 CORE: U.S. producers and U.S. processors' combined results of operations excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other expense / (income), net	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F.12 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers and U.S. processors' combined results of operations excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium, by item and period

Shares in percent; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table F.13 CORE: U.S. producers and U.S. processors' combined changes in AUVs between comparison periods excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium

Changes in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***

Table continued.

Table F.13 (Continued) CORE: U.S. producers and U.S. processors' combined changes in AUVs between comparison periods excluding two U.S. producers AM-NS Calvert and Ternium

Changes in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
SG&A expense	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Operating income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Net income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

APPENDIX G

PRICE DATA FOR RELATED PARTY EXCLUSIONS

U.S. producer Ternium reported price data for products *** and U.S. producer AM/NS Calvert reported price data for products ***. These two U.S. producers' price data represented *** percent of the total quantity of price data reported for domestically produced CORE during January 2022 to March 2025. Price and quantity data excluding these two U.S. producers are shown in tables G.1 to G.7 and in figures G.1 to G.7; price comparisons are presented in tables G.8 to G.11. Price comparisons excluding only U.S. producer *** are presented in tables G.12 to G.15.¹

¹ The price comparison table 5.18 for products 1, 2, 3, and 8 and table G.8 for products 4, 5, 6, and 7 would yield appropriate comparisons to exclude only ***.

Table G.1 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Brazil price	Brazil quantity	Brazil margin	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin	Netherlands price	Netherlands quantity	Netherlands margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table G.1 (Continued) CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 1: Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract).

Figure G.1 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price of product 1

* * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 1: Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract).

Table G.2 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 2: Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Figure G.2 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price of product 2

* * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 2: Hot-dipped 55 percent aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet (e.g., Galvalume), bare, structural steel quality, AZ50 to AZ55 coating, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.014 inches to 0.018 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Table G.3 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Australia price	Australia quantity	Australia margin	Brazil price	Brazil quantity	Brazil margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table G.3 (Continued) CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	South Africa price	South Africa quantity	South Africa margin	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	UAE price	UAE quantity	UAE margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table G.3 (Continued) CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 3: Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract).

Figure G.3 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 3: Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by spot sales and short-term contracts (i.e. *not* sold by annual or long-term contract).

Table G.4 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Australia price	Australia quantity	Australia margin	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 4: Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Figure G.4 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price of product 4

* * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 4: Hot-dipped galvanized steel sheet, unpainted, structural steel quality, G-60 to G-90 coating weight, 24 inches to 60 inches in width, 0.024 inches to 0.06 inches in thickness, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Table G.5 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Netherlands price	Netherlands quantity	Netherlands margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 5: Hot Dipped Galvanized Steel Sheet, thickness 0.024" to 0.039", width 24" to 60", 40G/40G to 60G/60G Coating Weight, Grades: DDS, EDDS and BH steels, sold by annual or long-term contract).

Figure G.5 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price of product 5

* * * * *

Volume of product 5

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 5: Hot Dipped Galvanized Steel Sheet, thickness 0.024" to 0.039", width 24" to 60", 40G/40G to 60G/60G Coating Weight, Grades: DDS, EDDS and BH steels, sold by annual or long-term contract).

Table G.6 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 6 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 6: Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness >0.089", width 24" to 60", Coating Weight 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Grades: CS/DS/SS with specified Minimum Tensile Strength of 270MPa to 440Mpa, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Figure G.6 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 6 excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price of product 6

* * * * *

Volume of product 6

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 6: Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness >0.089", width 24" to 60", Coating Weight 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Grades: CS/DS/SS with specified Minimum Tensile Strength of 270MPa to 440Mpa, sold by annual or long-term contract.

Table G.7 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 7 and margins of underselling/(overselling) excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Canada price	Canada quantity	Canada margin
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 7: Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness 0.038" to 0.090", width 24" to 60", Coating Weights: 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Structural Steel Grades with Yield Strength from 35ksi to 65ksi, sold by annual or long-term contract).

Figure G.7 CORE: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 7 excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source and quarter

Price of product 7

* * * * *

Volume of product 7

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 7: Galvanneal Steel Sheet, thickness 0.038" to 0.090", width 24" to 60", Coating Weights: 40A/40A to 60A/60A, Structural Steel Grades with Yield Strength from 35ksi to 65ksi, sold by annual or long-term contract).

Table G.8 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by product

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent.

Product	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 8	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Underselling	139	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 8	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Overselling	144	***	***	***	***

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of 12 instances changed for product 2, *** for product 4 and *** for product 6 and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for product 2 (because there were no instances of overselling from Canada), *** for product 4 and *** for product 6.

Table G.9 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by product type

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent.

Product	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Automotive CORE (Products 5, 6, and 7)	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Brass-coated CORE (Product 8)	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
All other CORE (Products 1, 2, 3, and 4)	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Underselling	139	***	***	***	***
Automotive CORE (Products 5, 6, and 7)	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Brass-coated CORE (Product 8)	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
All other CORE (Products 1, 2, 3, and 4)	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Overselling	144	***	***	***	***

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Other CORE and *** for automotive CORE and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Other CORE and *** for Automotive CORE.

Table G.10 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by source

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent.

Source	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Australia	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Underselling	139	***	***	***	***
Australia	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Overselling	144	***	***	***	***

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Canada and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Canada.

Table G.11 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins excluding two U.S. producers AM/NS Calvert and Ternium, by period

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent.

Period	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2022	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2023	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2024	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
January to March 2025	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all years	Underselling	139	***	***	***	***
2022	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
2024	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
January to March 2025	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all years	Overselling	144	***	***	***	***

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for 2022, *** instances changed in 2023, *** instances changed in 2024, and *** instance changed in January to March 2025 and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed in 2022, *** instances changed in 2023, *** instances changed in 2024, and *** instances changed in January to March 2025.

Table G.12 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins excluding U.S. producer Ternium, by product

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent.

Product	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 8	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Underselling	134	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Product 8	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Overselling	149	***	***	***	***

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of 12 instances changed for product 2, *** for product 4 and *** for product 6 and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for product 2 (because there were no instances of overselling from Canada), *** for product 4 and *** for product 6.

Table G.13 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins excluding U.S. producer Ternium, by product type

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent.

Product	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Automotive CORE (Products 5, 6, and 7)	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Brass-coated CORE (Product 8)	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
All other CORE (Products 1, 2, 3, and 4)	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Underselling	134	***	***	***	***
Automotive CORE (Products 5, 6, and 7)	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Brass-coated CORE (Product 8)	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
All other CORE (Products 1, 2, 3, and 4)	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Overselling	149	***	***	***	***

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Other CORE and *** for automotive CORE and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Other CORE and *** for Automotive CORE.

Table G.14 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins excluding U.S. producer Ternium, by source

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent.

Source	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Australia	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Underselling	134	***	***	***	***
Australia	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
UAE	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Overselling	149	***	***	***	***

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Canada and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for Canada.

Table G.15 CORE: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins excluding U.S. producer Ternium, by period

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent.

Period	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2022	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2023	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2024	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
January to March 2025	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all years	Underselling	134	***	***	***	***
2022	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
2024	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
January to March 2025	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all years	Overselling	149	***	***	***	***

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Note: If importer ***'s price data of products 2, 4, and 6 imported from Canada were included, total underselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed for 2022, *** instances changed in 2023, *** instances changed in 2024, and *** instance changed in January to March 2025 and total overselling would be *** instances (*** short tons) as a result of *** instances changed in 2022, *** instances changed in 2023, *** instances changed in 2024, and *** instances changed in January to March 2025.

APPENDIX H

FIRMS' AUTOMOTIVE, BRASS-COATED, AND OTHER CORE

OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL DATA

Contents

Page

Automotive CORE	H.3
Brass-coated CORE.....	H.33
Other CORE	H.55

Table H.1 Automotive CORE: U.S. producers, their position on the petition, location of production, and share of reported production, 2024

Shares in percent

Firm	Production location(s)	Share of automotive CORE production	Ratio of automotive CORE production to overall production
AM-NS Calvert	Calvert, AL	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	Burns Harbor, IN Cleveland, OH Columbus, OH Dearborn, MI New Carlisle, IN Middletown, OH Rockport, IN E. Chicago, IN Butler, PA Jackson, MI	***	***
Nucor	Blytheville, AR Berkeley, SC Trinity, AL Crawfordsville, IN Ghent, KY Fontana, CA	***	***
Pro-Tec	Leipsic, OH	***	***
Steel Dynamics	Butler, IN Columbus, MS Sinton, TX Jeffersonville, IN Terre Haute, IN Pittsburgh, PA	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	Bethlehem, PA Warren, OH	***	***
U.S. Steel	Fairfield, AL Portage, IN Granite City, IL Ecorse, MI Fairless Hills, PA West Mifflin, PA Jackson, MS Pittsburg, CA Osceola, AR Osceola, AR	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	Follansbee, WV	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.2 Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' output: Practical capacity, by firm and period

Capacity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	9,928,676	9,805,304	9,708,388	2,498,269	2,548,873

Table continued.

Table H.2 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' output: Production, by firm and period

Production in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	7,163,981	7,731,337	7,528,116	1,965,738	1,920,279

Table continued.

Table H.2 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' output: Capacity utilization, by firm and period

Capacity utilization ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	72.2	78.8	77.5	78.7	75.3

Table continued.

Table H.2 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' output: Share of production, by firm and period

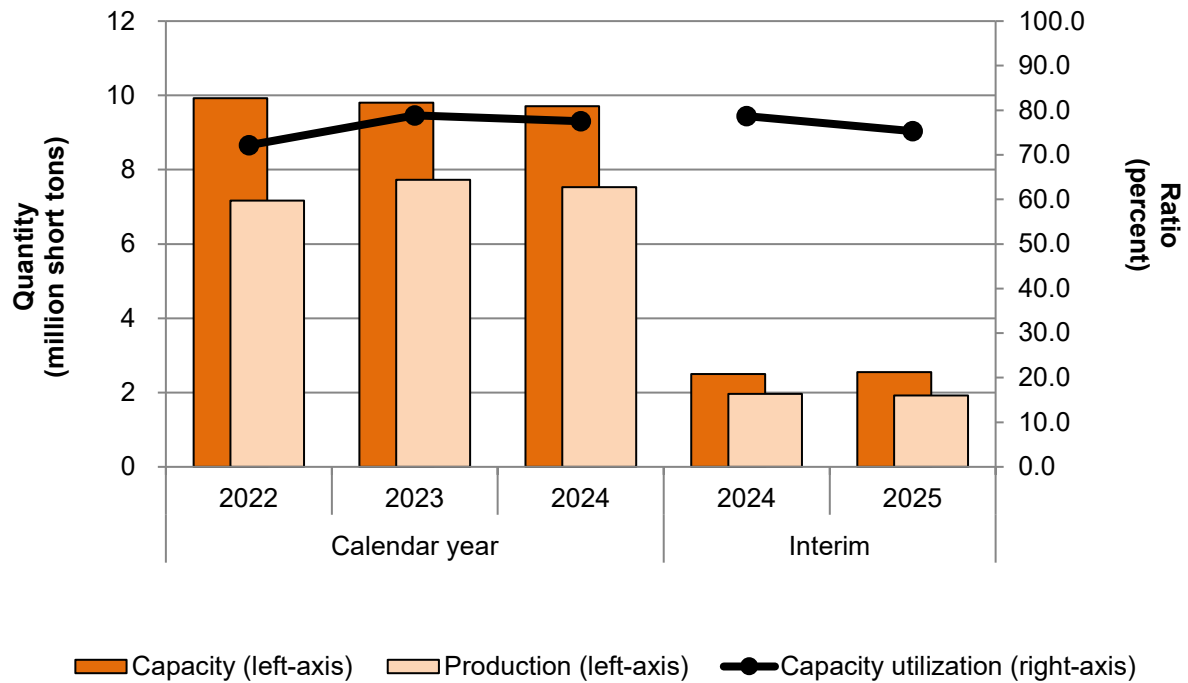
Share of production in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure H.1 Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' capacity, production, and capacity utilization, by period



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

Table H.3 Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' total shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Shares in percent;
Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. shipments	Quantity	6,122,561	6,599,176	6,323,327	1,738,204	1,580,455
Export shipments	Quantity	1,000,013	1,129,934	1,142,626	292,432	289,410
Total shipments	Quantity	7,122,574	7,729,110	7,465,953	2,030,636	1,869,865
U.S. shipments	Value	8,373,144	8,870,182	8,477,059	2,346,564	2,062,424
Export shipments	Value	1,413,336	1,591,362	1,603,611	404,585	406,261
Total shipments	Value	9,786,480	10,461,544	10,080,670	2,751,149	2,468,685
U.S. shipments	Unit value	1,368	1,344	1,341	1,350	1,305
Export shipments	Unit value	1,413	1,408	1,403	1,384	1,404
Total shipments	Unit value	1,374	1,354	1,350	1,355	1,320
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	86.0	85.4	84.7	85.6	84.5
Export shipments	Share of quantity	14.0	14.6	15.3	14.4	15.5
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	85.6	84.8	84.1	85.3	83.5
Export shipments	Share of value	14.4	15.2	15.9	14.7	16.5
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.
Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.4 Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
End-of-period inventory quantity	1,048,183	1,020,241	1,060,980	929,146	1,093,135
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	14.6	13.2	14.1	11.8	14.2
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	17.1	15.5	16.8	13.4	17.3
Inventory ratio to total shipments	14.7	13.2	14.2	11.4	14.6

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.5 Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' employment related information, by item and period

Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	5,541	5,722	5,136	5,167	5,066
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	11,737	12,422	11,589	2,976	2,952
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,118	2,171	2,256	576	583
Wages paid (\$1,000)	728,535	789,038	720,258	193,318	192,035
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$62.07	\$63.52	\$62.15	\$64.96	\$65.05
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	610	622	650	661	651
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	\$102	\$102	\$96	\$98	\$100

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

Table H.6 Automotive CORE: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Channel	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
United States	Distributors and service centers	22.1	22.5	23.9	25.5	24.4
United States	End users	77.9	77.5	76.1	74.5	75.6
Australia	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	End users	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	End users	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	End users	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.6 (Continued) Automotive CORE: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Channel	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Subject sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributors and service centers	17.6	14.3	14.7	13.0	12.1
All import sources	End users	82.4	85.7	85.3	87.0	87.9

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.7 Automotive CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports within a given source by firm, 2024

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table H.7 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports within a given source by firm, 2024

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	South Africa	Taiwan, subject	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	—	—	—	—	—

Table continued.

Table H.7 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports within a given source by firm, 2024

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources	Taiwan, nonsubject	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.8 Automotive CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources (see note)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	758,919	819,964	989,409	243,297	215,366

Table continued.

Table H.8 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	1,049,896	1,017,756	1,253,306	306,740	273,420

Table continued.

Table H.8 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Unit values in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	1,383	1,241	1,267	1,261	1,270

Table continued.

Table H.8 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table H.8 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share and ratio in percent; Ratio represents the ratio to U.S. production; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	10.6	10.6	13.1	12.4	11.2

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

Note:***. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".
Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Figure H.2 Automotive CORE: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Table H.9 Automotive CORE: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, September 2023 through August 2024

Quantity in short tons; Share of quantity in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Investigation type	Share of quantity
Australia	***	AD	***
Brazil	***	AD/CVD	***
Canada	***	AD/CVD	***
Mexico	***	AD/CVD	***
Netherlands	***	AD	***
South Africa	***	AD	***
Taiwan, subject	***	AD	***
Turkey	***	AD	***
United Arab Emirates	***	AD	***
Vietnam	***	AD/CVD	***
All other sources	***	NA	***
All import sources	975,197	NA	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Table H.10 Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2024

Quantity in short tons

Source	Hot-dip and galvanneal	Galvalume	Electro-galvanized	Copper-plated	Nickel-plated	Other products	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.10 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2024

Share across in percent

Source	Hot-dip and galvanneal	Galvalume	Electro-galvanized	Copper-plated	Nickel-plated	Other products	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	—
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	—
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	—
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	—
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	—
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	—
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	—
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	—
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table H.10 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2024

Share down in percent

Source	Hot-dip and galvanneal	Galvalume	Electro-galvanized	Copper-plated	Nickel-plated	Other products	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure H.3 Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2024

* * * * *

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

Table H.11 Automotive CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	6,122,561	6,599,176	6,323,327	1,738,204	1,580,455
Australia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	756,771	825,557	985,645	244,414	216,731
All sources	Quantity	6,879,332	7,424,733	7,308,972	1,982,618	1,797,186

Table continued.

Table H.11 (Continued) Automotive CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Share	89.0	88.9	86.5	87.7	87.9
Australia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	11.0	11.1	13.5	12.3	12.1
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.***.

Figure H.4 Automotive CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Table H.12 Automotive CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Value	8,373,144	8,870,182	8,477,059	2,346,564	2,062,424
Australia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	1,083,025	1,056,176	1,286,636	309,423	282,243
All sources	Value	9,456,169	9,926,358	9,763,695	2,655,987	2,344,667

Table continued.

Table H.12 (Continued) Automotive CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Share	88.5	89.4	86.8	88.3	88.0
Australia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	11.5	10.6	13.2	11.7	12.0
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.***.

Figure H.5 Automotive CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Table H.13 Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Total net sales	Quantity	7,122,575	7,729,110	7,465,952	2,030,637	1,869,865
Total net sales	Value	9,779,111	10,458,640	10,081,027	2,751,245	2,468,931
COGS: Raw materials	Value	5,564,778	6,163,818	5,617,689	1,547,705	1,436,203
COGS: Direct labor	Value	667,413	735,548	662,563	174,901	174,202
COGS: Other factory	Value	2,191,120	2,188,443	1,965,052	504,952	503,771
COGS: Total	Value	8,423,311	9,087,809	8,245,304	2,227,558	2,114,176
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	1,355,800	1,370,831	1,835,723	523,687	354,755
SG&A expenses	Value	302,115	312,009	329,554	90,024	81,584
Operating income or (loss)	Value	1,053,685	1,058,822	1,506,169	433,663	273,171
Other expense / (income), net	Value	55,252	95,470	110,562	22,291	35,694
Net income or (loss)	Value	998,433	963,352	1,395,607	411,372	237,477
Depreciation/amortization	Value	265,744	298,395	299,197	72,332	77,393
Cash flow	Value	1,264,177	1,261,747	1,694,804	483,704	314,870
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	56.9	58.9	55.7	56.3	58.2
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.4	7.1
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	22.4	20.9	19.5	18.4	20.4
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	86.1	86.9	81.8	81.0	85.6
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	13.9	13.1	18.2	19.0	14.4
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	10.8	10.1	14.9	15.8	11.1
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	10.2	9.2	13.8	15.0	9.6

Table continued.

Table H.13 (Continued) Automotive CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	66.1	67.8	68.1	69.5	67.9
COGS: Direct labor	Share	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.2
COGS: Other factory	Share	26.0	24.1	23.8	22.7	23.8
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	1,373	1,353	1,350	1,355	1,320
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	781	797	752	762	768
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	94	95	89	86	93
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	308	283	263	249	269
COGS: Total	Unit value	1,183	1,176	1,104	1,097	1,131
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	190	177	246	258	190
SG&A expenses	Unit value	42	40	44	44	44
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	148	137	202	214	146
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	140	125	187	203	127
Operating losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Net losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Data	Count	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.14 Automotive CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼(1.7)	▼(1.4)	▼(0.2)	▼(2.5)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(3.7)	▲2.1	▼(5.6)	▲0.8
COGS: Direct labor	▼(5.3)	▲1.6	▼(6.7)	▲8.2
COGS: Other factory	▼(14.4)	▼(8.0)	▼(7.0)	▲8.3
COGS: Total	▼(6.6)	▼(0.6)	▼(6.1)	▲3.1

Table continued.

Table H.14 (Continued) Automotive CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼(23)	▼(20)	▼(3)	▼(34)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(29)	▲16	▼(45)	▲6
COGS: Direct labor	▼(5)	▲1	▼(6)	▲7
COGS: Other factory	▼(44)	▼(24)	▼(20)	▲21
COGS: Total	▼(78)	▼(7)	▼(71)	▲34
Gross profit or (loss)	▲56	▼(13)	▲69	▼(68)
SG&A expense	▲2	▼(2)	▲4	▼(1)
Operating income or (loss)	▲54	▼(11)	▲65	▼(67)
Net income or (loss)	▲47	▼(16)	▲62	▼(76)

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Table H.15 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers, their position on the petition, location of production, and share of reported production, 2024

Shares in percent

Firm	Production location(s)	Share of Brass-coated CORE production	Ratio of Brass-coated CORE production to overall production
American Nickeloid	Peru, IL Walnutport, PA	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	Bethlehem, PA Warren, OH	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.16 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' output: Practical capacity, by firm and period

Capacity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.16 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' output: Production, by firm and period

Production in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.16 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' output: Capacity utilization, by firm and period

Capacity utilization ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.16 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' output: Share of production, by firm and period

Share of production in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure H.6 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' capacity, production, and capacity utilization, by period

* * * * *

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

Table H.17 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' total shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Shares in percent;
Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.18 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
End-of-period inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.19 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' employment related information, by item and period

Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***

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

Table H.20 Brass-coated CORE: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Channel	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
United States	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
United States	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	End users	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	End users	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	End users	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.20 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Channel	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Subject sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.21 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports within a given source by firm, 2024

Shares in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	—	100.0	—	—	—

Table continued.

Table H.21 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports within a given source by firm, 2024

Shares in percent

Firm	Headquarters	South Africa	Taiwan, subject	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	—	—	—	—	—

Table continued.

Table H.21 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports within a given source by firm, 2024

Shares in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources	Taiwan, nonsubject	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.22 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.22 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Unit values in dollars per short ton; Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table H.22 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share and ratio in percent; Ratio represents the ratio to U.S. production; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject. ***.

Figure H.7 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Table H.23 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, September 2023 through August 2024

Quantity in short tons; Share of quantity in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Investigation type	Share of quantity
Australia	***	AD	***
Brazil	***	AD/CVD	***
Canada	***	AD/CVD	***
Mexico	***	AD/CVD	***
Netherlands	***	AD	***
South Africa	***	AD	***
Taiwan, subject	***	AD	***
Turkey	***	AD	***
United Arab Emirates	***	AD	***
Vietnam	***	AD/CVD	***
All other sources	***	NA	***
All import sources	***	NA	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Table H.24 Brass-coated CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.24 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject. ***.

Figure H.8 Brass-coated CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Table H.25 Brass-coated CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.25 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.***.

Figure H.9 Brass-coated CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Table H.26 Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other expense / (income), net	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.26 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Net losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Data	Count	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.27 Brass-coated CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Total	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***

Table continued.

Table H.27 (Continued) Brass-coated CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
COGS: Total	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
SG&A expense	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
Operating income or (loss)	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Net income or (loss)	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Table H.28 Other CORE: U.S. producers, their position on the petitions, location of production, and share of reported production, 2024

Share and ratio in percent

Firm	Production location(s)	Share of other CORE production	Ratio of other CORE production to overall production
American Nickeloid	Peru, IL Walnutport, PA	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	Calvert, AL	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	Burns Harbor, IN Cleveland, OH Columbus, OH Dearborn, MI New Carlisle, IN Middletown, OH Rockport, IN E. Chicago, IN Butler, PA Jackson, MI	***	***
Nucor	Blytheville, AR Berkeley, SC Trinity, AL Crawfordsville, IN Ghent, KY Fontana, CA	***	***
Pro-Tec	Leipsic, OH	***	***
Steel Dynamics	Butler, IN Columbus, MS Sinton, TX Jeffersonville, IN Terre Haute, IN Pittsburgh, PA	***	***
Steelscape	Kalama, WA Rancho Cucamonga, CA	***	***
Ternium	Shreveport, LA	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	Bethlehem, PA Warren, OH	***	***
U.S. Steel	Fairfield, AL Portage, IN Granite City, IL Ecorse, MI Fairless Hills, PA West Mifflin, PA Jackson, MS Pittsburg, CA Osceola, AR Osceola, AR	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	Follansbee, WV	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.29 Other CORE: U.S. producers' output: Practical capacity, by firm and period

Capacity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.29 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. producers' output: Production, by firm and period

Production in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.29 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. producers' output: Capacity utilization, by firm and period

Capacity utilization ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.29 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. producers' output: Share of production, by firm and period

Share of production in percent; Interim period is January through March

Firm	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
American Nickeloid	***	***	***	***	***
AM-NS Calvert	***	***	***	***	***
Cleveland-Cliffs	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Pro-Tec	***	***	***	***	***
Steel Dynamics	***	***	***	***	***
Steelscape	***	***	***	***	***
Ternium	***	***	***	***	***
Thomas and Apollo	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. Steel	***	***	***	***	***
Wheeling-Nippon	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure H.10 Other CORE: U.S. producers' capacity, production, and capacity utilization, by period

* * * * *

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

Table H.30 Other CORE: U.S. producers' total shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Shares in percent;
Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.31 Other CORE: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; Ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
End-of-period inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.32 Other CORE: U.S. producers' employment related information, by item and period

Interim period is January through March

Item	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***

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

Table H.33 Other CORE: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Channel	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
United States	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
United States	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	End users	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	End users	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	End users	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.33 (Continued) Other CORE: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Channel	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Subject sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributors and service centers	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Shares in percent

Table continued.

Shares in percent

Table continued.

Shares in percent

Table continued.

Shares in percent

Table continued.

Shares in percent

Table continued.

Shares in percent

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

H.69

Table H.35 Other CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.35 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.35 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Unit values in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.35 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table H.35 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. imports, by source and period

Ratio represents the ratio to U.S. production; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Australia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject. ***.

Figure H.11 Other CORE: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Table H.36 Other CORE: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, September 2023 through August 2024

Quantity in short tons; Share of quantity in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Investigation type	Share of quantity
Australia	***	AD	***
Brazil	***	AD	***
Brazil	***	CVD	***
Canada	***	AD/CVD	***
Mexico	***	AD	***
Mexico	***	CVD	***
Netherlands	***	AD	***
South Africa	***	AD	***
Taiwan, subject	***	AD	***
Turkey	***	AD	***
United Arab Emirates	***	AD	***
Vietnam	***	AD	***
Vietnam	***	CVD	***
All other sources	***	NA	***
All import sources	***	NA	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.

Table H.37 Other CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2024

Quantity in short tons

Source	Hot-dip and galvanneal	Galvalume	Electro-galvanized	Copper-plated	Nickel-plated	Other products	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.37 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2024

Share across in percent

Source	Hot-dip and galvanneal	Galvalume	Electro-galvanized	Copper-plated	Nickel-plated	Other products	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table H.37 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2024

Share down in percent

Source	Hot-dip and galvanneal	Galvalume	Electro-galvanized	Copper-plated	Nickel-plated	Other products	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure H.12 Other CORE: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and product type, 2024

* * * * *

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

Table H.38 Other CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.38 (Continued) Other CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.***.

Figure H.13 Other CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Table H.39 Other CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.39 (Continued) Other CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Shares in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Brazil	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less negligible sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus negligible sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Merchandise covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, nonsubject and merchandise not covered under the existing antidumping order for Taiwan is Taiwan, subject.***.

Figure H.14 Other CORE: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Table H.40 Other CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other expense / (income), net	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table H.40 (Continued) Other CORE: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting; Interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2022	2023	2024	Interim 2024	Interim 2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Net losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Data	Count	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table H.41 Other CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***

Table continued.

Table H.41 (Continued) Other CORE: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per short ton; Interim period is January through March

Item	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	Interim 2024–25
Total net sales	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Raw materials	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Direct labor	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Other factory	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
COGS: Total	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
SG&A expense	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Operating income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Net income or (loss)	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

