TOMATO PRODUCTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Determination of No Material Injury or Threat Thereof in Investigations Nos. 701-TA-42-50 (Final) Under Section 104(a)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, Together With the Information Obtained in the Investigations

PUBLICATION 1076

JUNE 1980

United States International Trade Commission / Washington, D.C. 20436

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.

Investigations Nos. 701-TA-42 (Final) through 701-TA-50 (Final)

Tomato Products from Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom

Determination

On the basis of the record 1/ developed in investigations Nos. 701-TA-42 (Final) through 701-TA-50 (Final), the Commission unanimously determined, pursuant to section 104(a)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports of tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved (all the foregoing provided for in items 141.65 and 141.66 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) from the European Community with respect to which the Commerce Department has found that a subsidy is being provided by the European Community.

Background

Section 104(a)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 requires the United States International Trade Commission to conduct countervailing duty investigations in cases in which the Commission has received the most current net subsidy information pertaining to any countervailing duty order in effect on January 1, 1980, which had been published on or after the date of enactment of the act (July 26, 1979) and before January 1, 1980. A final affirmative

1/ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(j) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(j)).

countervailing duty determination by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to certain tomato products from the European Community was published in the Federal Register on August 22, 1979; such tomato products were defined as "canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates (paste and sauce, including pulp), classified under item numbers 141.6520, 141.6540, and 141.6600 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA)".

On February 5, 1980, the Commission received from the Department of Commerce the most current net subsidy information available with respect to the countervailing duty order on such tomato products from the European Community. Accordingly, the Commission instituted these investigations on imports of these tomato products from the European Community. Notice of the institution of the investigations and of the public hearing to be held in connection therewith was duly given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., and at the Commission's New York City office. Notice was also given by publishing the notice in the Federal Register of February 22, 1980 (45 F.R. 11938). The public hearing was held in Washington, D.C., on May 9, 1980.

STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR THE NEGATIVE DETERMINATION
OF CHAIRMAN CATHERINE BEDELL AND COMMISSIONER GEORGE M. MOORE 1/

On the basis of the record developed in these investigations, we determine, pursuant to section 104(a)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, 2/ by reason of imports of tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66, from the European Community (EC) with respect to which the U.S. Department of Commerce has found that a subsidy is being provided.

The subsidy

On February 5, 1980, the Commission received from the Department of Commerce the most current information available regarding subsidies bestowed upon tomato products from the EC. Benefits were found in the form of processing subsidies in the amount of $0.250 per pound for tomato concentrates and $0.104 per pound for peeled, canned tomatoes.

The domestic industry

In these investigations we have concluded that the appropriate domestic industry against which the impact of the subsidized imports from the EC should be measured consists of the facilities in the United States producing canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates. About 200 firms in the United States

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1/ Commissioner Paula Stern concurs in the result.
2/ Since there is an established domestic industry producing canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates, the question of material retardation of the establishment of an industry is not at issue.

produce such processed tomato products. Approximately 10 percent of these firms account for the bulk of production. Production facilities are located throughout the United States, although California accounts for more than 80 percent of aggregate production.

Our finding concerning the composition of the appropriate domestic industry is based on section 771(4) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(4)). Section 771(4)(A) defines the term "industry" to mean the domestic producers of a "like product," which is in turn defined in section 771(10) as a "product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title." Section 771(4)(D) further provides:

> (D) Product Lines.--The effect of subsidized or dumped imports shall be assessed in relation to the United States production of a like product if available data permit the separate identification of production in terms of such criteria as the production process or the producers's profits. If the domestic production of the like product has no separate identity in terms of such criteria, then the effect of the subsidized or dumped imports shall be assessed by the examination of the production of the narrowest group or range of products, which includes a like product, for which the necessary information can be provided.

In recent years the vast bulk of U.S. imports from the EC of the tomato products included in these investigations consisted of canned tomatoes. 1/ However, most domestic producers process both canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates in addition to other fruits and vegetables. Although the record contains a significant quantity of data concerning both canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates, most domestic producers do not process these items in separate production facilities, nor do they generally maintain separate profit-and-loss records. Therefore there were insufficient data to allow us

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1/ See Commission Report in Investigations Nos. 701-TA-42 (Final) through 701-TA-50 (Final) (hereafter Report), pp. A-7 and A-21, and tables 8-12.

to separate the domestic production of canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates into two distinct product lines based on the statutory criteria. Thus pursuant to section 771(4)(D) we assessed the impact of the subsidized imports of canned tomatoes and concentrates against the narrowest range of domestic products which included like products.

The question of material injury

With respect to the question of material injury to the domestic industry or the likelihood thereof, the Commission is directed by section 771(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to consider, among other factors, the volume of imports of the merchandise subject to the investigation, the effects of such imports on domestic prices of like products, and the impact of such imports on the affected U.S. industry.

The volume of subsidized imports.--U.S. imports of tomato concentrates and other prepared or preserved tomatoes (which consist predominantly of canned tomatoes) from all EC-member countries rose from 40 million pounds in 1975 to 49 million pounds in 1976, then fell without interruption to 26 million pounds in 1979. Almost all of the imports of tomato products from the EC during the period of these investigations consisted of canned peeled tomatoes supplied by Italy. 1/ Total imports from the EC supplied from 2 percent to 3 percent of apparent annual U.S. consumption of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes during 1975-78. In 1979, the ratio of such imports to consumption declined to 1.1 percent. 2/

Price effects of subsidized imports.--The Commission's investigations revealed that there has been no significant price undercutting by the imported

1/ Report at pp. A-14 and A-15, tables 8-12.
2/ Report at p. A-21.

subsidized merchandise as compared with the price of like products produced in the United States, and no pattern of price suppression or depression by reason of such imports. On the contrary, prices received by importers for tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes from the EC were consistently higher during 1977-79 than prices received by U.S. producers for comparable domestic products.

Prices received for domestically produced canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates generally increased slowly, or in some instances declined, from 1977 to mid-1979, and then fell in the second half of 1979. In contrast to the generally flat or declining trend in prices received by domestic producers during 1977-79, prices realized by importers of Italian canned tomatoes increased consistently from the first quarter of 1977 through the fourth quarter of 1979. Prices for domestic and imported tomato paste followed patterns similar to the prices of canned tomatoes. 1/

Since 1977, import prices for canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates have exceeded domestic prices by an increasing margin. The imported subsidized merchandise has not had a negative impact on domestic prices despite the decline in domestic prices in the second half of 1979. The decline in domestic prices appears to be attributable to the domestic oversupply of tomatoes for processing during recent years, and an accompanying decline in U.S. consumption of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes. 2/

Impact of subsidized imports on the affected industry.--Section 771(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, instructs the Commission to examine, with respect to the impact of the subsidized imports on the domestic industry, all

1/ Report at pp. A-21 through A-28, tables 17-20.
2/ Report at pp. A-9 and A-20.

relevant economic factors including, but not limited to, actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, utilization of capacity, factors affecting domestic prices, and actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment. The Commission received questionnaire responses from domestic producers believed to account for about two-thirds of the aggregate U.S. output of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes during 1977-79 and was thus able to get an accurate picture of the economic health of the industry. On the basis of our consideration of the above economic factors we find that the subsidized imports were not a significant factor affecting the domestic industry.

Stimulated by sharp increases in prices in 1973 and 1974, annual U.S. production of tomatoes for processing rose by almost 70 percent during the first half of the 1970's--from 10 billion pounds in 1970 to 17 billion pounds in 1975. Since 1975, prices have leveled off and harvested acreage and production have declined irregularly. This decline is due to domestic oversupply and a subsequent voluntary reduction in planted acreage. 1/

Annual U.S. production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes was comparatively stable during 1975-79; such production closely followed changes in the output of tomatoes grown for processing. 2/ The share of the U.S. market accounted for by domestic producers of such processed tomato products declined from 96.2 percent in 1975 to 93.0 percent in 1976, then increased irregularly to 96.1 percent in 1979. 3/

1/ Report at pp. A-9 and A-10; transcript of the hearing, pp. 16, 30, and 31.
2/ Report at pp. A-9 and A-10, table 1.
3/ Report, table 14.

As reported in response to the Commission's questionnaires, U.S. capacity to produce tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes declined by about 5 percent during 1977-79. The domestic industry's rate of capacity utilization fell in 1978 when one of the largest U.S. producers closed one cannery. It nevertheless rose in 1979 to the 1977 level in spite of the fact that a second large producer closed two of its plants late that year, mainly due to excess capacity. 1/

Domestic shipments of U.S. produced tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes reported to the Commission increased slightly from 3.08 billion pounds, valued at $610 million, in 1977 to 3.13 billion pounds, valued at $648 million, in 1979. 2/ U.S. exports of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes increased from 58 million pounds in 1977 to 90 million pounds in 1979. 3/

U.S. producers' mid-year inventories of canned tomatoes increased relative to domestic production during 1977-79. For example, production of canned tomatoes was about the same in 1979 as in 1975, but inventories held by producers on July 1, 1979, were equivalent to about 28 percent of production, compared with 10 percent on the same day in 1975. 4/ This increase may be accounted for by the domestic oversupply and a slight decline in demand.

The average number of workers engaged in the production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes fell sharply from 8,823 in 1977 to 7,075 in 1978, then recovered partially to 7,806 in 1979. The average number of hours worked by these workers dropped from 16.5 million in 1977 to 12.9 million in 1978, then increased to 14.4 million in 1979. Wages paid to workers

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1/ Report at p. A-11.
2/ Report at p. A-12.
3/ Report at pp. A-12 and A-13, tables 2-5.
4/ Report at pp. A-13 and A-14, table 6.

producing tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes fell from $98 million in 1977 to $85 million in 1978, then increased sharply to $102 million in 1979. The average hourly wage paid to workers producing such tomato products rose by 20 percent from $5.93 in 1977 to $7.10 in 1979. 1/ Output of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes per man-hour rose from 226 pounds in 1977 to 244 pounds in 1979.

Aggregate net sales of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes by domestic producers responding to the Commission's questionnaires rose by 9 percent from $477 million in 1977 to $522 million in 1979. Aggregate net operating profit declined by 59 percent from $41 million in 1977 to $17 million in 1979. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales dropped from 8.5 percent in 1977 to 6.1 percent in 1978 and 3.2 percent in 1979. The primary reason for the decline was the increase in costs of production in the face of steady average sales prices. 2/ This also caused a reduction in domestic producers' cash flow from operations from $47 million in 1977 to $26 million in 1979. 3/ The ratio of producers' operating profit to the original cost or book value of total assets followed the same declining trend as the ratio of net operating profits to net sales during 1977-79. 4/

Most domestic producers did not respond to the Commission's request for information pertaining to actual and potential negative effects, if any, of imports of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes on their growth, investment, and ability to raise capital. Those producers that did respond generally alleged that there was an oversupply of processed tomato products

1/ Report at pp. A-15 and A-16, table 13.
2/ Report at pp. A-17 and A-18.
3/ Report at pp. A-17 and A-19.
4/ Report at pp. A-19 and A-20.

due to excessive U.S. capacity during 1977-79. 1/

The Commission was unable to confirm any instances in which domestic producers of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes had lost sales due to subsidized imports of these products from the EC. The Commission's staff contacted all firms listed by domestic producers as customers to which they had lost sales but was unable to confirm any of the alleged instances of lost sales. 2/

In light of the fact that the Commission found no evidence of sales lost due to subsidized EC imports, that prices of such imported products were consistently higher than prices of comparable domestic products, and that imports accounted for only a small and declining percentage of domestic consumption, the decline in profits cannot be attributed to the subsidized imports. Decreasing profits do, however, appear to be related to the domestic oversupply of tomatoes for processing and the decline in U.S. demand for processed tomato products.

Conclusion

We therefore conclude that an industry in the United States is neither materially injured nor threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded by reson of imports of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes from the EC which the Department of Commerce has found are being subsidized.

1/ Report at p. A-19.
2/ Report at p. A-29.

VIEWS OF VICE CHAIRMAN BILL ALBERGER AND COMMISSIONER MICHAEL J. CALHOUN

In order for the Commission to reach an affirmative determination in this investigation, it is necessary to find that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury 1/ by reason of imports of merchandise subject to the Treasury Department's order TD 79-233 (44 FR 49248). 2/ In this order the Treasury Department gave notice that,

> [T]omato products which are imported directly from the European Community...will be subject to the payment of countervailing duties equal to the net amount of any bounty or grant determined or estimated to have been paid or bestowed.

and ordered that for products under TSUS items 141.6520, 141.6540, and 141.6600 (paste, sauce, and other respectively),

> [I]mported directly or indirectly from the EC, which benefit from [the] bounties or grants, there shall be collected, in addition to any other duties estimated or determined to be due, countervailing duties in the amount ascertained...

Pursuant to section 104(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1979, on February 5 1980, the Commission received from the Department of Commerce the most current information available regarding subsidies on these tomato products from the European Community. Benefits were found in the form of processing subsidies in the amount of $.25 per pound for tomato concentrates and $.014 per pound for peeled, canned tomatoes.

1/ Since there is an established domestic industry producing canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates, the question of material retardation of the establishment of an industry is not at issue.

2/ See Section 104(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1979.

Domestic Industry

Under section 771(a)(4) of the Tariff Act of 1930, the term industry is defined as,

> [T]he domestic producers as a whole of a like product, or those producers whose collective output of the like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of that product.

The term "like product" is defined in section 771(10) as,

> [A] product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.

Although the original petition filed in this case was restricted to subsidized imports of canned products of the San Marzano and Romano tomatoes from Italy, the Department of Treasury broadened its subsidy investigations to include all canned tomato products including peeled tomatoes and tomato concentrates from the European Community which benefit from the EC subsidy. Accordingly, the Commission instituted the instant investigation with regard to such canned tomato products from the European Community, Thus, the "like product" in question here is canned tomatoes and concentrates, but without regard to the specific type of tomato. As a result, we find the relevant industry to be those facilities in the United States producing canned tomatoes and tomato concentrate.

Approximately 200 firms in the United States produce the processed tomato products under investigation with about 10 percent of these firms accounting for the bulk of total production. Production facilities are located throughout the United States, but California accounts for more than 80 percent of aggregate production. Processing also takes place in Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and other states. The emergence, in recent years, of California as the predominant producer has occurred because of the development and use of mechanical harvesting methods which are well suited to California's growing conditions.

Most domestic producers of canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates also process other fruits and vegetables. In general, however, processed tomatoes are one of their most important products. The types and quantities of processed tomato products produced vary greatly from year to year depending on the availability of the crop for the season, carryover stock and other factors. Processing plants tend to be located near their tomato source.

In recent years, the bulk of the tomato products in question here from the European Community have consisted of prepared or preserved tomatoes entering under TSUS item 141.66. They were almost entirely canned peeled tomatoes, the majority of which were imported by approximately 20 importers in the New York City area. These importers specialize in Italian agricultural products and distribute their imports for sale to whosesalers and retailers in the Northeastern markets of the United States.

The facts in this case, however, do not meet the statutory criteria for assessing the impact of imports in terms of a regional industry under section 771(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930. That section requires that the domestic producer within a regional area sell almost all of its production of the like product in that area and that the demand for the like product is not supplied to any substantial degree by domestic producers of the like product located elsewhere in the United States. In the instant investigation, although sales of imported canned tomatoes do appear to be concentrated in the Northeastern United States, domestic producers of the like product sold in the Northeastern markets and in other areas of the United States are located primarily in California.

Material Injury or Threat Thereof

Under section 771(4)(d) we are required to assess the effect of subsidized imports in relation to the domestic production of a like product,

> [I]f available data permit the separate identification of production in terms of such criteria as production process or the producer's profits.

If this is not possible then,

> The effect of the subsidized...imports shall be assessed by examination of the production of the narrowest group or range of products, which includes the like product, for which the necessary information can be provided.

During the hearing and in the briefs, the parties addressed the issue of the impact of imports of San Marzano and Romano tomato products. But, as has been discussed, the like product found was canned tomato products without regard to the specific type of tomato. Nevertheless, the Commission staff attempted, but was unable, to obtain adequate data to allow for an analysis of the impact of imports on domestic tomato products of the San Marzano and Romano tomatoes as distinct product lines. Additionally, there was insufficient evidence to establish that European Community canned tomatoes of this variety were, indeed, comparable to the domestically produced varieties of canned tomatoes on the basis of such characteristics as taste and use.

Data gathering was further complicated by the fact that most domestic producers process both canned tomatoes and concentrates in addition to other fruits and vegetables. Although the record contains a significant quantity of data concerning both canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates, most domestic producers do not process items in separate production facilities, nor do they generally maintain separate profit-and-loss records. Therefore, there was insufficient data to allow us to separate the domestic production of canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates into San Marzano and Romano product lines. Consequently, pursuant to section 771(4)(d), we have assessed the impact of the subsidized imports of canned tomatoes and concentrates against the like domestic product which is canned tomatoes and concentrates without regard to tomato variety.

The domestic industry, as defined above, appears to be relatively healthy despite the presence of certain inhibiting factors. The slight decline in annual production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes during 1975 to 1979, for example, is counterbalanced by the increase of domestic shipments and exports during 1977 to 1979. U.S. production capacity has fallen slightly and inventories have risen from 1975 to 1979. This decline, however, is due primarily to an overall decline in U.S. consumption that was coupled with an excess capacity problem experienced by the industry during 1977 to 1979. The industry is adjusting to this situation by reducing the total harvested acreage while, at the same time, it successfully instituted measures to increase worker output. After declining in 1978, capacity utilization in 1979 returned to its 1977 level.

Perhaps the greatest concern to the domestic industry is the declining ratio of operating profit to net sales. Lower profitability has in turn caused a decrease in cash flow. The record, however, does not support the industry's argument that subsidized imports have contributed to these lower levels of profits. The ratio of EC imports of tomato concentrates to U.S. consumption remained negligible at 0.6 percent from 1975 to 1979, while the ratio of EC imports of canned tomatoes to U.S. consumption actually fell from a high of 4.6 percent in 1976 to 2.1 percent in 1979. As noted above, the drop in U.S. production is due entirely to the overall drop in consumption rather than competition with imported tomatoes from the EC. Moreover, the prices of tomatoes imported from the EC were consistently higher than the prices of domestically produced tomatoes. The Commission's investigation revealed no instance of price undercutting or evidence of price suppression or lost sales. Thus, we cannot attribute any symptoms of injury the industry may be experiencing to the subsidized EC imports.

Findings of fact

The conclusion that the domestic industry producing tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of such products from the EC is based on consideration of the economic factors required by Section 771(7) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(7)). Our findings of fact are:

A. Volume of imports

1. U.S. imports of tomato concentrates and other prepared or preserved tomatoes (which consist predominantly of canned tomatoes) from all sources increased from 96 million pounds in 1975 to 137 million pounds in 1977, then decreased to 90 million pounds in 1979. Imports from all EC-member countries (more than 99 percent of which are from Italy) rose from 40 million pounds in 1975 to 49 million pounds in 1976, then fell each year without interruption to 26 million pounds in 1979. Imports of canned tomatoes from

the EC (again virtually entirely from Italy) fell from 49 million pounds in 1976 to 26 million pounds in 1979. Imports of tomato concentrates from the EC have been negligible, accounting for 0.4 percent of the total quantity imported in 1979. Imports of such items from the EC fell from 583,000 pounds in 1977 to 186,000 pounds in 1979. (Report at A-14 and A-15, tables 8-12).

2. Imports of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes from the EC supplied from 2 percent to 3 percent of apparent annual domestic consumption of such items during 1975-78; the ratio of such imports to consumption declined to 1.1 percent in 1979. The EC supplied negligible quantities of tomato concentrates (less than 0.6 percent of annual U.S. consumption in 1975-79), while the ratio of imports of other prepared or preserved tomatoes (predominantly canned tomatoes) from the EC to U.S. consumption of canned tomatoes rose from 3.0 percent in 1975 to 4.6 percent in 1976 but has since declined, amounting to 2.1 percent in 1979. (Report at A-21).

B. <u>Effect of imports on United States prices</u>

3. Prices received by importers for tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes from the EC were consistently and significantly higher during 1977-79 than prices received by U.S. producers for comparable domestic products. For example, the average price received by domestic producers for a case of 24/35-oz. cans of tomatoes sold on the east coast 1/ fluctuated between $14 and $15 during 1977 and 1978, rose to a high of $16.60 in April-June 1979, and then fell to a 3-year low of $13.79 in October-December of that year. In contrast to the generally flat trend in prices received by domestic producers during 1977-79, prices realized by importers of Italian canned tomatoes in

1/ Because no tomatoes in this size container are processed on the east coast (they are instead processed in California and shipped east), to insure comparability, east coast prices were calculated by adding freight costs to prices received by domestic producers on the west coast.

cases of 24/35-oz. cans rose from an average of $15.08 in the first quarter of 1977 to $22.16 in the fourth quarter of 1979. (Report at A-22 through A-28, tables 17-20).

C. Impact on the affected industry

4. Annual U.S. production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes showed no discernible upward or downward trend during 1975-79; such production closely followed changes in the domestic output of tomatoes grown for processing. (Report at A-10 and A-11).

5. The share of the U.S. market accounted for by domestic producers of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes declined from 96.2 percent in 1975 to 93.0 percent in 1976, then increased irregularly to 96.1 percent in 1979. (Report, table 14).

6. As reported in response to the Commission's questionnaires, U.S. capacity to produce tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes declined by about 5 percent during 1977-79. The respondents' rate of capacity utilization fell from 1977 to 1978, but then rose in 1979 to the 1977 level. (Report at A-11).

7. Domestic shipments of U.S.-produced tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes reported to the Commission increased from 3.08 billion pounds, valued at $610 million, in 1977 to 3.13 billion pounds, valued at $648 million, in 1979. (Report at A-12).

8. U.S. exports of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes increased from 58 million pounds in 1977 to 90 million pounds in 1979. (Report at A-12 and A-13).

9. U.S. producers' mid-year inventories of canned tomatoes, as reported by the National Food Processors Association, increased relative to domestic production during 1977-79. U.S. production of canned tomatoes was

about the same in 1979 as in 1975, but inventories held by producers on July 1, 1979, were equivalent to about 28 percent of production, compared with 10 percent on the same day in 1975. (Report at A-13 and A-14). Producers' yearend inventories of tomato concentrates, as reported to the Commission, did not evidence any clear trend during 1976-79. (Report, table 6).

10. The average number of workers engaged in the production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes fell from 8,823 in 1977 to 7,075 in 1978, then recovered partially to 7,806 in 1979. The average number of hours worked by these employees dropped from 16.5 million in 1977 to 12.9 million in 1978, and then increased to 14.4 million in 1979. (Report at A-15 and A-16, table 13).

11. Wages paid to workers producing tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes fell from $98 million in 1977 to $85 million in 1978, then increased to $102 million in 1979. The average hourly wage paid to workers producing such tomato products rose by 20 percent from $5.93 in 1977 to $7.10 in 1979. (Report at A-15, table 13).

12. Output of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes per work-hour on such production by production and related workers rose from 226 pounds in 1977 to 244 pounds in 1979. (Report, tables 1 and 13).

13. Although aggregate net sales of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes by domestic producers responding to the Commission's questionnaires rose from $477 million in 1977 to $522 million in 1979, net operating profit declined from $41 million in 1977 to $17 million in 1979. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales dropped from 8.5 percent in 1977 to 3.2 percent in 1979. The primary reason for the decline was the increase in costs of production in the face of steady average sales prices. (Report at A-17 and A-18).

14. Domestic producers' cash flow from operations declined from $47 million in 1977 to $26 million in 1979. (Report at A-17 and A-19).

15. The ratio of producers' operating profit to the original cost or book value of total assets followed the same declining trend as the ratio of net operating profits to net sales during 1977-79. (Report at A-19 and A-20).

16. Most domestic producers did not respond to the Commission's request for information pertaining to the actual and potential negative effects, if any, of subsidized tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes imported from the EC on the producers' growth, investment, and ability to raise capital. Those producers that did respond generally alleged that there was an oversupply of processed tomato products due to excessive U.S. capacity during 1977-79. (Report at A-19).

17. The Commission was unable to confirm any alleged sales lost by domestic producers to imports of subsidized tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes from the EC. (Report at A-29).

Conclusions of law

A. The appropriate domestic industry against which the impact of subsidized imports from the EC should be measured consists of those domestic facilities devoted to the production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes.

B. The like product in question here is tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes as described in the determination without regard to the specific tomato type.

C. The domestic industry is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes from the EC.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

Section 104(a) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 requires the U.S. International Trade Commission to conduct countervailing duty investigations in cases in which the Commission has received the most current net subsidy information pertaining to any countervailing duty order in effect on January 1, 1980, which had been published on or after the date of enactment of the act (July 26, 1979) and before January 1, 1980. A final affirmative countervailing duty determination by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to certain tomato products from the European Community (EC) was published in the Federal Register on August 22, 1979 (44 F.R. 49248). Such tomato products were defined as "canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates (paste and sauce, including pulp), classified under item numbers 141.6520, 141.6540, and 141.6600 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA)."

On January 7, 1980, the Commission received notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce--the designated administering authority under section 771(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as added by title I of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 176; 19 U.S.C. 1677(1) 1/--that the countervailing duty case on tomato products from the EC was being referred to the Commission for a determination of injury. 2/ On February 5, 1980, the Commission received from the Department of Commerce the most current net subsidy information available with respect to the countervailing duty order on such tomato products from the EC. 3/ Accordingly, effective February 5, 1980, the Commission instituted the following nine final investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in items 141.65 and 141.66 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), from member States of the EC, which are subject to the outstanding countervailing duty order: No. 701-TA-42 (Belgium); No. 701-TA-43 (Denmark); No. 701-TA-44 (the Federal Republic of Germany); No. 701-TA-45 (France); No. 701-TA-46 (Ireland); No. 701-TA-47 (Italy); No. 701-TA-48 (Luxembourg); No. 701-TA-49 (the Netherlands); and No. 701-TA-50 (the United Kingdom).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was duly given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade

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1/ Effective Jan. 2, 1980, as provided for by Executive Order 12188, the President, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979, assigned to the Secretary of Commerce responsibility for the administration of the countervailing duty laws.

2/ A copy of the administering authority's letter to the Commission is presented in app. A.

3/ A copy of the most current net subsidy information provided by the administering authority is presented in app. B.

Commission, Washington, D.C., and at the Commission's New York City Office; and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register of February 22, 1980 (45 F.R. 11938). 1/ The hearing was held in the Hearing Room, U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., on May 9, 1980.

The transition rules for countervailing duty investigations provide, under section 104 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, that the Commission must complete these investigations within 180 days after the date on which it has received the most current net subsidy information from the administering authority (February 5, 1980). The statutory deadline for the completion of the investigations, therefore, is August 4, 1980. However, the Commission intends to expedite the investigations and report its findings to the Department of Commerce prior to this deadline.

Origin of the Present Investigations

Investigations Nos. 701-TA-42 through 50 (Final) evolved from a countervailing duty petition filed with the Department of the Treasury in August 1978 by the Canners League of California, a nonprofit trade association whose members are reported to account for about 95 percent of that State's production of canned fruits and vegetables. The petition alleged that the EC bestows bounties or grants on the production of tomato products, and requested application of countervailing duties against all shipments of canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates entering the United States from Italy. The alleged subsidies involved payments made to processors of two varieties of tomatoes (San Marzano and Romano) grown in Italy. The petition further alleged:

> Imports of canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates from Italy have been a significant factor in U.S. East Coast markets in past years, and in fact represent over 50 percent of all imported tomatoes. Although imports of tomato concentrates from Italy are not a major factor, we believe the countervailing duty should be applicable to these products. We anticipate the "production aid" (subsidy) although considered an internal subsidy will, under reduced prices being presently offered, cause a major influx of these products.

Treasury's notice of initiation of the investigation was published in the Federal Register of January 30, 1979 (44 F.R. 5972). 1/ This notice stated that a petition had been received and that an investigation had been initiated to determine whether or not benefits which constitute a bounty or grant within the meaning of the countervailing duty law were being granted by the Commission of the European Community to manufacturers or producers of tomato products.

1/ A copy of the Commission's notice of investigations and hearing is presented in app. C.

2/ A copy of Treasury's notice of initiation of the investigation as published in the Federal Register is presented in app. D.

Nature and Extent of Subsidies Being Provided

On March 15, 1979, a preliminary countervailing duty determination was published by Treasury in the Federal Register (44 F.R. 15825). 1/ This notice stated that it had been preliminarily determined that the program of production aid under which the Commission of the EC supports the price level of tomato products constitutes a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The notice further stated:

> Under the program, a minimum price has been established which processors who sign contracts with producers are obliged to pay. This price, for the current marketing year, is based on the average price paid by processors for the merchandise during the 1977-78 marketing year and on the trend of production costs in the fruit and vegetable sector. In the future, the minimum price will be determined taking into account both the latter factor as well as the minimum price enforced during the previous year.
>
> The production aid itself is paid to the processors. This aid is calculated so as to make prices of EC tomato products equal to what appears to be an average of imported tomato products and world market prices for that item. The price of EC products is established taking into account the minimum price paid to the farmers and the processing costs faced by the processors. Production aid will be paid only to those processors who have established contracts in accordance with the minimum price and whose purchases comply with the quality standards of the EC.
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> When calculated in terms of U.S. import value on a Customs valuation basis, the payments made to processors of tomato products represent approximately 62.3% ad valorem in the case of item number 141.6520 TSUSA, 98.1% ad valorem in the case of item number 141.6540 TSUSA, and 31.9% ad valorem in the case of item 141.6600 TSUSA. These amounts will vary somewhat depending on country of exportation.

In a notice published in the Federal Register on August 22, 1979 (44 F.R. 49248), 2/ Treasury made its final determination that the Commission of the EC grants to producers and exporters of tomato products benefits which constitute bounties or grants within the meaning of the countervailing duty law. The net amount of such bounties or grants was determined to be those previously announced in Treasury's preliminary determination (62.3 percent for imports

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1/ A copy of Treasury's preliminary determination as published in the Federal Register is presented in app. D.

2/ A copy of Treasury's final determination as published in the Federal Register is presented in app. D.

under TSUSA item 141.6520, 98.1 percent for imports under TSUSA item 141.6540, and 31.9 percent for imports under TSUSA item 141.6600). Effective August 22, 1979, the deposit of countervailing duties in the amount of such benefits was required at the time of entry of shipments of these tomato products from the EC, in addition to duties normally collected on dutiable shipments.

On February 5, 1980, the Commission received from the Department of Commerce the most current information available regarding subsidies bestowed upon tomato products from the EC. Benefits in the form of processing subsidies were found in the amount of $0.250 per pound for tomato concentrates and $0.104 per pound for canned peeled tomatoes.

The Products

Description and uses

Tomatoes are grown on vinelike plants during the frost-free season of the year, or under shelter with maintained temperatures. The tomato is one of the most important vegetables produced in the United States; it is used both in the fresh state and in a variety of processed forms such as canned tomatoes, tomato juice, tomato concentrates, and catsup.

Tomato concentrates.--Tomato concentrates are foods prepared by concentrating (evaporating water from) the liquid obtained from mature tomatoes and/or the peelings and cores of such tomatoes. The tomato concentrates which are the subject of the instant investigations are tomato paste, tomato sauce, and tomato puree (or pulp). As used in this report, the term "tomato concentrates" does not include catsup, spaghetti and chili sauce, aspic, cocktail sauce, fish sauce, pizza sauce, or hot sauce. 1/

Tomato paste must, in accordance with Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations, contain at least 24 percent and less than 95 percent natural tomato soluble solids (less added salt). It may also contain salt, spices, flavorings, and/or baking soda. Tomato paste may be sold directly to consumers as a substitute for fresh or canned tomatoes in the preparation of tomato dishes, or it may be stored for remanufacture into other products such as tomato sauce or tomato puree. Since it is so often an ingredient in other food products, tomato paste is considered to be a semifinished product.

The U.S. Government has not set mandatory limits on the amount of tomato solids contained in tomato sauce. The only guideline is a U.S. Department of Agriculture recommendation that the minimum amount of tomato solids be 8.9 percent. However, the average concentration of solids in tomato sauce made by U.S. producers is believed to be much higher; for example, the solids concentration in tomato sauce sold directly to retail consumers is estimated to be more than 20 percent. Salt and spices are added to tomato sauce, and

1/ For tariff purposes, such sauces (other than tomato sauce) are provided for in TSUS item 182.46. Tomato juice is provided for in TSUS item 166.30.

nutritive sweetening ingredients, vinegar, onion, garlic, or other vegetable flavoring ingredients may also be added. Tomato sauce is used by consumers to prepare such food as spaghetti sauce. Trade sources indicate that certain food manufacturers also purchase tomato sauce for use in the manufacture of other food products.

According to FDA regulations, tomato puree (pulp) must contain at least 8 percent, but less than 24 percent, salt-free natural soluble solids. Tomato puree is usually packed in bulk containers and stored for later manufacture into finished tomato products such as soup, sauce, or catsup. An estimated 8 to 10 percent of the tomato puree produced is packed in smaller cans for direct sale to consumers.

Canned tomatoes.--Canned tomatoes have stems and calyces removed, are peeled, and in most cases are cored. The tomatoes may be canned whole, whole and in pieces, diced, sliced, or in wedges. Salt, spices, flavoring, organic acids, or natural vegetables may be added. The tomatoes may be packed in tomato juice or in one of the tomato concentrates.

U.S. tariff treatment

Tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes are classified for tariff purposes under TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66 and are dutiable as follows:

TSUS item no.	Description	Rate of duty	
		Col. 1	Col. 2
	Vegetables (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Tomatoes:		
141.65	Paste and sauce 1/	13.6% ad val.	50% ad val.
141.66	Other	14.7% ad val.	50% ad val.

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, this item is divided into TSUSA items 141.6520 (paste) and 141.6540 (sauce (including pulp)).

The column 1 rates have been in effect since January 1, 1972. No concessions were granted by the United States on either item in the seventh (Tokyo) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Imports of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

U.S. Producers

About 200 firms in the United States produce the processed tomato products which are the subject of these investigations, compared with approximately 300 firms a decade ago. About 10 percent of these firms account for the bulk of production. Production facilities are located throughout the United States, although it is estimated that California accounts for more than 80 percent of aggregate production. Production also takes place in Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other States. Processing plants are generally located near their sources of tomatoes, and the Department of Agriculture estimates that California accounted for about 87 percent of all tomatoes produced for processing in 1979.

A transfer of production to California from other domestic producing regions occurred over the last decade. Industry sources indicate that the development and use of the mechanical tomato harvester, which is extremely well adapted to California's growing conditions, has significantly contributed to the change in the area of production.

Most of the producers of canned tomatoes and tomato products also process other fruits and vegetables, but processed tomatoes generally are one of their most important products. The types and quantities of tomato products produced may vary significantly from year to year depending on availability of raw materials, carryover stocks, and various other factors. Some U.S. processors also import or distribute tomato products. Such processors generally use the imported products in conjunction with domestically produced tomato products as an ingredient in various retail and institutional articles.

The Foreign Industry

Two members of the European Community, Italy and France, accounted for more than 90 percent of the EC's production of tomatoes in recent years. The following tabulation shows Department of Agriculture data on recent production of tomatoes for processing by those countries, and compares such production with that by the United States (in millions of pounds, fresh weight):

Country	1977	1978	1979
Italy 1/	3,080	4,950	6,600
France	480	825	814
United States	15,558	12,735	14,663

1/ Includes some tomatoes for fresh market use.

The tabulation shows that, although the United States far outproduced both Italy and France, its production declined irregularly during 1977-79, while Italian production more than doubled and French production rose by about 70 percent. Italy's share of total production by these three countries of tomatoes for processing during 1977-79 increased from 16 to 30 percent. France's share increased from 3 to 4 percent, and the U.S. share declined from 81 to 66 percent.

Production of canned tomatoes, which is much smaller than production of tomatoes for processing, is presented for the same countries in the following tabulation (in millions of pounds, processed weight):

Country	1977	1978	1979
Italy	1,448	1,694	1,892
France	9	24	23
United States	1,299	1,182	1,270

The tabulation shows a general increase in production of canned tomatoes by major EC producers, with production in the United States remaining relatively stable. During 1977-79, Italy's production rose by 31 percent and that of France by 156 percent (from a much smaller base), while U.S. production declined by about 2 percent. Italy's share of total production of canned tomatoes by these three countries during 1977-79 increased from 52 to 59 percent, France's share increased less than 0.5 percent, and the U.S. share declined from 47 to 40 percent.

While Italy's production of tomatoes for processing was less than half U.S. production in 1979, its production of canned tomatoes during that year was almost 50 percent greater than that of the United States. France's production of tomatoes for processing in 1979 was about 6 percent of U.S. production, while its production of canned tomatoes was only about 2 percent that of U.S. production.

U.S. Importers

In 1979 approximately 300 importers entered tomato products classified under items 141.65 and 141.66 into the United States. The vast bulk of imports from member States of the European Community (about 99 percent by value in 1979) consisted of prepared or preserved tomatoes entering under item 141.66. It is believed that these imports were almost entirely canned peeled tomatoes, the majority of which were imported by approximately 20 importers in the New York City area. These importers generally act as wholesale grocers and sell the imported product to retailers or other end users in the Northeastern United States.

U.S. Market and Channels of Distribution

The tomato products which are the subject of these investigations are used in a variety of ways in the United States. Tomato paste, puree, and sauce are used as substitutes for fresh or canned tomatoes in the preparation of dishes such as spaghetti, pizza, and pork and beans, and for sauces and catsup. Canned tomatoes are consumed separately as a vegetable side-dish or are incorporated with other ingredients to make stews, soups, casseroles, and so forth. These items are produced and sold in retail- and institutional-size containers. Consumers may purchase the retail-size containers at large chain stores or at smaller local grocery stores, particularly in certain ethnic neighborhoods where these tomato products are very popular and substantial quantities are sold. Significant quantities are also sold in institutional-size containers for use in fast-food establishments, restaurants, and hospitals, and in convenience food items (TV dinners).

Two groups of primary suppliers market tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes in the United States: (1) canners, which market only domestically produced products; and (2) importers, which market only foreign-produced products. 1/ In 1979 about 63 percent of the tomato products which are the subject of these investigations were marketed to retail outlets for home consumption, 12 percent went to restaurants and fast-food outlets, 10 percent, to institutional outlets (e.g., hospitals, schools, churches, and correctional institutions), 14 percent, to food processors (e.g., manufacturers of frozen pizzas, soups, and TV dinners), and 1 percent to all other outlets, as shown in the following table

Tomato products: Percentage distribution of shipments by canners and importers, by principal end users, 1977-79

End user	Canners			Importers			Total		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Retail outlets for home consumption	62	62	62	66	66	55	62	62	63
Restaurants and fast-food outlets	12	13	13	3	5	5	11	12	12
Institutional outlets	11	10	10	9	9	12	11	10	10
Food processors	14	14	14	22	20	27	15	15	14
All other	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

1/ At least one firm both produces and imports such tomato products.

U.S. processors of tomato products tend to concentrate in areas close to their sources of tomatoes. They are generally volume oriented and only process tomato products during the main harvest season. Most such processors maintain sufficient quantities of processed tomato products to fill orders between processing seasons and ship from warehouse stocks to retailers or wholesalers as orders are received. However, a significant number of processors are located substantial distances from raw-material sources. These processors are generally small and located close to their markets. They usually produce items oriented toward ethnic groups or local taste preferences, and are believed to sell chiefly to retailers. Such processors, as a group, are believed to account for only a small part of U.S. production.

Many domestic processors use part of their production (especially tomato paste) as an ingredient in a wide variety of prepared foods such as soup, chili sauce, hash, and stew. Domestic processors also sell their products in bulk to remanufacturers, which use such tomato products as ingredients in various prepared food and seasoning articles.

Trade sources indicate that most importers of canned tomatoes (which account for the majority of imports) generally act as wholesale grocers, selling directly to retailers or such end users as pizzerias. There are firms, however, that import tomato products for resale to customers such as remanufacturers and wholesalers.

Consideration of Material Injury or the Threat Thereof

U.S. production

Tomatoes for processing.--Stimulated by sharp increases in prices in 1973 and 1974, annual U.S. production of tomatoes for processing rose by almost 70 percent during the first half of the 1970's--from 10 billion pounds in 1970 to 17 billion pounds in 1975. Since 1975, prices have leveled off and harvested acreage and production have declined irregularly, as shown in the table on the following page.

California is the leading producing State, accounting for about 87 percent of aggregate domestic production in 1979. Testimony was given at the Commission's hearing that, because of an apparent situation of domestic oversupply of tomatoes during recent years, growers in California have agreed with domestic processors to reduce the acreage planted in 1980 by about 15 percent in the hope of working off inventories of processed tomatoes and stimulating prices. 1/

1/ Transcript of the hearing, pp. 16, 30, and 31.

Tomatoes for processing: Area harvested, yield per acre, production, and value of crop, 1970-79

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Value 1/ Per ton	Value 1/ Total
	Acres	1,000 pounds	Million pounds		1,000 dollars
1970	245,090	41.28	10,118	$34.00	171,857
1971	254,730	43.30	11,031	35.50	195,738
1972	265,020	43.80	11,607	35.20	204,366
1973	295,100	40.22	11,869	42.00	249,085
1974	337,700	41.58	14,040	64.50	453,022
1975	384,250	44.26	17,008	63.20	537,438
1976	308,060	41.90	12,944	58.00	375,407
1977	346,660	44.88	15,558	64.10	498,372
1978	295,560	43.08	12,735	64.20	408,950
1979	311,730	47.04	14,663	67.60	495,560

1/ At processing plant door.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes.--Annual U.S. production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes showed no discernible upward or downward trend during 1975-79; such production closely followed changes in the output of tomatoes grown for processing. The National Food Processors Association reports that production of canned tomatoes amounted to 1.3 billion pounds in 3 of the 5 years of the period 1975-79, as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of pounds, processed weight):

Product	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Canned tomatoes	1,283	1,027	1,299	1,182	1,270
Tomato paste 1/	836	538	826	590	812
Tomato puree	331	201	236	202	231
Total	2,450	1,766	2,361	1,974	2,313

1/ Data include only California production of paste for institutional markets.

Data on total U.S. production of tomato sauce are not available on an annual basis. However, the 1977 Census of Manufactures reported that production of tomato sauce rose from 28 million cases (1,023 million pounds, at 36 pounds per case) in 1972 to 52 million cases (1,872 million pounds) in 1977.

Production data compiled from information supplied by domestic producers in response to the Commission's questionnaires (which are believed to account for about 64 percent of aggregate U.S. production of the tomato products under investigation) indicate the same trends for 1977-79 as those shown in the preceding tabulation; such data are shown in table 1 in appendix E. They indicate that in 1979 about 38 percent of the total domestic production of the tomato products under investigation consisted of tomato paste, about 37 percent consisted of sauce and puree, and about 26 percent consisted of canned tomatoes.

Capacity utilization

To assist in its consideration of the question of material injury to a domestic industry, the Commission asked U.S. producers of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes to report their annual capacities to produce such items in their domestic facilities. The total capacity of the responding firms declined by about 5 percent during 1977-79. The respondents' rate of capacity utilization fell from 1977 to 1978 but then rose in 1979, as shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Production	Capacity	Capacity utilization
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1977	3,735	6,312	59
1978	3,172	6,233	51
1979	3,512	5,963	59

One of the largest domestic producers, * * *, closed one cannery in 1978. A second large producer, * * *, closed two of its tomato-processing plants (representing *** percent of that firm's capacity) in late 1979, mainly because of excess capacity; * * * acquired a firm importing tomato products in April 1979. * * * acquired another operating plant in 1979. * * * closed one of its tomato paste operations in early 1980.

U.S. producers' domestic shipments

Data on domestic shipments by U.S. producers during 1977-79, as compiled from information supplied in response to the Commission's questionnaires, are shown in the following table.

Tomato concentrates and canned peeled tomatoes: U.S. producers' domestic shipments, by products, 1977-79

Product	1977	1978	1979
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Tomato paste	1,022,993	1,026,853	1,024,026
Tomato sauce and puree	1,210,896	1,188,081	1,255,110
Canned peeled tomatoes	847,135	900,541	854,444
Total	3,081,024	3,115,475	3,133,580
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Tomato paste	187,083	183,435	182,254
Tomato sauce and puree	257,083	262,201	281,567
Canned peeled tomatoes	166,010	180,171	184,349
Total	610,176	625,807	648,170
	Unit value (cents per pound)		
Tomato paste	18	18	18
Tomato sauce and puree	21	22	22
Canned peeled tomatoes	20	20	22
Total	20	20	21

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

U.S. producers' shipments of canned tomatoes, as reported by the National Food Processors Association, increased irregularly from crop year (July 1-June 30) 1974/75 to crop year 1978/79, as follows (processed weight): 1974/75--1.0 billion pounds; 1975/76--1.1 billion pounds; 1976/77--1.1 billion pounds; 1977/78--1.1 billion pounds; and 1978/79--1.2 billion pounds.

U.S. exports

During 1975-79, total U.S. exports of tomato concentrates and other prepared or preserved tomatoes increased from about 54 million pounds, valued at $16 million, to 90 million pounds, valued at $29 million (table 2). The greatest increase took place from 1978 to 1979, when the quantity of exports increased by 39 percent. Most of the exports consisted of canned tomatoes and tomato puree and paste. In 1979, the export categories including canned tomatoes (prepared or preserved tomatoes, canned) and tomato puree and paste each accounted for about 46 percent of total exports, in terms of quantity; tomato sauce accounted for the remaining 8 percent of total exports, as indicated in the following tabulation (in millions of pounds):

Product	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tomatoes, prepared or preserved, canned	25	30	24	28	42
Tomato sauce	6	9	6	6	7
Tomato puree and paste	22	24	28	31	41
Total	54	63	58	65	90

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

As shown in tables 2 through 5, Canada is by far the most important export market for tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes produced in the United States; more than 70 percent (by quantity) of aggregate annual U.S. exports of these tomato products during 1975-79 went to Canada. Japan, Argentina, and Venezuela were also important markets. In 1979, the EC took about 1 percent, by quantity, of total U.S. exports of the tomato products herein considered.

Inventories

U.S. producers' mid-year inventories of canned tomatoes, as compiled from data reported by the National Food Processors Association, are compared with production of such tomatoes in the following tabulation:

Year	Inventories 1/	Production	Ratio of inventories to production
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1975	128	1,283	10
1976	288	1,027	28
1977	226	1,299	17
1978	385	1,182	33
1979	351	1,270	28

1/ Inventories are canners' stocks as of July 1 of the production year.

As indicated, producers' inventories of canned tomatoes have increased relative to domestic production in recent years. For example, production of canned tomatoes was about the same in 1979 as in 1975, but inventories held by producers on July 1, 1979, were equivalent to about 28 percent of production, compared with 10 percent on the same day in 1975.

Data supplied by domestic producers in response to the Commission's questionnaires indicate that tomato paste made up about 42 percent, tomato sauce and puree, about 32 percent, and canned tomatoes, 26 percent of the total inventories of these products as of December 31, 1979 (table 6). 1/ Importers' inventories, which are shown in table 7, were considerably smaller than producers' imventories.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of tomato concentrates and other prepared or preserved tomatoes (which consist predominantly of canned tomatoes) increased from 96 million pounds in 1975 to 137 million pounds in 1977, and then declined to 90 million pounds in 1979 (table 8). Imports were valued at $22 million in the latter year. In 1979, the quantity of imports was about evenly divided between tomato concentrates and other prepared or preserved tomatoes, as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of pounds):

Product	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tomato concentrates:					
Paste	1/	1/	1/	51	42
Sauce (including pulp)	1/	1/	1/	7	3
Total	27	55	65	58	45
Other prepared or preserved tomatoes	69	74	72	74	46
Total imports	96	129	137	132	90

1/ Not available.

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

Italy was the most important foreign supplier of tomato concentrates and other prepared or preserved tomatoes to the United States during 1975-79, accounting for about 29 percent of total U.S. imports (by quantity) in 1979. Other important suppliers were Mexico (26 percent), Spain (17 percent), and Israel (12 percent). EC countries other than Italy which supplied these products to the United States in 1979 were the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and West Germany; none of these countries supplied more than 0.05 percent of total imports in that year.

1/ It should be noted that yearend inventories of such tomato products are generally high in comparison with inventory levels at the beginning of the canning season in early summer.

Tomato concentrates.--U.S. imports of tomato concentrates during 1975-79 ranged from 27 million pounds in 1975 to 65 million pounds in 1977 (table 9). U.S. imports of concentrates in 1979 were 45 million pounds, valued at $12 million. The great bulk of these imports (94 percent, by quantity, in 1979) consisted of tomato paste (tables 10 and 11). Mexico has been the chief source of tomato concentrates in recent years, supplying about 51 percent of total imports in 1979. Chile, Spain, and Israel are other major suppliers. Imports of concentrates from EC countries have been negligible, accounting for 0.4 percent of the total quantity imported in 1979.

Other prepared or preserved tomatoes.--U.S. imports of prepared or preserved tomatoes (primarily canned tomatoes) were relatively stable during 1975-78, increasing from 69 million pounds to 74 million pounds (table 12). However, imports dropped sharply in 1979 to 46 million pounds, valued at $10 million. Italy has historically been the chief supplier of canned tomatoes, and in 1979 accounted for 58 percent of the total quantity imported. Other important suppliers were Spain and Israel. U.S. imports from EC countries other than Italy were negligible (West Germany and France each supplied less than 3,000 pounds in 1979).

It is estimated that about 60 percent of U.S. imports of canned tomatoes enter in 35-ounce cans, 35 percent enter in No. 10 cans (approximately 105 ounces), and the remaining 5 percent enter in various other can sizes (14 ounces, 17 ounces, and so forth).

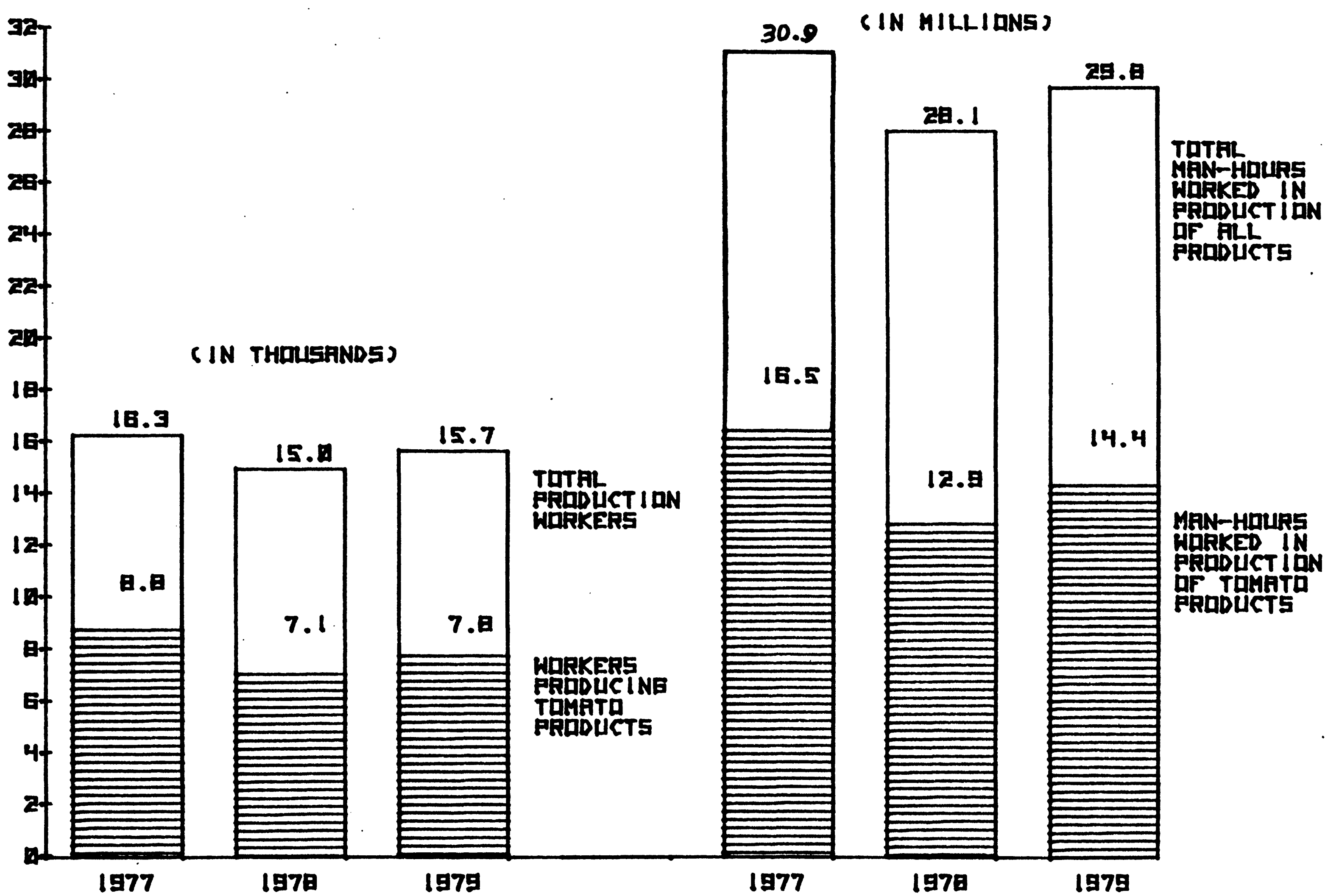
Employment and hours worked

As reported in response to the Commission's questionnaires, the average number of all persons employed in domestic establishments in which tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes were produced showed a small decline during 1977-79, first dropping from 18,315 persons in 1977 to 17,030 in 1978, but then largely recovering to 18,184 in 1979 (table 13). The average number of production and related workers engaged in the production of all products behaved similarly, declining from 16,316 in 1977 to 15,066 in 1978 and then rising to 15,655 in 1979. The number of hours worked by such employees fell from about 30.9 million in 1977 to 28.1 million in 1978, and then increased to 29.8 million in 1979.

The number of workers engaged in the production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes, as well as the number of man-hours worked by such employees, declined during 1977-79. The average number of persons producing such tomato products fell sharply from 8,823 in 1977 to 7,075 in 1978, then recovered partially to 7,806 in 1979. The average number of hours worked by these workers dropped from 16.5 million in 1977 to 12.9 million in 1978, and then increased to 14.4 million in 1979 (fig. 1).

Wages paid to production and related workers engaged in the production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes fell from $98 million in 1977 to $85 million in 1978, and then rose to $102 million in 1979. The average hourly wage paid to such employees rose from $5.93 in 1977 to $6.55 in 1978 and to $7.10 in 1979; this was equivalent to an increase of almost 20 percent during the period.

Figure 1.--Average number of production workers employed in establishments producing tomato products and man-hours worked by them, 1977-79



Financial experience of U.S. producers

The Commission received usable profit-and-loss data from producers accounting for about 61 percent of estimated total U.S. production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes. As shown in the table on the following page, aggregate net sales of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes rose by 9 percent from $477 million in 1977 to $522 million in 1979, primarily because of a 9-percent increase in quantity from 2.2 billion pounds in 1977 to 2.5 billion pounds in 1979. The average unit value of sales remained quite steady during 1977-79 at 21 cents per pound. The aggregate cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales increased from 77.8 percent in 1977 to 80.2 percent in 1978 and 83.1 percent in 1979. General, selling, and administrative expenses remained constant at 13.7 percent of net sales during 1977-79.

Aggregate net operating profit declined by 59 percent from $41 million in 1977 to $17 million in 1979. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales dipped from 8.5 percent in 1977 to 6.1 percent in 1978 and 3.2 percent in 1979. The primary reason for the decline was the steady average sales price in the face of increasing costs of production.

The aggregate net operating margin for the overall operations of the establishments or divisions in which tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes were produced declined from 7.7 percent in 1977 to 6.8 percent in 1978, and then increased to 7.1 percent in 1979. The net operating margin in 1979 for the specific tomato products under investigation (3.2 percent) was less than half that for the overall establishment operations (7.1 percent).

Cash flow and capital expenditures.--The most common meaning of cash flow is net income adjusted for charges not involving funds, such as depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses do not require an outlay of cash. For the purpose of this analysis, cash flow from operations is defined as net operating profit plus depreciation and amortization. Income taxes paid are not taken into consideration owing to different tax rates which may apply to individual firms.

Usable data on cash flow and capital expenditures were received from 11 of the 12 producers supplying the profit-and-loss information shown in the following table. These 11 firms accounted for an estimated 53 percent of total U.S. production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes. As shown in the table on page A-19, cash flow from operations declined by 45 percent from $47 million in 1977 to $26 million in 1979. Total capital expenditures also dropped, from $31 million in 1977 to $23 million in 1979, or by 25 percent. The capital expenditures did not decrease to the same degree as cash flow from operations; capital expenditures as a percentage of cash flow from operations increased from 65.5 percent in 1977 to 87.8 percent in 1979.

Capital expenditures on land, buildings, and improvements were about 25 percent of total capital expenditures in 1977 but about 10 percent in 1978 and 1979. Major capital expenditures were on machinery, equipment, and fixtures; such expenditures ranged from 76 percent to 90 percent of total capital expenditures during 1977-79.

Profit-and-loss experience of U.S. producers of tomato concentrates and canned peeled tomatoes, by types of operations, accounting years 1977-79 1/

Item	1977	1978	1979
	Overall operations of the establishments or divisions in which tomato concentrates and canned peeled tomatoes are produced		
Net sales------------------1,000 dollars--	1,568,640	1,692,730	1,740,663
Cost of goods sold------------------do----	1,191,900	1,296,953	1,326,844
Gross margin----------------------do----	376,740	395,777	413,819
General, selling, and administrative expenses--------------------------do----	256,694	281,115	290,948
Net operating profit----------------do----	120,046	114,662	122,871
Other expense, net------------------do----	2,850	6,236	17,929
Net profit before income taxes------do----	117,196	108,426	104,942
Ratio of net operating profit to net sales--------------------------percent--	7.7	6.8	7.1
Ratio of net profit before income taxes to net sales-------------------percent--	7.5	6.4	6.0
Number of firms reporting a net operating profit------------------------------------	9	10	9
Number of firms reporting a net operating loss--------------------------------------	4	3	4
	Operations on tomato concentrates and canned peeled tomatoes		
Quantity sold---------------1,000 pounds--	2,251,554	2,414,830	2,453,540
Net sales------------------1,000 dollars--	477,371	509,847	522,265
Cost of goods sold------------------do----	371,566	409,092	433,884
Gross margin-----------------------do----	105,805	100,755	88,381
General, selling, and administrative expenses--------------------------do----	65,233	69,874	71,739
Net operating profit----------------do----	40,572	30,881	16,642
Ratio of net operating profit to net sales--------------------------percent--	8.5	6.1	3.2
Number of firms reporting a net operating profit------------------------------------	9	9	6
Number of firms reporting a net operating loss--------------------------------------	3	3	6

1/ The accounting year for 2 producers ended Dec. 31; the accounting year for each of the other 11 producers ended on Jan. 31 or July 31, or between those dates.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Capital expenditures and cash flow from operations of U.S. producers of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes, 1977-79

Item	1977	1978	1979
Capital expenditures:			
Machinery, equipment, and fixtures--1,000 dollars--	23,434	19,451	20,773
Building or leasehold improvements-----------do----	6,269	2,010	1,969
Land or land improvements--------------------do----	1,302	56	400
Total---------------------------------------do----	31,005	21,517	23,142
Cash flow from operations before taxes---------do----	47,358	36,757	26,347
Capital expenditures as a percentage of cash flow from operations---------------------------percent--	65.5	58.5	87.8

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Return on investment.--To provide an additional measure of profitability, domestic producers were requested to supply information on the value of total assets employed in the production of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes. Usable data were received from 11 of the 12 producers supplying information on profit-and-loss experience. As shown in the table on the following page, the ratio of net operating profit to the original cost or book value of total assets followed the same declining trend as the ratio of net operating profit to net sales during 1977-79. Original cost and book value calculations are somewhat distorted by the time period during which the investments were made. The estimated replacement cost of assets is almost two-thirds more than their original cost, primarily because of a loss in purchasing power of the dollar in an inflationary period. Regardless of which investment base is used, however, return on investment declined during 1977-79.

Most domestic producers did not respond to the part of the Commission's questionnaire requesting information pertaining to actual and potential negative effects, if any, of imports of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes from the EC on U.S. producers' growth, investment, and ability to raise capital. Those producers that did respond alleged that there was an oversupply of processed tomato products due to excessive U.S. capacity during 1977-79; some producers added that a long-overdue reduction in U.S. production of tomato products is expected in 1980. Some producers reported experiencing diminished revenues and/or lost sales as a result of price competition, and stated that any intrusion of imported products, especially in the principal markets in the Northeastern United States would exacerbate the present situation and could become a much more significant factor in 1980.

Total assets and net operating profit of U.S. producers of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes, 1977-79

Item	1977	1978	1979
Total assets:			
Original cost--------------------1,000 dollars--	402,999	410,092	425,532
Book value-------------------------------do----	305,869	304,862	324,763
Estimated replacement cost----------------do----	1/	1/	706,862
Net sales--------------------------------------do----	394,013	415,414	426,311
Net operating profit------------------------do----	40,385	29,819	18,124
Ratio of net operating profit to--			
Net sales------------------------------percent--	10.2	7.2	4.3
Original cost of total assets-------------do----	10.0	7.3	4.3
Book value of total assets----------------do----	13.2	9.8	5.6
Estimated replacement value of assets-----do----	1/	1/	2.6

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Consideration of the Causal Relationship Between Subsidized Imports and the Alleged Injury or Threat Thereof

U.S. consumption

Apparent annual U.S. consumption of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes during 1975-79 declined irregularly from 2.5 billion pounds to 2.3 billion pounds (table 14). 1/ During this 5-year period, the ratio of imports to consumption ranged from 4 percent in 1975 and 1979 to 7 percent in 1976.

Tomato concentrates.-- Apparent U.S. consumption of tomato concentrates declined irregularly from 1.2 billion pounds in 1975 to 1.0 billion in 1979 (table 15). 1/ During 1975-79 the ratio of imports to consumption ranged from 2 percent in 1975 to 7 percent in 1976 and 1978; the ratio was 4 percent in 1979.

Canned tomatoes.--Apparent U.S. consumption of canned tomatoes was relatively stable during 1975-79 (with the exception of 1976), averaging about 1.25 billion pounds annually (table 16). The ratio of imports to consumption declined from 5 percent in 1975 to 4 percent in 1979. The ratio was at its peak (7 percent) in 1976, when imports rose and production declined.

1/ Does not include consumption of domestically produced tomato sauce. About 1.9 billion pounds of tomato sauce was produced in the United States in 1977 (the latest year for which such data are available), and it is believed that the bulk of that output was consumed domestically.

Market penetration by imports from the EC

Imports of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes from the EC supplied from 2 percent to 3 percent of apparent annual U.S. consumption of such items during 1975-79. As shown in the following table, the EC supplied negligible quantities of tomato concentrates; the ratio of imports of other prepared or preserved tomatoes (predominantly canned tomatoes) from the EC to U.S. consumption of canned tomatoes rose from 3.0 percent in 1975 to 4.6 percent in 1976, but declined thereafter.

Tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes: U.S. imports from the EC and apparent consumption, 1975-79

Item	Imports from the EC	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports from the EC to consumption
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes, total:			
1975	40.2	2,492	1.6
1976	49.4	1,832	2.7
1977	44.0	2,440	1.8
1978	42.6	2,041	2.1
1979	26.4	2,323	1.1
Tomato concentrates:			
1975	.2	1,166	1/
1976	.2	761	1/
1977	.6	1,092	.1
1978	.3	813	1/
1979	.2	1,040	1/
Canned tomatoes:			
1975	40.0	1,327	3.0
1976	49.2	1,071	4.6
1977	43.4	1,347	3.2
1978	42.2	1,228	3.4
1979	26.2	1,274	2.1

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and table 14.

Purchasers which completed the Commission's questionnaire most frequently rated quality as a very important factor affecting their decision to purchase tomato products from Italy. Other factors listed as very important by at least one purchaser were price, availability, terms of sale, and customer demand. The most common factors listed as not at all important were delivery time, alternative source, and availability.

Prices

The following analysis of prices of domestic and imported tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes is based on data obtained from responses to the Commission's questionnaires by U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers of such tomato products. Domestic producers and importers supplied data on quarterly prices (f.o.b. U.S. shipping point) received during 1977-79 for sales of specified cases of tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes to retailers or end users. Purchasers supplied quarterly data on delivered prices paid to domestic producers and importers of tomato products.

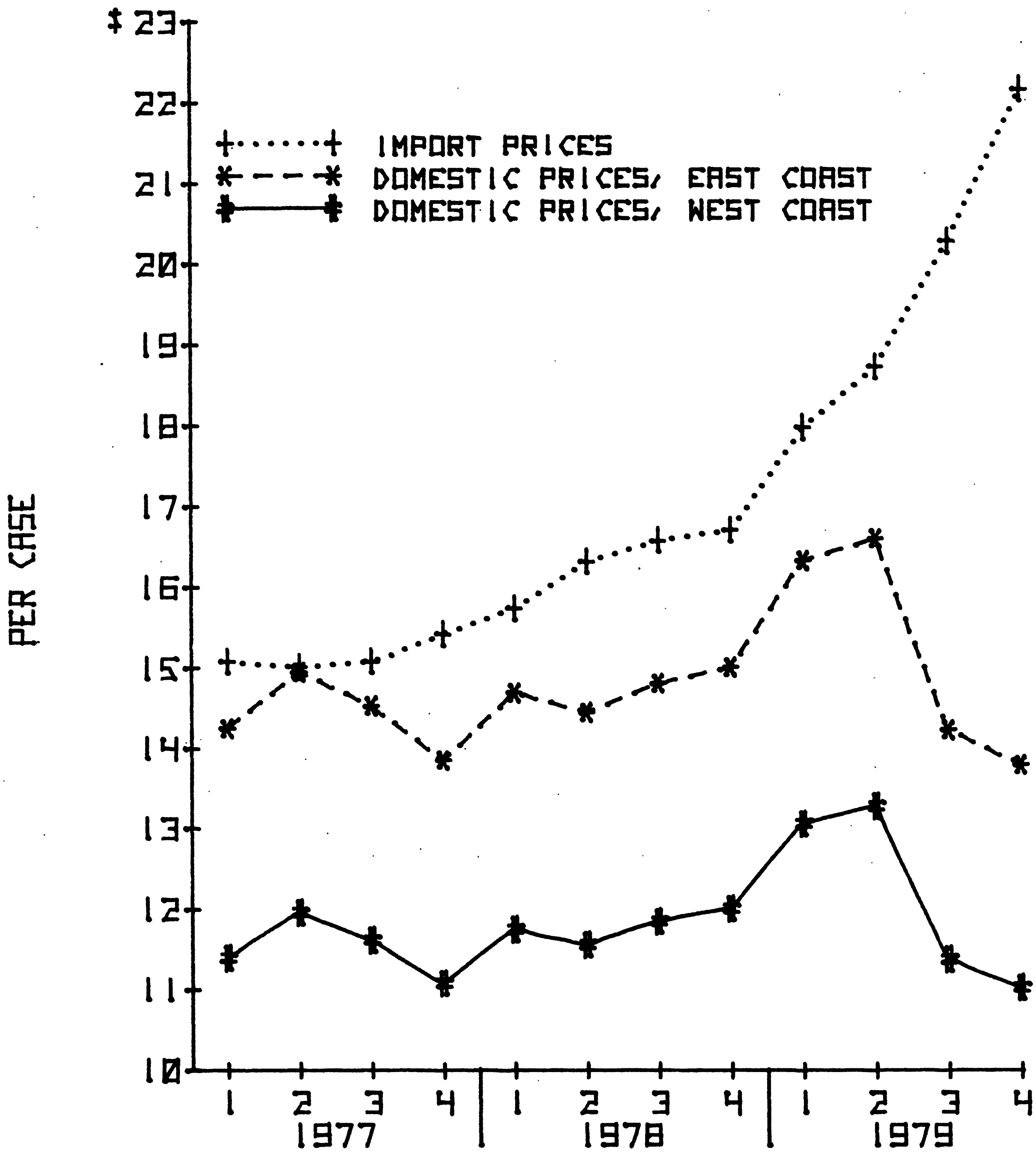
As indicated earlier, about 99 percent of U.S. imports of the tomato products from the EC included in these investigations consist of canned peeled tomatoes. Practically all imports of such canned tomatoes from the EC were produced and exported by Italy. In recent years about 60 percent of the imports of canned tomatoes from the EC were packed in 35-oz. (1 kilo) cans. These cans are usually packed 24 per case and sold by importers to retailers or end users. Most of the remaining 40 percent of the subject imports enter in cases of six No. 10 cans (each can contains about 105 ounces, or 3 kilos, of tomatoes).

Canned tomatoes (cases of 24/35.-oz. cans).--The average price received by domestic producers in California for a case of 24/35-oz. cans of tomatoes sold on the west coast fluctuated between $11 and $12 during 1977 and 1978, rose to a high of $13.28 in April-June 1979, and then fell to a 3-year low of $11.03 in October-December of that year (table 17). In contrast to the generally flat trend in prices received by U.S. producers during 1977-79, due at least in part to an apparent oversupply of domestically grown tomatoes, prices realized by importers of Italian canned tomatoes in cases of 24/35-oz. cans rose from an average of $15.08 in the first quarter of 1977 to $22.16 in the fourth quarter of 1979, or by 47 percent during the 3-year period. From the producers' questionnaires returned to the Commission, it appears that there was no production of tomatoes in 35-oz. cans on the east coast. Therefore, in order to make the west coast prices for canned tomatoes comparable with east coast prices for imported tomatoes, an average of $2.63 was added for shipment of a case of 24/35-oz. cans (1979 freight cost by rail for large lots). 1/ As a result, the price difference between the imported and domestic product decreased but was still very significant, especially in the second half of 1979.

Figure 2 illustrates the rapidly rising prices of canned tomatoes imported from the EC, and compares them with domestic producers' prices. It is evident that import prices were significantly greater during 1977-79 than domestic prices. Moreover, the difference in prices increased from an average of 5 percent in 1977 to about 60 percent in the fourth quarter of 1979.

1/ An average of $1.75 was added for a shipment of 6/10 cans.

Figure 2.--Canned peeled tomatoes: Average net selling prices per case of 24/35-oz. cans received by domestic producers and importers, by quarters, 1977-79.



SOURCE: BASED ON DATA IN TABLE 17.

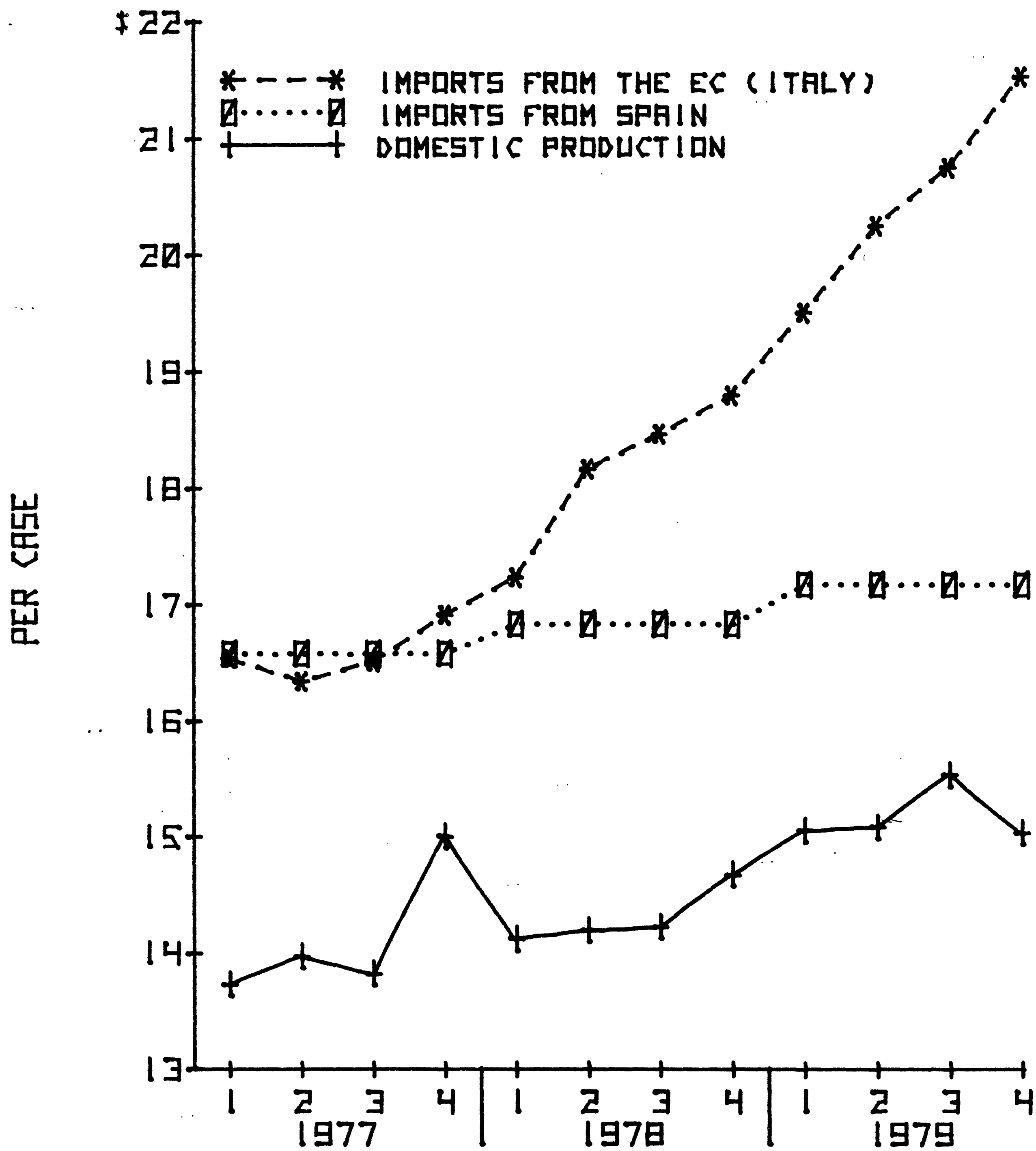
Table 18 and figure 3 show the average net delivered prices paid by purchasers in the United States to domestic producers and importers per case of 24/35-oz. cans of peeled tomatoes. The average price paid by purchasers of Italian canned peeled tomatoes increased from $16.54 during the first quarter of 1977 to $21.53 during the fourth quarter of 1979. The price paid for the domestic product was significantly lower, increasing irregularly from $13.73 in the first quarter of 1977 to $15.53 in the third quarter of 1979, and then declining to $15.03 in the fourth quarter of that year. The prices paid for equivalent products imported from Spain, not a member of the European Community but a large exporter of tomato products, were lower than prices of imports from Italy but higher than the prices of domestic canned peeled tomatoes.

The bulk of U.S. imports of canned peeled tomatoes came from Italy and were imported by a group of importers located on the east coast that specialize in Italian agricultural products. The average purchase prices paid by these importers per case of 24/35-oz. canned peeled tomatoes imported from Italy during 1977-79 and the prices at which these tomatoes were sold to retailers or end users during the same period were as follows:

Period	Average purchase price	Average purchase price
1977:		
Jan.-Mar----------	$11.50	$15.08
Apr.-June---------	11.45	15.01
July-Sept---------	11.42	15.08
Oct.-Dec----------	11.42	15.42
1978:		
Jan.-Mar----------	11.91	15.74
Apr.-June---------	12.52	16.32
July-Sept---------	12.75	16.58
Oct.-Dec----------	12.74	16.71
1979:		
Jan.-Mar----------	14.07	17.98
Apr.-June---------	14.61	18.73
July-Sept---------	14.47	20.28
Oct.-Dec----------	15.01	22.16

The average purchase price increased from $11.50 during January-March 1977 to about $15.00 in October-December 1979, or by 30 percent during the 3-year period. The average sales price, however, rose somewhat faster--increasing from about $15.00 per case in January-March 1977 to $22.00 in October-December 1979, or by 47 percent. The average importers' profit margin (difference between sales price and purchase price) rose together with the prices, with the main increase occurring in mid-1979, when the purchase price declined slightly, partly because of the greatly expanded harvest of Italian tomatoes during 1978 and 1979 and the resultant increase in supply.

Figure 3.--Canned peeled tomatoes: Average net prices per case of 24/35-oz. cans paid by purchasers to domestic producers and importers, by quarters, 1977-79.



SOURCE: BASED ON DATA IN TABLE 18.

Canned tomatoes (cases of 6/10 cans).--As stated earlier, about 40 percent of U.S. imports of canned tomatoes from the EC are packed in cases of six No. 10 cans. Because of the large size of these containers, they are usually purchased by restaurants and other users of large quantities of canned tomatoes. According to industry sources, institutional outlets (e.g., schools and hospitals) and fast-food outlets are the primary purchasers of domestically canned tomatoes packed in this size container. The imported No. 10 cans are usually sold to restaurants, pizzerias, and similar establishments willing to pay higher prices for what they consider to be tastier tomatoes.

The prices of tomatoes packed in No. 10 cans sold by U.S. producers declined during 1977-79 (table 19 and fig. 4). The average east coast price for the domestic product decreased irregularly from $11.19 in January-March 1977 to $10.07 in October-December 1979, or by 10 percent during the 3-year period.

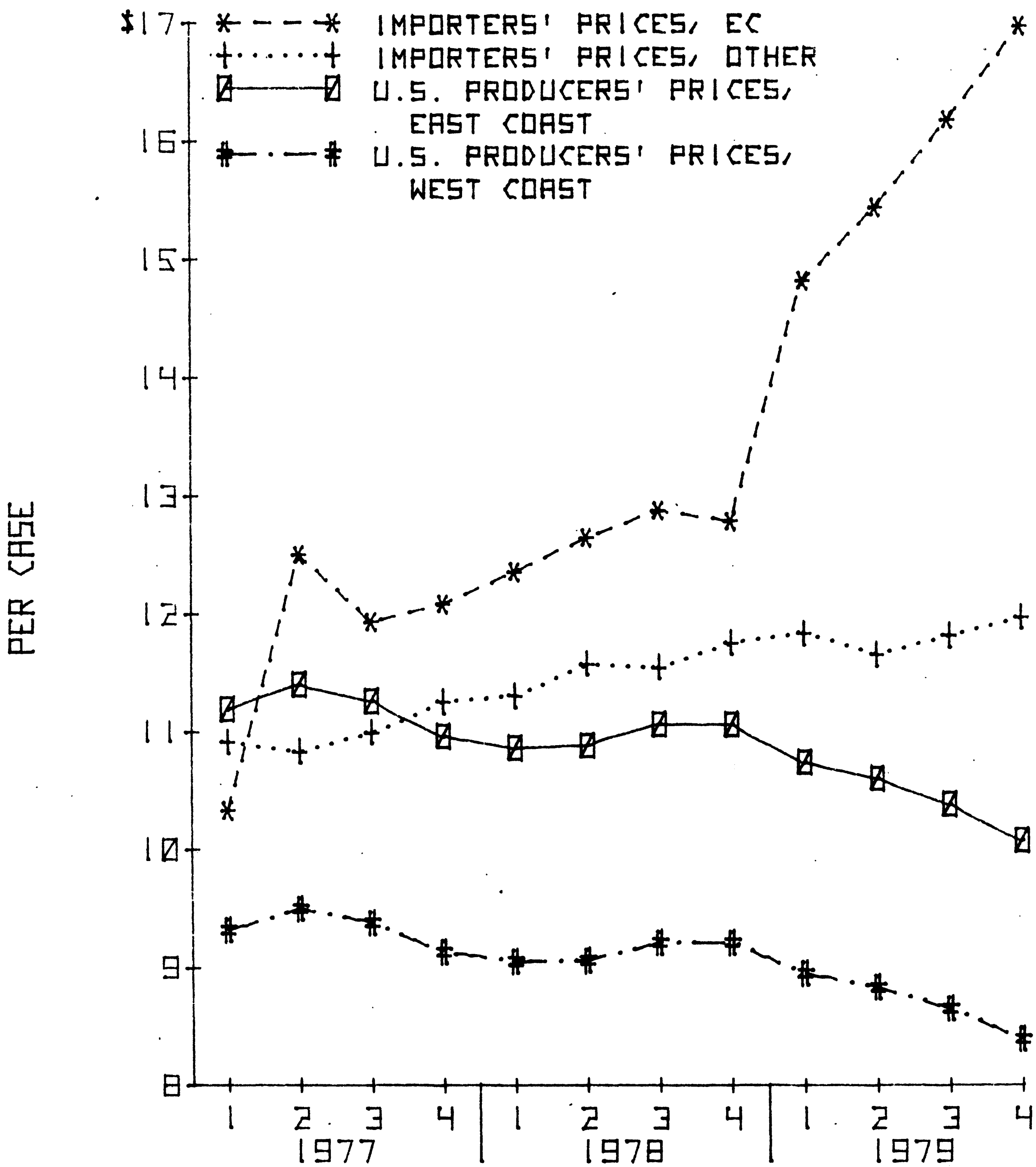
The average price of imports from the EC during the first quarter of 1977 was about 8 percent less than the average (east coast) price of equivalent domestic products. However, unlike domestic prices, import prices began rising, reaching $12.08 in the fourth quarter of 1977, $12.78 in the fourth quarter of 1978, and $16.96 during the fourth quarter of 1979. This represented an increase of 64 percent over the 3-year period.

The prices of tomatoes packed in 6/10 cans imported from countries other than members of the EC (mainly Spain and Israel) increased slightly during 1977-79, rising from $10.91 in January-March 1977 to $11.96 in October-December 1979, or by 10 percent during the 3-year period.

Tomato paste.--Data obtained from questionnaire responses indicate that in 1979 domestic firms purchased only 159,000 pounds of tomato paste imported from Italy. This amounted to 17 percent of the total reported purchases of imported tomato paste, but less than 0.1 percent of total purchases (domestic and imported) of tomato paste in that year.

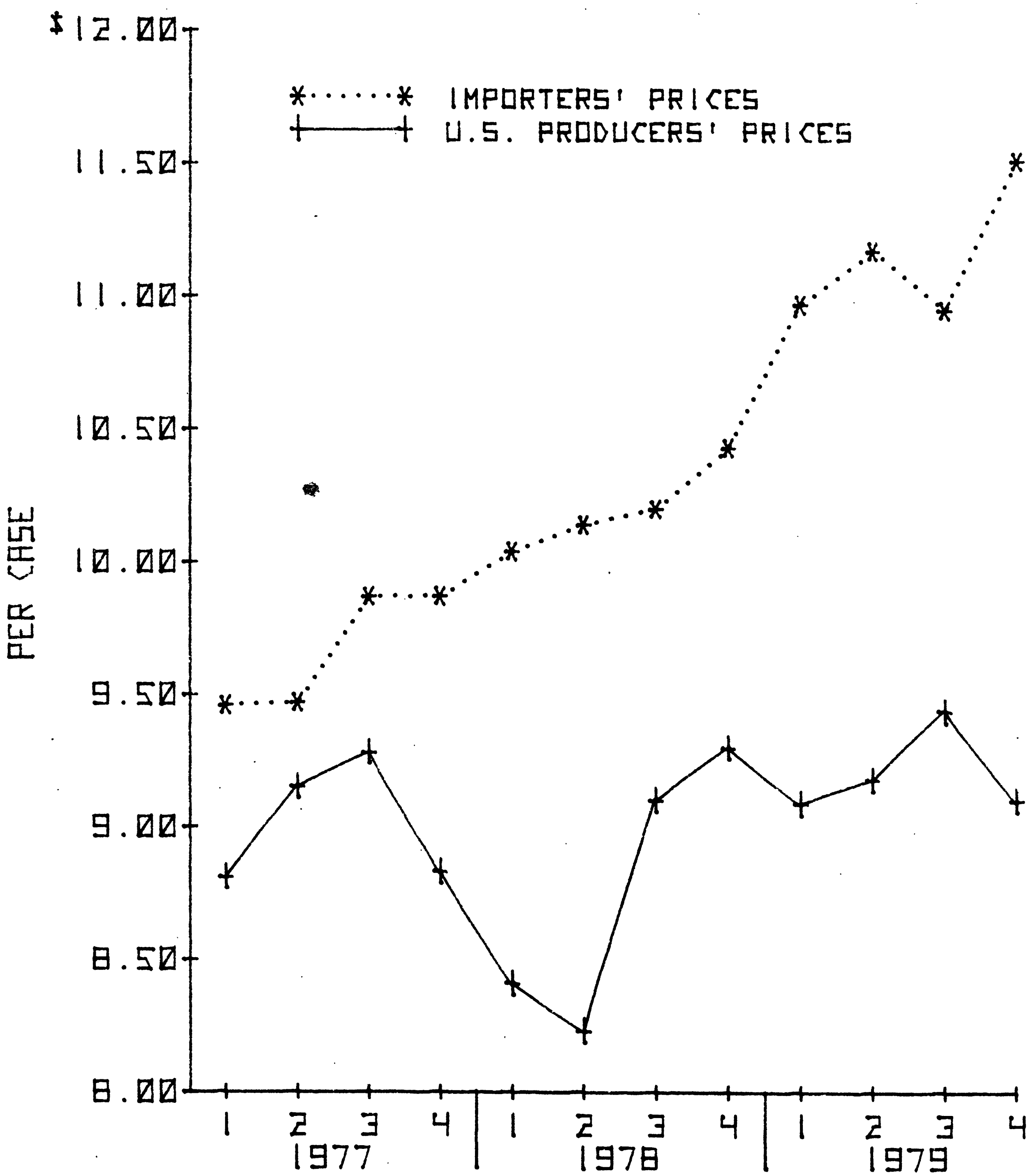
Throughout 1977-79, importers' average net selling prices for tomato paste were greater than those of domestic producers (table 20 and fig. 5). Import prices exceeded domestic prices by 3 percent to 7 percent during January-June 1977. Thereafter, however, import prices exceeded domestic prices by an increasing margin. At yearend 1979, imported tomato paste was selling at a net average price of $11.51 per case of 48/6-oz. cans, which was 26 percent higher than the domestic price of $9.10 per case. While the domestic price trend was relatively flat after mid-1978, the average price of imported tomato paste increased substantially.

Figure 4.--Canned peeled tomatoes: Average net selling prices per case of 6/10 cans received by domestic producers and importers, by quarters, 1977-79.



SOURCE: BASED ON DATA IN TABLE 19.

Figure 5.--Tomato paste: Average net selling prices per case of 48/6-oz. cans received by domestic producers and importers, by quarters, 1977-79.



SOURCE: BASED ON DATA IN TABLE 20.

Loss of sales

Domestic producers were requested to supply evidence of sales lost to imports of tomato concentrates or canned tomatoes from the EC. Of 19 producers responding to the Commission's questionnaires, 3 listed specific firms as examples of customers to which they had lost sales since January 1, 1977. The Commission's staff contacted nearly all these firms but was unable to confirm any sales lost because of imports from the EC. All customers contacted said that they had not purchased tomato concentrates or canned tomatoes during 1977-79 that were produced in EC countries. Ten producers stated that they had no documentation of, or were unable to determine the quantity of, sales lost to imports. One of these producers stated that losses were "not ascertainable due to active domestic competition," while another producer stated that it had "no documentation that would indicate that the importation of tomatoes or tomato concentrates from the EC has been a significant negative factor in the operation of its business in the time period covered by this questionnaire." Six producers reported no sales lost to imports from the EC.

APPENDIX A

ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY'S LETTER TO THE COMMISSION CONCERNING TOMATO PRODUCTS FROM MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

RECEIVED
JAN 7 1980
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. INTL. TRADE COMMISSION

04 JAN 1980

DOCKET NUMBER
#620
Office of the Secretary
Intl. Trade Commission

Dear Mr. Mason:

In accordance with the requirements of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, the following countervail and antidumping cases are being referred to the Commission for a determination of injury or reasonable indication thereof. With regard to countervail investigations, only those cases involving products from countries which signed the Code at Geneva are being referred.

I. Countervailing Duty Cases in which the collection of duties was waived pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974 (5 cases):

Product	Country
Dairy Products (other than quota cheeses)	Member states of the European Communities
Canned Hams	Member states of the European Communities
Butter Cookies	Denmark
Fish	Canada
Leather Handbags	Brazil

II. Countervailing Duty Cases in which final affirmative determinations were issued between July 26 and December 31, 1979 (2 cases):

Product	Country
Tomato Products	Member states of the European Communities
Potato Starch	Member states of the European Communities

III. Countervailing Duty final affirmative determination with regard to frozen beef from member states of the European Communities (1 case).

IV. Countervailing Duty investigations in which a preliminary affirmative determination (but no final determination) has been issued (8 cases):

Product	Country
Corn Starch	Member states of the European Communities

Valves	Italy
Rayon Staple Fiber	Austria
Valves	Japan
Scales	Japan
Malleable Pipe Fittings	Japan
Firearms	Brazil
Ferroalloys	Brazil

V. Countervailing Duty Cases which have been initiated, but for which no preliminary or final determination has been issued (4 cases):

Product	Country
Frozen Potato Products	Canada
Roses	Netherlands
Glass Lined Steel Reactor Pressure Vessels	France
Chains and Parts	Japan

VI. Antidumping Cases for which there have been preliminary affirmative determinations, but no final determinations (3 cases):

Product	Country
Portable Typewriters	Japan
Melamine	Austria
Melamine	Italy

VII. Antidumping Cases which have been initiated, but for which no preliminary or final determinations have been issued (9 cases):

Product	Country
Sodium Hydroxide	United Kingdom
Sodium Hydroxide	West Germany
Sodium Hydroxide	Italy
Sodium Hydroxide	France
Rail Passenger Cars	Italy

Rail Passenger Cars	Japan
Electric Motors	Japan
Microwave Ovens	Japan
Canned Clams	Canada

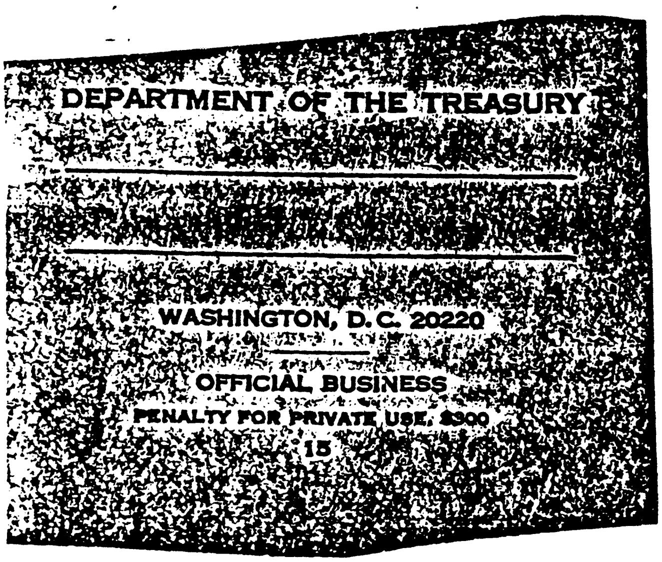
If you have any questions regarding any of these cases, please feel free to contact me or members of my staff at 566-2323.

Regards,

Richard B. Self
Director, Office of Policy
Office of the Assistant Secretary
for Trade Administration

cc: Dave Binder

Mr. Kenneth R. Mason
Secretary to the Commission
U.S. International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436



APPENDIX B

MOST CURRENT NET SUBSIDY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY

A-36

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

FEB 01 1980

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1980
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. INTL. TRADE COMMISSION

Mr. Kenneth Mason
Secretary to the Commission
U.S. International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436

Dear Mr. Mason:

By this letter the Department of Commerce transmits to the Commission the most current information available regarding subsidies bestowed upon butter cookies produced in Denmark, leather handbags from Brazil, groundfish from Canada, tomato products from the European Community, dextrines and soluble and chemically treated starches derived from potato starch from the European Community, and non-quota cheese from Norway.

The only benefits realized by producers of butter cookies are conferred by the European Communities in the form of export restitution payments made on the butter, egg, meal and sugar content of the cookies. For the month of December 1979, these payments were ECU 65.85 per 100 kilograms of cookies. This is approximately $0.427 per pound.

In the case of leather handbags from Brazil, benefits are conferred through the provision of loans at preferential rates and reductions in income tax on export earnings. The information received by this office indicates a bounty of one percent ad valorem of the import price for Brazilian handbags.

In the cases involving groundfish imported from Canada, benefits were granted under the following programs: (1) Federal Vessel Assistance Program; (2) grants by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion for water supply systems, wharf facilities, and fish processing plants; (3) Fishermen's Loan Act; (4) ship construction assistance; and (5) loans provided by the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Fishermen's Loan Board. The benefits paid are valued at 1.08 percent ad valorem of the f.o.b. import price for fish harvested in the Atlantic region of Canada; benefits for fish harvested in the Pacific region of Canada have been determined to be de minimis in value.

DOCKET NUMBER
#628
Office of the Secretary
Int'l Trade Commission

APPENDIX C

COMMISSION'S NOTICE OF INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARING

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20436

Inv. Nos. 701-TA-22 thru 701-TA-51 (Final)

Notice of Institution of Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Hearings in cases in which Countervailing Duties have been waived or published after July 26, 1979

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission

ACTION: Institution of 30 countervailing duty investigations to determine whether with respect to the articles involved an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of subsidized imported merchandise.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 5, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The senior/supervisory investigator assigned by the Commission to the particular investigation for which the information is sought. The assignments of senior/supervisory investigators and their telephone numbers at the Commission are designated below.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Trade Agreements Act of 1979, section 104(a), requires the Commission to conduct countervailing duty investigations in cases where the Commission has received the most current net subsidy information pertaining to any countervailing duty order in effect on January 1, 1980, which had been waived pursuant to section 303(d) of the Tariff Act or on certain duties published after July 26, 1979. On February 5, 1980, the Commission received such information. Accordingly, the Commission hereby gives notice that it is instituting the following investigations pursuant to section 705 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as added by title I of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. These investigations will be subject to the provisions of Part 207 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207, 44 [illegible] 76457) and, particularly, subpart C thereof, effective January 1, 1980.

Written submissions. Any person may submit to the Commission on or before the prehearing statement due date specified below for the relevant investigation a written statement of information pertinent to the subject matter of the investigation. A signed original and nineteen true copies of such statements must be submitted.

Any business information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential shall be submitted separately and each sheet must be clearly marked at the top "Confidential Business Data." Confidential submissions must conform with the requirements of section 201.6 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business data, will be available for public inspection.

Hearings. The Commission has scheduled a hearing in each investigation on the date specified below. All hearings will be held in the Commission's Hearing Room, U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, beginning at 10 a.m., e.s.t. on the dates indicated in the attachment. A report containing preliminary findings of fact prepared by the Commission's professional staff will be made available to all interested persons prior to the hearing. Any person's prehearing statement must be filed on or before the indicated date. All parties that desire to appear at the hearing and make oral presentations must file prehearing statements. For further information consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, Part 207, Subpart C (44 FR 76457), effective January 1, 1980.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES IN WHICH COUNTERVAILING DUTIES HAVE BEEN WAIVED OR PUBLISHED AFTER JULY 26, 1979

Inv. No.	Product/Country	Prehearing Report to Parties	Deadline for: Prehearing Statements From Parties	Hearing Date	Hearing Location	Contact Person
701-TA-22 (Final) 1/	Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Belgium	Mar. 21, 1980	Apr. 7, 1980	Apr. 9, 1980	ITC Building Washington, DC	John MacHatton 523-0439
701-TA-23 (Final) 1/	Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Denmark	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-24 (Final) 1/	Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Fed. Rep. of Germany	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-25 (Final) 1/	Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/France	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-26 (Final) 1/	Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Ireland	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-27 (Final) 1/	Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Italy	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-28 (Final) 1/	Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Luxembourg	"	"	"	"	"

1/ This investigation is being consolidated for purposes of the hearing with the investigation involving corn starch from the same country.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES IN WHICH COUNTERVAILING DUTIES HAVE BEEN WAIVED OR PUBLISHED AFTER JULY 26, 1979

Inv. No.	Product/Country	Prehearing Report to Parties	Deadline for: Prehearing Statements From Parties	Hearing Date	Hearing Location	Contact Person
701-TA-29 (Final) 1/	Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/Netherlands	Mar. 21, 1980	Apr. 7, 1980	Apr. 9, 1980	ITC Building Washington, DC	John MacHatton 523-0439
701-TA-30 1/ (Final)	Dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch, provided for in TSUS item 493.30/United Kingdom	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-31 (Final)	Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Belgium	May 13, 1980	May 28, 1980	June 4, 1980	"	Vera Libeau 523-0368
701-TA-32 (Final)	Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Denmark	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-33 (Final)	Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Fed. Rep. of Germany	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-34 (Final)	Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/France	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-35 (Final)	Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Ireland	"	"	"	"	"

1/ This investigation is being consolidated for purposes of the hearing with the investigation involving corn starch from the same country.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES IN WHICH COUNTERVAILING DUTIES HAVE BEEN WAIVED OR PUBLISHED AFTER JULY 26, 1979

Inv. No.	Product/Country	Prehearing Report to Parties	Deadline for: Prehearing Statements From Parties	Hearing Date	Hearing Location	Contact Person
701-TA-36 (Final)	Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Italy	May 13, 1980	May 28, 1980	June 4, 1980	ITC Building Washington, DC	Vera Libeau 523-0368
701-TA-37 (Final)	Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Luxembourg	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-38 (Final)	Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/Netherlands	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-39 (Final)	Hams and pork shoulders, cooked and packed in airtight containers, provided for in TSUS items 107.30 and 107.35/United Kingdom	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-40 (Final)	Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 110.35 110.50, and 110.55/Canada	Apr. 1, 1980	Apr. 16, 1980	Apr. 21, 1980	"	John MacHatton 523-0439
701-TA-41 (Final)	Handbags of leather, provided for in TSUS items 706.07 and 706.09/ Brazil	Apr. 8, 1980	Apr. 23, 1980	Apr. 28, 1980	"	Bruce Cates 523-0368
701-TA-42 (Final)	Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Belgium	Apr. 17, 1980	May 2, 1980	May 9, 1980	"	Robert Eninger 523-0312

COUNTERVAILING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES IN WHICH COUNTERVAILING DUTIES HAVE BEEN WAIVED OR PUBLISHED AFTER JULY 26, 1979

Inv. No.	Product/Country	Prehearing Report to Parties	Deadline for: Prehearing Statements From Parties	Hearing Date	Hearing Location	Contact Person
701-TA-43 (Final)	Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Denmark	Apr. 17, 1980	May 2, 1980	May 9, 1980	ITC Building Washington, DC	Robert Eninger 523-0312
701-TA-44 (Final)	Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Fed. Rep. of Germany	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-45 (Final)	Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/France	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-46 (Final)	Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Ireland	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-47 (Final)	Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Italy	"	"	"	"	"

COUNTERVAILING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES IN WHICH COUNTERVAILING DUTIES HAVE BEEN WAIVED OR PUBLISHED AFTER JULY 26, 1979

Inv. No.	Product/Country	Prehearing Report to Parties	Deadline for: Prehearing Statements From Parties	Hearing Date	Hearing Location	Contact Person
701-TA-48 (Final)	Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Luxembourg	Apr. 17, 1980	May 2, 1980	May 9, 1980	ITC Building Washington, DC	Robert Eninger 523-0312
701-TA-49 (Final)	Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size) packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/Netherlands	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-50 (Final)	Tomatoes (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66/United Kingdom	"	"	"	"	"
701-TA-51 (Final)	Butter cookies provided for in TSUS item 182.20/Denmark	Apr. 24,1980	May 9, 1980	May 16, 1980	"	Daniel Leahy 523-1369

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason
Secretary

Issued: February 14, 1980

APPENDIX D

TREASURY NOTICES CONCERNING TOMATO PRODUCTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AS PUBLISHED IN THE <u>FEDERAL REGISTER</u>

termination no later than December 8, 1979.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 30, 1979.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael E. Crawford, Duty Assessment Division, U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229 (202-566-5492).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A petition was received in satisfactory form on December 8, 1978, from the Corn Refiners Association, Inc., Washington, D.C., alleging that payments conferred by the European Economic Community (EEC) upon the manufacture or exportation of dextrines and soluble or chemically treated starches derived from potato starch constitute the payment or bestowal of a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 303, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303). Member States of the European Community include Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Imports covered by this investigation are classified under item 493.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

The petition alleges that the European Community has granted a production subsidy and premium payments to potato starch producers.

The petition further alleges that at least one potato starch producer in the Netherlands has received, and others may be eligible to receive, preferential financing and other financial assistance from the Government of the Netherlands for complying with environmental protection requirements.

The petitioner also has claimed that a high EEC import levy on corn indirectly benefits the potato starch manufacturers by placing EEC corn starch producers at a competitive disadvantage and therefore constitutes a bounty or grant. The Treasury Department, however, does not consider the imposition of a high import levy on corn to constitute a bounty or grant within the meaning of the countervailing duty law of the United States. Accordingly, there shall be no further investigation concerning this allegation.

Pursuant to section 303(a)(4) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303(a)(4)), the Secretary of the Treasury is required to issue a preliminary determination within 6 months of the receipt of a petition in proper form and a final determination within 12 months of the receipt of such petition, as to whether or not any bounty or grant is being paid or bestowed within the meaning of the statute.

Therefore, a preliminary determination as to whether or not alleged payments or bestowals conferred by the EEC upon the manufacture, production or exportation of potato starch derivatives constitute a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 303, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, will be made no later than June 8, 1979. A final determination will be made no later than December 8, 1979.

This notice is published pursuant to section 303(a)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303(a)(3)), and § 159.47(c), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47(c)).

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and Treasury Department Order 190 (Revision 15), March 16, 1978, the provisions of Treasury Department Order No. 165, Revised, November 2, 1954 and § 159.47(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47(c)), insofar as they pertain to the initiation of a countervailing duty investigation by the Commissioner of Customs, are hereby waived.

ROBERT H. MUNDHEIM,
General Counsel of the Treasury.

JANUARY 23, 1979.

[FR Doc. 79-3102 Filed 1-29-79; 8:45 am]

[4810-22-M]

TOMATO PRODUCTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Receipt of Countervailing Duty Petition and Initiation of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Treasury Department.

ACTION: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation.

SUMMARY: This notice is to advise the public that a petition has been received and an investigation is being initiated to determine whether or not benefits which constitute a bounty or grant within the meaning of the countervailing duty law are granted by the Commission of the European Community to manufacturers or producers of tomato products. A preliminary determination will be made no later than February 22, 1979, and a final determination no later than August 22, 1979.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 30, 1979.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mary S. Clapp, Operations Officer, Duty Assessment Division, U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20229, telephone (202) 566-5492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A petition in satisfactory form was received on August 22, 1978, alleging that payments made by the Commission of the European Community (EC) to manufacturers or producers of tomato products constitute the payment or bestowal of a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 303, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303). Imports covered by this investigation are tomato products provided for in items 141.65 and 141.66 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, Annotated (TSUSA).

The bounties or grants are allegedly bestowed as a result of the authorization of payments to processors approved by the Commission of the EC. This action was announced in Regulation No. 1515/78 of June 30, 1978 (*Official Journal* No. L178/61).

Pursuant to section 303(a)(4) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303(a)(4)), the Secretary of the Treasury is required to issue a preliminary determination as to whether or not any bounty or grant is being paid or bestowed as defined by the statute within six months of the receipt of a petition in proper form and a final decision within twelve months of the receipt of such petition. Therefore, a preliminary determination in this case will be made no later than February 22, 1979, and a final determination will be issued no later than August 22, 1979.

This notice is published pursuant to section 303(a)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303 (a)(3)), and § 159.47(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47(c)).

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and Treasury Department Order 190 (Revision 15), March 16, 1978, the provisions of Treasury Department Order 165, Revised November 2, 1954, and § 159.47 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47), insofar as they pertain to the initiation of a countervailing duty investigation by the Commissioner of Customs, are hereby waived.

ROBERT H. MUNDHEIM,
General Counsel of the Treasury.

JANUARY 23, 1979.

[FR Doc. 79-3101 Filed 1-29-79; 8:45 am]

[7035-01-M]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Notice No. 16]

ASSIGNMENT OF HEARINGS

JANUARY 25, 1979.

Cases assigned for hearing, postponement, cancellation or oral argument appear below and will be published only once. This list contains prospective assignments only and does not include cases previously assigned hearing dates. The hearings will be on

Contesting records procedures.

Same as *Notification* above.

Record source categories.

Examinations of national banks by national bank examiners; investigations performed by attorneys in the Enforcement and Compliance Division, and notifications from the Department of Justice, other Federal law enforcement agencies, and State law enforcement authorities.

System exempted from certain provisions of the Act.

This system has been designated as exempt from certain provisions of the Privacy Act.

[FR Doc. 79-7755 Filed 3-14-79; 8:45 am]

[4810-22-M]

Customs Service

TOMATO PRODUCTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Preliminary Countervailing Duty Determination

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Treasury Department.

ACTION: Preliminary Countervailing Duty Determination.

SUMMARY: This notice is to inform the public that a countervailing duty investigation has resulted in a preliminary determination that the Commission of the European Community has granted benefits which are considered to be bounties or grants within the meaning of the countervailing duty law on the manufacture, production, or exportation of tomato products. A final determination will be made no later than August 22, 1979. Interested persons are invited to comment on this action.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 15, 1979.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward Haley, Duty Assessment Division, U.S. Customs Service, Washington, D.C. 20229 (202-566-5492).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 30, 1979, a notice of "Receipt of Countervailing Duty Petition and Initiation of Investigation" was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (44 FR 5972). The notice stated that a petition had been received alleging that payments made by the Commission of the European Community (EC) to manufacturers or producers of tomato products constitute the payment or bestowal of a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 303, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303) (referred to as the "Act").

For purposes of this notice, "tomato products" are canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates (paste and sauce, including pulp), classified under item numbers 141.6520, 141.6540 and 141.6600 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA).

On the basis of an investigation conducted pursuant to § 159.47(c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47(c)), it has been preliminarily determined that the program of production aid under which the Commission of the EC supports the price level of tomato products constitutes a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 303 of the Act.

Under the program, a minimum price has been established which processors who sign contracts with producers are obliged to pay. This price, for the current marketing year, is based on the average price paid by processors for the merchandise during the 1977-78 marketing year and on the trend of production costs in the fruit and vegetable sector. In the future, the minimum price will be determined taking into account both the latter factor as well as the minimum price enforced during the previous year.

The production aid itself is paid to the processors. This aid is calculated so as to make prices of EC tomato products equal to what appears to be an average of imported tomato products and world market prices for that item. The price of EC products is established taking into account the minimum price paid to the farmers and the processing costs faced by the processors. Production aid will be paid only to those processors who have established contracts in accordance with the minimum price and whose purchases comply with the quality standards of the EC.

When calculated in terms of U.S. import value on a Customs valuation basis, the payments made to processors of tomato products represent approximately 62.3% ad valorem in the case of item number 141.6520 TSUSA, 98.1% ad valorem in the case of item number 141.6540 TSUSA, and 31.9% ad valorem in the case of item 141.6600 TSUSA. These amounts will vary somewhat depending on country of exportation. In view of the significant size of this subsidy, its effect is to potentially distort trade in export markets to the extent that sales occur.

Accordingly, it is preliminarily determined that bounties or grants, within the meaning of section 303 of the Act, are being paid or bestowed, directly or indirectly, upon the manufacture, production, or exportation of tomato products from the EC. A final determination in this case must be made no later than August 22, 1979.

Before a final determination is made, consideration will be given to any relevant data, views, or arguments submitted in writing with respect to this preliminary determination. Submissions should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, 1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229, in time to be received by his office no later than April 16, 1979. Any request for an opportunity to present views orally should accompany such submission, and a copy of all submissions should be delivered to any counsel who has heretofore represented any party to these proceedings.

This preliminary determination is published pursuant to section 303(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303(a)).

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and Treasury Department Order 190 (Revision 15), March 16, 1978, the provisions of Treasury Department Order 165, Revised, November 2, 1954, and § 159.47 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47), insofar as they pertain to issuance of a preliminary countervailing duty determination by the Commissioner of Customs, are hereby waived.

ROBERT H. MUNDHEIM,
General Counsel of the Treasury.

MARCH 9, 1979.

[FR Doc. 79-7802 Filed 3-14-79; 8:45 am]

[4810-22-M]

Customs Service

PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

Automated Index to Central Enforcement Files

AGENCY: United States Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Proposed new system of records.

U.S.C. 1337 (e) or (g)(3)), in an amount determined by the Commission.

(2) The bond rider shall provide for the release of the merchandise pending a final determination of the question of its admissibility, and for its exportation or destruction under Customs supervision if it is determined finally that the merchandise shall be excluded from importation. The bond rider shall be in the following form:

Rider

Entry of merchandise believed to involve unfair practices or methods of competition in violation of section 337, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337)—To be added to Customs Forms 7551, 7553, 7595, 7601, and the General Bond for Smelting and Refining Warehouses.

In addition to any condition of the bond dated————————, in the amount of————, executed by————————, as principal, and————————as surety, the principal and surety agree and stipulate the following condition also applies to that bond.

(1) The principal and surety recognize that the United States International Trade Commission prohibited entry into the United States of the following merchandise:————————, under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

(2) The principal and surety recognize that the Commission has prohibited entry of that merchandise until the investigation relating thereto is completed, or until its decision that there is a violation of section 337 has become final.

(3) The principal and surety recognize that certain merchandise prohibited from entry by the Commission was, or may be offered for entry into the United States while the Commission's prohibition is in effect.

(4) The principal and surety recognize that the principal desires to obtain a release of that merchandise pending a final determination of the merchandise's admissibility into the United States, as provided under section 337, and for that purpose, the principal and surety execute this stipulation:

If it is finally determined, as provided in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to exclude that merchandise from the United States then, on notification from the district director of Customs, the principal is obligated to export or destroy under Customs supervision the merchandise released under this stipulation within 30 days from the date of the district director's notification.

The principal and surety agree that if the principal defaults on that obligation, the principal and surety shall pay to the district director of Customs an amount as liquidated damages as may be demanded by him under the applicable law and regulations.

Witness our hands and seals this————day of————, 19——.

———————————————— [seal]

Principal

———————————————[seal]

Surety

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 623, 624, 46 Stat. 759, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66, 1623, 1624))

Robert E. Chasen,

Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: August 7, 1979.

Richard J. Davis,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 79-25972 Filed 8-21-79; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-22-M

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19 CFR Part 159

[TD 79—233]

Tomato Products From the European Community Final Countervailing Duty Determination

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Treasury Department.

ACTION: Final Countervailing Duty Determination.

SUMMARY: This notice is to inform the public that a countervailing duty investigation has resulted in a final determination that the Commission of the European Community grants to producers and exporters of tomato products benefits which constitute bounties or grants within the meaning of the countervailing duty law. The deposit of countervailing duties in the amount of these benefits will be required at the time of entry in addition to duties normally collected on dutiable shipments of this merchandise.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 22, 1979.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward Haley, Duty Assessment Division, U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20229, telephone (202) 566-5492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 15, 1979, a notice of "Preliminary Countervailing Duty Determination" was published in the Federal Register (44 FR 15825). The notice stated that it had been preliminarily determined that benefits bestowed by the Commission of the European Community (EC) upon the manufacture, production, or exportation of tomato products constitute the payment of a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 303, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303) (referred to as the "Act").

For purposes of this notice, "tomato products" are canned tomatoes and tomato concentrates (paste and sauce, including pulp), classified under item numbers 141.6520, 141.6540, and 141.6600 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA).

The preliminary determination stated that bounties or grants are paid under a program established by the EC which consists of production aid paid to processors of tomato products in order to support the price level of this merchandise and guarantee a remunerative income to tomato growers.

Interested parties were invited to submit relevant data, views or argument either orally or in writing with respect to the preliminary determination. After consideration of the available information, it is hereby determined that exports of tomato products from the EC benefit from bounties or grants within the meaning of section 303 of the Act.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that tomato products which are imported directly from the EC, if entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register, will be subject to the payment of countervailing duties equal to the net amount of any bounty or grant determined or estimated to have been paid or bestowed.

In accordance with section 303 of the Act and until further notice, the net amount of such bounties or grants has been ascertained and determined to be, in terms of the U.S. import value of the merchandise on a Customs valuation basis, 62.3 percent for goods imported under TSUSA item number 141.6520; 98.1 percent for goods imported under item number 141.6540; and 31.9 percent for goods imported under item number 141.6600.

Effective on or after the publication date of this notice, and until further notice, upon the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of such tomato products imported directly or indirectly from the EC, which benefit from these bounties or grants, there shall be collected, in addition to any other duties estimated or determined to be due, countervailing duties in the amount ascertained in accordance with the above declaration. To the extent that it can be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that imports of tomato products from the EC are benefiting from a bounty or grant smaller than the amount which otherwise would be applicable under the above declaration, the smaller amount so established shall be assessed and collected.

Any merchandise subject to the terms of this order shall be deemed to have benefited from a bounty or grant if such bounty or grant has been or will be credited or bestowed, directly or indirectly, upon the manufacture, production or exportation of tomato products from the EC.

§ 159.49 [Amended]

The table in section 159.49(f), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.49(f)) is amended by inserting after the last entry for "European Community", the words "tomato products" in the column headed "Commodity"; the number of this Treasury Decision in the column headed "Treasury Decision"; and the words "Bounty Declared-Rate" in the column headed "Action".

(R.S. 251, as amended, secs. 303, as amended, 624, 46 Stat. 687, as amended, 759 (19 U.S.C. 66, 1303, 1624).)

This final determination is published pursuant to section 303(a), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1303(a)).

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and Treasury Department Order No. 101–5, May 16, 1979, the provisions of Treasury Department Order No. 165, Revised, November 2, 1954, and section 159.47 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 159.47), insofar as they pertain to the issuance of a final countervailing duty determination by the Commissioner of Customs, are hereby waived.

David R. Brennan,

Acting General Counsel of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 79-25978 Filed 8-21-79; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-22-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

21 CFR Part 561

[FAP 7H5156/T50; FRL 1302-1]

Profenofos; Renewal of Feed Additive Regulations

AGENCY: Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule renews a feed additive regulation related to the experimental use of the pesticide profenofos in or on cottonseed hulls and soapstock. The renewal was requested by Ciba-Geigy Corp. This rule will permit the marketing of cottonseed hulls and soapstock while further data is collected on the subject pesticide.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Effective on August 22, 1979.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. William Miller, Product Manager (PM) 16, Registration Division (TS-767), Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460 (202/426-9458).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 31, 1978, the EPA announced (43 FR 33238) that in response to a petition (FAP 7H5156) submitted by Ciba-Geigy Corp., Agricultural Div., PO Box 11422, Greensboro, NC 27409, 21 CFR 561.53 was being established to permit residues of the insecticide profenofos (*O*-(4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-*O*-ethyl *S*-propyl phosphorothioate) and its metabolites converted to 4-bromo-2-chlorophenol (calculated as the parent compound) in cottonseed hulls at 6 parts per million (ppm) and soapstock at 15 ppm resulting from application of the insecticide to growing cotton in a proposed experimental program in accordance with an experimental use permit that was being issued concurrently under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended in 1972, 1975, and 1978 (92 Stat. 819; 7 U.S.C. 136). This experimental program expired August 1, 1979.

Ciba-Geigy Corp. has requested a one-year renewal of these temporary tolerances both to permit continued testing to obtain additional data and to permit the marketing of food commodities affected by the application of the insecticide profenofos to cottonseed hulls and soapstock.

The scientific data reported and other material have been evaluated, and it has been determined that the pesticide may be safely used in accordance with the provisions of the experimental use permit which is being concurrently renewed under FIFRA. (A related document concerning the renewal of temporary tolerances for residues of the subject pesticide in or on the raw agricultural commodities cottonseed; eggs; and the meat, fat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, and sheep appears elsewhere in today's Federal Register.) Accordingly, a feed additive regulation is renewed as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, on or before September 21, 1979, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M-3708 (A-110), 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460. Such objections should be submitted in triplicate and specify the provisions of the regulation deemed to be objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought.

Under Executive Order 12044, EPA is required to judge whether a regulation is "significant" and therefore subject to the procedural requirements of the Order or whether it may follow other specialized development procedures. EPA labels these other regulations "specialized". This regulation has been reviewed, and it has been determined that it is a specialized regulation not subject to the procedural requirements of Executive Order 12044.

Effective on August 22, 1979, 21 CFR 561.53 is amended as set forth below.

Dated: August 16, 1979.

Edwin L. Johnson,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

(Sec. 409(c)(1), Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1)))

21 CFR 561.53 is amended by revising the heading and paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 561.53 Profenofos.

(a) Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide profenofos (*O*-(4-bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-*O*-ethyl *S*-propyl phosphorothioate) and its metabolites converted to 4-bromo-2-chlorophenol (calculated as the parent compound) in cottonseed hulls at 6 parts per million and soapstock at 15 parts per million resulting from application of the insecticide to growing cotton. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of application of the insecticide in accordance with the provisions of an experimental use permit that expires August 16, 1980.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 79-25995 Filed 8-21-79; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Public Land Order 5677

Alaska; Modification of Public Land Order Nos. 5653 and 5654

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This public land order modifies Public Land Order Nos. 5653 and 5654 so that the Arctic Slope Region may receive conveyance of certain lands in the Killik River area of Alaska.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 22, 1979.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beau McClure 202-343-6511 or Bob Arnold—Bureau of Land Management, 701 C Street, Box 13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513.

It is hereby determined that obligations and responsibilities of the Department of the Interior to assure an

APPENDIX E

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.--Tomato concentrates and canned peeled tomatoes: U.S. production, by products, 1977-79

(In thousands of pounds)

Product	1977	1978	1979
Tomato paste	1,453,023	1,113,084	1,317,552
Tomato sauce and puree	1,312,646	1,168,594	1,289,734
Canned peeled tomatoes	969,038	890,819	904,525
Total	3,734,707	3,172,497	3,511,811

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission by domestic producers. It is estimated that these producers account for about 64 percent of domestic production of the items under investigation.

Table 2.--Tomato paste and sauce (including puree and pulp) and other prepared or preserved tomatoes: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1975-79

Market	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	41,805	53,261	42,266	48,178	63,559
Japan	1,227	1,245	1,651	3,384	4,515
Argentina	0	0	202	0	5,131
Venezuela	1,435	14	4,686	2,526	3,030
All other	9,110	8,452	9,530	10,736	14,056
Total	53,577	62,972	58,335	64,824	90,291
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	11,686	14,943	13,432	14,619	21,084
Japan	446	412	520	1,265	1,586
Argentina	-	-	74	-	1,307
Venezuela	533	7	1,722	920	976
All other	3,065	2,552	3,038	3,408	4,348
Total	15,731	17,915	18,786	20,212	29,300
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	28	28	32	30	33
Japan	36	33	32	37	35
Argentina	-	-	37	-	25
Venezuela	37	52	37	36	32
All other	34	30	32	32	31
Average	29	28	32	31	32

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures.

Table 3.--Tomatoes, prepared or preserved, canned: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1975-79

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	22,872	27,840	21,825	24,938	32,148
Argentina	0	0	0	0	5,032
EC:					
United Kingdom	53	0	6	0	487
Belgium	1/ 14	4	7	5	288
Denmark	16	6	27	12	3
West Germany	58	0	0	0	4
Italy	186	10	0	38	0
France	0	80	0	0	0
Netherlands	3	11	3	0	0
Total, EC	330	111	43	54	783
Saudi Arabia	210	425	391	898	622
All other	1,847	1,767	1,362	2,326	3,099
Total	25,259	30,143	23,621	28,217	41,684
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	4,640	5,789	5,035	5,527	7,741
Argentina	-	-	-	-	1,268
EC:					
United Kingdom	11	-	3	-	117
Belgium	1/ 4	1	2	2	81
Denmark	4	2	19	4	1
West Germany	5	-	-	-	1
Italy	35	1	-	8	-
France	-	17	-	-	-
Netherlands	1	5	1	-	-
Total, EC	60	26	24	14	200
Saudi Arabia	51	117	116	241	167
All other	422	433	395	660	760
Total	5,174	6,365	5,570	6,442	10,137
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	20	21	23	22	24
Argentina	-	-	-	-	25
EC:					
United Kingdom	20	-	45	-	24
Belgium	29	28	30	36	28
Denmark	23	28	68	33	42
West Germany	9	-	-	-	29
Italy	19	13	-	22	-
France	-	21	-	-	-
Netherlands	32	43	37	-	-
Average, EC	18	23	56	26	26
Saudi Arabia	24	28	30	27	27
All other	23	25	29	28	25
Average	20	21	24	23	24

1/ Includes data for Luxembourg and Belgium.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures.

Table 4.--Tomato sauce, except catsup and chili sauce, canned: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1975-79

Market	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	3,227	5,128	3,447	2,752	3,366
Mexico	935	1,339	466	535	1,255
French Pacific Islands	620	512	762	539	852
Japan	203	253	305	643	547
All other	1,157	1,585	1,137	1,270	1,375
Total	6,142	8,816	6,117	5,739	7,395
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	750	1,301	984	726	875
Mexico	221	311	116	131	302
French Pacific Islands	163	140	219	156	241
Japan	61	82	95	292	220
All other	451	498	461	452	494
Total	1,646	2,331	1,874	1,756	2,132
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	23	25	29	26	26
Mexico	24	23	25	24	24
French Pacific Islands	26	27	29	29	28
Japan	30	32	31	45	40
All other	39	31	41	36	36
Average	27	26	31	31	29

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures.

Table 5.--Tomato puree and tomato paste, canned: 1/ U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1975-79

Market	Tomato puree and concentrates			Tomato puree		Tomato paste	
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1978	1979
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada	15,706	20,293	16,995	1,337	434	19,151	27,611
Venezuela	1,381	10	4,668	0	210	2,526	2,820
Japan	920	887	1,274	373	1,416	1,905	2,259
All other	4,170	2,822	5,660	2,509	819	3,067	5,643
Total	22,176	24,012	28,597	4,219	2,880	26,649	38,332
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada	6,296	7,853	7,414	281	97	8,085	12,370
Venezuela	518	3	1,707	-	73	920	902
Japan	360	294	397	129	498	716	769
All other	1,738	1,068	1,823	689	207	1,192	2,114
Total	8,911	9,218	11,341	1,100	876	10,913	16,155
	Unit value (cents per pound)						
Canada	40	39	44	21	22	42	45
Venezuela	37	34	37	-	35	36	32
Japan	39	33	31	35	35	38	34
All other	42	38	32	27	25	38	37
Average	40	38	40	26	30	41	42

1/ Prior to 1978, tomato puree and paste were classified as "tomato puree; concentrates."

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures.

Table 6.--Tomato concentrates and canned peeled tomatoes: U.S. producers' inventories, by products, as of Dec. 31 of 1976-79

(In thousands of pounds)

Product	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tomato paste	1,017,563	1,020,710	918,067	893,026
Tomato sauce and puree	621,276	707,776	715,466	683,171
Canned peeled tomatoes	591,400	606,623	640,443	564,362
Total	2,230,239	2,335,109	2,273,976	2,140,559

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 7.--Tomato concentrates and canned peeled tomatoes: 1/ U.S. importers' inventories, by products, as of Dec. 31 of 1976-79

(In thousands of pounds)

Product	1976	1977	1978	1979
Tomato paste	1,755	1,092	865	805
Canned peeled tomatoes	3,451	3,654	2,800	2,722
Total	5,208	4,748	3,669	3,575

1/ There were no end-of-period inventories reported for tomato sauce and puree.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.--Because 2 firms reported only total end-of-period inventories, the figures will not add to the totals shown.

Table 8.--Tomato paste and sauce (including puree and pulp) and other prepared or preserved tomatoes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1975-79

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico	6,691	13,667	25,010	28,737	23,513
EC:					
Italy	40,205	49,426	43,887	42,405	26,326
Netherlands	0	0	106	110	40
Belgium	0	0	44	76	18
France	1/	0	1	1	6
West Germany	0	1/	0	0	3
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1	0
Total, EC	40,205	49,426	44,037	42,592	26,392
Spain	23,122	25,636	22,350	28,214	15,819
Israel	3,418	12,389	19,217	16,188	10,956
All other	22,367	28,278	26,682	16,541	13,734
Total	95,803	129,397	137,296	132,272	90,414
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico	1,341	3,341	7,288	7,766	6,512
EC:					
Italy	7,319	7,644	8,261	8,640	6,090
Netherlands	-	-	29	34	15
Belgium	-	-	6	22	9
France	2/	-	2/	1	5
West Germany	-	1	-	-	5
United Kingdom	-	-	-	1	-
Total, EC	7,319	7,645	8,296	8,697	6,124
Spain	4,273	4,490	4,175	5,339	3,345
Israel	594	1,684	3,127	2,882	2,086
All other	7,256	6,269	5,865	4,295	3,743
Total	20,784	23,428	28,751	28,979	21,810
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Mexico	20	24	29	27	28
EC:					
Italy	18	15	19	20	23
Netherlands	-	-	27	31	37
Belgium	-	-	14	29	51
France	175	-	63	61	91
West Germany	-	167	-	-	195
United Kingdom	-	-	-	92	-
Average, EC	18	15	19	20	23
Spain	18	18	19	19	21
Israel	17	14	16	18	19
All other	32	22	22	26	27
Average	22	18	21	22	24

1/ Less than 500 pounds.
2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures.

Table 9.--Tomato paste and sauce: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1975-79

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico	3,103	13,389	24,338	28,162	22,775
Chile	453	3,570	2,412	4,362	5,157
Spain	2,638	7,923	5,580	5,507	3,568
Israel	1,307	6,763	12,279	8,736	5,458
Taiwan	310	1,033	10,567	4,205	2,901
Portugal	5,345	18,999	6,082	3,078	2,481
Brazil	1,109	290	1,175	1,059	812
Argentina	1,261	1,810	674	1,361	901
Morocco	0	0	120	0	434
EC:					
Italy	192	231	476	149	123
Netherlands	0	0	106	110	40
Belgium	0	0	0	76	18
France	0	0	1	1	6
Total, EC	192	231	583	335	186
All other	11,161	1,229	1,388	1,301	173
Total	26,880	55,237	65,198	58,107	44,847
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico	804	3,287	7,172	7,652	6,306
Chile	128	635	601	1,008	1,265
Spain	958	2,046	1,645	1,596	1,118
Israel	229	971	2,042	1,614	1,117
Taiwan	98	186	2,162	1,076	821
Portugal	1,659	4,450	1,483	1,023	818
Brazil	364	62	403	375	304
Argentina	260	378	166	325	177
Morocco	-	-	34	-	133
EC:					
Italy	42	56	101	39	47
Netherlands	-	-	29	34	15
Belgium	-	-	-	22	9
France	-	-	1/	1	5
Total, EC	42	56	130	96	76
All other	4,197	321	363	279	61
Total	8,739	12,392	16,202	15,044	12,195

1/ Less than $500.

Table 9.--Tomato paste and sauce: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1975-79--Continued

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Mexico	26	25	29	27	28
Chile	28	18	25	23	25
Spain	36	26	29	29	31
Israel	18	14	17	18	20
Taiwan	32	18	20	26	28
Portugal	31	23	24	33	33
Brazil	33	21	34	35	37
Argentina	21	21	25	24	20
Morocco	-	-	28	-	31
EC:					
Italy	22	24	21	26	38
Netherlands	-	-	27	31	37
Belgium	-	-	-	29	51
France	-	-	63	61	84
Average, EC	22	24	22	29	41
All other	38	26	26	21	36
Average	33	22	25	26	27

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures.

Table 10.--Tomato paste: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1978 and 1979 1/

Source	Quantity		Value		Unit value	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
	--1,000 pounds--		--1,000 dollars--		--Cents per pound--	
Mexico	27,995	22,775	7,607	6,306	27	28
Chile	4,218	5,157	970	1,265	23	25
Spain	5,507	3,526	1,596	1,102	29	31
Taiwan	4,205	2,901	1,076	821	26	28
Portugal	3,078	2,481	1,023	818	33	33
Israel	2,391	2,984	642	709	27	24
Brazil	1,028	785	365	295	36	38
Argentina	1,361	901	325	177	24	20
Morocco	0	218	-	78	-	36
EC:						
Italy	45	116	18	46	39	39
Netherlands	110	40	34	15	31	37
Belgium	76	18	22	9	29	51
France	1	6	1	5	61	84
Total or average, EC	232	179	74	74	32	41
Romania	475	0	109	-	23	-
Japan	327	0	76	-	23	-
All other	173	146	47	57	27	39
Total or average	50,991	42,054	13,911	11,701	27	28

1/ Import data concerning tomato paste are not available prior to 1978.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures.

Table 11.--Tomato sauce: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1978 and 1979 1/

Source	Quantity		Value		Unit value	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
	--1,000 pounds--		--1,000 dollars--		--Cents per pound--	
Israel	6,345	2,474	972	408	15	17
Morocco	0	216	-	55	-	26
Spain	0	42	-	16	-	38
Brazil	31	27	9	9	31	32
Iraq	0	20	-	2	-	12
Canada	0	7	-	1	-	21
Italy 2/	104	7	21	1	21	19
Singapore	0	1	-	3/	-	44
Jordan	326	0	48	-	15	-
Mexico	167	0	45	-	27	-
Chile	144	0	37	-	26	-
Total or average	7,116	2,793	1,133	493	16	18

1/ Import data concerning tomato sauce are not available prior to 1978.
2/ Italy was the only EC source of tomato sauce in 1978 and 1979.
3/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures.

Table 12.--Tomatoes, prepared or preserved (except paste and sauce): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1975-79

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
EC:					
Italy	40,012	49,195	43,411	42,256	26,203
West Germany	0	1/	0	0	3
France	1/	0	0	0	1/
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1	0
Belgium	0	0	44	0	0
Total, EC	40,013	49,196	43,454	42,257	26,206
Spain	20,484	17,713	16,770	22,707	12,251
Israel	2,111	5,626	6,938	7,451	5,498
Mexico	3,588	278	672	575	738
Taiwan	38	84	3,302	712	565
All other	2,688	1,263	962	463	309
Total	68,923	74,160	72,098	74,165	45,566
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
EC:					
Italy	7,277	7,588	8,160	8,601	6,043
West Germany	-	1	-	-	5
France	2/	-	-	-	1
United Kingdom	-	-	-	1	-
Belgium	-	-	6	-	-
Total, EC	7,277	7,589	8,166	8,601	6,049
Spain	3,315	2,444	2,529	3,743	2,227
Israel	365	713	1,085	1,268	969
Mexico	537	54	116	115	206
Taiwan	6	16	499	124	101
All other	545	221	154	85	63
Total	12,044	11,037	12,549	13,935	9,615
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
EC:					
Italy	18	15	19	20	23
West Germany	-	167	-	-	195
France	175	-	-	-	183
United Kingdom	-	-	-	92	-
Belgium	-	-	14	-	-
Average, EC	18	15	19	20	23
Spain	16	14	15	16	18
Israel	17	13	16	17	18
Mexico	15	20	17	20	28
Taiwan	16	18	15	17	18
All other	20	18	16	18	20
Average	17	15	17	19	21

1/ Less than 500 pounds.
2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures.

Table 13.--Average number of employees, total and production and related workers, and man-hours worked by and wages paid to the latter in domestic establishments in which tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes were produced, 1977-79

Item	1977	1978	1979
Average number of employees:			
All persons	18,315	17,030	18,184
Production and related workers engaged in the production of--			
All products	16,316	15,066	15,655
Tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes	8,823	7,075	7,806
Man-hours worked by production and related workers engaged in the production of--			
All products----1,000 man-hours	30,870	28,084	29,822
Tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes 1,000 man-hours	16,530	12,915	14,375
Wages paid to production and related workers engaged in the production of--			
All products----1,000 dollars	195,949	197,196	223,069
Tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes 1,000 dollars	97,966	84,654	102,021

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 14.--Tomato concentrates and canned tomatoes: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1975-79

	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent U.S. consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity (million pounds)				
1975	2,450	54	96	2,492	3.8
1976	1,766	63	129	1,832	7.0
1977	2,361	58	137	2,440	5.6
1978	1,974	65	132	2,041	6.5
1979	2,313	90	90	2,313	3.9
	Value (million dollars)				
1975	2/	16	21	2/	2/
1976	2/	18	23	2/	2/
1977	2/	19	29	2/	2/
1978	2/	20	29	2/	2/
1979	2/	29	22	2/	2/

1/ Includes data for tomato paste, puree, pulp, and other prepared or preserved tomatoes, but does not include production of tomato sauce; however, the U.S. Department of Commerce's 1977 Census of Manufactures reports tomato sauce production for 1977 at 51,536 thousand cases or (at 36 pounds per case) 1,855 million pounds. The data included on paste production is California production of institutional packs.

2/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from statistics of the National Food Processors Association; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 15.--Tomato concentrates: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1975-79

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent U.S. consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity (million pounds)				
1975	1,167	28	27	1,166	2.3
1976	739	33	55	761	7.2
1977	1,062	35	65	1,092	6.0
1978	792	37	58	813	7.1
1979	1,043	48	45	1,040	4.3
	Value (million dollars)				
1975	2/	11	9	2/	2/
1976	2/	12	12	2/	2/
1977	2/	13	16	2/	2/
1978	2/	14	15	2/	2/
1979	2/	19	12	2/	2/
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
1975	2/	37	33	-	-
1976	2/	35	22	-	-
1977	2/	38	25	-	-
1978	2/	38	26	-	-
1979	2/	39	27	-	-

1/ Includes data for tomato paste, puree, and pulp, but does not include production of tomato sauce; however, the U.S. Department of Commerce's 1977 Census of Manufactures reports tomato sauce production for 1977 at 51,536 thousand cases or (at 36 pounds per case) 1,855 million pounds. The data included on paste production is California production of institutional packs.
2/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from statistics of the National Food Processors Association; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 16.--Canned tomatoes,: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1975-79

Year	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent U.S. consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity (million pounds)				
1975	1,283	25	69	1,327	5.2
1976	1,027	30	74	1,071	6.9
1977	1,299	24	72	1,347	5.3
1978	1,182	28	74	1,228	6.0
1979	1,270	42	46	1,274	3.6
	Value (million dollars)				
1975	1/	5	12	1/	1/
1976	1/	6	11	1/	1/
1977	1/	6	13	1/	1/
1978	1/	6	14	1/	1/
1979	1/	10	10	1/	1/
	Unit Value (cents per pound)				
1975	1/	20	17	-	-
1976	1/	21	15	-	-
1977	1/	24	17	-	-
1978	1/	23	19	-	-
1979	1/	24	21	-	-
				-	-

1/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from statistics of the National Food Processors Association; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 17.--Canned peeled tomatoes: Average net selling prices per case of 24/35-oz. cans received by domestic producers and importers of products from the EC, 1/ by firms and by quarters, 1977-79

(Per case of 24/35-oz. cans)

Firm	1977				1978				1979			
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
Producers:												
* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *
* * * 2/	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Average west coast price	11.40	11.96	11.62	11.08	11.75	11.56	11.85	12.01	13.06	13.28	11.38	11.03
Average east coast price 3/	14.25	14.95	14.53	13.85	14.69	14.45	14.81	15.01	16.33	16.60	14.23	13.79
Importers:												
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	-	-	-	* * *	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	-	-	-	-
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	-	-	* * *
* * * 4/	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * * 2/	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	-	-	-	-	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	-
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Average	15.08	15.01	15.08	15.42	15.74	16.32	16.58	16.71	17.98	18.73	20.28	22.16

1/ Practically all imports were from Italy.
2/ * * *.
3/ Includes 25-percent approximate shipping cost from the west coast.
4/ * * *.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 18.--Canned peeled tomatoes: Average net prices per case of 24/35 oz.-cans paid by purchasers to domestic producers and importers of products from the EC and from other countries, by firms and by quarters, 1977-79

(Per case of 24/35-oz. cans)

Year and firm	Price paid in January-March to--			Price paid in April June to--			Price paid in July-September to--			Price paid in October-December to--		
	U.S. importers of products from--		U.S. producers	U.S. importers of products from--		U.S. producers	U.S. importers of products from--		U.S. producers	U.S. importers of products from--		U.S. producers
	EC 1/	Other countries 2/		EC 1/	Other countries 2/		EC 1/	Other countries 2/		EC 1/	Other countries 2/	
1977:												
* * *----------	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *
* * *----------	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	-	* * *
* * *----------	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *----------	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	-
Average----------	16.54	16.58	13.73	16.34	16.58	13.97	16.51	16.58	13.82	16.91	16.58	15.00
1978:												
* * *----------	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *----------	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	-	* * *
* * *----------	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *----------	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	-
Average----------	17.23	16.83	14.12	18.16	16.83	14.19	18.46	16.83	14.22	18.79	16.83	14.67
1979:												
* * *----------	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *----------	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	-	-	* * *
* * *----------	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *----------	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	-
Average----------	19.50	17.17	15.05	20.25	17.17	15.08	20.75	17.17	15.53	21.53	17.17	15.03

1/ Practically all imports were from Italy.
2/ Practically all imports were from Spain.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 19.--Canned peeled tomatoes: Average net selling prices per case of 6/10 cans received by domestic producers and importers of products from the EC and from other countries, by firms and by quarters, 1977-79

(Per case of 6/10 cans)

Item	1977 Jan.-Mar.	1977 Apr.-June	1977 July-Sept.	1977 Oct.-Dec.	1978 Jan.-Mar.	1978 Apr.-June	1978 July-Sept.	1978 Oct.-Dec.	1979 Jan.-Mar.	1979 Apr.-June	1979 July-Sept.	1979 Oct.-Dec.
Producers:												
* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *
* * * 1/	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	2/ * * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * * 3/	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	4/ * * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	3/ * * *	3/ * * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Average west coast price	9.32	9.50	9.38	9.13	9.05	9.06	9.21	9.21	8.95	8.83	8.65	8.39
Average east coast price 5/	11.19	11.40	11.26	10.96	10.86	10.88	11.06	11.06	10.74	10.60	10.38	10.07
Importers of products from the EC: 6/												
* * *	-	-	-	* * *	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	-	-	-	-
* * *	-	* * *	-	* * *	-	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	* * *	-
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	-
* * *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Average	10.33	12.50	11.93	12.08	12.35	12.64	12.87	12.78	14.81	15.43	16.17	16.96
Importers of products from other countries: 7/												
* * *	* * *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * * 8/	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	-	* * *	-	* * *	* * *	-	* * *	-	-	* * *	-	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* * *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Average	10.91	10.83	10.99	11.25	11.30	11.57	11.54	11.75	11.83	11.65	11.81	11.96

1/ * * *.
2/ Choice quality.
3/ Prices are per case of 6/99-oz. cans.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Includes 20-percent approximate shipping cost from the west coast.
6/ Practically all imports were from Italy.
7/ Imports were from Spain and Israel.
8/ * * *.

Table 20.--Tomato paste: Average net selling prices per case of 48/6-oz. cans received by domestic producers and importers, by firms and by quarters, 1977-79

(Per case of 48/6-oz. cans)

Firm	1977				1978				1979			
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
U.S. canners:												
* * * 1/	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *	$* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Average	8.81	9.15	9.28	8.83	8.41	8.23	9.10	9.30	9.09	9.18	9.44	9.10
Importers 2/:												
* * * 3/	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * * 4/	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	-	-	-	-
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
* * *	-	-	-	-	-	-	* * *	-	-	-	-	-
Average	9.46	9.47	9.87	9.87	10.04	10.14	10.20	10.43	10.97	11.17	10.95	11.51

1/ * * *.
2/ Imports are from Spain, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Portugal, Israel, Dominican Republic, Greece, and Morocco.
3/ * * *.
4/ * * *.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.