

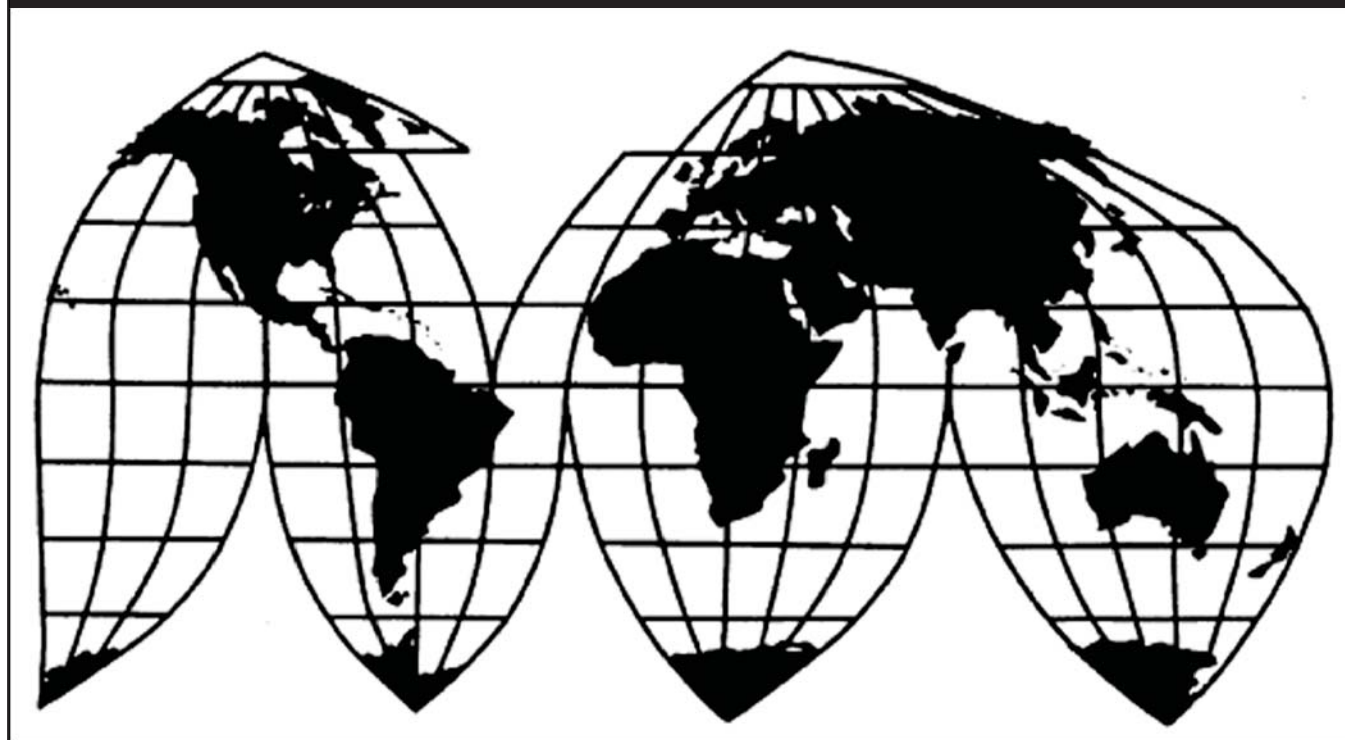
Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from South Africa and Ukraine

Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1353 and 1356 (Final)

Publication 4766

March 2018

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1353 and 1356 (Final)

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from South Africa and Ukraine

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine, provided for in subheadings 7213.91.30, 7213.91.45, 7213.91.60, 7213.99.00, 7227.20.00, and 7227.90.60 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).²

BACKGROUND

The Commission, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), instituted these investigations effective March 28, 2017, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Charter Steel, Saukville, Wisconsin; Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc., Tampa, Florida; Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., Peoria, Illinois; and Nucor Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigations following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of September 20, 2017 (82 FR 44001). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on November 16, 2017 and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

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

² The Commission also finds that imports of wire rod subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on South Africa.

VIEWS OF THE COMMISSION

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (“wire rod”) from South Africa and Ukraine found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”). We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to wire rod from South Africa, which is subject to Commerce’s final affirmative critical circumstances determination.

I. Background

The petitions in these investigations and the accompanying investigations of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, Spain, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom were filed on March 28, 2017, by Charter Steel; Gerdau Ameristeel U.S. Inc. (“Gerdau”); Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”); and Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc. (“Keystone”) (collectively “petitioners”), domestic producers of wire rod.

Although the petitions for the investigations of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom were filed on the same day, March 28, 2017, the investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce: (i) extended the deadline for making preliminary determinations in all investigations, except those concerning Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates, thereby requiring the Commission to make final determinations in the investigations involving wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates in January 2018;¹ and (ii) reached a final

¹ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1349, 1352 and 1357 (Final), USITC Pub. 4752 (January 2018) (“*Wire Rod Final I*”).

determination concerning wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine in January 2018, thereby necessitating earlier final determinations by the Commission in these investigations than those for wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom (the “remaining investigations”).² The Commission made affirmative determinations on the basis of cumulated imports from all subject countries in its investigations of wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates.³

The Commission’s record for the investigations on all subject countries closed on December 13, 2017, at the same time as those for the investigations on subject imports from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates, except with respect to the final Commerce determinations on subject imports from South Africa and Ukraine and the parties’ comments concerning those determinations.⁴

II. Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(G)(iii) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), provides that the Commission must make its material injury determinations in the instant investigations on the basis of the same record as that in the investigations regarding imports from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates, except to the extent discussed above.⁵ Therefore, in these investigations, we adopt the findings and analyses in our determination and views regarding subject imports from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates with respect to the issues of

² Commerce has not yet issued its final determinations concerning subject imports from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

³ *Wire Rod Final I*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 21.

⁴ See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(g)(iii). Petitioner Nucor filed comments and petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter Steel also jointly filed a comment with respect to wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine on February 2, 2018.

⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

domestic like product, domestic industry, cumulation, conditions of competition, and material injury by reason of cumulated subject imports.⁶

Accordingly, we determine that the domestic industry producing wire rod is materially injured by reason of subject imports from South Africa and Ukraine that Commerce determined were sold in the U.S. market at LTFV.^{7 8}

⁶ See *Wire Rod Final I*, USITC Pub. 4752.

⁷ Pursuant to Section 771(24) of the Tariff Act, imports from a subject country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product that account for less than 3 percent of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the most recent 12 months for which data are available preceding the filing of the petition shall be deemed negligible. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(i). The statute further provides that subject imports from a single country which comprise less than 3 percent of total such imports of the product may not be considered negligible if there are several countries subject to investigation with negligible imports and the sum of such imports from all those countries collectively accounts for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(ii).

During the 12-month period prior to the filing of the petition, March 2016 through February 2017, subject imports from Ukraine accounted for 9.3 percent of the quantity of total imports, which is above the 3 percent individual subject country statutory negligibility threshold applicable to the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. *Wire Rod I Final*, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-8. Accordingly, we find that the subject imports from Ukraine are not negligible.

During the 12-month period prior to the filing of the petition, subject imports from South Africa accounted for 1.2 percent of the quantity of total imports, which is below the 3 percent individual subject country statutory negligibility threshold applicable to antidumping duty investigations. However, when subject imports from South Africa are combined with subject imports from other subject countries that also fall below the 3 percent statutory negligibility threshold (Belarus, Italy, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom), the aggregate percentage of total imports is 10.2 percent. Subject imports from Belarus accounted for 2.6 percent of the quantity of total imports, subject imports from Italy for 2.5 percent, subject imports from the United Arab Emirates for 1.3 percent, and subject imports from the United Kingdom for 2.6 percent. *Wire Rod I Final*, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-8. Because this exceeds the 7 percent statutory threshold pertinent to aggregated imports from individually negligible sources, we find that subject imports from South Africa are also not negligible for purposes of the antidumping duty investigations.

⁸ The statute additionally instructs the Commission to consider the “magnitude of the dumping margin” in an antidumping proceeding as part of its consideration of the impact of imports. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii)(V). In its final determinations, Commerce found antidumping duty margins of 135.46 percent to 142.26 percent for imports from South Africa, and 34.98 percent to 44.03 percent for imports from Ukraine. *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of South Africa: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Finding of Critical Circumstances*, 83 Fed. Reg. 2141 (Jan. 16, 2018); *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Ukraine: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 83 Fed. Reg. 2135 (Jan. 16, 2018). Our consideration of (continued...)

III. Critical Circumstances

A. Legal Standards and Party Arguments

In its final antidumping duty determination concerning wire rod from South Africa, Commerce found that critical circumstances exist with respect to all subject producers and exporters in that country.⁹ Because we have determined that the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports from South Africa, we must further determine “whether the imports subject to the affirmative {Commerce critical circumstances} determination . . . are likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping order to be issued.”¹⁰ The Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”) Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) provides that the Commission is to determine “whether, by massively increasing imports prior to the effective date of relief, the importers have seriously undermined the remedial effect of the order” and specifically “whether the surge in imports prior to the suspension of liquidation, rather than the failure to provide retroactive relief, is likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order.”¹¹ The legislative history indicates that the critical circumstances provision was designed “to deter exporters whose merchandise is subject to an investigation from circumventing the intent of the law by increasing their exports to the United States during the period between initiation of an

these margins, as well as those for the other subject countries whose imports we have cumulated, is described in *Wire Rod Final I*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 38 n.229.

⁹ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire from the Republic of South Africa: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Finding of Critical Circumstances*, 83 Fed. Reg. 2141 (Jan. 16, 2018).

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

¹¹ URAA SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, vol. I at 877 (1994).

investigation and the preliminary determination by {Commerce}.”¹² An affirmative critical circumstances determination by the Commission, in conjunction with an affirmative determination of material injury by reason of subject imports, would normally affect the retroactive imposition of duties for those imports subject to the affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination for a period of 90 days prior to the suspension of liquidation.¹³

The statute further provides that in making these findings, the Commission shall consider, among other factors it considers relevant,

- (I) the timing and the volume of the imports,
- (II) a rapid increase in inventories of the imports, and
- (III) any other circumstances indicating that the remedial effect of the antidumping order will be seriously undermined.¹⁴

In considering the timing and volume of subject imports, the Commission's practice is to consider import quantities prior to the filing of the petition with those subsequent to the filing of the petition using monthly statistics on the record regarding those firms for which Commerce has made an affirmative critical circumstances determination.¹⁵

Petitioners argue that the Commission should find that critical circumstances exist with respect to subject imports from South Africa because the volume of subject imports increased

¹² *ICC Industries, Inc., v. United States*, 812 F.2d 694, 700 (Fed. Cir. 1987), quoting H.R. Rep No. 96-317 at 63 (1979), *aff'g* 632 F. Supp. 36 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1986). See 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(e)(2), 1673b(e)(2).

¹³ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(e)(2), 1673d(e)(2).

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

¹⁵ See *Lined Paper School Supplies from China, India, and Indonesia*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-442-43, 731-TA-1095-97, USITC Pub. 3884 at 46-48 (Sept. 2006); *Carbazole Violet Pigment from China and India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-437 and 731-TA-1060-61 (Final), USITC Pub. 3744 at 26 (Dec. 2004); *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from Vietnam*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1012 (Final), USITC Pub. 3617 at 20-22 (Aug. 2003).

after the petition was filed in comparison to the pre-petition levels and that these imports are likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order.¹⁶

B. Analysis

We first consider the appropriate period for comparison of pre-petition and post-petition levels of subject imports from South Africa. The Commission is not required to analyze the same period that Commerce examined.¹⁷ Unless the industry under investigation involves seasonality or the Commission decides that circumstances warrant otherwise,¹⁸ the Commission generally compares six months of data gathered from the periods immediately preceding and following the petition's filing.¹⁹ We have determined to compare the volume of subject imports from South Africa for the six-month period before and after the filing of the petition.²⁰

Subject import volume from South Africa was 4,930 short tons for the six-month period before the filing of the petition and 26,226 short tons for the six-month period following the

¹⁶ Nucor Prehearing Br. at 63-68; Nucor Final Comments at 2-3 (also arguing for a six-month period of comparison for imports from South Africa).

¹⁷ *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1104 (Final), USITC Pub. 3922 at 35 (June 2007); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Final), USITC Pub. 3034 at 34 (Apr. 1997).

¹⁸ *See 1,1,1,2--Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1313 (Final), USITC Pub. 4679 at 25 (April 2017) (engaging in seasonal analysis because of demand patterns for product).

¹⁹ The Commission has relied on a shorter comparison period when Commerce's preliminary determination applicable to the country at issue fell within the six-month post-petition period the Commission typically considers. *See Wire Rod Final I*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 46-47 regarding subject imports from Russia. That is not the situation here regarding subject imports from South Africa because Commerce's preliminary determination applicable to South Africa was on October 31, 2017 and thus did not fall within the six-month post-petition period the Commission typically considers.

²⁰ The petitions in these investigations were filed on March 28, 2017. The periods considered are October 2016 through March 2017 and April 2017 through September 2017.

filing of the petition.²¹ Although the increase after the filing of the petition was 21,296 short tons, the vast majority of such imports (21,774 short tons) entered only in the month of May 2017, which was about 60 days after the petitions were filed.²² The record demonstrates that wire rod is primarily produced-to-order, with most U.S. importers reporting lead times for commercial shipments averaging 101 days.²³ Thus, it is likely that the shipments from South Africa in May were ordered and likely already being produced prior to the filing of the petition in March. In addition, although the import volume increased for one month during the post-petition period, we do not find that the increased volume, particularly in the context of the over 4 million short ton merchant market for wire rod annually during the period of investigation,²⁴ was massive or sufficiently large to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the order. Finally, the level of U.S. importers' inventories of wire rod from South Africa as of September 30, 2017 is insignificant, and does not indicate an ability to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order.²⁵

Taken as a whole, the data on record do not show a sudden and significant increase in imports from South Africa subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination subsequent to the filing of the petition that would seriously undermine the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order to be issued on wire rod from South Africa.

²¹ Confidential Report (INV-PP-161, Dec. 8, 2017) ("CR") at Table IV-5; Public Report ("PR") at Table IV-5.

²² CR/PR at Table IV-5.

²³ CR at II-15, PR at II-8.

²⁴ CR/PR at Table IV-15. Imports from South Africa were absent from the U.S. market during 2014, and entered intermittently in 2015 and 2016; thus the sporadic subject imports from South Africa were only a relatively small percentage of subject import volume in 2015 and 2016. *See id.* at Tables IV-2 and IV-11.

²⁵ CR/PR at Table VII-38.

Consequently, we make a negative critical circumstances determination with regard to subject imports in the antidumping duty investigation of wire rod from South Africa.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine that are sold in the United States at LTFV. We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports from South Africa subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination.

PART I: INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

These investigations result from petitions filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (“USITC” or “Commission”) by Charter Steel (“Charter”), Saukville, Wisconsin; Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc. (“Gerdau”), Tampa, Florida; Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc. (“Keystone”), Peoria, Illinois; and Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”), Charlotte, North Carolina on March 28, 2017, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (“wire rod”) from Italy and Turkey, and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom.¹ The following tabulation provides information relating to the background of these investigations.²

Effective/applicable date	Action
March 28, 2017	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission's investigations (82 FR 16232, April 3, 2017)
April 17, 2017	Commerce's notice of initiation of countervailing duty (82 FR 19213, April 26, 2017) and antidumping duty investigations (82 FR 19207, April 26, 2017)
May 12, 2017	Commission's preliminary determinations (82 FR 22846, May 18, 2017)
July 9, 2017	Commerce's postponement of preliminary antidumping duty determinations on imports from Italy, Korea, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom (82 FR 39564, August 21, 2017)

¹ The Commission completed and filed its determinations in the investigations on imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates on January 11, 2018.

² Pertinent *Federal Register* notices are referenced in appendix A, and may be found at the Commission's website (www.usitc.gov).

Effective/applicable date	Action
August 25, 2017	Commerce's preliminary countervailing duty determinations on imports from Italy (82 FR 41931, September 5, 2017), Turkey, and preliminary critical circumstances determinations on imports from Turkey (82 FR 41929, September 5, 2017)
September 5, 2017	Commerce's preliminary antidumping duty determinations on imports from Belarus (82 FR 42796, September 12, 2017), Russia, and the UAE, and preliminary critical circumstances determinations on imports from Russia (82 FR 42794, September 12, 2017)
September 5, 2017	Scheduling of final phase of Commission investigations (82 FR 44001, September 20, 2017)
October 31, 2017	Commerce's preliminary antidumping duty determinations on imports from Italy (82 FR 50381), Spain (82 FR 50389), Korea (82 FR 50386), South Africa (82 FR 50383), United Kingdom (82 FR 50394), Turkey (82 FR 50377), and Ukraine (82 FR 50375)
November 16, 2017	Commission's hearing
November 28, 2017	Commerce's final antidumping duty determinations (Belarus, Russia, and UAE) (82 FR 56214)
November 28, 2017	Commerce's amended preliminary antidumping duty determination on imports from Korea (82 FR 56220)
December 19, 2017	Commission's vote (Belarus, Russia, and UAE)
January 11, 2018	Commission's views (Belarus, Russia, and UAE)
January 16, 2018	Commerce's final antidumping duty determinations (South Africa and Ukraine) (83 FR 2135, 2141)
January 30, 2018	Commission's supplemental scheduling for wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine (83 FR 5144, February 5, 2018)
February 16, 2018	Commission's vote (South Africa and Ukraine)
March 1, 2018	Commission's determinations (South Africa and Ukraine)

The information contained in this report is intended to be used in conjunction with data presented in the Commission's report on *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates: Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1349, 1352, and 1357 (Final)*, USITC Publication 4752, January 2018, and its corresponding confidential version contained in memorandum No. INV-PP-161, *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-573-574 and 731-TA-1349-1358 (Final)*. No new information except for Commerce's final determinations concerning wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine and party comments³ thereon is included in the record for this proceeding.

³ Party comments were filed on behalf of Nucor Corporation and Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc., Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., and Charter Steel.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF SALES AT LTFV

On January 16, 2018, Commerce published notices in the *Federal Register* of its final determinations of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from South Africa⁴ and Ukraine.⁵

Tables I-1 and I-2 present these findings.

Table I-1

Wire rod: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from South Africa

Entity	Final dumping margin (percent)
ArcelorMittal South Africa Limited, Scaw South Africa (Pty) Ltd. (also known as Scaw Metals Group), and Consolidated Wire Industries	142.26
All others	135.46

Note.—Commerce continued to determine that, in accordance with section 735(a)(3) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206, critical circumstances exist for imports from all producers and exporters of wire rod from South Africa.

Source: *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of South Africa: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Finding of Critical Circumstances*, 83 FR 2141, January 16, 2018.

Table I-2

Wire rod: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Ukraine

Entity	Final dumping margin (percent)
ArcelorMittal Steel Kryvyi Rih	44.03
Public Joint Stock Company Yenakieve Iron and Steel Works	44.03
All others	34.98

Source: *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Ukraine: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 83 FR 2135, January 16, 2018.

⁴ *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of South Africa: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Finding of Critical Circumstances*, 83 FR 2141, January 16, 2018.

⁵ *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Ukraine: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 83 FR 2135, January 16, 2018.

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

The Commission makes available notices relevant to its investigations and reviews on its website, www.usitc.gov. In addition, the following tabulation presents, in chronological order, *Federal Register* notices issued by the Commission and Commerce during the current proceeding.

Citation	Title	Link
82 FR 16232, April 3, 2017	<i>Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-04-03/pdf/2017-06457.pdf
82 FR 19207, April 26, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-04-26/pdf/2017-08397.pdf
82 FR 19213, April 26, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy and Turkey: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-04-26/pdf/2017-08212.pdf
82 FR 22846, May 18, 2017	<i>Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom; Determinations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-05-18/pdf/2017-10010.pdf
82 FR 39564, August 21, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of South Africa, Spain, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-08-21/pdf/2017-17620.pdf
82 FR 41929, September 5, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-05/pdf/2017-18640.pdf
82 FR 41931, September 5, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-05/pdf/2017-18641.pdf
82 FR 42794, September 12, 2017	<i>Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates: Affirmative Preliminary Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances for Imports of Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-12/pdf/2017-19289.pdf
82 FR 42796, September 12, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-12/pdf/2017-19286.pdf
82 FR 43516, September 18, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy and Turkey: Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determinations With Final Antidumping Duty Determinations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-18/pdf/2017-19774.pdf
82 FR 50381, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23645.pdf

82 FR 50389, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Spain: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23650.pdf
82 FR 50386, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23646.pdf
82 FR 50383, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of South Africa: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23649.pdf
82 FR 50394, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the United Kingdom: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23651.pdf
82 FR 50377, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23647.pdf
82 FR 50375, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Ukraine: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23648.pdf
82 FR 56220, November 28, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Korea: Amended Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-11-28/pdf/2017-25658.pdf
82 FR 56214, November 28, 2017	<i>Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, the Russian Federation, and the United Arab Emirates: Affirmative Final Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Partial Affirmative Finding of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-11-28/pdf/2017-25659.pdf
83 FR 2141 January 16, 2018	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of South Africa: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Finding of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-01-16/pdf/2018-00572.pdf
83 FR 2135 January 16, 2018	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Ukraine: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-01-16/pdf/2018-00571.pdf
83 FR 2670 January 18, 2018	<i>Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-01-18/pdf/2018-00737.pdf
83 FR 5144 January 30, 2018	<i>Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From South Africa and Ukraine; Supplemental Schedule for the Subject Investigations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-02-05/pdf/2018-02233.pdf