Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine

Investigation Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Third Review)

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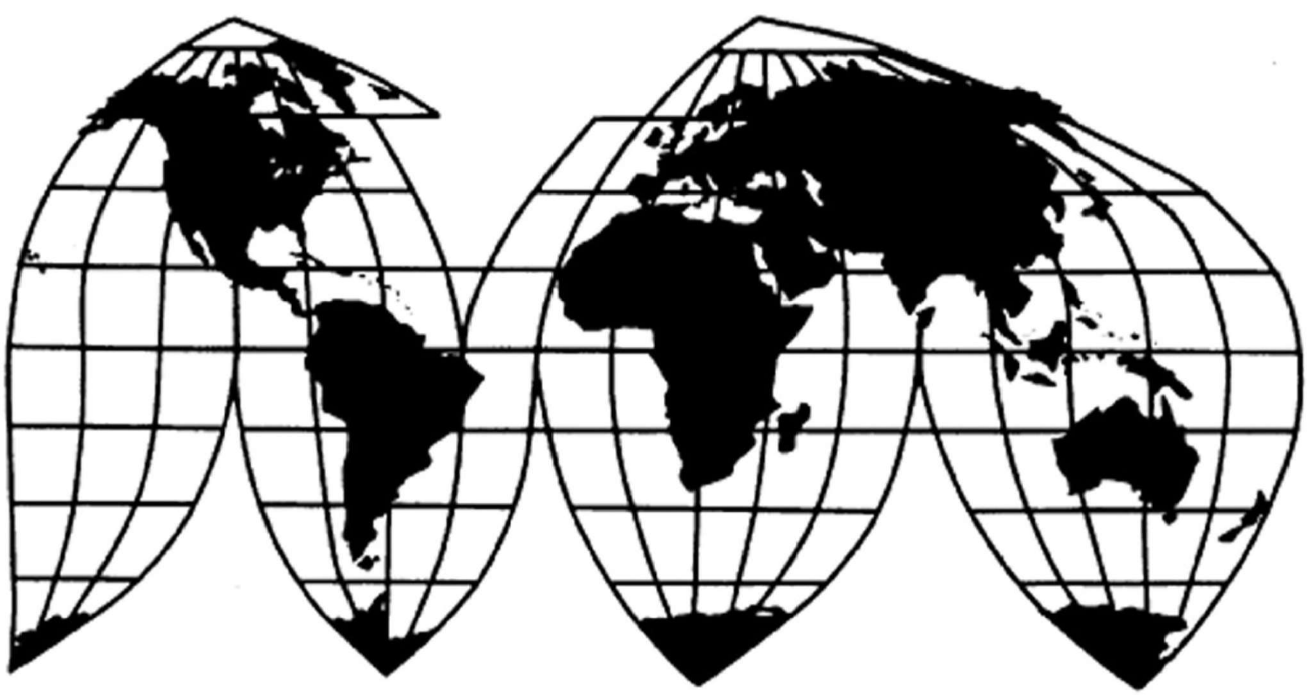
U.S. International Trade Commission



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U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Third Review)

Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on steel concrete reinforcing bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[2]

BACKGROUND

The Commission, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), instituted these reviews on June 1, 2018 (83 F.R. 25490) and determined on September 4, 2018 that it would conduct expedited reviews (83 F.R. 48651, September 26, 2018).

[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] Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent dissenting with respect to the antidumping duty orders on steel concrete reinforcing bar from Indonesia, Latvia, and Poland.

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Tariff Act"), that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on steel concrete reinforcing bar ("rebar") from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[1]

I. Background

Original Investigations. On June 28, 2000, the Rebar Trade Action Coalition ("RTAC"), representing eight domestic producers of rebar, filed petitions with the Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") alleging that a regional industry in the United States was materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of rebar from Austria, Belarus, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela that were allegedly sold in the U.S. market at less than fair value.[2] Because Commerce conducted its original investigations on staggered schedules, the Commission issued two sets of final determinations in the original investigations. In May 2001, the Commission made affirmative material injury determinations regarding rebar from Indonesia, Poland, and Ukraine.[3] In June 2001, the Commission made affirmative material injury determinations concerning imports of rebar from Belarus, Korea, Latvia, and Moldova and an affirmative threat determination concerning imports from China that it had found to be negligible but likely imminently to exceed the negligible imports threshold.[4]

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[1] Commissioner Broadbent determines that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, and that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Indonesia, Latvia, and Poland would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. *See* Separate and Dissenting Views of Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent. She joins sections I, II, III.A., III.B., III.C.2., and IV of these views unless otherwise stated.

[2] Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-QQ-096 (Aug. 23, 2018) as revised by Memorandum INV-QQ-107 (Sept. 28, 2018) ("CR") at I-4 and n.6; Public Report, *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873–875, 878–880, and 882 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 4838 (Nov. 2018) ("PR") at I-3 and n.6.

[3] *Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Indonesia, Poland, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-875, 880, and 882 (Final), USITC Pub. 3425 at 7–11 (May 2001) ("Original Determinations I").

[4] *Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Belarus, China, Korea, Latvia, and Moldova*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873–874 and 877–879 (Final), USITC Pub. 3440 at 3–4 (July 2001) ("Original Determinations II"). Commerce published antidumping duty orders regarding rebar imported from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine effective September 7, 2001. 66 Fed. Reg. 46777 (Sept. 7, 2001).

In its preliminary determinations, the Commission conducted a regional industry analysis and reached a negative determination on imports from Japan that it concluded were not sufficiently (Continued…)

First Reviews. In August 2006, the Commission instituted reviews of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine.[5] After conducting full reviews,[6] the Commission made affirmative determinations concerning imports from all subject countries except Korea.[7]

Second Reviews. In July 2012, the Commission instituted reviews of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine.[8] After conducting full reviews, the Commission made affirmative determinations concerning imports from all subject countries.[9]

Current Reviews. On June 1, 2018, the Commission instituted the instant reviews.[10] The Commission received a response to its notice of institution from RTAC and its individual members Nucor Corporation; Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc.; Commercial Metals Company ("CMC"); Cascade Steel Rolling Mills, Inc.; Steel Dynamics, Inc.; and Byer Steel Group, Inc., which are domestic producers of rebar.[11] The Commission also received responses to its notice

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(…Continued)

concentrated in the region; the Commission also made negative determinations concerning imports from Austria, Russia, and Venezuela that it concluded were negligible. *Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Austria, Belarus, China, Indonesia, Poland, Ukraine, and Venezuela*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-872–883 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3343 (Aug. 2000) ("Preliminary Determinations").

[5] 71 Fed. Reg. 43523 (Aug. 1, 2006).

[6] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873–875, 877–880, and 882 (Review), USITC Pub. 3933 at Appendix A (July 2007) ("First Reviews Determinations").

[7] The affirmative determinations reflected the views of Chairman Williamson and Commissioners Pinkert and Lane. Commissioner Aranoff dissented with respect to the orders on imports from Latvia and Poland; Commissioner Okun dissented with respect to the orders on imports from Belarus, Latvia, Moldova, and Poland; and Commissioner Pearson dissented with respect to the orders on imports from Belarus, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine. First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 3 nn.1–3. Commissioners Pinkert and Lane dissented with respect to the negative determination on imports from Korea. *Id.* at 3 n.4. Commerce revoked the order on rebar from Korea and continued the other orders in August 2007. 72 Fed. Reg. 44830 (Aug. 9, 2007).

[8] 77 Fed. Reg. 39254 (July 2, 2012).

[9] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873–875, 878–880, and 882 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 4409 at 3 and n.1 (July 2013) ("Second Reviews Determinations"). Commissioners Pearson and Broadbent dissented with respect to the orders on imports from Indonesia, Latvia, and Poland. *Id.* at 3 n.1. Commissioner Pearson also dissented with respect to the orders on imports from Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine. *Id.* Following the review determinations, Commerce published its notice of continuation of the antidumping duty orders on July 22, 2013. 78 Fed. Reg. 43858 (July 22, 2013).

[10] 83 Fed. Reg. 25490 (June 1, 2018). Commerce initiated its five-year reviews of these seven orders the same day. 83 Fed. Reg. 25436 (June 1, 2018). It issued the results of its expedited reviews in October 2018. 83 Fed. Reg. 50344 (Oct. 5, 2018).

[11] Response of RTAC, EDIS Docs. 649278 (July 2, 2018) and 649449 (July 3, 2018) ("RTAC Response") at 1.

from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia ("Indonesia") and the Government of Ukraine ("Ukraine").[12]

On September 4, 2018, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate in each review.[13] The Commission found no other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews and determined that it would conduct expedited reviews pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act.[14] On October 9, 2018, RTAC and Ukraine filed comments with the Commission pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 207.62(d).[15]

In these reviews, U.S. industry data are based on information submitted by RTAC in its response to the notice of institution on behalf of six domestic producers.[16] RTAC estimates that these producers accounted for *** percent of domestic rebar production in 2017.[17] U.S. import data and related information are based on official import statistics.[18] Foreign industry data and related information are based on information submitted by the respondent interested parties in their responses to the notice of institution and from the original investigations and prior reviews, as well as available information submitted by RTAC in these expedited reviews and publicly available information, such as Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") data, gathered by staff.[19]

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[12] Response of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, EDIS Doc. 648497 (June 22, 2018) ("Indonesia Response") at 1; Response of the Government of Ukraine, EDIS Doc. 649050 (June 27, 2018) ("Ukraine Response") at 1.

[13] Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 655366 (Sept. 11, 2018).

[14] Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy. In the reviews concerning rebar from Indonesia and Ukraine, the Commission unanimously determined that the responses from the governments of Indonesia and Ukraine were individually adequate. Because neither government itself represented a substantial share of production or exports of subject merchandise from their respective countries, nor did their responses indicate that they would be able to provide the type of information concerning the subject industries in their respective countries that the Commission would seek to collect in a full review, the Commission found that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate for the reviews of the orders on rebar from Indonesia and Ukraine. *Id.*

Chairman Johanson and Commissioner Broadbent found that full reviews were warranted in light of changes in conditions of competition that have occurred in the U.S. market, such as the imposition of tariffs under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1862 ("section 232 tariffs"), that cover subject imports of rebar from all seven subject countries, as well as apparent changes affecting the industries in certain countries. *Id.*

[15] RTAC Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 658313 (Oct. 9, 2018); Final Comments of the Government of Ukraine, EDIS Doc. 658236 (Oct. 9, 2018) ("Ukraine Final Comments").

[16] CR at I-2 to I-3, PR at I-2.

[17] CR/PR at Table I-1.

[18] *See* CR/PR at Table I-3.

[19] *See generally* CR at I-36 to I-56, PR at I-26 to I-42.

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the "domestic like product" and the "industry."[20] The Tariff Act defines "domestic like product" as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle."[21] The Commission's practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.[22]

Commerce has defined the imported merchandise within the scope of the orders under review as follows:

> all steel concrete reinforcing bars sold in straight lengths…. Specifically excluded are plain rounds (*i.e.*, non-deformed or smooth bars) and rebar that has been further processed through bending or coating.[23]

The construction industry uses rebar extensively to reinforce concrete structures.[24] When embedded in concrete, the surface protrusions (deformations) on a deformed rebar inhibit longitudinal movement relative to the surrounding concrete.[25] By enhancing the concrete's compressional and tensional strength, the rebar controls cracking that would otherwise occur when concrete shrinks during curing or due to temperature fluctuations.[26] In the United States, rebar is available in sizes #3 through #18,[27] as specified by American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM") International standards that identify for each size the

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[20] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[21] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); *see*, *e.g., Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748–49 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *see also* S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90–91 (1979).

[22] *See*, *e.g.*, *Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8–9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

[23] 83 Fed. Reg. at 50345.

[24] CR at I-15, PR at I-11.

[25] CR at I-15, PR at I-11.

[26] CR at I-15, PR at I-11.

[27] The size indicators are about eight times the respective nominal diameters in inches, meaning that a 3/8-inch bar is designated as size #3 and a 1-inch rebar is designated as size #8, although the relationship diverges somewhat for rebar larger than size #9. CR at I-17, PR at I-12.

nominal unit weight, nominal dimensions, and deformation requirements (dimension and spacing of deformations), as well as chemical composition, tensile strength, yield strength (grade), and elongation tolerances.[28]

In the original investigations and prior reviews, the Commission defined the domestic like product to be rebar coextensive with Commerce's scope.[29] In the current reviews, RTAC urges the Commission again to define the domestic like product as it had in the original investigations and prior reviews.[30] The record contains no information indicating that the characteristics of rebar have changed since the prior proceedings.[31] Based on the analysis in the original investigations, the record in these reviews, and the lack of any contrary argument, we again define a single domestic like product encompassing all rebar coextensive with Commerce's definition of the scope of the reviews.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic "producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."[32] In defining the domestic industry, the Commission's general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

In the original investigations and prior reviews, the Commission defined the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of rebar.[33] In these reviews, no party made

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[28] CR at I-16, PR at I-11 to I-12.

[29] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 5; First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 5; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 5.

[30] RTAC Response at 55. Indonesia and Ukraine did not comment on this issue in their submissions.

[31] *See generally* CR at I-15 to I-22, PR at I-11 to I-15.

[32] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

[33] In the original investigations, petitioner RTAC argued in favor of a regional industry analysis, and the Commission evenly split on the issue, with three Commissioners conducting a regional industry analysis and three conducting a national industry analysis. Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 11–12 (regional industry analysis) and 24 (national industry analysis); Confidential Original Determinations I, EDIS Doc. 652293 at 15–16 (regional industry analysis) and 31–34 (national industry analysis). In each of the prior reviews, the Commission used a national industry analysis. First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 12; Confidential First Reviews Determinations, EDIS Doc. 652297 at 12; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 6–7; Confidential Second Reviews Determinations, EDIS Doc. 652301 at 9–11. In the current reviews, RTAC requested that the Commission conduct a national industry analysis and presented data on the domestic industry on a national basis. RTAC Response at 14 n.57 and exh. 39. No other party made arguments on this issue. We accordingly conduct our analysis on a national basis. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(8).

arguments regarding the Commission's definition of the domestic industry as described in its notice of institution. Information in the record in these reviews indicates that no domestic producer is a related party.[34] Accordingly, we define the domestic industry as all domestic producers of rebar.

III. Cumulation

A. Legal Standard

> With respect to five-year reviews, section 752(a) of the Tariff Act provides as follows: the Commission may cumulatively assess the volume and effect of imports of the subject merchandise from all countries with respect to which reviews under section 1675(b) or (c) of this title were initiated on the same day, if such imports would be likely to compete with each other and with domestic like products in the United States market. The Commission shall not cumulatively assess the volume and effects of imports of the subject merchandise in a case in which it determines that such imports are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.[35]

Cumulation therefore is discretionary in five-year reviews, unlike original investigations, which are governed by section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act.[36] The Commission may exercise its discretion to cumulate, however, only if the reviews are initiated on the same day, the Commission determines that the subject imports are likely to compete with each other and the domestic like product in the U.S. market, and imports from each such subject country are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation. Our focus in five-year reviews is not only on present conditions of competition, but also on likely conditions of competition in the reasonably foreseeable future.

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[34] Domestic producer CMC is related to subject producer CMC Poland Sp. z o.o. ("CMC Poland"), but information in the record indicates that ***. Domestic Interested Party's Response at 53 and exh. 50.

[35] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

[36] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(i); *see also*, *e.g.*, *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 601 F.3d 1291, 1293 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (Commission may reasonably consider likely differing conditions of competition in deciding whether to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. United States*, 475 F. Supp. 2d 1370, 1378 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2006) (recognizing the wide latitude the Commission has in selecting the types of factors it considers relevant in deciding whether to exercise discretion to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 569 F. Supp. 2d 1328, 1337–38 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2008).

B. Prior Proceedings

In the original investigations, the Commission found a reasonable overlap of competition among the domestic like product and subject imports from Belarus, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine and cumulated subject imports from these six sources for its material injury determinations.[37] Having found imports from China to be negligible but likely to imminently exceed the negligible imports threshold, the Commission exercised its discretion not to cumulate subject imports from China with imports from any other subject country in its threat analysis in the original investigations.[38] In the first and second reviews, the majority of the Commissioners exercised their discretion to cumulate imports from all seven countries that are subject in these current reviews.[39]

C. Analysis

In these reviews, the statutory threshold for cumulation is satisfied because all reviews were initiated on the same day: June 1, 2018.[40] In addition, we consider the following issues in deciding whether to exercise our discretion to cumulate the subject imports: (1) whether imports from any of the subject countries are precluded from cumulation because they are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry; (2) whether there is a likelihood of a reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports and the domestic like

[37] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 15–16 (regional industry analysis) and 25–27 (national industry analysis); Original Determinations II, USITC Pub. 3440 at 4 (regional industry analysis) and 10 (national industry analysis). As noted above, during the preliminary phase in the original investigations, the Commission found imports of rebar from Austria, Russia, and Venezuela to be negligible and made a negative determination regarding imports from Japan. Preliminary Determinations, USITC Pub. 3343 at 13–18.

[38] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 12–13 (regional industry analysis) and 24–25 (national industry analysis); Original Determinations II, USITC Pub. 3440 at 4–7 (regional industry analysis) and 10–11 (national industry analysis).

[39] First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 12–20, 43–50, 55–60, 62–63, 65–71, 73–94, and nn.1, 83, 95, and 96; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 9–16. *See* Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 35–40 (separate and dissenting views of Commissioners Pearson and Broadbent) (exercising their discretion to cumulate subject imports from Latvia and Poland and exercising their discretion not to cumulate subject imports from Indonesia with other subject countries); *id.* at 51–52 (separate and concurring views of Commissioner Broadbent) (exercising her discretion to cumulate subject imports from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine); *id.* at 59–64 (separate and dissenting views of Commissioner Pearson) (exercising his discretion to cumulate subject imports from Belarus and Moldova and exercising his discretion not to cumulate subject imports from China and Ukraine with those of each other or with other subject countries).

[40] 83 Fed. Reg. at 25490.

product; and (3) whether subject imports are likely to compete in the U.S. market under different conditions of competition.[41]

1. Likelihood of No Discernible Adverse Impact[42]

The statute precludes cumulation if the Commission finds that subject imports from a country are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.[43] Neither the statute nor the Uruguay Round Agreements Act Statement of Administrative Action ("SAA") provides specific guidance on what factors the Commission is to consider in determining that imports "are likely to have no discernible adverse impact" on the domestic industry.[44] With respect to this provision, the Commission generally considers the likely volume of subject imports and the likely impact of those imports on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders are revoked. Our analysis for each of the subject countries takes into account, among other things, the nature of the product and the behavior of subject imports in the original investigations.

Based on the record in these reviews, we do not find that imports from any of the seven subject countries are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation of the corresponding orders.[45]

Belarus. During the original investigations, subject imports from Belarus ranged from *** short tons to *** short tons annually and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption.[46] Since the original period of investigation, subject imports from Belarus were present in the U.S. market only in 2002 in the amount of 2,820 short tons, accounting for less than 0.05 percent of apparent U.S. consumption.[47]

RTAC identified one firm it believes to be a producer of rebar in Belarus.[48] GTA data indicate that global exports of rebar from Belarus increased from 867,589 short tons in 2013 to 925,086 short tons in 2014, then declined to 759,021 short tons in 2016.[49] The two largest

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[41] RTAC argues that subject imports from all seven countries should be cumulated for the purposes of these reviews. RTAC Response at 20 n.90. Neither respondent interested party directly addresses the issue of cumulation in its submissions.

[42] Commissioner Broadbent does not join this discussion of whether subject imports are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry. For her discussion of this issue, see Separate and Dissenting Views of Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent.

[43] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

[44] SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, vol. I at 887 (1994).

[45] RTAC argues that revocation of any of the orders in these reviews would have a discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry. RTAC Final Comments at 7.

[46] The period of investigation was 1998 to 2000. CR/PR at C-9.

[47] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9, Table I-3.

[48] RTAC Response at 26; CR at I-37, PR at I-26.

[49] CR/PR at Table I-7.

export markets for rebar from Belarus in 2016 were Russia and Canada.[50] Rebar from Belarus is subject to antidumping duties in Canada and the European Union.[51]

In light of the foregoing, including the high degree of export orientation, we do not find that subject imports from Belarus would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.

China. During the original investigations, subject imports from China increased from 0 short tons in 1998 to 163,124 short tons in 2000 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2000.[52] Since the original period of investigation, subject imports from China were present in the U.S. market in 15 of 17 years, with the highest level being 2,953 short tons in 2015.[53] Subject imports from China accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in each of these years.[54]

RTAC states that the Chinese rebar industry increased its capacity from 355 million short tons in 2015 to 393 million short tons in 2017 and produced more than 210 million short tons in 2017.[55] GTA data indicate that global exports of rebar from China decreased steadily from 272,589 short tons in 2013 to 173,017 short tons in 2017.[56] The two largest export markets for rebar from China during the current period of review were Pakistan and Ethiopia.[57] Rebar from China is subject to antidumping duties in five countries and the European Union.[58]

In light of the foregoing, including the Chinese industry's growing capacity and continued interest in the U.S. market, we do not find that subject imports from China would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.

Indonesia. During the original investigations, subject imports from Indonesia increased from 44,504 short tons in 1998 to 69,261 short tons in 1999, then decreased to 0 short tons in 2000 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 1998 and 1999.[59] Subject imports from Indonesia have not been present in the U.S. market since 1999.[60]

RTAC states that the Indonesian rebar industry's capacity was 1.9 million short tons in 2013 and has been estimated to rise to 2.7 million short tons in 2018.[61] GTA data indicate that global exports of rebar from Indonesia increased from 10,079 short tons in 2013 to 39,453

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[50] CR/PR at Table I-7.

[51] CR/PR at Table I-18.

[52] CR/PR at C-9.

[53] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9, Table I-3.

[54] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9, Table I-3.

[55] RTAC Response at 27. The most recent information available indicates that there may have been 30 Chinese producers of rebar during the second reviews. CR at I-40, PR at I-29.

[56] CR/PR at Table I-7.

[57] CR/PR at Table I-9.

[58] CR/PR at Table I-18.

[59] CR/PR at C-9.

[60] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9, Table I-3.

[61] RTAC Response at 28. The most recent information available indicates that there may have been 10 Indonesian producers of rebar during the second reviews. CR at I-43, PR at I-32.

short tons in 2017.[62] The two largest export markets for rebar from Indonesia in 2017 were Canada and Australia.[63] Rebar from Indonesia is subject to antidumping duties in Australia.[64]

In light of the foregoing, including the Indonesian industry's increasing capacity and export volumes, we do not find that subject imports from Indonesia would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.

Latvia. During the original investigations, subject imports from Latvia increased from 97,002 short tons in 1998 to 303,997 short tons in 1999, then decreased to 207,705 short tons in 2000 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption during this period.[65] Subject imports from Latvia have not been present in the U.S. market since 2006.[66]

RTAC states that the sole Latvian subject producer's capacity is approximately 1.3 million short tons annually but that this producer is currently in bankruptcy and not producing rebar.[67] The record indicates that there are at least two entities that have expressed interest in purchasing the assets of the former producer and relaunching production.[68] GTA data indicate that global exports of rebar from Latvia decreased from 292,992 short tons in 2013 to 22,505 short tons in 2017.[69] The 10 largest export markets for rebar from Latvia in 2017 were all in Europe.[70]

In light of the foregoing, including the Latvian industry's large available capacity and continued exports to numerous markets, we do not find that subject imports from Latvia would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.[71]

Moldova. During the original investigations, subject imports from Moldova decreased steadily from 187,271 short tons in 1998 to 181,492 short tons in 2000 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption during this period.[72] Subject imports from Moldova have not been present in the U.S. market since 2000.[73]

RTAC states that the sole Moldovan subject producer's capacity is approximately *** short tons annually.[74] GTA data indicate that global exports of rebar from Moldova were 0

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[62] CR/PR at Table I-11.
[63] CR/PR at Table I-11.
[64] CR/PR at Table I-18.
[65] CR/PR at C-9.
[66] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9, Table I-3.
[67] RTAC Response at 29–31.
[68] CR at I-46, PR at I-35.
[69] CR/PR at Table I-12.
[70] CR/PR at Table I-12.
[71] *See* Additional Views of Chairman David S. Johanson.
[72] CR/PR at C-9.
[73] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9, Table I-3.
[74] RTAC Response at 31.

short tons in 2013 and 2014 and less than 65 short tons each year from 2015 to 2017.[75] The only export markets for rebar from Moldova during the current period of review were Ukraine and Belgium.[76]

In light of the foregoing, including the Moldovan industry's substantial available capacity, we do not find that subject imports from Moldova would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.[77]

Poland. During the original investigations, subject imports from Poland increased from 53,231 short tons in 1998 to 69,292 short tons in 2000 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption during this period.[78] Subject imports from Poland were occasionally present in the U.S. market during the first period of review, absent during the second period of review, and present during the current period of review in 2015 (872 short tons) and 2016 (770 short tons).[79] Subject imports from Poland have accounted for no more than 0.3 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in any year since imposition of the order.[80]

RTAC states that the capacity of the Polish rebar industry, which consists of three producers, is at least 3.3 million short tons and that its production in 2017 was 1.9 million short tons.[81] GTA data indicate that global exports of rebar from Poland decreased from 913,335 short tons in 2013 to 362,298 short tons in 2017.[82] The three largest export markets for rebar from Poland during the current period of review were Germany, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic.[83]

In light of the foregoing, including the Polish industry's substantial available capacity and continued interest in the U.S. market, we do not find that subject imports from Poland would

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[75] CR/PR at Table I-13. RTAC asserts that a majority of Moldova's rebar exports are apparently not reported in official trade statistics because the lone Moldovan rebar producer is located in a breakaway territory not recognized by the Moldovan government. RTAC Final Comments at 10.

[76] CR/PR at Table I-13. We note that data from the second reviews indicates that Moldova was a substantial exporter of rebar, with exports during that period of review decreasing from 437,418 short tons in 2007 to 116,473 short tons in 2012. Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at Table IV-25. In the second reviews, the Commission reported that the Moldovan producer exported to 17 different countries. *Id.* at 24 n.181. The limited information in the record of these expedited reviews does not indicate that there have been substantial changes in the structure of the industry in Moldova or in the nature of the rebar market in that country, or provide any other information that would indicate that the industry in Moldova has ceased export activity or explain the difference in export volumes from Moldova between the periods of the second and the current reviews.

[77] *See* Additional Views of Chairman David S. Johanson.

[78] CR/PR at C-9.

[79] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9, Table I-3.

[80] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9, Table I-3.

[81] RTAC Response at 31–32.

[82] CR/PR at Table I-15.

[83] CR/PR at Table I-15.

likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.

Ukraine. During the original investigations, subject imports from Ukraine increased from 3,074 short tons in 1998 to 168,054 short tons in 2000 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2000.[84] Subject imports from Ukraine were not present in the U.S. market from 2001 to 2015; they were 1,094 short tons in 2016 and 1,074 short tons in 2017,[85] accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in those years.[86]

RTAC states that the Ukrainian rebar industry's capacity is approximately 3 million short tons.[87] GTA data indicate that global exports of rebar from Ukraine decreased from 2.7 million short tons in 2013 to 1.8 million short tons in 2017.[88] The three largest export markets for rebar from Ukraine during the current period of review were Iraq, Lebanon, and Egypt.[89] Rebar from Ukraine is subject to antidumping duties in Egypt, Kazakhstan, and Russia.[90] GTA data indicate that Ukraine was the second-largest global exporter of rebar (behind Turkey) each year from 2013 to 2017.[91]

In light of the foregoing, including the Ukrainian industry's substantial capacity and high degree of export orientation, we do not find that subject imports from Ukraine would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.

2. Likelihood of a Reasonable Overlap of Competition

The Commission generally has considered four factors intended to provide a framework for determining whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.[92] Only a "reasonable overlap" of competition is required.[93] In five-year reviews, the

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[84] CR/PR at C-9.

[85] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9, Table I-3.

[86] CR/PR at Table I-5.

[87] RTAC Response at 32. The most recent information available indicates that there may have been four Ukrainian producers of rebar during the second reviews. CR at I-54, PR at I-41. Ukraine states that Ukrainian rebar production is "heavily concentrated" in two producers. Ukraine Response at 1; Ukraine Final Comments at 3.

[88] CR/PR at Table I-17.

[89] CR/PR at Table I-17.

[90] CR/PR at Table I-18.

[91] CR/PR at Table I-20.

[92] The four factors generally considered by the Commission in assessing whether imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product are as follows: (1) the degree of fungibility between subject imports from different countries and between subject imports and the domestic like product, including consideration of specific customer requirements and other quality-related questions; (2) the presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets of imports from different countries and the domestic like product; (3) the existence of common or similar channels of distribution for subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product; and (4) whether subject (Continued…)

relevant inquiry is whether there likely would be competition even if none currently exists because the subject imports are absent from the U.S. market.[94] In the original investigations and prior reviews, the Commission found a reasonable overlap of competition among the domestic like product and imports from each of the seven subject countries in these reviews.[95] [96]

Fungibility. As in the original investigations and prior reviews, rebar in the current reviews is sold in the U.S. market based on ASTM specifications.[97] During the original investigations, the rebar industries in the United States and all subject countries sold rebar meeting ASTM standards in the U.S. market.[98] A majority of market participants in the original investigations and prior reviews that compared products from different sources found them to be interchangeable.[99] During the second reviews, many market participants reported rebar made in each of the subject countries to be "always" interchangeable with rebar made in the

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(…Continued)
imports are simultaneously present in the market with one another and the domestic like product. *See, e.g., Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989).

[93] *See Mukand Ltd. v. United States*, 937 F. Supp. 910, 916 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Wieland Werke,* 718 F. Supp. at 52 ("Completely overlapping markets are not required."); *United States Steel Group v. United States,* 873 F. Supp. 673, 685 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1994), *aff'd*, 96 F.3d 1352 (Fed. Cir. 1996). We note, however, that there have been investigations where the Commission has found an insufficient overlap in competition and has declined to cumulate subject imports. *See, e.g.*, *Live Cattle from Canada and Mexico*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-386 and 731-TA-812–813 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3155 at 15 (Feb. 1999), *aff'd sub nom, Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Foundation v. United States*, 74 F. Supp. 2d 1353 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1999); *Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-761–762 (Final), USITC Pub. 3098 at 13–15 (Apr. 1998).

[94] *See generally*, *Chefline Corp. v. United States*, 219 F. Supp. 2d 1313, 1314 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2002).

[95] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 15–16 (regional industry analysis) and 25–27 (national industry analysis); Original Determinations II, USITC Pub. 3440 at 4 (regional industry analysis) and 10 (national industry analysis); First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 15–17 and 55–60; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 13–15. During the original investigations, five Commissioners found imports from China were negligible but likely imminently to exceed the negligible imports threshold. In their analysis of threat of material injury, although they found that there was a reasonable overlap of competition between subject imports from China, on the one hand, and imports from each other subject country and the domestic like product, on the other, none of them exercised their discretion to cumulate imports from China with other imports due to differences in volume and price trends. Original Determinations II, USITC Pub. 3440 at 7 and 11.

[96] RTAC argues that if the orders were revoked, subject imports and the domestic like product would continue to be highly fungible, be sold through overlapping channels of distribution, and be simultaneously present in the U.S. market. RTAC Response at 20 n.90. Indonesia and Ukraine did not comment on this issue in these reviews.

[97] CR at I-16 to I-18, PR at I-11 to I-13.

[98] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 15 (regional industry analysis) and 26 (national industry analysis).

[99] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 15 (regional industry analysis) and 26 (national industry analysis); First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 15–16; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 14.

United States and with rebar made in each of the other subject countries.[100] In those reviews, some purchasers expressed a preference for domestically produced products, but others reported that as long as products met ASTM standards, they were interchangeable.[101] There is no new information in the record in the current reviews to indicate that the fungibility of subject imports with each other or the domestic like product has changed.[102]

Geographic Overlap. In the original investigations and prior reviews, the Commission found a likely geographic overlap on the basis that many domestic producers sold their products nationwide and importers of subject merchandise were located throughout the United States.[103] In the current reviews, the domestic industry maintains production facilities throughout the United States; subject imports from China entered the U.S. market through Gulf, East Coast, or Great Lakes points of entry; subject imports from Poland entered through the Gulf and South Atlantic ports; and subject imports from Ukraine entered through Gulf ports.[104]

Channels of Distribution. In the original investigations and prior reviews, the Commission found that rebar, regardless of source, was sold to distributors and fabricators/end users.[105] There is no new information in the record in the current reviews to indicate that the channels of distribution have changed or are likely to do so upon revocation of the orders.

Simultaneous Presence in Market. U.S.-produced rebar has been sold in the U.S. market continuously since the original investigations, and during the original investigations, imports from each subject country supplied the U.S. market in at least nine of the 36 months from 1998 to 2000.[106] As discussed above, since issuance of the orders, imports from some subject countries have been absent from the U.S. market, and others have been present sporadically. During the current period of review, subject imports from China, Poland, and Ukraine have entered the U.S. market.[107]

Conclusion. The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information concerning subject imports in the U.S. market during the period of review. The record, however, contains no information suggesting a change in the considerations that led the Commission in the prior reviews to conclude that there would be a likely reasonable overlap of competition between and among imports from different subject sources and the domestic like product upon revocation. In light of this and the absence of any contrary argument, we find a

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[100] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 14.

[101] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 14.

[102] CR at I-16 to I-18, PR at I-11 to I-13.

[103] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 26 (national industry analysis); First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 17; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 14.

[104] CR at I-36, PR at I-26; CR at Table I-2, PR at Table I-2a; RTAC Response at exh. 1.

[105] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 15 (regional industry analysis) and 26 (national industry analysis); First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 16; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 14.

[106] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 16 (regional industry analysis) and 27 (national industry analysis).

[107] CR/PR at C-3 and Table I-3.

likely reasonable overlap of competition between and among the domestic like product and subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine.

3. Likely Conditions of Competition[108]

In determining whether to exercise our discretion to cumulate the subject imports, we assess whether subject imports from the subject countries would compete under similar or different conditions in the U.S. market if the orders under review were revoked.

In the first reviews, three Commissioners exercised their discretion to cumulate subject imports from all seven subject countries.[109] The other three Commissioners exercised their discretion differently, cumulating only subsets of these subject imports.[110] In the second reviews, the Commission majority exercised its discretion to cumulate subject imports from all seven subject countries, and two Commissioners cumulated various subsets of the subject imports.[111]

Neither respondent interested party directly addressed the discretionary factors that the Commission may examine in its cumulation analysis, although each suggested some considerations that might be pertinent to examining imports from their subject country separately.[112] The respondents' assertions, to the extent that they are pertinent to our analysis of likely differences in which imports from different subject sources will compete in the U.S. market upon revocation, lack factual support.[113]

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[108] Commissioner Broadbent does not join this discussion of whether subject imports from the subject countries would compete under similar or different conditions in the U.S. market if the orders were revoked, nor does she join the overall conclusions of the Commission with respect to cumulation. For her discussion of likely conditions of competition and her conclusions with respect to cumulation, see Separate and Dissenting Views of Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent.

[109] First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 12–17 and nn.83 and 96.

[110] First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 12–18 and n.95; 43–50 and n.1; 55–60, 62–63, 65–71, and 73–94.

[111] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 13–16, 33–40, and 57–64.

[112] Indonesia argues that the shipping distance between Indonesia and the United States and accelerating Indonesian infrastructure development will limit the availability of rebar from Indonesia for export to the U.S. market. Indonesia Response at para. 3. Ukraine argues that the Ukrainian industry concentrates its declining export sales on markets in Asia instead of the U.S. market and that certain rebar production facilities in eastern Ukraine are no longer under the control of the Ukrainian government. Ukraine Response at 1–3; Ukraine Final Comments at 3–4. RTAC argues that there have been no changes in the conditions of competition during the current period of review that would warrant the Commission exercising its discretion not to cumulate subject imports for the purpose of these reviews. RTAC Final Comments at 8.

[113] Indonesia did not provide data on the shipping costs and lead times for exporting Indonesian rebar to the U.S. market. Additionally, we note that Japan and Taiwan each exported rebar to the United States during each year of the current review period and Indonesia did not provide any information showing why shipping costs and lead times would be prohibitive for producers in Indonesia when they are not for producers in countries of comparable shipping distances. CR/PR at Table I-3. (Continued…)

We find that the record in these reviews does not indicate that there would likely be any significant difference in the conditions of competition among subject imports upon revocation of the orders. Accordingly, we exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine.

D. Conclusion

Based on the record, we find that subject imports from each of the seven subject countries would not be likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the corresponding antidumping duty orders were revoked. We also find a likely reasonable overlap of competition among the subject imports and between the subject imports and the domestic like product and that imports from each of the subject countries are likely to compete in the U.S. market under similar conditions of competition should the orders be revoked. We therefore exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine for our analysis of whether material injury to the domestic industry is likely to continue or recur if the orders were to be revoked.

IV. Revocation of the Antidumping Duty Orders Would Likely Lead to Continuation or Recurrence of Material Injury Within a Reasonably Foreseeable Time

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order "would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time."[114] The SAA states that "under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a

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Similarly, the Indonesian industry exported rebar to Canada in 2017, and Indonesia did not explain any differences in the markets that would allow for shipments to one North American country but not the other. CR/PR at Table I-11. Furthermore, despite any increase in Indonesian infrastructure projects that has taken or will take place, global exports from Indonesia increased from 11,360 short tons in 2016 to 39,453 short tons in 2017, which is the highest level during the current period of review. CR/PR at Table I-11. Canada was the largest export market for rebar from Indonesia in 2017 even though Indonesia had not exported rebar to Canada previously during the current period of review. CR/PR at Table IV-11.

Information submitted by Ukraine was not specific to the Ukrainian industry's rebar production and capacity, although information from the second review indicates that *** percent of Ukrainian production in 2012 occurred within territory currently controlled by Ukraine. CR at I-54 to I-55, PR at I-41; Ukraine Final Comments at 3. GTA data indicates that the Ukrainian industry has a substantial capacity to shift exports between markets ranging from Lebanon to Singapore. CR/PR at Table I-17.

[114] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports."[115] Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.[116] The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that "likely," as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means "probable," and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.[117]

The statute states that "the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of time."[118] According to the SAA, a "'reasonably foreseeable time' will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the 'imminent' timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations."[119]

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to "consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated."[120] It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or

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[115] SAA at 883–84. The SAA states that "{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission's original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed." *Id*. at 883.

[116] While the SAA states that "a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary," it indicates that "the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked." SAA at 884.

[117] *See NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2003) ("'likely' means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)"), *aff'd mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) ("more likely than not" standard is "consistent with the court's opinion;" "the court has not interpreted 'likely' to imply any particular degree of 'certainty'"); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) ("standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty"); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) ("'likely' is tantamount to 'probable,' not merely 'possible'").

[118] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

[119] SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are "the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities." *Id*.

[120] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).[121] The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission's determination.[122]

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.[123] In doing so, the Commission must consider "all relevant economic factors," including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.[124]

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.[125]

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.[126] All relevant economic factors are to be

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[121] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not made any duty absorption findings with respect to the orders under review. CR at I-11, PR at I-8.

[122] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

[123] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

[124] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A–D).

[125] *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that "{c}onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices." SAA at 886.

[126] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the orders under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.[127]

As discussed above, only the governments of Indonesia and Ukraine participated in these expedited reviews as respondent interested parties.[128] The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the industries in Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine that produce rebar. There also is limited information on the rebar market in the United States during the period of review. Accordingly, for our determinations, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations and the prior reviews and the limited new information in the record in these reviews.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."[129] The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

1. Demand Conditions

In the original investigations and first reviews, the Commission found that rebar is primarily used to reinforce concrete structures, and demand for rebar is tied to construction trends.[130] Apparent U.S. consumption of rebar increased overall during the original investigations, increased almost every year during the period covered by the first reviews, and recovered steadily but not completely during the second review period following a substantial decline after the 2008 economic downturn.[131]

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[127] The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission "considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports." SAA at 885.

[128] Although the Commission unanimously determined that these responses were individually adequate, the Commission found that the respondent interested party group response in each review was inadequate. *See* section I, *supra* (explanation of Commission determination on adequacy).

[129] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[130] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 18–19 (regional industry analysis) and 27 (national industry analysis); First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 24–30; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 18–19, 21–22, and 26.

[131] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 18; First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 25; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 20.

In these reviews, apparent U.S. consumption was *** short tons in 2017, which is higher than the end of the period of review for the second reviews and each year during the original investigations, but below the peak of the first reviews.[132] RTAC contends that although demand during the current period of review has increased, construction activity and therefore demand for rebar is forecast to slow.[133]

2. Supply Conditions

As in the prior reviews, the domestic industry, subject imports, and nonsubject imports supplied the U.S. market with rebar during the current reviews.[134] Data collected during the prior reviews indicate that the domestic industry supplied between 75.1 and 88.1 percent of the U.S. market during the first reviews and between 80.9 and 92.5 percent during the second reviews.[135] The market share of subject imports during the first reviews declined from 2.3 percent in 2001 to 0 percent in 2006 and was 0 percent or less than 0.05 percent each year during the second reviews.[136] The market share of nonsubject imports fluctuated during the prior reviews but increased overall during the first reviews, from 20.1 percent in 2001 to 24.9 percent in 2006, and decreased overall during the second reviews, from 19.1 percent in 2007 to 12.8 percent in 2012.[137]

The Commission observed during the first reviews that the composition of the domestic industry had changed since the original investigations due to consolidations and acquisitions.[138] There were 14 producers identified during the original investigations, eight producers during the first reviews, and seven producers during the second reviews.[139]

The Commission found in the second reviews that some rebar producers in the United States and in the subject countries manufacture other products using the same equipment and employees.[140] During the second reviews, the domestic industry's capacity to produce rebar exceeded apparent U.S. consumption.[141]

The domestic industry was the largest source of supply to the U.S. market in 2017. Its share of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent.[142] RTAC states that, in addition to the six

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[132] Apparent U.S. consumption was *** short tons in 1998, *** short tons in 1999, *** short tons in 2000; ranged between 7.4 million and 9.9 million short tons during the first reviews; and was 7.0 million short tons in 2012. CR/PR at C-3, C-9, and Table I-4.

[133] RTAC Response at 44, 47, 48, and 54.

[134] CR/PR at C-3, C-9, and Table I-4.

[135] CR/PR at C-3.

[136] CR/PR at C-3. The market shares of imports from the individual subject countries during the original investigations was discussed above in section III.C.

[137] CR/PR at C-3.

[138] First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3393 at 27–28.

[139] CR at I-22, PR at I-15.

[140] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at nn.179 and 225.

[141] CR/PR at C-3.

[142] CR/PR at C-3 and C-9.

domestic producers participating in these reviews, there are five other domestic producers of rebar.[143] During the current review period, domestic producers continued to have some ability to shift production among products including wire rod and other bar products, and their capacity to produce rebar exceeded apparent U.S. consumption in 2017.[144]

Subject imports' share of the U.S. market was *** percent in 2017 and has not been demonstrably higher than that level since 2005.[145] Nonsubject imports' share of the U.S. market was *** percent in 2017.[146] Imports of rebar from Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, and Turkey are currently subject to antidumping duty orders.[147] Additional 25 percent ad valorem section 232 tariffs are in place for imports of rebar not otherwise subject to a quota or exempted.[148]

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

In the original investigations and first reviews, the Commission found that: (1) there are at best limited substitutes for rebar; (2) rebar, which is produced to standard specifications, is generally regarded as a commodity, with rebar of the same grade and dimension interchangeable regardless of origin; (3) differing rebar sizes and lengths tend to predominate in different uses, with smaller sizes used in light construction applications (*e.g.*, in residences, swimming pools, patios, and walkways) and larger sizes and longer lengths used exclusively in heavy construction applications; (4) domestic rebar and imported rebar are sold through distributors, service centers, and fabricators; (5) scrap raw material costs and the cost to transport rebar are important considerations in the final cost of the product; and (6) price is an important factor in purchasing decisions.[149]

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[143] These other producers are Evraz North America, Steel Development Co. LLC, Kyoei Steel Ltd., Alton Steel, and Steel Works Rebar Fabricators LLC. RTAC Response at exh. 49. During the current period of review, the domestic industry has undergone consolidations, effectuated acquisitions, and announced expansions. CR at Table I-2, PR at Table I-2a.

[144] CR at I-21, PR at I-14.

[145] CR/PR at C-3 and Table I-5.

[146] CR/PR at C-3 and Table I-5.

[147] 79 Fed. Reg. 65925 (Nov. 6, 2014); 82 Fed. Reg. 32532 (July 14, 2017); 82 Fed. Reg. 45809 (Oct. 2, 2017). There is also a countervailing duty order on rebar from Turkey. 82 Fed. Reg. 32531 (July 14, 2017).

[148] Imports of rebar from Argentina, Brazil, and Korea are subject to quotas in lieu of tariffs. *Proclamation 9759 of May 31, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States)*, 83 Fed. Reg. 25857 (June 5, 2018). Imports of rebar from Australia are not subject to a tariff or quota. *Id.* Imports of rebar are eligible for exclusion from the tariffs following a request for exclusion made by a U.S. party "directly affected" by the tariffs. *Proclamation 9705 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States)*, 83 Fed. Reg. 11625, 11627 (March 15, 2018). The lone purchaser to respond to the Commission's questionnaire in these reviews on the issue of demand, ***, stated that, during the period of review, ***. CR/PR at D-4. *See* CR at I-14, PR at I-10 to I-11.

[149] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 18–19 (regional industry analysis) and 27 (national industry analysis); First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 24–30; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 18–19, 21–22, and 26.

The record in these expedited reviews contains nothing to indicate that the substitutability between U.S.-produced rebar and subject imports regardless of source or the importance of price has changed since the prior reviews.[150] Accordingly, we again find that the domestic like product and subject imports are highly substitutable and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions.

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports[151]

1. The Prior Proceedings

In the original investigations, the Commission found the volume of cumulated subject imports from Belarus, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine to be significant. Observing that the cumulated volume rose between 1998 and 1999, it found the decline in the cumulated volume between 1999 and 2000 to be attributable to the June 2000 filing of the petitions.[152] The Commission found that subject imports from China entered the U.S. market very rapidly, despite their relatively late appearance in the market in the original investigation period.[153]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that subject imports were likely to increase significantly if the orders were revoked based on the substantial increase in cumulated subject imports during the original investigations, subject producers' reliance on export markets, their

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[150] CR at I-15 to I-22, PR at I-11 to I-15.

[151] In light of her consideration of three separate cumulated groupings of subject imports, Commissioner Broadbent adopts the rationale presented in sections IV.C., IV.D., and IV.E. for her analysis of cumulated subject imports from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine. She considers the analysis therein to be relevant to the more limited grouping of four subject countries. In particular, she considers the export orientation of the cumulated subject industries, as well as the broad variety of destinations for those exports, to be particularly relevant to her assessment of the likelihood of injury by reason of subject imports from these countries. She notes that the limited evidence concerning the attractiveness of the U.S. market compared to other markets is mixed in light of the existence of the additional section 232 tariffs of 25 percent on imports of rebar. Nonetheless, the section 232 tariffs themselves are unlikely to deter a significant volume of cumulated subject imports from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine from entering the U.S. market if the orders were revoked, in light of the other factors discussed.

For her findings with respect to subject imports from Indonesia, Latvia, and Poland, see Separate and Dissenting Views of Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent.

[152] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 19. In the original investigations, the Commission cumulated imports from Korea with other subject imports. Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 15–16 (regional industry analysis) and 25–27 (national industry analysis). Imports from Korea are no longer subject to an order.

[153] Original Determinations II, USITC Pub. 3440 at 8 (regional industry analysis) and 12 (national industry analysis).

substantial cumulated export volumes, their substantial cumulated production capacity, and the attractiveness and accessibility of the U.S. market.[154]

In the second reviews, the Commission found that the volume of cumulated subject imports would be significant relative to production and consumption in the United States if the orders were revoked based on the substantial increase in cumulated subject imports during the original investigations, subject producers' significant cumulated capacity, their substantial cumulated unused capacity, their export orientation, their ability to shift exports between markets, weak demand in their domestic or other existing markets, and the attractiveness and accessibility of the U.S. market.[155]

2. The Current Reviews

The record indicates that, on a cumulated basis, subject producers of rebar have the means and the incentive to export subject merchandise to the U.S. market in significant volumes within a reasonably foreseeable time if the antidumping duty orders were revoked. The cumulated subject industries have substantial production capacity, and the record indicates that the industries in these countries are export oriented. Furthermore, the United States remains an important and attractive export market for rebar.

At the end of the original period of investigation, the volume and market share of cumulated subject imports fell dramatically as a result of the filing of the petitions and continued to remain at substantially lower levels during the periods examined in prior reviews. In the current reviews, the record indicates that the orders continued to restrain the volume of cumulated subject imports.[156] Cumulated subject imports' market share declined significantly overall beginning in 2001 and, beginning in 2006, represented between *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption each year for which data is available in the record in these reviews.[157] We find the limited presence of subject imports in the U.S. market during the period of review, which continues the trend from prior reviews, is a function of the discipline of the orders.

The record contains only limited data concerning the rebar industries in the subject countries because no producer or exporter of subject merchandise participated in these reviews, although the governments of Indonesia and Ukraine submitted comments. Most of the contemporaneous information available about the subject industries has been provided by RTAC, which provided a list of firms that it believes currently produce rebar in the subject countries.[158] RTAC argues that the large U.S. market remains attractive to subject producers because of the ease with which foreign producers can sell self-certified rebar.[159] It asserts that

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[154] First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3933 at 30–34.

[155] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 24–25.

[156] CR/PR at Tables I-4 and I-5.

[157] CR/PR at C-3, C-9, and Table I-5. Cumulated subject import volume in 2017 was 2,272 short tons and represented less than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption. CR/PR at Tables I-4 and I-5.

[158] RTAC Response at 26–33 and exh. 48.

[159] RTAC Final Comments at 9.

subject producers have extensive production capacity, which they have expanded during the current period of review.[160] Indeed, the available data, notwithstanding their fragmentary nature, indicate that rebar production in the subject countries is substantial on a cumulated basis.[161] Moreover, producers in five of the seven subject countries completed expansion projects or upgrades during the period of review.[162]

The limited volume of subject imports during the period of review shows that the orders have had a disciplining effect, and the record indicates that subject producers have the ability to increase their exports substantially to the U.S. market and an interest in supplying that market. The data also show that producers in the subject countries can quickly shift exports among different markets.[163] Moreover, prices for rebar in the United States generally are appreciably higher than those in other markets.[164] The attractiveness of the U.S. market with its large size and generally higher prices provides incentives for subject producers to increase exports to the United States, if the orders were revoked.[165] In addition, there are various import restraints, including antidumping duty orders, in other markets against shipments of rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, and Ukraine.[166] These orders and other trade measures provide further incentive for producers in those countries to direct export shipments to the U.S. market. Thus, the available information supports the conclusion that the subject imports likely would increase in volume and capture significant market share within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders were revoked.

Based on the above information in these expedited reviews, we find that subject producers would likely increase their exports to the United States if the antidumping duty orders were revoked. Accordingly, we conclude that the likely volume of cumulated subject imports, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption, would likely be significant if the orders were revoked.[167]

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[160] RTAC Final Comments at 9–11.

[161] *See* CR at I-38, I-52, and I-55; PR at I-27, I-39, and I-41; CR/PR at Tables I-8 and I-10.

[162] CR at I-51, PR at I-38 to I-39; CR/PR at Tables I-6, I-8, I-10, and I-18.

[163] CR/PR at Tables I-7, I-9, I-11, I-12, I-15, and I-17.

[164] *See* RTAC Response at exh. 6.

[165] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 10, 11, 15, and 24 and nn.59, 76, 110, and 183; First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3993 at 26; RTAC Response at 25. As discussed above, we recognize that section 232 tariffs of 25 percent have been imposed on imports of rebar not otherwise subject to a quota or exempted. Evidence in the record of these reviews indicates that this tariff likely would not by itself deter a significant volume of subject imports from entering the U.S. market if the orders were revoked, in light of the other factors discussed.

[166] CR/PR at Tables I-18 and I-19.

[167] Because of the expedited nature of these reviews, the record does not contain information about inventories of the subject merchandise or the capacity of the subject producers for product shifting during the current period of review.

D. Likely Price Effects

1. The Prior Proceedings

In the original investigations, the Commission found that rebar was a commodity product and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions. It found that cumulated subject imports from Belarus, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine undersold the domestic like product in virtually all price comparisons and depressed or suppressed prices to a significant degree. Average unit values ("AUVs") for subject imports were lower than for the domestic like product, price declines for the domestic like product exceeded declines in raw material costs, and several firms confirmed lost sales and lost revenue allegations based on the lower prices of the subject imports.[168] In its affirmative threat determination, the Commission found that subject imports from China were likely to have significant depressing or suppressing effects on domestic prices, given the significant underselling by these imports throughout the period of investigation, the commodity nature of rebar, and the importance of price in purchasing decisions.[169]

In the first and second reviews, the Commission found that the likely significant volume of cumulated subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine would likely undersell the domestic like product at significant margins to gain market share and would likely have significant depressing or suppressing effects on prices of the domestic like product within a reasonably foreseeable time. It based its conclusions on the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the fungible nature of rebar, the pervasive underselling and price effects of subject imports in the original investigations, and the incentive for subject producers to make sales and to obtain market share in the relatively high-priced, large, stable, and accessible U.S. market.[170]

2. The Current Reviews

As stated above, we again find a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports, and price continues to be an important factor in purchasing decisions. The record does not contain new pricing data due to the expedited nature of these reviews. We have found, however, that subject import volumes would likely increase significantly upon revocation of the orders. Given the continued attractiveness of the U.S. market and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, subject producers would be likely to resume the behavior observed in the original investigations, exporting subject merchandise at low prices to gain market share. These subject imports would likely undersell the domestic

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[168] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 20–21 (regional industry analysis) and 28–29 (national industry analysis).

[169] Original Determinations II, USITC Pub. 3440 at 8 (regional industry analysis) and 13 (national industry analysis).

[170] First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3993 at 34–35; Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 26–28.

like product, as they did during the original investigations.[171] Consequently, there would likely be significant underselling by subject imports. The likely significant volume of low-priced subject imports, which would undersell the domestic like product, would likely force the domestic industry to lower prices or lose sales.

In light of these considerations, we conclude that subject imports would likely have significant adverse price effects upon revocation of the orders.

E. Likely Impact

1. The Prior Proceedings

In the original investigations, the Commission found the pertinent regional or national industry to be materially injured by reason of cumulated subject imports from Belarus, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine based on the volume of cumulated subject imports, their relatively high market share, their adverse price effects, and their effect on the domestic industry's condition. Despite increased apparent U.S. consumption, the domestic industry lost market share and experienced declines in sales values, operating income, operating margin, and capital expenditures.[172] In making an affirmative threat determination for subject imports from China, the Commission found that the likely significant volume of these imports would cause the industry to lose additional market share and suppress or depress prices to a significant degree, precipitating further declines in the domestic industry's already deteriorating condition.[173]

In the first reviews, the Commission observed that the improvement in the domestic industry's condition after the antidumping duty orders were imposed in July 2001 was inhibited somewhat by a decline in demand between 2000 and 2002. The domestic industry's condition improved substantially after 2003, as demand in the U.S. market increased dramatically and the domestic industry was able to increase its prices despite significant increases in raw material costs. The Commission did not find the domestic industry to be vulnerable at the time of the first reviews, but found that, if the orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports would likely enter the U.S. market in such increased quantities and at such price levels as likely to

[171] During the original investigations, in the Commission's regional industry analysis, subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 258 of 265 quarterly pricing comparisons at margins ranging from *** to *** percent. Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 20; Confidential Original Determinations I at 28. In the Commission's national industry analysis, subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 260 of 266 quarterly pricing comparisons at margins ranging from *** to *** percent. Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 28; Confidential Original Determinations I at 39–40.

[172] Original Determinations I, USITC Pub. 3425 at 21–23 (regional industry analysis) and 29–30 (national industry analysis).

[173] Original Determinations II, USITC Pub. 3440 at 9–10 (regional industry analysis) and 13–14 (national industry analysis).

cause price suppression or depression, thus likely causing a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.[174]

In the second reviews, the Commission found that many of the domestic industry's performance indicators declined overall during the period of review. There were substantial declines between 2008 and 2009, consistent with the severe economic downturn and related downturn in demand for rebar, followed by some improvement thereafter, although performance indicators in 2012 still were generally lower than the peak levels observed in 2007 and 2008.[175] The Commission found that the domestic industry's operating results between 2007 and 2012 also reflected several plant shutdowns, curtailments, and closures.[176] It also found the record evidence to be mixed concerning whether the domestic industry was in a vulnerable condition. It concluded that if the orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports would likely enter the U.S. market in such increased quantities and at such price levels as likely to cause price suppression or depression, thus likely causing a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.[177] In its non-attribution analysis, it found that although nonsubject imports were present in the U.S. market at declining levels during the period of review, these imports would not preclude cumulated subject imports from taking market share from the domestic industry or forcing the industry to lower prices in order to compete. It also concluded that moderate increases in U.S. demand likely in the foreseeable future would not preclude the domestic industry from incurring an adverse impact because of likely increased subject imports.[178]

2. The Current Reviews

In these expedited reviews, the information available on the domestic industry's condition is limited. In 2017, the domestic industry's production capacity was *** short tons, its production was *** short tons, and its capacity utilization rate was *** percent.[179] The industry's domestic shipments were *** short tons, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by volume.[180] Its net sales revenue was $***, and its operating income was

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[174] First Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 3993 at 35–36.

[175] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 29.

[176] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 30.

[177] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 30.

[178] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 30–31.

[179] CR at Table I-2, PR at Table I-2b. The domestic industry's capacity was 8.4 million short tons in 2000, 8.6 million short tons in 2006, and 9.7 million short tons in 2012. *Id.* Its production was 6.4 million short tons in 2000, 7.7 million short tons in 2006, and 6.6 million short tons in 2012. *Id.* Its capacity utilization rate was 76.8 percent in 2000, 89.4 percent in 2006, and 67.9 percent in 2012. *Id.*

[180] CR at Tables I-2 and I-5, PR at Tables I-2b and I-5. Domestic producers' U.S. shipments were 6.3 million short tons in 2000, 7.4 million short tons in 2006, and 6.1 million short tons in 2012. CR at Table I-2, PR at Table I-2b. The AUV of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments in 2017 ($*** per short ton) was lower than in 2012 ($647 per short ton) or in 2006 ($522 per short ton). *Id.*

$***, equivalent to *** percent of net sales.[181] The limited evidence in these expedited reviews is insufficient for us to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders.

Based on the information available in these reviews, we find that revocation of the orders would likely lead to a significant volume of subject imports and that these imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree, resulting in significant price depression or suppression for the domestic like product and/or a loss of market share for the domestic industry. We find that the increased subject import competition that would likely occur after revocation of the orders would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry. The domestic industry would likely lose market share to subject imports and/or experience lower prices due to competition from subject imports, which would adversely impact its production, shipments, sales, and/or revenue. These reductions would likely have a 2direct adverse impact on the domestic industry's profitability and employment levels, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports, so as not to attribute likely injury from other factors to the subject imports. The volume of nonsubject imports increased overall from 897,462 short tons in 2012 to 1.5 million short tons in 2017.[182] Nonsubject imports' market share in 2017 was *** percent, higher than their 12.8 percent market share in 2012.[183] There is no indication or argument on the record of these reviews that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent cumulated subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine from significantly increasing their presence in the U.S. market in the event of revocation of the antidumping duty orders, given the export orientation of the subject industries and the relative attractiveness of the U.S. market. Moreover, given the substitutability of the subject imports, regardless of source, and the fact that the domestic industry is currently the largest supplier to the U.S. market, any increase in cumulated subject import volume and market penetration is likely to come, at least in substantial proportion, at the expense of the domestic industry. In light of these considerations, we find that the effects we have attributed to the subject imports are distinguishable from any effects likely from nonsubject imports in the event of revocation.

Accordingly, we find that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine would likely have a significant impact on domestic producers of rebar within a reasonably foreseeable time.

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[181] CR at Table I-2, PR at Table I-2b. The domestic industry's net sales revenues in 2017 were lower than the last year of each of the prior reviews ($4.2 billion in 2012 and $4.0 billion in 2006), as was operating income ($230 million in 2012 and $828 million in 2006) and the ratio of operating income to net sales (5.4 percent in 2012 and 20.7 percent in 2006). *Id.*

[182] CR/PR at Table I-4.

[183] CR/PR at Table I-4.

V. Conclusion[184]

For the reasons above, we determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

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[184] Commissioner Broadbent determines that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, and that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Indonesia, Latvia, and Poland would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. *See* Separate and Dissenting Views of Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent.

Additional Views of Chairman David S. Johanson

I concur in the determinations and views of the Commission and write separately to provide my additional views with respect to the no discernible adverse impact analyses of subject imports from Latvia and Moldova. These additional views are set forth below.

Latvia. I found during the adequacy phase of this review that the facts presented regarding the status of the Latvian producer merited a full review. These same facts now raise the question of whether subject imports from Latvia would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order on subject imports from Latvia were revoked. Based on publicly available information provided by the domestic interested party and the staff report's summary, it appears that Liepajas Metalurgs first ceased production in April 2013 and became insolvent in November 2013 after which it was sold to the Ukrainian company KVV Group in late 2014. The firm restarted production in March 2015 but again became insolvent in September 2016.[1] It therefore appears that rebar has been produced in Latvia for a cumulative duration of only two years since January 2013 and that rebar has not been produced in Latvia since September 2016, or for more than two years. In years during which there were production interruptions (2014, 2016, and 2017), Latvian exports were at much reduced (albeit non-zero) levels.[2] A full review of this order would have provided an opportunity for further exploration of these production and export data. Nevertheless, on the record of this review, I join the majority in not finding that subject imports from Latvia would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.

Moldova. I found during the adequacy phase of this review that the facts presented regarding the status of the Moldovan producer merited a full review. These same facts now raise the question of whether subject imports from Moldova would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order on subject imports from Moldova were revoked. While the domestic interested party did not offer any publicly available information of the type it provided on Latvia, the staff report contains summaries of research published by the U.S. Geological Survey in 2016 and 2017 regarding the industry in Moldova. According to these surveys, the sole Moldovan producer was idled for more than half of 2013 due to higher electricity rates and increases in other production costs.[3] Export data compiled in the staff report show small volumes of exports from Moldova in only two of the five years (not exceeding $40,000 in value in either year), all of which were directed to neighboring Ukraine.[4] Together, these observations present the Moldovan industry as being in a weakened condition as compared to the prior review. A full review of this order would have

[1] Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-QQ-096 (Aug. 23, 2018) as revised by Memorandum INV-QQ-107 (Sept. 28, 2018) ("CR") at I-46; Public Report, *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873–875, 878–880, and 882 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 4838 (Nov. 2018) ("PR") at I-35; Response of RTAC, EDIS Docs. 649278 (July 2, 2018) and 649449 (July 3, 2018) at exhs. 16 and 17.

[2] CR/PR at Table I-12.

[3] CR at I-49, PR at I-37.

[4] CR/PR at Table I-13.

provided an opportunity for further exploration of the Moldovan producer's production and exporting activities. Nevertheless, on the record of this review, I join the majority in not finding that subject imports from Moldova would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping duty order covering these imports were revoked.

Separate and Dissenting Views of Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent

I. Introduction

Based on the record in these third five-year reviews, I determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar ("rebar") from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. I also determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of rebar from Latvia, Poland, and Indonesia would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Due to the expedited nature of these reviews, my determinations are based in large part on the record of the second reviews in which I reached the same findings with respect to all seven countries. I recognize that changes have occurred since the second reviews, including changes in industry capacity in several of the subject countries, intermittent production in Latvia and Moldova, and the imposition of section 232 tariffs in the United States. In order to further investigate these changes, including through expanded party briefing, I voted to conduct full reviews. Based on the limited additional information available on the record of these current expedited reviews, I do not find sufficient evidence to undermine my previous conclusions regarding cumulation or the likely volume, pricing, and impact of subject imports from any of the subject countries.

I join the Views of the Commission unless otherwise stated. I write separately to discuss my findings on cumulation and with respect to the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury by reason of subject imports from Indonesia, Latvia, and Poland.

II. Cumulation

In these reviews, I exercise my discretion to cumulate subject imports from 1) Latvia and Poland; 2) Indonesia; and 3) Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine.

A. Likelihood of No Discernible Adverse Impact

Consistent with my findings in the second reviews, I do not find that subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, or Ukraine are likely to have no discernible adverse impact in the event of revocation of the antidumping duty orders.

In the second reviews, I found that each of these subject countries had significant capacity to produce subject merchandise in appreciable volumes. With the exception of Indonesia, the rebar industries in these subject countries exported substantial volumes and/or exported a substantial share of their total production. Prior to the imposition of the antidumping duty orders, subject imports from each country were present in the U.S. market and undersold the domestic like product at times. Accordingly, I did not conclude that subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, or Ukraine would have no discernible adverse impact on the U.S. market if the orders were revoked.[1]

Although information provided by foreign producers of rebar is limited in these current reviews,[2] other information indicates that the industries in Belarus, China, Indonesia, Poland, and Ukraine continue to have substantial production and productive capacity.[3] With the exception of Indonesia, each of these countries had substantial exports in absolute terms, and Belarus, Poland, and Ukraine exported most of their production in each year.[4]

The record in these expedited reviews leaves open the question of whether, and to what extent, the industries in Latvia and Moldova will produce and/or export rebar in the reasonably foreseeable future. Since the original investigations, the only producer of rebar in Latvia has been Liepajas Metalurgs ("LM").[5] LM halted production in April 2013 and became insolvent in November 2013 after it failed to repay a loan. It then reopened in March 2015 under the ownership of Ukrainian company KVV Group, but once again became insolvent in September 2016.[6] RTAC asserts that LM is likely to be restarted in the near future due to certain investors, including Greybull Capital and British Steel, expressing interest in restarting LM.[7] However, other information on the record indicates that auctions of LM's assets are ongoing.[8] Further reflecting the halting production of this facility, Latvia's official export statistics from the IHS/GTA database indicate significant fluctuation in rebar exports over the

[1] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873–875, 878–880, and 882 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 4409 at 36 (July 2013) ("Second Reviews Determinations").

[2] RTAC included data in its response to the notice of institution regarding U.S. producer CMC and its related firm CMC Poland. CMC Poland reported that it accounted for *** percent of production in Poland in 2017. Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-QQ-096 (Aug. 23, 2018) as revised by Memorandum INV-QQ-107 (Sept. 28, 2018) ("CR") at I-51; Public Report, *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873–875, 878–880, and 882 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 4838 (Nov. 2018) ("PR") at I-45.

[3] CR at I-37 to I-38, I-40 to I-41, I-43 to I-44, I-50 to I-52, and I-54 to I-55; PR at I-26 to I-27, I-29 to I-30, I-32 to I-33, I-38 to I-39, and I-41 to I-42; World Steel Association ("WSA"), *Steel Statistical Yearbook 2017*, EDIS Doc. 653619 (Aug. 22, 2018) at Table 17; Response of RTAC, EDIS Docs. 649278 (July 2, 2018) and 649449 (July 3, 2018) ("RTAC Response") at 26–29, 31–33, exh. 6, and exh. 7.

[4] Belarus exported 759,021 short tons in 2016, compared to production (reported by WSA) of 963,000 short tons in that year. China exported 173,017 short tons in 2016, compared to production (reported by WSA) of 225.5 million short tons in that year. Indonesia exported 39,453 short tons in 2017, compared to production (reported by ***) of *** short tons in that year. Poland exported 362,298 short tons in 2017, compared to production (reported by WSA) of 1.8 million short tons in that year. Ukraine exported 2.5 million short tons in 2016, compared to production (reported by WSA) of 3.3 million short tons in that year. CR at I-38, I-52, and I-55; PR at I-27, I-39, and I-42; CR/PR at Tables I-7, I-9, I-15, and I-17; WSA *Steel Statistical Yearbook 2017* at Table 17; RTAC Response at exh. 6.

[5] CR at I-46, PR at I-35.

[6] CR at I-46, PR at I-35.

[7] RTAC Response at 30–31.

[8] *Baltic Times*, "British Steel company wishes to acquire KVV Liepajas Metalurgs," April 19, 2018, EDIS Doc. 652323 (Aug. 7, 2018).

period of review, with comparatively few exports in 2014, 2016, and 2017.[9] Therefore, the extent and likely continuation of LM's idling and shutdown of production is uncertain based on this expedited review record.

Similar to Latvia, there has only been one producer of rebar in Moldova since the original investigations, JSCC Moldova Steel Works ("MSW").[10] MSW has faced difficulties in acquiring sufficient electricity, fuel, and scrap metal at various points during the period of review, causing it to produce well under full capacity and forcing it to shut down at least once (in 2013).[11] There is conflicting information on the record concerning the degree to which Moldova continues to export rebar. According to Moldova's official export statistics from the IHS/GTA database, it exported less than 100 short tons of rebar in each year of the period of review.[12] However, other information on the record indicates that Moldova exports a substantially greater volume of rebar than reflected in the official export statistics. RTAC asserts that Moldova is highly export oriented, and that its rebar exports are not reported in the official trade statistics because MSW is located in Transnistria, a breakaway territory within Moldova.[13] RTAC's argument that official export statistics are underreported is supported by the stark difference between the zero or near-zero annual volumes of exports on this review record, which are based on Moldova's reported exports, and the much higher volumes of Moldova's "apparent exports" on the record of the second reviews, which are based on partner countries' reported imports from Moldova.[14] Therefore, the record regarding Moldova's exports of rebar during the current period of review does not provide sufficient certainty that they are materially lower than they were during the prior reviews.

In these current reviews, the limited additional information on the record does not contradict the findings I made in the second reviews with respect to Belarus, China, Indonesia, Poland, or Ukraine. Although production stoppages and changes in export volumes have occurred in the industries in Latvia and Moldova, the extent and continuity of those changes are uncertain based on the expedited review record. Therefore, I do not find sufficient basis to conclude that the subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, or Ukraine would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the orders were revoked.

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[9] CR/PR at Table I-12.

[10] CR at I-49, PR at I-37.

[11] CR at I-49 to I-50, PR at I-37 to I-38.

[12] CR/PR at Table I-13.

[13] RTAC Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 658313 (Oct. 9, 2018) at 10.

[14] Confidential Second Reviews Staff Report, Memorandum INV-LL-035 (May 24, 2013), EDIS Doc. 652298, at Table IV-25 ("Second Reviews CR"). *See also* CR/PR at Table I-13. During the second review, MSW reported exports of rebar that were greater than those reflected in Moldova's apparent exports. Second Reviews CR at Tables IV-24 and IV-25.

B. Likelihood of Reasonable Overlap of Competition

In the second reviews, I found that subject imports from each country would likely be fungible, serve the same channels of distribution, compete in the same geographic markets, and be simultaneously present in the U.S. market.[15] In these current reviews, I join section III.C.2 of the Views of the Commission with respect to the analysis of these four factors. Consistent with my findings in the second reviews, I find that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine and between subject imports and the domestic like product in the event of revocation.

C. Likely Conditions of Competition and Other Considerations

In determining whether to exercise my discretion to cumulate the subject imports, I assess whether subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine would likely compete under similar or different conditions of competition. I determine that three groupings of subject imports would likely compete under different conditions of competition from each other: 1) Latvia and Poland; 2) Indonesia; and 3) Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine.

Latvia and Poland. During the second reviews, I found that Latvia and Poland were unique among subject countries because their exports were largely determined based on their membership in the European Union ("EU"). Since joining the EU in 2004, both Latvia and Poland shifted from being exporters to a wide variety of countries to being primarily focused on sales to their home markets, other EU members, and countries with which the EU had preferential access under trade agreements. Subject producers in Latvia and Poland had significant incentives to ship to the EU, such as close proximity, preferential transportation tariffs for shipments within the EU, tariff advantages over non-EU suppliers, no possibility that trade remedy measures would be applied to intra-EU shipments, and relatively high prices. While Latvia and to a lesser extent Poland did ship significant volumes of rebar outside of the EU, these exports were shipped primarily to Algeria, a surging market where EU members had a preferential access that non-EU members did not have. I found that these incentives likely would continue to exist in the reasonably foreseeable future, and therefore subject imports from Latvia and Poland would likely compete under different conditions of competition from other subject imports if the antidumping duty orders were revoked.[16]

In these current reviews, the record demonstrates that the industries in Latvia and Poland continue to export large volumes of rebar, with the overwhelming majority of these exports being shipped to other EU members or countries with which EU members have preferential market access. According to official export statistics from the IHS/GTA database, 98.7 percent of Latvia's exports were shipped to other EU member countries in 2017, while 95.3 percent of Poland's exports were shipped to other EU members in that year.[17] Although

[15] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 36–38.

[16] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 38–39.

[17] Public import statistics, EDIS Doc. 652284 (Aug. 7, 2018) ("Third reviews export statistics").

Latvia had substantial exports to non-EU countries in 2013, 2015, and 2016, these exports were almost entirely shipped to Algeria, Norway, and Iceland, countries with which EU members have had preferential market access.[18] Similarly, only 4.3–9.0 percent of Polish exports were shipped outside of the EU between 2013 and 2017, and most of these non-EU exports were to Norway and Iceland.[19] Latvia and Poland's focus on exporting to markets where EU members have distinct advantages is consistent with their export behavior since the end of the first reviews, just after they joined the EU in 2004.[20] Given the longstanding nature of these export patterns, the high degree of internal integration within the EU common market, and the preferential access that Latvia and Poland have to a limited number of non-EU markets, I find that subject imports from Latvia and Poland would likely compete under similar conditions of competition if the orders were revoked, but different from those of Belarus, China, Indonesia, Moldova, and Ukraine, as discussed further below.

Indonesia. During the second reviews, I discussed how subject imports from Indonesia had increased early in the original period of investigation, but had fully exited the U.S. market in 2000, attributable to the temporary effects of the Asian Financial Crisis. This trend was anomalous from other years, as the Indonesian industry had been and continued to be predominantly focused on its domestic market. Because Indonesia's industry had subsequently reduced capacity and reverted to being primarily focused on supplying its domestic market, as evidenced by low export volumes, I found that subject imports from Indonesia would likely compete under different conditions of competition from other subject imports if the antidumping duty order were revoked.[21]

In these current reviews, the limited record with respect to Indonesia continues to support these conclusions. Despite having production of *** short tons in 2017, according to *** provided by RTAC,[22] the Indonesian industry exported only 39,453 short tons in that year according to official export statistics from the IHS/GTA database.[23] This low volume of exports is consistent with each year of the second and third review periods.[24] Therefore, Indonesia is

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[18] Third reviews export statistics. Norway and Iceland are part of the European Economic Area, which grants free movement of goods between participant countries and the EU. During the second reviews, information on the record indicated that Algeria had imposed a 15 percent tariff on imports from all sources, but that EU members were exempt from this tariff as a result of a trade agreement. Second Reviews CR at IV-31, IV-34, IV-60, and IV-80. In these reviews, RTAC provides independent analysis that ***. RTAC Response at exh. 23. This vague reference does not in itself indicate that EU member countries do not continue to have preferential access to the Algerian market compared to other exporters, nor does it indicate that Latvia is likely to begin exporting larger volumes to other countries even if LM does restart production.

[19] Third reviews export statistics.

[20] *See* third reviews export statistics; Confidential First Reviews Staff Report, Memorandum INV-EE-061 (June 12, 2007), EDIS Doc. 652295, at Table IV-23 ("First Reviews CR"); Second Reviews CR at Tables IV-19 and IV-20.

[21] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 39–40.

[22] RTAC Response at exh. 6.

[23] CR/PR at Table I-11.

[24] Second Reviews CR at Table IV-16; CR/PR at Table I-11. Indonesian export data was not included in the staff report of the first five-year reviews. First Reviews CR at IV-31.

unique among subject countries in that its industry has consistently exported only limited quantities of rebar and is almost entirely focused on shipments to its domestic market.[25] For this reason, I continue to find that subject imports from Indonesia would likely compete under different conditions of competition from other subject imports if the antidumping duty order were revoked.

Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine. During the second reviews, I found that Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine were highly export oriented. China, while not export oriented, was a very large exporter in terms of absolute volume. Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine did not ship primarily within a customs union or with free trade agreement partners like Latvia and Poland, nor did they ship almost exclusively to the home market like Indonesia. Thus, I found that subject imports from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine would be likely to compete under similar conditions of competition if the orders were revoked, but different from those of Latvia and Poland or Indonesia.[26]

During these current reviews, official export statistics from the IHS/GTA database indicate that Belarus, China, and Ukraine continued to export large volumes of rebar to a wide variety of countries.[27] As discussed above, Moldova's reported exports were zero or near zero in each year from 2013 to 2017, but may be underreported due to the location of MSW in Transnistria.[28] Evidence from the prior reviews indicate that Moldova's "apparent exports" from 2007 to 2012, a compilation of partner country imports from Moldova, were much larger and shifted between Russia, Ukraine, Serbia, the EU, and other markets.[29] Although I acknowledge that the expedited review record does not provide sufficient basis for examining Moldova's exports over the current period of review, I find that the Moldovan industry has a longstanding pattern of exporting large volumes to a broad variety of countries, similar to the industries in Belarus, China, and Ukraine. For these reasons, I find that the subject imports from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine would be likely to compete under similar conditions of competition if the orders were revoked, but different from those of Latvia and Poland or Indonesia.

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[25] In its response to the notice of institution, the Government of Indonesia emphasized the Indonesian industry's focus on the domestic market, citing in particular infrastructure development as a key domestic driver of demand. Response of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, EDIS Doc. 648497 (June 22, 2018).

[26] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 51–52.

[27] Belarus exported between 759,021 and 925,086 short tons per year between 2013 and 2016, with large volumes shipped to Russia, Canada, the EU, and the Middle East. China exported between 173,017 short tons and 272,589 short tons between 2013 and 2017, with large volumes shipped to Pakistan, African countries, and other Asian countries. Ukraine exported between 1.8 million short tons and 2.7 million short tons between 2013 and 2017, with large volumes shipped to the Middle East, India, Europe and East Asia. CR/PR at Tables I-7, I-9, and I-17.

[28] CR/PR at Table I-13; RTAC Final Comments at 10.

[29] Second Reviews CR at Table IV-25.

D. Conclusion

In sum, I find that if the orders were revoked, subject imports from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry. In addition, I find that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between the subject imports from each of these countries and the domestic like product and among the subject imports from these countries. I determine, however, that three groupings of subject imports would likely compete under different conditions of competition from each other: 1) Latvia and Poland; 2) Indonesia; and 3) Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine. Consistent with my findings in the second reviews, I exercise my discretion to cumulate subject imports based on the above groupings for my analysis of whether material injury to a domestic industry is likely to continue or recur if the orders were to be revoked.

III. Continuation or Recurrence of Material Injury

I determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. I also determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Indonesia, Latvia, and Poland would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I join the Views of the Commission with respect to the legal standards of five-year reviews and conditions of competition in the U.S. rebar market. Consistent with my determinations in the second reviews,[30] I find that the following considerations cited in the Views of the Commission with respect to cumulated subject imports from all seven countries are also applicable to the more limited grouping of subject imports from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine:

The volume of cumulated subject imports, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption, would likely be significant if the orders were revoked in light of the substantial capacity of the subject industries and their ability to shift large volumes of exports between different markets.[31] Because of the high substitutability of the domestic like product and cumulated subject imports, and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the likely significant volume of cumulated subject imports will likely undersell the domestic like product, likely forcing the domestic industry to lower prices or lose sales. Consequently, cumulated subject imports will likely have significant price effects.[32] Because of their likely volume and price effects, the cumulated subject imports will likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry.[33]

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[30] *See* Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 52–56.

[31] *See* Section IV.C.2 of the Views of the Commission and materials cited therein.

[32] *See* Section IV.D.2 of the Views of the Commission and materials cited therein.

[33] *See* Section IV.E.2 of the Views of the Commission and materials cited therein. As explained below, I have found that the likely volume and price effects of subject imports from Latvia and Poland,

I write separately in these views with respect to subject imports from Indonesia, Latvia, and Poland.

A. Latvia and Poland

1. Likely Volume

In the second reviews, I noted that subject imports from Latvia and Poland had declined after the orders were imposed, but continued to fluctuate at substantial levels between 2002 and 2004. However, following Latvia and Poland's accession to the EU in mid-2004, U.S. imports from the two countries decreased substantially to near-zero levels. There were no imports of rebar from Latvia and Poland during the second period of review. The industries in Latvia and Poland did not have the ability to substantially increase their shipments due to low inventories and limited additional product-shifting capability, and both operated at high capacity utilization rates at the end of the period of review. Therefore, their ability to export additional volumes to the U.S. market was based on their willingness to divert shipments to the United States from home markets or third-country markets. However, their consistent shipment orientation since accession to the EU toward their home markets, EU member countries, and traditional export destinations where EU producers had preferential market access demonstrated that the two subject industries were not likely to divert significant volumes of shipments from established markets to the U.S. market.[34] I consequently concluded that any likely increase in subject imports from Latvia and Poland would not be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States if the orders were revoked.[35]

The current reviews continue to support a finding that Latvia and Poland are focused on markets where EU producers have distinct advantages. Although the extent of their home market shipments is unknown on this expedited review record, these countries' exports substantially declined over the period of review, falling from 1.21 million short tons in 2013 to 384,803 short tons in 2017.[36] Official export statistics demonstrate a continued orientation toward other EU members or countries where EU producers have had preferential market access. According to official export statistics, 95.5 percent of Latvia and Poland's exports were

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on a cumulated basis, and Indonesia, on an individual basis, would not be significant. Consequently, I find that the non-attribution analysis in section IV.E.2 of the Views of the Commission with respect to nonsubject imports is also applicable to imports from all sources other than Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine.

[34] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 40–45. In the second reviews, I also addressed a number of arguments raised by RTAC concerning the attractiveness of the U.S. market relative to these other traditional markets, including evidence of weak demand in Europe, price differences between the United States and Europe, allegations of value added tax-compliance problems with LM, and trade diversion in Poland. *Id.* at 43–45.

[35] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 45.

[36] CR/PR at Tables I-12 and I-15.

to other EU member countries in 2017.[37] Although the industries of Latvia and Poland exported larger volumes outside the EU in prior years, these exports to non-EU markets were predominantly to Algeria, Iceland, and Norway, countries with which EU rebar producers have had distinct market access advantages.[38] Latvia and Poland's exports to countries other than EU members, Algeria, Iceland, and Norway never exceeded 2.7 percent between 2013 and 2017.[39] These trends are consistent with Latvia and Poland's export patterns since 2005, the year after EU accession.[40]

The expedited review record is limited with respect to the capacity, production, inventories, and product shifting ability of the industries in Latvia and Poland, and therefore provides no basis to contradict my findings in the second reviews on these factors. As discussed above, there is evidence that the industry in Latvia, which consists only of LM, has been shut down at various times during the current period of review and was shut down as of the closing of the record in these reviews. RTAC states that the three Polish producers have at least 3.3 million short tons of capacity, although they provide evidence elsewhere indicating that Polish producers had *** short tons of capacity in 2017.[41] According to WSA, Poland produced 1.8 million short tons of rebar in 2017.[42] Despite uneven production in Latvia and some evidence of excess capacity in Poland, neither country diverted or increased shipments to markets beyond the EU or other traditional export destinations. In light of this consistent export behavior, it is unlikely that Latvia and Poland will increase exports to the United States as a means of maximizing output.[43]

RTAC argues that the United States is an attractive market compared to Europe due to slow-growing demand and lower prices in Europe.[44] However, the EU launched a safeguard investigation covering rebar along with other steel products in March 2018.[45] The EU imposed provisional measures in the form of tariff-rate quotas with over-quota tariffs of 25 percent ad

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[37] Third reviews export statistics. Latvia and Poland's exports to the EU accounted for 72.8 percent to 95.5 percent of Latvia and Poland's total exports between 2013 and 2017.

[38] Third reviews export statistics. Latvia and Poland's exports to Algeria, Iceland, and Norway accounted for 2.3 percent to 25.8 percent of Latvia and Poland's total exports between 2013 and 2017. Norway and Iceland are part of the European Economic Area, which grants free movement of goods between participant countries and the EU. During the second reviews, information on the record indicated that Algeria had imposed a 15 percent tariff on imports from all sources, but that EU members were exempt from this tariff as a result of a trade agreement. Second Reviews CR at IV-31, IV-34, IV-60, and IV-80. In these reviews, RTAC provides independent analysis that ***. RTAC Response at exh. 23. This vague reference does not in itself indicate that EU member countries do not continue to have preferential access to the Algerian market compared to other exporters.

[39] Third reviews export statistics.

[40] *See* First Reviews CR at Table IV-23; Second Reviews CR at Tables IV-19 and IV-20.

[41] RTAC Response at 31 and exh. 7.

[42] CR at I-52, PR at I-39.

[43] Costa Rica, Egypt, Malaysia, Morocco, Turkey, and Vietnam have imposed safeguards or have initiated safeguard investigations on rebar. CR/PR at Table I-19. None of these countries are substantial export destinations for the Latvian or Polish industries. Third reviews export statistics. No other trade barriers on imports from the EU have been identified.

[44] RTAC Response at 25 and 35.

[45] RTAC Response at 35.

valorem in July 2018.[46] RTAC further identifies EU antidumping duties on rebar from China and Belarus, imposed in 2016 and 2017, respectively.[47] These measures restricting imports of rebar into the EU will likely have the effect of reinforcing, rather than reducing, Latvia and Poland's export-orientation toward EU members, with which they share duty-free access within the EU Common Market. Although prices for rebar in the United States are generally higher than those in other markets,[48] the United States imposed additional section 232 tariffs on rebar imports in March 2018, which reduces the attractiveness of any price differences between the United States and other markets.[49]

In light of the Latvian and Polish industries' continued focus on exports to EU members and other traditional markets with which these industries have had distinct market access advantages, I do not find that the Latvian and Polish industries would likely return to exporting significant volumes of rebar to the U.S. market if the orders were revoked. Accordingly, I find that the likely volume of subject imports from Latvia and Poland, in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption, would not be significant in the event of revocation.

2. Likely Price Effects

In the second reviews, I found that domestic and imported rebar were substitutable and that price was important in purchasing decisions. However, I found that the price effects from the cumulated subject imports from Latvia and Poland likely would not be significant due to the low likely volume of subject imports from these countries. In addition, I found that producers in Latvia and Poland did not have an incentive to aggressively price any subject import volumes they did sell or offer to sell in the U.S. market upon revocation.[50]

In these current reviews and in conjunction with the discussion in the Views of the Commission, I have found that subject imports from all countries are generally substitutable with the domestic like product and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions. There are no pricing data on rebar from Latvia and Poland in these reviews due to the absence of subject imports from these countries. In the original investigations, rebar from Latvia and Poland undersold the domestic like product in most comparisons.[51] However, given my finding that the volume of subject imports from Latvia and Poland is not likely to be significant upon revocation, any quantity of subject imports from Latvia and Poland would be too small to have a significant effect on prices for the domestic like product. Therefore, producers in Latvia and Poland will likely not have an incentive to price rebar exported to the United States at low levels in a manner that will have adverse price effects on the domestic like product. Accordingly, I find that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Latvia and

[46] CR/PR at Table I-19.

[47] RTAC Response at 36–37; CR/PR at Table I-19.

[48] *See* RTAC Response at exh. 6.

[49] CR at I-14, PR at I-10 to I-11.

[50] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 45–46.

[51] In the original investigations, there were 93 instances of subject imports from Latvia and Poland underselling the U.S. product, with average margins ranging from *** percent to *** percent, and a single instance of overselling at a margin of *** percent. Second Reviews CR at V-14.

Poland would not be likely to lead to significant underselling or significant price depression or suppression within a reasonably foreseeable time.

3. Likely Impact

In the second reviews, I did not find the domestic industry to be in a vulnerable condition. Consistent with my findings that the likely volume and likely price effects of subject imports from Latvia and Poland would not be significant, I found that subject imports from Latvia and Poland would not likely have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.[52]

In these current reviews, I join the conclusion from the Views of the Commission that the limited evidence in the record of these expedited reviews is insufficient for the Commission to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders. Given that I do not find it likely that there would be a significant volume of subject imports from Latvia and Poland or that any such imports likely would have significant price effects, I find that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on subject imports from Latvia and Poland would not likely lead to a significant impact on the domestic industry. For all of these reasons, I conclude that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on subject imports of rebar from Latvia and Poland would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

B. Indonesia

1. Likely Volume

In the second review, I noted that the increase in subject imports from Indonesia during the original investigation period was likely due to a temporary change in demand in Asia, including Indonesia's home market, due to the Asian Financial Crisis. While no Indonesian foreign producer provided a questionnaire response in the second review, other available data indicated that Indonesia's capacity had declined and domestic demand was increasing. Furthermore the Indonesian industry was not export oriented, as the volume of exports from Indonesia was very low and these exports were primarily shipped to neighboring countries. Thus, I found that subject imports from Indonesia would not be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States if the order were revoked.[53]

In the current review, there is limited additional information available in the record regarding the Indonesian industry that would contradict the findings I made in the second review. RTAC provided information showing that production of rebar in Indonesia increased from *** short tons in 2013 to *** short tons in 2017.[54] These increases were consistent with

[52] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 47–48.

[53] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 48–49.

[54] RTAC Response at exh. 6.

consumption in Indonesia, which rose from *** short tons in 2013 to *** short tons in 2017.[55] Although evidence in the record suggests that Indonesia is likely to continue to increase production and capacity,[56] the data that RTAC provides indicate that production and consumption in Indonesia will continue to increase at the same pace.[57] The record in this expedited review contains no additional information with respect to Indonesian inventories or ability to shift production from other products.

In conjunction with evidence that Indonesia's production appears to be growing in line with home market demand, other information demonstrates that the Indonesian industry remains oriented toward its domestic market. According to official trade statistics, Indonesia's exports of rebar were miniscule relative to the industry's production volumes in each year.[58] Indonesia's exports reached a period-high level of 39,453 short tons in 2017.[59] While this volume is higher than in prior years, Indonesia's exports were still low in absolute terms and relative to the size of the U.S. market. Total Indonesian exports in 2017 were equivalent to only 2.7 percent of total U.S. imports and *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in that year.[60] Therefore, even if the Indonesian industry were to divert its small volume of exports to the United States upon revocation of the order, such volumes would not be substantial.[61] As noted above, the evidence is mixed regarding the attractiveness of the U.S. market. Although prices for rebar in the United States are generally higher than those in other markets,[62] the United States imposed additional section 232 tariffs on rebar imports in March 2018, which reduces the attractiveness of any price differences between the United States and other markets.[63] In light of the consistently low volume of Indonesian exports in each year of the period of review, I find that subject imports from Indonesia would not be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States if the order were revoked.

2. Likely Price Effects

In the second review, I found that domestic and imported rebar were substitutable and that price was important in purchasing decisions. However, I found that the price effects from subject imports from Indonesia likely would not be significant due to the low likely volume of subject imports from Indonesia.[64]

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[55] RTAC Response at exh. 6.

[56] CR/PR at Table I-10; RTAC Response at 28.

[57] RTAC Response at exh. 6.

[58] Based on a comparison of information on Indonesia's production provided by RTAC and official export statistics, Indonesia's exports accounted for between approximately *** percent and *** percent of Indonesia's production between 2013 and 2017. RTAC Response at exh. 6; CR/PR at Table I-11.

[59] CR/PR at Table I-11.

[60] *Compare* CR/PR Table I-11 to Tables I-3 and I-4.

[61] Even if Indonesia becomes subject to additional trade barriers in third-country markets, the small volume of Indonesia's total exports indicates that any diverted exports from existing markets are not likely to be significant.

[62] *See* RTAC Response at exh. 6.

[63] CR at I-14, PR at I-10 to I-11.

[64] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 49–50.

In the current review, as discussed above and in conjunction with the discussion in the Views of the Commission, I have found that subject imports from all countries are generally substitutable with the domestic like product and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions. There are no pricing data on rebar from Indonesia in this review due to the absence of subject imports from Indonesia. In the original investigation, rebar from Indonesia undersold the domestic like product in all or most comparisons.[65] However, given my finding that the volume of subject imports from Indonesia is not likely to be significant upon revocation, any quantity of subject imports from Indonesia would be too small to have a significant effect on prices for the domestic like product. Therefore, producers in Indonesia will likely not have an incentive to price rebar exported to the United States at low levels in a manner that will have adverse price effects on the domestic like product. Accordingly, I find that revocation of the antidumping duty order on rebar from Indonesia would not be likely to lead to significant underselling or significant price depression or suppression within a reasonably foreseeable time.

3. Likely Impact

In the second review, I did not find the domestic industry to be in a vulnerable condition. Consistent with my findings that the likely volume and likely price effects of subject imports from Indonesia would not be significant, I found that subject imports from Indonesia would not likely have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.[66]

In the current review, I join the conclusion from the Views of the Commission that the limited evidence in the record of these expedited reviews is insufficient for the Commission to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders. Given that I do not find it likely that there would be a significant volume of subject imports from Indonesia or that any such imports likely would have significant price effects, I find that revocation of the antidumping duty order on subject imports from Indonesia would not likely lead to a significant impact on the domestic industry. For all of these reasons, I conclude that revocation of the antidumping duty order on subject imports of rebar from Indonesia would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

[65] In the original investigation, there were 24 instances of subject imports from Indonesia underselling the U.S. product, with average margins ranging from *** percent to *** percent. Second Reviews CR at V-13.

[66] Second Reviews Determinations, USITC Pub. 4409 at 50.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, I determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Indonesia, Latvia, and Poland would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. I also determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Moldova, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THESE REVIEWS

BACKGROUND

On June 1, 2018, the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission") gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"),[1] that it had instituted a review to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty orders on steel concrete reinforcing bar ("rebar") from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.[2] All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.[3] [4] The following tabulation presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Effective or statutory date	Action
June 1, 2018	Notice of initiation and institution by Commerce and Commission
September 4, 2018	Commission's vote on adequacy
October 1, 2018	Commerce's results of its expedited reviews
November 15, 2018	Commission's determinations and views

[1] 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

[2] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 83 FR 25490, June 1, 2018. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") published a notice of initiation of a five-year review of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders concurrently with the Commission's notice of institution. *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 83 FR 25436, June 1, 2018. Pertinent *Federal Register* notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission's website (www.usitc.gov).

[3] As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. That information is presented in app. B. Summary data compiled in prior proceedings is presented in app. C.

[4] Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the subject merchandise. Presented in app. D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in the adequacy phase of these reviews.

RESPONSES TO THE COMMISSION'S NOTICE OF INSTITUTION

Individual responses

The Commission received three submissions in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews. They were filed on behalf of the following entities:

1. Rebar Trade Action Coalition ("RTAC") and its individual members, Nucor Corporation ("Nucor"), Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc., ("Gerdau"), Commercial Metals Company ("CMC"), Cascade Steel Rolling Mills, Inc. ("Cascade"), Steel Dynamics, Inc. ("SDI"), and Byer Steel Group, Inc. ("Byer Steel"), domestic producers of rebar (collectively referred to herein as "domestic interested parties")
2. Government of Indonesia ("GOI") and
3. Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine on behalf of the Government of Ukraine ("GOU")

A complete response to the Commission's notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy and explain any deficiencies in their responses. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table I-1.

Table I-1
Rebar: Summary of responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Type of interested party	Completed responses	
	Number	Coverage
Domestic:		
U.S. producer	1	***%[1]
Respondent:		
Foreign government	2	N/A

[1] In their response to the notice of institution, domestic interested parties estimated that they account for this share of total U.S. production of rebar during 2017. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 2, 2018, exh. 39.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received one submission from parties commenting on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews. The submission was filed on behalf of RTAC. Domestic interested parties argued that the Commission should find the respondent interested party group response to be inadequate since there was no complete submission by any respondent interested party, only letters from the GOI and GOU, which did not provide complete industry data for their respective countries. Therefore, because of the inadequate response by the respondent interested parties and the fact that there have been no major changes in the conditions of competition in the market since the Commission's last five-year reviews, they request that the Commission conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty orders on rebar. [5]

THE ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND SUBSEQUENT REVIEWS

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on June 28, 2000 with Commerce and the Commission by RTAC, Washington, DC.[6] [7] On April 11, 2001, Commerce determined that imports of rebar from Indonesia, Poland, and Ukraine were being sold at less than fair value ("LTFV").[8] On June 22, 2001, Commerce determined that imports of rebar from Belarus, China, Korea, Latvia, and Moldova were being sold at LTFV.[9] The Commission determined in May and July 2001 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and

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[5] Domestic interested parties' comments on adequacy, August 14, 2018, pp. 3-5, 10.

[6] The original petitions included Austria, Japan, Russia, and Venezuela. In its preliminary determinations, the Commission terminated its investigations with respect to these countries. *Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Austria, Belarus, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela*, 65 FR 51329, Aug. 23, 2000. In its preliminary investigations, the Commission conducted a regional industry analysis as proposed by the petitioners. In so doing, the Commission found that subject imports from Austria, Japan, Russia, and Venezuela were not sufficiently concentrated in the region and concluded that there was no reasonable indication that a regional industry in the United States was materially injured or threatened with material injury. *Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Austria, Belarus, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-872-883 (Preliminary)*, USITC Publication 3343, August 2000, p. 3.

[7] The individual membership of RTAC was as follows: AmeriSteel (Tampa, Florida); Auburn Steel Co., (Auburn, New York); Birmingham Steel Corp. (Birmingham, Alabama); Border Steel, Inc. (El Paso, Texas); CMC; Marion Steel Co. (Marion, Ohio); Nucor; and Riverview Steel (Glassport, Pennsylvania). Auburn Steel Co. was not a petitioner with respect to Indonesia and Japan.

[8] *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Indonesia, Poland and Ukraine*, 66 FR 18752, April 11, 2001.

[9] *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from the People's Republic of China*, 66 FR 33522, June 22, 2001; *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Moldova*, 66 FR 33525, June 22, 2001; *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from the People's Republic of Korea*, 66 FR 33526, June 22, 2001; *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Belarus*, 66 FR 33528, June 22, 2001; and *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Latvia*, 66 FR 33530, June 22, 2001.

Ukraine.[10] On September 7, 2001, Commerce issued its antidumping duty orders with the final weighted-average dumping margin of 114.53 percent for Belarus, a dumping margin of 133.00 percent for China, dumping margins ranging from 60.46 to 71.01 percent for Indonesia, dumping margins ranging from 22.89 to 102.28 percent for Korea, a dumping margin of 17.21 percent for Latvia, a dumping margin of 232.86 percent for Moldova, dumping margins ranging from 47.13 to 52.07 percent for Poland, and a dumping margin of 41.69 percent for Ukraine.[11]

The first five-year reviews[12]

On November 6, 2006, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine.[13] On December 5, 2006, March 5, 2007, and April 5, 2007, Commerce published its determinations that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[14] On July 26, 2007, the Commission notified

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[10] *Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Indonesia, Poland, and Ukraine, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-875, 880, and 882 (Final),* USITC Publication 3425, May 2001 and *Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Belarus, China, Korea, Latvia, and Moldova, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873-874 and 877-879 (Final),* USITC Publication 3440, July 2001.

[11] *Antidumping Duty Orders: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Belarus, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, People's Republic of China, Poland, Republic of Korea and Ukraine*, 66 FR 46777, September 7, 2001.

[12] In the first reviews, the Commission found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to conduct a regional industry analysis, and therefore based its determinations on a national industry analysis. In deciding that it was not appropriate to conduct a regional industry analysis, the five-Commissioner majority explained that neither rebar's value-to-weight ratio nor transportation costs necessarily limited marketing of the product to an isolated and insular area. Moreover, a substantial portion of domestic and imported rebar sales was shipped long distances. Although regional producers shipped the vast majority of their production within the region and regional demand was not supplied to any significant degree by domestic producers outside the region, the Commission found that this was less a result of the existence of an isolated or insulated market than a function of the large geographic area encompassed by the proposed region. They concluded that if the orders were revoked, imports were likely to increase to areas outside as well as inside the proposed region, such that imports were not likely to be concentrated in the region. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873 to 875, 877 to 880 & 882 (Review),* USITC Publication 3933, pp. 10-11, July 2007. Commissioner Okun also conducted a national industry analysis in the first reviews, but for different reasons. She found that the facts supporting her finding of an isolated market in the original investigations had not changed by the time of the first reviews, but she concluded that if the orders were revoked, subject imports (particularly those from China) were no longer likely to be concentrated in the region. Id., p. 10 fn. 33.

[13] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine,* 71 FR 66974, November 17, 2006.

[14] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Moldova, the People's Republic of China, South Korea, Indonesia, Poland, and Belarus; Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty*
(*continued*...)

Commerce of its determination that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time with regards to imports of rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine and that revocation of the antidumping duty order on rebar from Korea would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.[15] Following the Commission's negative determination in the full five-year review, effective September 7, 2006, Commerce issued a revocation of the antidumping duty order on imports of rebar from Korea.[16] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective, August 9, 2007, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine.[17]

The second five-year reviews

On October 5, 2012, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine.[18] On November 23, 2012, Commerce published its determination that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[19] On July 3, 2013, the Commission notified Commerce of its determination that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.[20] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective July 22,

(…*continued*)
Orders, 71 FR 70509, December 5, 2006; *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Ukraine; Final Results of the Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 72 FR 9732, March 5, 2007; and *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Latvia; Final Results of the Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 72 FR 16767, April 5, 2007.

[15] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine,* 72 FR 42110, August 1, 2007.

[16] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from South Korea: Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 72 FR 44830, August 9, 2007.

[17] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Belarus, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, the People's Republic of China, Poland and Ukraine: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders,* 72 FR 44830, August 9, 2007.

[18] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland and Ukraine; Notice of Commission Determinations to Conduct Full Five-Year Reviews,* 77 FR 64127, October 18, 2012.

[19] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Belarus, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, People's Republic of China, and Ukraine: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders,* 77 FR 70140, November 23, 2012.

[20] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, 78 FR 41079, July 9, 2013.

2013, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine.[21]

PREVIOUS AND RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

Rebar has been the subject of several prior import relief investigations in the United States. The Commission has conducted six other antidumping duty investigations concerning rebar. In March 1964, the U.S. Tariff Commission issued an affirmative determination concerning LTFV imports of steel reinforcing bars from Canada (investigation No. AA1921-33).[22] In February 1970, the Commission issued an affirmative determination concerning LTFV imports of steel bars, reinforcing bars, and shapes from Australia (investigation No. AA1921-62).[23] There are no outstanding antidumping duty orders associated with these investigations. In August 1973, the Commission issued a negative determination concerning LTFV imports of deformed concrete reinforcing bars of non-alloy steel from Mexico (investigation No. AA1921-122).[24]

More recently, in 1997 the Commission issued a final affirmative determination concerning LTFV imports of rebar from Turkey.[25] Commerce issued an antidumping duty order on April 17, 1997.[26] In 2003, the Commission determined that revocation of the order would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a U.S. regional industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.[27] In December 2008, following partial revocation by

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[21] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Belarus, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, the People's Republic of China, and Ukraine: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 78 FR 43858, July 22, 2013.

[22] *Steel Reinforcing Bars from Canada, Investigation No. AA1921-33*, Tariff Commission Publication 122, March 1964. In this investigation, the Commission focused on a Pacific Northwest industry consisting of three producers in Washington and Oregon.

[23] *Steel Bars, Reinforcing Bars, and Shapes from Australia, Investigation No. AA1921-62*, Tariff Commission Publication 314, February 1970. In this investigation, the Commission also focused on a Pacific Northwest industry consisting of three producers in Washington and Oregon.

[24] *Deformed Concrete Reinforcing Bars of Non-Alloy Steel from Mexico, Investigation No. AA1921-122*, Tariff Commission Publication 605, August 1973. In this investigation, the Commission considered all U.S. facilities devoted to rebar production, but gave special attention to rebar facilities within and outside Texas which produced most domestic rebar sold in that state during the years prior to the investigation.

[25] *Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Turkey, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Final),* USITC Publication 3034, April 1997. In making its determination, the Commission concluded that appropriate circumstances existed for a regional industry analysis, with the region consisting of the U.S. producers in the "Eastern Tier." This region consisted of 22 contiguous states (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia), plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

[26] *Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Turkey*, 62 FR 18748, April 17, 1997.

[27] *Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Turkey, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review)*, USITC Publication 3577, February 2003. The Commission again defined the region as the Eastern Tier.

Commerce of the antidumping duty order with respect to four Turkish manufacturers/exporters, the Commission issued a negative determination in its second five-year review concerning rebar from Turkey.[28] Commerce published its revocation of the antidumping duty order on rebar from Turkey on January 5, 2009, with an effective date of March 26, 2008.[29]

On October 28, 2014, the Commission issued a final affirmative determination concerning LTFV imports of rebar from Mexico and subsidized imports of rebar from Turkey and a final negative determination concerning LTFV imports of rebar from Turkey.[30]On December 1, 2014, a challenge of the Commission's determination regarding imports of rebar from Mexico was filed with NAFTA. On July 14, 2016, a NAFTA Chapter 19 Binational Panel affirmed several challenged portions of the Commission's determination and remanded to the Commission for further consideration the Commission's domestic like product finding. Upon consideration of the remand order, the Commission again determined that an industry in the U.S. was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of rebar from Mexico and that there is a single domestic like product.[31]

On June 30, 2017, the Commission issued final affirmative determinations concerning LTFV imports of rebar from Japan and Turkey and subsidized imports of rebar from Turkey.[32] On September 11, 2017, the Commission issued a final affirmative determination concerning LTFV imports of rebar from Taiwan.[33] On July 14, 2017, Commerce issued antidumping duty orders on Japan and Turkey and a countervailing duty order on Turkey.[34] On October 2, 2017, Commerce issued an antidumping duty order on Taiwan.[35]

In addition to Title VII investigations, in 2001, the Commission instituted safeguard investigation no. TA-201-73 and determined that rebar was being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing such articles, and recommended an additional *ad*

[28] *Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Turkey, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4052, December 2008. The Commission revisited its regional industry definition and found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to conduct a regional industry analysis.

[29] *Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Turkey*, 74 FR 266, January 5, 2009.

[30] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Mexico and Turkey; Determinations,* 79 FR 65246, November 3, 2014.

[31] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Mexico, Inv. No. 731-TA-1227 (Final) (Remand)*, USITC Publication 4645, October 2016.

[32] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Japan and Turkey; Determinations*, 82 FR 31635, July 7, 2017.

[33] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Taiwan*, 82 FR 43403, September 11, 2017.

[34] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Republic of Turkey and Japan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Duty Determination for the Republic of Turkey and Antidumping Duty Orders,* 82 FR 32532, July 14, 2017 and *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Republic of Turkey: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order*, 82 FR 32531, July 14, 2017.

[35] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Taiwan: Antidumping Duty Order,* 82 FR 45809, October 2, 2017.

valorem duty decreasing from 10 percent to 4 percent over four years.[36] On March 5, 2002, President George W. Bush announced the implementation of steel safeguard measures. Import relief relating to rebar consisted of an additional tariff for a period of three years and one day (15 percent *ad valorem* on imports in the first year, 12 percent in the second year, and 9 percent in the third year).[37] Following receipt of the Commission's midterm monitoring report in September 2003, and after seeking information from the U.S. Secretary of Commerce and U.S. Secretary of Labor, President Bush determined that the effectiveness of the action taken had been impaired by changed circumstances. Therefore, he terminated the U.S. measure with respect to increased tariffs on December 4, 2003.[38] On March 21, 2005, the Commission instituted an investigation under section 204(d) of the Trade Act of 1974 for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the relief action imposed by President Bush on imports of certain steel products. The Commission transmitted its report on the evaluation to the President and Congress on September 19, 2005.

ACTIONS AT COMMERCE

Commerce has not conducted any changed circumstances reviews, critical circumstances reviews, or anti-circumvention findings since the completion of the last five-year reviews. In addition, Commerce has not made any duty absorption findings or issued any company revocations or scope rulings since the imposition of the orders. Commerce is conducting expedited reviews with respect to rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine, and intends to issue the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than October 1, 2018.[39]

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[36] *Steel; Import Investigations*, 66 FR 67304, December 28, 2001.

[37] *Presidential Proclamation 7529 of March 5, 2002, To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition from Imports of Certain Steel Products*, 67 FR 10553, March 7, 2002. The President also instructed the Secretaries of Commerce and the Treasury to establish a system of import licensing to facilitate steel import monitoring.

[38] *Presidential Proclamation 7741 of December 4, 2003, To Provide for the Termination of Action Taken With Regard to Imports of Certain Steel Products*, 68 FR 68483, December 8, 2003. Import licensing, however, remained in place through March 21, 2005, and continues in modified form at this time.

[39] *Letter from Abdelali Elouaradia, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Michael G. Anderson*, July 20, 2018.

THE PRODUCT

Commerce's scope

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

> The product covered by the orders is all steel concrete reinforcing bars sold in straight lengths, currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") under item numbers 7214.20.00, 7228.30.8050, 7222.11.0050, 7222.30.0000, 7228.60.6000, 7228.20.1000, or any other tariff item number. Specifically excluded are plain rounds (i.e., non-deformed or smooth bars) and rebar that has been further processed through bending or coating. [40]

U.S. tariff treatment

HTS subheading 7214.20.00 covers straight-length concrete reinforcing bars and rods, of iron or nonalloy steel, that are not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn, or hot-extruded, but including those twisted after rolling. The general rate of duty for this subheading is "Free."[41] There are several subheadings, delineated by steel composition, under HTS headings 7222 (products of stainless steel) and 7228 (products of alloy steel) for bars and rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn, or extruded under which rebar may also be classified. However, with the exception of HTS statistical reporting number 7228.30.8010, noted below, concrete reinforcing bars are not specifically mentioned under any of these subheadings, and any such imports under those subheadings are believed to be minimal.

Beginning with the final results of the expedited and full first five-year reviews of the antidumping duty orders, Commerce explicitly included in the scope definition HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.11.0050,[42] 7222.30.0000,[43] 7228.20.1000, 7228.30.8050, and

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[40] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, the People's Republic of China, and Ukraine: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders,* 78 FR 43858, July 22, 2013.

[41] USITC, *HTSUS (2018) Revision 7*, July 2018, p. 72-21.

[42] HTS statistical reporting number 7222.11.0050 (other stainless steel bars or rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded) was discontinued in 2009 and replaced with HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.11.0055 (other stainless steel bars or rods, of circular cross-section, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of less than 152.4 mm) and 7222.11.0080 (other stainless steel bars or rods, or circular cross-section, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 152.4 mm or more). HTS statistical reporting number 7222.11.0055 was discontinued in 2011 and replaced with HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.11.0001 (other stainless steel bars and rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn, or extruded, of circular cross-section, electroslag or vacuum-arc remelted) and 7222.11.0056 (other stainless steel bars and rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn, or extruded, of circular cross-section, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of less than 152.4 mm) (discontinued as of January 1, 2013). HTS statistical reporting number 7222.11.0080 was discontinued in

(*continued*...)

7228.60.6000. This change followed entries of rebar from Latvia under HTS statistical reporting number 7228.30.8050 following the imposition of the antidumping duty order. In 2010, HTS statistical reporting number 7228.30.8050 was discontinued and replaced with HTS statistical reporting numbers 7228.30.8010 and 7228.30.8060.[44] HTS statistical reporting number 7228.30.8010 covers concrete reinforcing bars and rods, of alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn, or extruded. There were no changes in the HTSUS classifications for rebar between 2013 and 2018. The general rate of duty for all HTS statistical reporting numbers included by Commerce is "Free."[45] Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Sections 232 and 301

HTS subheadings 7214.20, 7222.11, 7222.30, 7228.20, 7228.30, and 7228.60 are included in the enumeration of steel mill products that are subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem Section 232 national-security duties under HTS chapter 99[46]

No goods classifiable in chapter 72 were included by Office of the United States Trade Representative ("USTR") in the enumeration of products imported from China that became

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(…*continued*)
2011 and replaced with 7222.11.0001 and 7222.11.0081 (other stainless steel bars and rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn, or extruded, of circular cross-section, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 152.4 mm or more).

[43] HTS statistical reporting number 7222.30.0000 (other stainless steel bars and rods) was discontinued in 2009 and replaced with HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.30.0010 (other stainless steel bars and rods with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of less than 152.4 mm) and 7222.30.0080 (other stainless steel bars and rods with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 152.4 mm or more). HTS statistical reporting number 7222.30.0010 was discontinued in 2011 and replaced with HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.30.0001 (other stainless steel bars and rods, electroslag or vacuum-arc remelted) and 7222.30.0011 (other stainless steel bars and rods, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of less than 152.4 mm) (discontinued as of January 1, 2013). HTS statistical reporting number 7222.30.0080 was discontinued in 2011 and replaced with HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.30.0001 and 7222.30.0081 (other stainless steel bars and rods, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 152.4 mm or more) (discontinued as of January 1, 2013).

[44] HTS statistical reporting number 7228.30.8050 (other alloy steel bars and rods, not further worked than hot rolled, hot-drawn, or extruded) was discontinued in 2010 and replaced with HTS statistical reporting numbers 7228.30.8010 (alloy steel concrete reinforcing bars and rods) and 7228.30.8060 (other alloy steel bars and rods). HTS statistical reporting number 7228.30.8060 was discontinued in 2011 and replaced with HTS statistical reporting numbers 7228.30.8015 (other alloy steel bars and rods, with a diameter of less than 76 mm), 7228.30.8040 (other alloy steel bars and rods, with a diameter of 76 mm or more but no exceeding 228 mm), and 7228.30.8070 (other alloy steel bars and rods, with a diameter exceeding 228 mm.

[45] USITC, *HTSUS (2018) Revision 7*, July 2018, pp. 72-21, 72-36, 72-37, 72-44, 72-45.

[46] *Imports of Steel Mill Articles (Steel Articles) Under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, As Amended (19 U.S.C.1862)*, Presidential Proclamation 9705, March 8, 2018, 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018. See U.S. note 16(b), subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS.

subject to or are expected to become subject to additional 25-percent *ad valorem* duties under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.[47] Likewise, HTS subheadings 7214.20.00, 7222.11.00, 7222.30.00, 7228.20.10, 7228.60.60, and 7228.30.80 for rebar were not included among the additional products imported from China identified for a proposed supplemental of additional Section 301 duties of 10-percent *ad valorem*. The USTR is seeking public comments via filings of written comments (by August 17, 2018), a public hearing (August 20-23, 2018), and filings of posthearing rebuttal-comments (by August 30, 2018).[48]

Description and uses[49]

The construction industry uses rebar extensively to enhance concrete's compressional and tensional strength. It also controls cracking during curing and temperature fluctuations. Rebar's surface deformations (protrusions) inhibit longitudinal movement relative to the surrounding concrete which causes the rebar to resist tension, compression, temperature variation, and the shear stresses in reinforced concrete. During construction, a deformed rebar is placed in a form and concrete from a mixer is poured over it. Once the concrete has set, deformation is resisted and stresses are transferred from the concrete to the steel reinforcement by friction and adhesion along the surface of the steel.

Rebar sold in the U.S. market is generally manufactured to conform to various American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM") International standards,[50] which specify for each bar size, the nominal unit weight, nominal dimensions, and deformation requirements (dimensions and spacing of deformations), as well as the chemical composition, tensile strength, yield strength (grade), and elongation tolerances.[51] Rebar is most commonly rolled from nonalloy billet steel to the requirements of ASTM A615/A615M.[52] Deformed rebar can also be rerolled

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[47] *Notice of Action Pursuant to Section 301: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 83 FR 28710, June 20, 2018.

[48] *Request for Comments Concerning Proposed Modification of Action Pursuant to Section 301: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 83 FR 33608, July 17, 2018.

[49] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, Investigation Nos. 73 l-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Second Review), USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, pp. I-21 through I-24 and *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Japan, and Turkey*, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-564 and 731-TA-1338 and 1340 (Final), USITC Publication 4705, July 2017, pp. I-12 through I-14.

[50] ASTM International is not a product-testing or -certification organization. Rather, manufacturers can choose voluntarily to indicate on the label or packaging that their products have been tested according to ASTM standards.

[51] The ASTM standards apply to both deformed and plain-round rebar, whether in straight lengths or coiled. There are separate and non-interchangeable standards for rebar with dimensions and designations in English units (e.g., ASTM A615) versus SI (metric) units (e.g., ASTM A615M).

[52] ASTM, "A615/A615M-16: Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement," *2017 Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, vol. 01.04, pp. 313-320.

from the head (top) portion of scrapped nonalloy steel rails or rerolled from scrapped axles of railroad rolling stock and locomotives to the requirements of ASTM A996/A996M.[53] For special applications (e.g., in seismic areas) that require a combination of strength, weldability, ductility, and bendability, ASTM A706/A706M (a high-strength low-alloy ("HSLA") steel) is specified.[54] Certain forged rebars of nonalloy or HSLA steel are covered under ASTM A970/970M.[55] There is also a standard for deformed and plain rebar of stainless steel (ASTM A955/A955M)[56] for special applications requiring corrosion resistance (e.g., for long-term resistance to road salts and de-icing chemicals on concrete bridges) or controlled magnetic permeability (e.g., for avoiding interference with hospital imaging equipment). To conform to ASTM specifications, rebar is identifiable by a distinctive set of raised marks legibly rolled onto the surface of one side of the bar that denote the producer's hallmark, mill designation, size, steel type, and minimum yield strength.

Generally, deformed rebar that meet these various ASTM specifications are interchangeable except for use in seismic areas.[57] The American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318 Code provides guidelines for use of a deformed rebar in building construction. The American Association of State and Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) provide guidelines for use of deformed rebar in highway and bridge construction. However, the contents of the two specifications are similar and are applicable throughout the continental United States and in Puerto Rico.

Rebar is available in sizes ranging from #3 through #18, as specified by ASTM standards. These size indicators are about eight times the respective nominal diameters in inches (e.g., 3/8-inch bar is designated as size #3 and 1-inch rebar is designated as size #8),[58] although the relationship diverges somewhat for rebar larger than size #9.[59] Rebar is available from mills in various lengths, from less than 20 feet to more than 60 feet. According to representatives of two domestic rebar producers, there may be slight differences in prices between 20-, 40-, and 60-foot lengths, but typically prices are the same regardless of length. Nevertheless, prices have

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[53] ASTM, "A996/A996M-16: Standard Specification for Rail-Steel and Axle-Steel Deformed Bars for Concrete Reinforcement," *2017 Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, vol. 01.04, pp. 590-594.

[54] ASTM, "A706/A706M-16: Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Low-Alloy Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement," *2017 Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, vol. 01.04, pp. 350-356.

[55] ASTM, "A996/A996M-16: Standard Specification for Headed Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement," *2017 Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, vol. 01.04, pp. 576-584.

[56] ASTM, "A706/A706M-16: Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Stainless-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement," *2017 Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, vol. 01.04, 562-575.

[57] Rebar for use in seismic areas is of HSLA steel that provides a combination of strength, weldability, ductility, and bendability, as specified by ASTM A706/A706M.

[58] Nominal diameters of deformed rebar are equivalent to those of plain round bars of the same unit weight (mass) per foot (meter).

[59] Rebar is also available in metric sizes, with nominal diameters from 10 millimeters (mm) to 57 mm, as specified by ASTM standards.

been lower in the past for 20-foot lengths to be more competitive with imports.[60] Certain rebar sizes and lengths tend to predominate among end uses. A considerable portion of smaller sizes (i.e., #3-#5) is used in light construction applications (e.g., residences, swimming pools, patios, and walkways). By contrast, heavy construction applications (e.g., high-rise buildings, commercial facilities, industrial structures, bridges, roads, etc.) use all sizes and lengths. The larger sizes (#6 and above) and longer lengths (60 feet or more) are used almost exclusively in heavy construction applications.[61]

Manufacturing process[62]

Rebar mills typically specialize in producing rebar either from (1) billet steel, (2) rail steel, or (3) railroad axle steel, because each involves different starting materials and imposes somewhat different rolling requirements. The most common manufacturing process to produce deformed rebar from billet steel consists of three stages: (1) melting steel scrap, (2) casting billets, and (3) hot-rolling the bar.[63] In contrast, the manufacturing process for rebar produced from scrapped rail or axle steel, or from purchased billets, requires only the rolling stage.

In the United States, non-integrated “mini-mills” produce rebar by melting steel scrap in electric-arc furnaces. Once molten, the liquid steel is poured from the furnace into a refractory-lined ladle, where any necessary alloys are added to impart the required chemical and physical properties. Molten steel is cast into billets of the size and shape suitable for the rolling process. In the more common continuous (strand-) casting process, molten steel is poured from the ladle into a tundish (reservoir dam), which controls the rate of flow into the molds at the top of the caster. A solid “skin” forms around the molten steel at the top openings of the mold, and as the columns of partially solidified steel descend through the caster, water sprays rapidly cool the cast steel (which helps minimize compositional segregation) to the point that the strands are completely solidified when emerging from the bottom of the caster. Lengths of continuous-cast billets are flame-cut at intervals, and then may be either sent directly for further processing or be cooled on a cooling bed and subsequently stored for later use.

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[60] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 877-880, and 882 (Review), USITC Publication 3933, July 2007, p. I-21.

[61] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Second Review), USITC Publication 4052, December 2008, p. I-25.

[62] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, Investigation Nos. 73 l-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Second Review), USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, pp. I-24 through I-25 and *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Japan, and Turkey*, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-564 and 731-TA-1338 and 1340 (Final), USITC Publication 4705, July 2017, pp. I-15 through I-16.

[63] For a 10-step sequence of photographs and descriptions of the manufacturing process for producing rebar from billet steel, see: Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. (“Cascade Steel”), “Manufacturing Process,” 2018, http://www.cascadesteel.com/manufacturing_process.aspx (accessed August 9, 2018).

Prior to rolling, newly cast billets, scrapped rails or scrapped axles are heated to rolling temperature in a reheat furnace. The steel is reduced in size as it passes through successive rolling stands of the rolling mill. Most modern rolling mills are in-line, and rebar of different sizes can be produced by changing the rolls. Deformations are rolled onto the surface of the rebar as it passes through the final finishing stand, which has patterns cut into the grooves of the rolls.[64] After the rolling process, the rebar is cut to length before being sent to a cooling bed to be air-cooled.

Rebar can be water-quenched and tempered, rather than air-cooled. Quenched-and-tempered rebar can meet the same physical property requirements of the ASTM A615/A615M specification without the addition of certain alloys to the steel billets that are rolled into rebar, and thus is slightly less expensive to produce. In this Thermex process,[65] hot-rolled rebar passes through a water-quenching stand (consisting of a series of water coolers), which rapidly cools the outer case of the rebar. The quench-and-temper treatment causes a dual metallurgical structure to form in the cross-section of the bar, which ultimately produces a rebar with a stronger outer case and a more ductile core. Thus, the Thermex process can achieve high yield strength and improved ductility in the absence of the alloying elements that would otherwise be required to provide similar physical properties in air-cooled rebar.[66] Since the last reviews, more than 100 rebar producers throughout the world employed the Thermex process.[67] Hearing witnesses, in the last reviews, testified that both CMC and Gerdau produce rebar using the Thermex process in the United States, while Liepajas Metalurgs produces rebar using the Thermex process in Latvia.

Some U.S. rebar firms manufacture additional products using the same equipment, machinery, and production workers that are used to produce straight-length rebar, including coiled rebar, hot-rolled merchant bar, hot-rolled special-bar-quality ("SBQ") bar products, and

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[64] When rolling plain rebar with uniformly smooth surfaces rather than with deformations, smooth-grooved rolls are substituted in the final finishing stand.

[65] "Thermex" refers to both the water-quench and tempering process, as well as the mill equipment used to produce rebar through this process. The Thermex process was developed and branded by German engineering firm Hennigsdorfer Stahl Engineering ("HSE") GmbH in the 1970s. For more information about the Thermex process, see: Satyendra, "Quenched and Tempered Reinforcement Bars," *Ispat Guru*, February 24, 2013, http://ispatguru.com/quenched-and-tempered-reinforcement-bars-quenched-and-tempered-reinforcement-bars/ (accessed August 9, 2018).

[66] In terms of steel composition, the primary difference between Thermex rebar and non-Thermex rebar is a reduction in carbon, manganese, chromium, and vanadium. These alloying elements generally increase strength and hardness, while reducing ductility and weldability. According to domestic interested parties in the last reviews, the inclusion of alloying elements to produce air-cooled, or conventional, rebar is approximately *** per short ton for the vast majority of rebar sold in the United States.. *Investigation Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Second Review): Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine —Staff Report*, INV-LL-035, May 24, 2013, pp. I-28-29 n. 50

[67] HSE, "Thermex," n.d., http://www.thermex.de/company.htm (accessed August 9, 2018).

wire rod.[68] Coiled rebar is produced by steel mills that possess laying heads (coilers) and coil boxes. Coiled rebar is used in the same applications as straight-length rebar, but is often preferred by customers that have their own automatic straightening and cutting machines.[69] Merchant bar products are available with round, square, flat, angled, and channeled cross sections, and are used to manufacture a variety of products for the construction, industrial and commercial fabrication, and original equipment manufacturing ("OEM") sectors.[70] SBQ bar products are produced from higher-quality carbon and alloy steels and to stricter requirements for their mechanical properties, metallurgical consistency, and dimensional tolerances than are merchant bar products. SQB is used principally for producing OEM components for the automotive and heavy-equipment sectors.[71] Wire rod (delivered in coil form) is used by manufacturers to provide a variety of products, such as chain-link fencing, nails, wire netting, and pre-stressed concrete strand.[72]

THE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from 14 firms, which accounted for the vast majority of production of rebar in the United States during 1998-2000.[73]

During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from eight firms, which accounted for the vast majority of production of rebar in the United States during 2001-2007.[74] In the second five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from seven producers, which were believed to account for virtually all U.S. production of rebar in 2012.[75]

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in these current reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of eleven known and currently operating U.S. producers of rebar.[76]

[68] Cascade Steel, "Manufacturing Process," 2018, step 8 of 10.

[69] Furthermore, Cascade Steel produces coiled rebar in sizes #3-#6. Cascade Steel, "Coiled Rebar," 2018.

[70] Gerdau S.A., "Merchants," 2015; Steel Dynamics Inc. ("SDI"), "Merchant Bar," 2018.

[71] Gerdau, "Special Bar Quality," 2015; SDI, "Engineered Special Bar Quality," 2018.

[72] Cascade Steel, "Wire Rod," 2018.

[73] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, p. I-26.

[74] Id.

[75] Id.

[76] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 2, 2018, exh. 1 and exh. 49.

Recent developments

Table I-2a presents events in the U.S. industry since the last five-year reviews.

Table I-2a
Rebar: Recent developments in the U.S. industry

Date	Company	Event
June 2014	CMC	**Acquisition:** CMC announced that its subsidiary Structural Metals acquired substantially all assets of Newell Recycling in San Antonio, TX. The intent of the purchase is to continue the vertical integration of CMC by providing raw materials for its CMC Steel San Antonio, TX location.
August 2016	Reliance Steel	**Acquisition:** Reliance Steel completes its acquisition of Alaska Steel Company in Anchorage, AK. The company is a full-line metal distributor.
December 2016	ArcelorMittal	**Consolidation:** ArcelorMittal sold its El Paso, TX rebar mill also known as the Vinton, TX facility to Japanese steelmaker Kyoei Steel Ltd. The mill has the capacity to roll about 200,000 short tons of rebar.
January 2017	CMC	**Acquisition:** CMC announced that its subsidiary Owen Steen Company in South Carolina signed a definitive asset agreement to acquire certain assets from SDI's Omnisource. The purchase consists of seven recycling facilities in the southeastern portion of the United states to support the rebar mill operations in Cayce, SC.
February 2017	SDI	**Expansion:** SDI awarded the contract for an expansion at its Roanoke Bar Division in Roanoke, VA. The contract integrated a new reheating furnace, created a new finishing area, and expanded the mills product offering. After the upgrades, the Roanoke Bar Division anticipates doubling its production or rebar to over 200,000 short tons annually.
March 2017	Nucor	**Expansion:** Nucor announced that it will be upgrading its Marion, OH plant. It is Ohio's largest producer of rebar and signposts. Its current production capacity is 400,000 tons per year.
October 2017	CMC	**Acquisition:** CMC announced that subsidiary CMC Fabricators acquired substantially all assets from MMFX Technologies Corporation in Irvine, CA. MMFX markets, sells and licenses the production of proprietary specialty steel products -- notably, the technology for the Chromx line of high strength corrosion-resistant rebar.
November 2017	Nucor	**Plant opening:** Nucor announced that it would build a rebar micro mill in Sedalia, MO. The mill was strategically positioned to take advantage of the Nucor-acquired scrap business, The David J. Joseph Company. The new mill is projected to open in 2019.
November 2017	Nucor	**Plant opening:** Nucor announced that it would build a full-range merchant bar quality mill at its existing Bourbonnais mill in Kankakee, IL. The mill has an annual capacity of approximately 500,000 short tons. The projected opening date for the mill is November 2019.

Table continued on next page.

Table I-2a--Continued
Rebar: Recent developments in the U.S. industry

Date	Company	Event
November 2017	CMC	**Expansion**: CMC announced that the company would invest in a second spooler to produce hot-rolled, spooled rebar at its micro mill in Mesa, AZ and its new micro-mill in Durant, OK. The technology allows the company to offer spools from 1.5 to 4.8 short tons.
January 2018	Gerdau	**Consolidation**: Gerdau agreed to sell its Beaumont, TX wire rod mill and downstream operations Beaumont Wire Products and Carrollton Wire Products to Optimus Steel LLC. The mill has a melt shop capacity of approximately 700,000 short tons, and is capable of producing both wire rod and coiled rebar.
January 2018	CMC	**Acquisition**: CMC announced that it entered into an agreement to acquire certain U.S. rebar steel mill and fabrication assets from Gerdau. The acquisition consists of 33 U.S. rebar fabrication facilities as well as steel mills located in Knoxville, TN, Jacksonville, FL, Sayreville, NJ, and Rancho Cucamonga, CA. The facilities have an annual rolling mill capacity of approximately 2.5 million short tons.
March 2018	Nucor	**Plant opening**: Nucor announced that it would build a rebar micro mill in Frostproof, FL. The mill will have an annual capacity of approximately 350,000 short tons.

Source: Nucor, news releases; CMC, news releases; Gerdau, news releases; ArcelorMittal, news releases; Reliance Steel, news releases; SDI, news releases; and Association for Iron and Steel Technology.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution of the current five-year reviews.[77] Table I-2b presents a compilation of the data submitted from all responding U.S. producers as well as trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers in the prior five-year reviews. Reported capacity and production are lower than in previous reviews but capacity utilization has increased since the prior full five-year reviews. U.S. commercial shipments of rebar were higher in 2017 when compared to the previous reviews but remain lower than shipment volumes during the original investigations. Average unit values are lower than the previous reviews but remain higher than the original investigations.

[77] Individual company trade and financial data are presented in app. B.

Table I-2b
Rebar: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, 2000, 2006, 2012, and 2017

Item	2000	2006	2012	2017
Capacity (short tons)	8,392,708	8,615,640	9,663,799	***
Production (short tons)	6,444,053	7,704,871	6,564,137	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	76.8	89.4	67.9	***
U.S. commercial shipments: Quantity (short tons)	5,189,348	***	***	***
Value ($1,000)	1,406,108	***	***	***
Unit value (per short tons)	271	***	***	***
Internal consumption/company transfers: Quantity (short tons)	***	***	***	***
Value ($1,000)	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per short tons)	***	***	***	***
Total U.S. shipments: Quantity (short tons)	6,308,658	7,421,016	6,090,220	***
Value ($1,000)	1,705,969	3,872,943	3,941,429	***
Unit value (per short tons)	270	522	647	***
Net sales ($1,000)	1,750,282	4,006,813	4,214,958	***
COGS ($1,000)	1,605,071	2,965,198	3,836,958	***
COGS/net sales (percent)	91.7	74.0	91.0	***
Gross profit or (loss) ($1,000)	145,211	1,041,615	378,000	***
SG&A expenses (loss) ($1,000)	100,649	213,854	148,457	***
Operating income/(loss) ($1,000)	44,562	827,761	229,544	***
Operating income (loss)/net sales (percent)	2.5	20.7	5.4	***

Source: For the years 2000, 2006, and 2012, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's prior five-year reviews. *See app. C*. For the year 2017, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 2, 2018, exh. 39.

DEFINITIONS OF THE DOMESTIC LIKE PRODUCT AND DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a related party for purposes of its injury determination if "appropriate circumstances" exist.[78]

[78] Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

In its original determinations and its prior five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic like product to be coextensive with Commerce's scope. No issues with respect to domestic like product were raised in the original investigations, first reviews, second reviews, or these third reviews.[79]

In its original determinations and its prior five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of the domestic like product.[80] In the original investigations, the Commission found that three firms qualified as related parties based on ownership interests, but the Commission did not exclude any of those firms from the domestic or regional industry.[81] In the first reviews, the Commission found that CMC and Border Steel Inc. (now ArcelorMittal Vinton) were related parties but did not find appropriate circumstances to exclude either firm.[82] In the second five-year reviews, CMC and ArcelorMittal Vinton were found to be related parties but the Commission did not find appropriate circumstances to exclude either firm.[83]

In its notice of institution for this review, the Commission solicited comments from interested parties regarding what they deemed to be the appropriate definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry and inquired as to whether any related party issues existed. According to their response to the notice of institution, the domestic interested parties agreed with the Commission's definition of the domestic like product as stated in the previous five-year reviews.[84] The domestic interested parties noted that CMC is related to CMC Poland z o.o. and provided foreign producer trade data on behalf of the firm.[85]

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[79] *Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Indonesia, Poland, and Ukraine*, USITC Publication 3425, May 2001, pp. 4-5. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, USITC Publication 3933, July 2007, p. 5. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, p. 5.

[80] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, pp. 5-7.

[81] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, p. 6.

[82] Id.

[83] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine*, USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, pp. 6-7.

[84] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 2, 2018, p. 55.

[85] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 2, 2018, p. 53 and exh. 50.

U.S. IMPORTS AND APPARENT U.S. CONSUMPTION

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 23 firms, which accounted for approximately 44.1 to 57.9 percent of total U.S. imports of rebar during 1998-2000.[86]

During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 18 firms, which accounted for approximately 70 to 84 percent of total U.S. imports of rebar during 2001 to 2006.[87] In the second five-year reviews, the Commission received questionnaire responses from 15 firms. However, no firms reported importing rebar from subject countries and between 2007 and 2012, official import statistics indicated that China was the only subject source of U.S. imports of rebar.[88]

The Commission did not receive responses from any importer respondent interested parties in these current reviews, and in their response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested parties were not able to provide a list of potential U.S. importers of rebar.[89]

U.S. imports

Table I-3 presents the quantity, value, and unit value for imports from subject sources as well as leading nonsubject sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2017 imports by quantity).[90]

[86] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, p. I-30.

[87] Id.

[88] Id.

[89] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 2, 2018, p. 53.

[90] According to official import statistics, there were no subject imports of rebar from Belarus, Indonesia, Latvia, and Moldova from 2013 to 2017.

Table I-3
Rebar: U.S. imports, 2013-17

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Belarus (subject)	0	0	0	0	0
China (subject)	12	10	2,953	170	1,198
Indonesia (subject)	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia (subject)	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova (subject)	0	0	0	0	0
Poland (subject)	0	0	872	770	0
Ukraine (subject)	0	0	0	1,094	1,074
Subtotal, subject	12	10	3,826	2,034	2,272
Turkey	630,701	939,634	1,586,631	1,429,009	862,776
Spain	42,744	113,878	0	6,322	94,017
Peru	11,635	33,671	17,469	25,881	52,069
Dominican Republic	31,224	17,094	10,910	22,211	27,989
Mexico	338,198	99,319	5,451	3,843	26,988
Japan	25,723	89,304	231,083	291,078	24,145
Taiwan	42	6,320	38,886	125,721	14,960
Germany	5,695	7,278	4,852	9,866	5,920
All other imports (nonsubject)	30,304	62,960	36,378	113,314	354,164
Subtotal, nonsubject	1,116,266	1,369,458	1,931,661	2,027,245	1,463,027
Total imports	1,116,278	1,369,468	1,935,486	2,029,279	1,465,298

Table continued on next page.

Table I-3 – Continued
Rebar: U.S. imports, 2013-17

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Landed, duty-paid value ($1,000)				
Belarus (subject)	0	0	0	0	0
China (subject)	9	13	2,158	124	1,126
Indonesia (subject)	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia (subject)	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova (subject)	0	0	0	0	0
Poland (subject)	0	0	1,011	807	0
Ukraine (subject)	0	0	0	411	563
Subtotal, subject	9,490	12,517	3,169	1,341	1,689
Turkey	351,753	525,248	699,171	516,718	372,676
Spain	25,707	68,639	0	2,861	47,512
Peru	6,911	19,635	7,776	9,800	23,955
Dominican Republic	20,544	11,240	5,711	8,328	14,332
Mexico	188,954	56,250	2,443	1,470	13,219
Japan	13,336	48,106	102,050	101,188	8,792
Taiwan	44	3,720	18,331	55,814	7,038
Germany	6,312	8,549	4,758	8,158	5,240
All other imports (nonsubject)	18,184	37,242	18,136	41,831	166,915
Subtotal, nonsubject	631,745	778,629	858,376	746,168	659,679
Total imports	631,754	778,641	861,545	747,510	661,368

Table continued on next page.

Table I-3 – Continued
Rebar: U.S. imports, 2013-17

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)				
Belarus (subject)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
China (subject)	802	1,280	731	733	940
Indonesia (subject)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia (subject)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova (subject)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland (subject)	NA	NA	1,159	1,047	NA
Ukraine (subject)	NA	NA	NA	375	525
Subtotal, subject	802	1,280	828	660	744
Turkey	558	559	441	362	432
Spain	601	603	NA	453	505
Peru	594	583	445	379	460
Dominican Republic	658	658	523	375	512
Mexico	559	566	448	383	490
Japan	518	539	442	348	364
Taiwan	1,058	589	471	444	470
Germany	1,108	1,175	981	827	885
All other imports (nonsubject)	600	592	499	369	471
Subtotal, nonsubject	566	569	444	368	451
Total imports	566	569	445	368	451

Note.--Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Source: Official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting number 7214.20.0000.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-4 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, and apparent U.S. consumption, while table I-5 presents data on U.S. market shares of U.S. apparent consumption. Apparent consumption has increased when compared to the original investigations and second five-year reviews, though has decreased when compared to the first five-year reviews. Increases in nonsubject imports and U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are driving the increase in apparent consumption. U.S. producers' U.S. market share by quantity has decreased by *** percentage points since the previous five-year reviews. This decrease is driven by an increase in the market share of nonsubject imports, which are *** percentage points higher than the previous five-year reviews.

Table I-4
Rebar: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, and apparent U.S. consumption, 2000, 2006, 2012, and 2017

Item	2000	2006	2012	2017
	Quantity (short tons)			
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	6,308,658	7,421,016	6,090,220	***
U.S. imports from—				
Belarus (subject)	***	0	0	0
China (subject)	163,124	3	0	1,198
Indonesia (subject)	0	0	0	0
Latvia (subject)	207,705	0	0	0
Moldova (subject)	181,492	0	0	0
Poland (subject)	69,292	129	0	0
Ukraine (subject)	168,054	0	0	1,074
Korea[1]	263,601	0	0	0
All other	447,875	2,454,275	897,462	1,463,027
Total imports	***	2,454,407	897,462	1,465,298
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	9,875,423	6,987,682	***
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	1,705,969	3,872,943	3,941,429	***
U.S. imports from—				
Belarus (subject)	***	0	0	0
China (subject)	36,268	4	0	1,126
Indonesia (subject)	0	0	0	0
Latvia (subject)	41,965	0	0	0
Moldova (subject)	38,473	0	0	0
Poland (subject)	13,959	50	0	0
Ukraine (subject)	33,783	0	0	563
Korea[1]	56,402	0	0	0
All other	104,930	1,084,640	551,056	659,679
Total imports	***	1,084,694	551,056	661,368
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	4,957,637	4,492,485	***

[1] Effective August 9, 2007, the antidumping duty order on imports of rebar from Korea was revoked. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from South Korea: Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 72 FR 44830, August 9, 2007.

Source: For the years 2000, 2006, and 2012, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's previous five-year reviews. *See app. C*. For the year 2017, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested parties' response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting number 7214.20.0000.

Table I-5
Rebar: Apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares, 2000, 2006, 2012, and 2017

Item	2000	2006	2012	2017
	Quantity (short tons)			
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	9,875,423	6,987,682	***
	Value (*1,000 dollars*)			
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	4,957,637	4,492,485	***
	Share of consumption based on quantity (*percent*)			
U.S. producer's share	***	75.1	87.2	***
U.S. imports from--				***
Belarus (subject)	***	0	0	***
China (subject)	***	0	(1)	***
Indonesia (subject)	***	0	0	***
Latvia (subject)	***	0	0	***
Moldova (subject)	***	0	0	***
Poland (subject)	***	0	0	***
Ukraine (subject)	***	0	0	***
Korea[2]	***	0	0	***
All other sources	***	24.9	12.8	***
Total imports	***	24.9	12.8	***
	Share of consumption based on value (*percent*)			
U.S. producer's share	***	78.1	87.7	***
U.S. imports from--				***
Belarus (subject)	***	0	0	***
China (subject)	***	0	(1)	***
Indonesia (subject)	***	0	0	***
Latvia (subject)	***	0	0	***
Moldova (subject)	***	0	0	***
Poland (subject)	***	0	0	***
Ukraine (subject)	***	0	0	***
Korea[2]	***	0	0	***
All other sources	***	21.9	12.3	***
Total imports	***	21.9	12.3	***

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Effective August 9, 2007, the antidumping duty order on imports of rebar from Korea was revoked. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from South Korea: Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 72 FR 44830, August 9, 2007.

Source: For the years 2000, 2006, and 2012, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's previous five-year reviews. *See app. C*. For the year 2017, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested parties' response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting number 7214.20.0000.

CUMULATION CONSIDERATIONS

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated, the Commission determines whether U.S. imports from the subject countries compete with each other and with the domestic like product and has generally considered four factors: (1) fungibility, (2) presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets, (3) common or similar channels of distribution, and (4) simultaneous presence in the market. Additional information concerning geographical markets and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.[91]

Subject imports of rebar from China were present in 50 of 60 months, peaking at 2,112 short tons in July 2015. Subject imports of rebar from Poland were present in 5 of 60 months: May 2014, October 2015, January and October 2016, and January 2017, with a high of 1,011 short tons in October 2015. Subject imports of rebar from Ukraine were present in 18 of 60 months, entering in 9 of 12 months in 2014 and peaking at 712 short tons in May 2015.

From 2013 to 2017, subject imports from China entered the U.S. through all four borders of entry. During the same period, most imports from China entered through Houston-Galveston, Texas followed by Boston, Massachusetts. In 2017, the majority of imports entered through Chicago, Illinois. From 2013 to 2017, subject imports of rebar from Poland entered the U.S. through the Eastern and Southern borders of entry, through Houston-Galveston, Texas; Miami, Florida; and Charleston, South Carolina. From 2013 to 2017, subject imports of rebar from Ukraine only entered the U.S. through the Southern border, through Houston-Galveston, Texas and Tampa, Florida.

THE INDUSTRY IN BELARUS

Since the original investigations, Byelorussian Steel Works ("BMZ") has been the only producer of rebar in Belarus. BMZ accounted for 100 percent of production and exports to the United States during the original investigations and subsequent five-year reviews.[92] BMZ nor an entity representing their interests responded to the notice of institution in these reviews.

Table I-6 presents events in the Belarusian industry since the previous five-year reviews.

[91] In addition, available information concerning subject country producers and the global market is presented in the next section of this report.

[92] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, p. IV-8.

Table I-6
Rebar: Recent developments in the industry in Belarus,

Date	Company	Event
January 2015	OJSC Byelorussian Steel Works (BMZ)	**Expansion:** Vienna Austrian UniCredit Bank and OJSC signed an agreement to extend the open-end credit line of $35 million used to finance the procurement of raw materials and goods, which may indirectly affect the rebar production.
April 2015	OJSC Byelorussian Steel Works (BMZ)	**Expansion:** BMZ produced a record-breaking 246,000 metric tons (271,168 short tons) of steel in March 2015. The first million metric tons of steel were also produced at modernized continuous casting machine #2 of its steel melting shop #2. It reached this goal a year after its reconstruction, which brings BMZ closer to its design capacity of 1.2 million metric tons (1.323 million short tons) after modernization. It is unclear what portion of the steel is rebar.

Source: BMZ, Press Release Center.

Table I-7 presents export data for rebar from Belarus in descending order of quantity for 2016.[93] Belarus exported predominantly to Russia, followed by Canada, Lithuania, and Germany. There were no exports from Belarus to the United States during 2016. According to publicly available data, Belarus reported producing 963,000 short tons of rebar in 2016.[94]

[93] Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") data for 2017 are unavailable.

[94] World Steel Association ("WSA"), Table 17: Production of Concrete Reinforcing Bar, *Steel Statistical Yearbook 2017*, December 5, 2017, p. 39.

Table I-7
Rebar: Belarus, global exports, 2013-17

Destination	Calendar year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Quantity (short ton)				
United States	0	0	0	0	([1])
Russia	652,187	523,144	243,748	173,177	([1])
Canada	0	0	0	145,234	([1])
Lithuania	84,350	120,520	133,782	120,397	([1])
Germany	0	8,721	132,764	79,779	([1])
Israel	0	0	4,330	67,037	([1])
United Kingdom	0	0	21,252	44,645	([1])
Netherlands	0	0	43,944	20,009	([1])
Estonia	15,529	12,729	5,711	18,861	([1])
Jordan	5,744	0	9,993	17,349	([1])
Poland	5,093	54,947	165,326	16,952	([1])
All other	104,686	205,026	155,585	55,582	([1])
Total	867,589	925,086	916,434	759,021	([1])
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	0	0	0	0	([1])
Russia	321,483	232,746	73,915	54,396	([1])
Canada	0	0	0	38005.8	([1])
Lithuania	44,062	59,255	46,398	33,070	([1])
Germany	0	3567.4	43849.7	20454.3	([1])
Israel	0	0	1026.3	18647.8	([1])
United Kingdom	0	0	6748.4	12489.6	([1])
Netherlands	0	0	14164.2	5035.5	([1])
Estonia	8,369	6,470	2,000	5,494	([1])
Jordan	2,796	0	2,911	4,062	([1])
Poland	2,779	27,368	58,776	4,773	([1])
All other	54,061	96,204	53,431	16,009	([1])
Total	433,549	425,611	303,219	212,437	([1])

[1] Not reported.

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

Source: IHS/GTA database, HS subheading 7214.20.

THE INDUSTRY IN CHINA

During the original investigations, the petition listed 17 firms believed to be producing rebar in China. Only Laiwu Steel Group, Ltd. ("Laiwu") provided data in response to Commission questionnaires. In the first reviews, domestic interested parties identified 20 potential producers of rebar in China in their response to the Commission's notice of institution, none of whom replied to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire during those reviews. In the second five-year reviews, the Commission sent questionnaires to 30 firms in China identified as possible producers of rebar according to domestic interested parties' responses to the notice of institution. None of these firms provided data on their rebar operations.[95] No Chinese firms nor an entity representing Chinese producers' interests responded to the notice of institution in these reviews.

Table I-8 presents events in the Chinese industry since the previous five-year reviews.

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[95] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, p. IV-11.

Table I-8
Rebar: Recent developments in the industry in China

Date	Company	Event
***	***	***.
February 2015	Shagang Group	**Divestiture:** The nation's largest private steelmaker in 2015, Shagang Group, a rebar producer, announced its intention to sell 55.1 percent of the shares in the Jiangsu Shagang Group Co Ltd. The company's intent to raise funds for diversification beyond steel reportedly was a product of the steel industry's overcapacity.
April 2015	Hebei Iron & Steel Group	**Acquisition:** Hebei Iron & Steel Group, a rebar producer, strategically invested in Alderon and its Kamistiatusset Project in Labrador, Canada. In April 2015, Alderon Iron Ore acquired 100 percent interest in the Kamistiatusset iron ore property from Altius Minerals. The mine production capacity is eight million metric tons of concentrate annually during its mine life of 30 years.
April 2015	Shandong Iron and Steel Group	**Acquisition:** Shandong Iron and Steel Group acquired a 100 percent stake in Tonkolili iron ore mine in Sierra Leone as well as the associated infrastructure company African Port and Railway Services.
June 2016	All	**Regulations:** China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment imposed steel regulations to combat environmental harm by the industry. The ministry announced a goal to cut steel capacity by 100 million to 150 million metric tons (110 million to 165 million short tons) over the 2016-2020 period.
March 2017	Hebei Iron & Steel Group	**Facilities upgrades:** The Development and Reform Commission of Hebei (China's largest steelmaking province) approved a $6-billion USD upgrade project that includes four units of the Hebei Steel Group, a rebar producer. The project will reduce the Hebei Steel Group overall steelmaking capacity by approximately 2 million metric tons (2.2 million short tons) and upgrade old technology.

Source: Alderon, news releases; *China Daily*, Petitioners' response to Notice of Institution, p. 27; *Reuters*; Shandong Iron and Steel Group, new releases.

Table I-9 presents export data for rebar from China in descending order of quantity for 2017. China exported predominantly to Pakistan, followed by various markets in Africa and Southeast Asia.

Table I-9
Rebar: China, global exports, 2013-17

Destination	Calendar year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
United States	0	0	1,001	11	25
Pakistan	21,097	22,883	26,917	54,546	82,033
Djibouti	1,060	21	7,013	9,131	9,171
Ethiopia	10,466	4,024	19,332	18,787	8,982
Guinea	7,933	1,150	2,486	6,820	7,134
Cote d Ivoire	312	482	260	4	4,262
Laos	4,605	10,174	5,971	4,014	3,940
Mongolia	13,978	6,461	3,177	1,076	3,758
Cambodia	157	1,878	1,441	671	3,731
Mozambique	6,677	9,851	9,187	4,788	3,296
Burma	5,944	13,213	9,917	4,849	3,103
All other	200,360	140,024	120,346	95,020	43,581
Total	272,589	210,160	207,049	199,718	173,017
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	0	1	411	5	18
Pakistan	13,982	15,084	12,835	24,068	51,571
Djibouti	613	14	2,950	3,698	4,883
Ethiopia	6,059	2,351	8,400	7,859	5,926
Guinea	5,323	644	1,097	2,604	3,853
Cote d Ivoire	171	298	127	2	2,419
Laos	3,226	6,118	3,169	2,148	2,665
Mongolia	8,455	3,717	1,673	513	2,319
Cambodia	103	1,024	629	274	2,655
Mozambique	3,732	5,450	4,189	1,957	1,941
Burma	4,395	8,579	5,051	2,126	2,110
All other	126,815	80,362	56,753	39,746	26,498
Total	172,875	123,642	97,283	85,001	106,858

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

Source: IHS/GTA database, HS subheading 7214.20.

THE INDUSTRY IN INDONESIA

In the original investigations, the Commission identified 13 firms that produced rebar in Indonesia, but only one, PT The Master Steel Mfg. Co., provided a response to the Commission's questionnaire. The Commission also received information from the Indonesian Ministry of Industry and Trade ("MOIT").[96] In the first reviews, domestic interested parties identified six potential producers of rebar in Indonesia in their response to the Commission's notice of institution, none of which replied to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire. In the second reviews, domestic interested parties identified ten possible producers of rebar in Indonesia in their response to the Commission's notice of institution, none of which replied to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.[97] In these reviews, the Commission received a response from the GOI but did not receive any industry data.

Table I-10 presents events in the Indonesian industry since the previous five-year reviews.

[96] *Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Indonesia, Poland, and Ukraine, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-875, 880, and 882 (Final),* USITC Publication 3425 (May 2001), pp. VII-3-VII-4.

[97] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4409, July 2013, p. IV-18.

Table I-10
Rebar: Recent developments in the industry in Indonesia

Date	Company	Event
June 2018	PT Pela PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II	**Acquisition:** The state-owned port operator, PT Pela PT Pelabuhan Indonesia II, will acquire shares of PT Krakatau Bandar Samudera (KBS), a unit of steel and rebar maker PT Krakatau Steel.
December 2017	Gunung Steel Group	**Expansion:** The Gunung Steel Group, Indonesia's largest privately owned steel and rebar company signed a memorandum of understanding with China's Shenwu Technology Corp to build a steel plant in Batulicin, South Kalimantan. The expected annual production capacity is 3 million tons. This will make Batulicin one of Indonesia's steel manufacturing centers. It is unclear what portion of the increase in capacity is attributed to rebar production. "The government has set a target for Indonesia to have a steel production capacity of 16.5 million tons by 2025. Cilegon's capacity will increase to 10 million tons, the Morowali steel cluster to 3.5 million tons and Batulicin's capacity of 3 million tons."
August 2014	PT. Jatim Taman Steel Mfg.	**Expansion:** PT. Jatim Taman Steel Mfg. invested in a new rolling mill plant for manufacturing round and flat steel bars. It has an annual capacity of 220,000 tons per year.
July 2017	Krakatau Steel	**Expansion**: Krakatau Steel, a state-controlled steel maker, announced the completion of its joint venture with Japanese company, Osaka to create Krakatau Osaka Steel. It will have an annual capacity of 500,000 tons per year. Krakatau Osaka Steel does produce rebar.

Source: Petitioners' response to Notice of Institution, p. 28; *The Insider Stories*; *Jakarta Globe*; *Steel Times International*.

Table I-11 presents export data for rebar from Indonesia in descending order of quantity for 2017. Indonesia exported predominantly to Canada and Australia, and did not export to the United States during 2013-17.

Table I-11
Rebar: Indonesia, global exports, 2013-17

Destination	Calendar year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Quantity (short ton)				
United States	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	19,881
Australia	2,925	2,997	6,436	7,910	10,244
Burma	-	-	-	-	3,305
Papua New Guinea	1,873	451	479	454	1,544
Vanuatu	514	117	59	410	1,025
East Timor	265	162	903	899	1,003
Samoa (Western)	232	59	146	57	834
Solomon Islands	569	158	255	315	825
Tonga	88	139	340	135	410
American Samoa	205	146	147	206	205
All other	3,409	1,314	352	972	177
Total	10,079	5,542	9,117	11,360	39,453
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	8,101
Australia	1,810	1,774	3,016	3,324	4,566
Burma	-	-	-	-	1,447
Papua New Guinea	1,120	257	229	184	685
Vanuatu	314	65	24	168	464
East Timor	164	94	327	438	270
Samoa (Western)	137	32	67	22	370
Solomon Islands	334	89	115	113	374
Tonga	53	79	151	47	193
American Samoa	121	84	70	79	92
All other	2,036	755	250	422	70
Total	6,089	3,229	4,249	4,798	16,631

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

Source: IHS/GTA database, HS subheading 7214.20.

THE INDUSTRY IN LATVIA

Since the original investigations, Liepajas Metalurgs ("LM") has been the only producer of rebar in Latvia. LM accounted for 100 percent of production and exports to the United States during the original investigations and subsequent five-year reviews.[98] Following the closing of LM's 2012 balance sheet, the company experienced declining production volumes and diminished cash flow, which it attributed to a crisis in the EC metallurgical industry.[99] As a result of this general environment, combined with a shortage of orders for rebar, the company halted production in April 2013.[100]

In November 2013, LM became insolvent after it failed to repay a state-guaranteed loan back to an Italian bank. It was first sold to the Ukranian company KVV Group in late 2014 and reopened in March 2015 as KVV Lepajas Metalurgs. However, it quickly became insolvent in September 2016. In March 2018, the Austrian company Smart Stahl Gmbh ("Smart Stahl") won the auction to acquire the rolling mill section of KVV Liepajas Metalurgs. Smart Stahl wanted to relaunch production and rehire some of the former employees. It is unclear whether Smart Stahl still has the rolling mill section of the plant because in April 2018, British Steel also showed interest in the purchase of the company. British Steel called the insolvency administrator imploring the cancellation of all previous and future auctions in order to purchase the plant in its entirety.[101]

Latvia does not have a significant domestic rebar market, and as a result, LM is an export-oriented producer of rebar and purchased the steel mill now known as British Steel.[102] LM nor an entity representing their interests responded to the notice of institution in these reviews.

Table I-12 presents export data for rebar from Latvia in descending order of quantity for 2017. Latvia exported predominantly to Estonia, followed by Finland, Sweden, and Lithuania, and did not export to the United States.

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[98] *Investigation Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Second Review): Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine —Staff Report*, INV-LL-035, May 24, 2013, p. IV-29.

[99] LM audited annual report for the year 2012, p. 7.

[100] Company announcement, "The production was stopped temporarily," April 11, 2013.

[101] *Baltic Times,* "British Steel company wishes to acquire KVV Liepajas Metalurgs," April 19, 2018. https://www.baltictimes.com/british_steel_company_wishes_to_acquire_kvv_liepajas_metalurgs/.

[102] Petitioners' response to Notice of Institution, pp. 29-31.

Table I-12
Steel Concrete Rebar: Latvia, global exports, 2013-17

Destination	Calendar year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Quantity (short ton)				
United States	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	28,771	18,096	21,947	14,486	9,591
Finland	15,551	9,659	10,494	1,995	5,425
Sweden	8,673	4,490	5,079	1,884	3,472
Lithuania	11,481	2,740	12,310	16,506	3,211
Austria	-	-	-	84	186
Russia	4,917	-	706	218	152
Norway	2,057	45	1,952	191	148
Denmark	2,314	-	26	-	144
France	-	-	-	8	116
Germany	3,030	-	17,143	1,716	58
All other	216,197	619	152,526	32,277	1
Total	292,992	35,650	222,183	69,366	22,505
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	18,842	10,835	9,087	6,039	4,924
Finland	10,054	6,058	4,457	692	3,200
Sweden	5,853	3,010	2,441	986	2,189
Lithuania	6,807	1,589	4,708	5,378	1,584
Austria	-	-	-	21	287
Russia	2,975	-	295	108	69
Norway	1,374	30	848	81	84
Denmark	1,393	-	12	-	66
France	-	-	-	5	164
Germany	1,799	-	6,459	625	42
All other	130,962	405	58,985	10,613	1
Total	180,059	21,926	87,293	24,550	12,610

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

Source: IHS/GTA database, HS subheading 7214.20.

THE INDUSTRY IN MOLDOVA

Since the original investigations, JSCC Moldova Steel Works ("MSW") has been the only producer of rebar in Moldova. MSW accounted for 100 percent of production and exports during the original investigations and subsequent five-year reviews.[103] MSW nor an entity representing their interests responded to the notice of institution in these reviews.

The domestic interested parties noted that Moldova, much like Latvia, does not have a meaningful home market and depends on exports for revenue generation. Yet, they maintain that Moldova sustains *** short tons of production capacity.[104]

Moldova's only rebar producer, MSW is located in Transnistrian, and has an annual capacity of 1.1 million metric tons (1.216 million short tons) per year. It has not produced close to its annual capacity due to Moldova's dependency on the import of energy, a result of a fossil resource limitation.[105] The culmination of electrical and fuel dependency as well as difficulties purchasing scrap metal as a raw material caused a reduction in demand and made steel production unprofitable. In 2013, National Energy Regulatory Agency (ANRE) increased the electrical rates, triggering MSW to idle production for 7 months. MSW began production late 2013 after government authorities offered support packages to plant owners. In 2014, MSW continued production and saw a 112 percent increase in rolled steel from its 2013 level of 391,228 metric tons (431,255 short tons). MSW primarily shipped steel products to Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine in 2014. [106] Electricity is still an issue for steel production in Moldova as ANRE has increased electricity rates at various since the last five-year reviews.

Table I-13 presents export data for rebar from Moldova in descending order of quantity for 2017. Moldova only exported to Belgium and Ukraine during 2013-17.

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[103] *Investigation Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Second Review): Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine —Staff Report*, INV-LL-035, May 24, 2013, p. IV-38.

[104] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 2, 2018, p. 31.

[105] U.S. Geological Survey, *2013 Minerals Yearbook Moldova (Advance Release)* January 2016, p. 31.1.

[106] U.S. Geological Survey, *2014 Minerals Yearbook Moldova (Advance Release)* August 2017, pp. 31.1-2.

Table I-13
Rebar: Moldova, global exports, 2012-17

Destination	Calendar year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Quantity (short ton)				
United States	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	(1)	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	64	41
Total	-	-	(1)	64	41
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	(1)	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	36	27
Total	-	-	(1)	36	27

[1] Less than 1,000 pounds or less than 1,000 dollars.

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

Source: IHS/GTA database, HS subheading 7214.20.

THE INDUSTRY IN POLAND

The Commission identified two producers of rebar in Poland, Huta Ostrowiec and Huta Zawiercie, in the original investigations.[107] In the first reviews, domestic interested parties identified four potential producers of rebar in Poland in their response to the Commission's notice of institution, but only CMC Zawiercie ("CMCZ") replied to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire, providing data from 2004 to 2006. In the second five-year reviews, domestic interested parties identified six potential producers of rebar in Poland and the Commission received responses from two Polish producers, ArcelorMittal Warszawa ("AMW")[108] and CMC Poland sp. z o.o. ("CMC Poland"),[109] accounting for an estimated *** percent of total rebar production in 2012.[110]

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[107] *Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Indonesia, .Poland, and Ukraine, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-875, 880, and 882 (Final),* USITC Publication 3425 (May 2001), p. VII-7.

[108] AMW provided ***. AMW is affiliated with U.S. producer ArcelorMittal. *Investigation Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Second Review): Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine —Staff Report*, INV-LL-035, May 24, 2013, p. IV-46.

[109] CMC Poland is affiliated with U.S. producer, CMC.

[110] AMW accounted for *** percent of total rebar production in 2012 and CMC Poland accounted for *** percent. *Investigation Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Second Review): Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine —Staff Report*, INV-LL-035, May 24, 2013, p. IV-46.

In 2017, AMW completed its investments at its Krakow plant to improve its steelmaking capabilities and added 900,000 short tons of rolling capacity to produce rebar and other products. According to the domestic interested parties, production of rebar in Poland is projected to exceed *** million short tons in the near future.[111]

In their response to the notice of institution for these current reviews, U.S. producer CMC, included data regarding their related firm CMC Poland. The firm reported that it accounted for *** percent of production of rebar in Poland in 2017. Table I-14 presents CMC Poland's reported production, capacity, and exports to the United States of rebar during 2017, as well as data compiled in the original investigations and subsequent five-year reviews for 2000, 2005, 2012, and 2017. According to publically available data, Poland reported producing 1.8 million short tons of rebar in 2016.[112]

Table I-14
Rebar: Poland producers' reported production, capacity, and exports to the United States, 2000, 2005, 2012, and 2017

Item	2000	2005	2012	2017
Capacity (short tons)	***	(1)	***	***
Production (short tons)	***	946,000[2]	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	***	(1)	***	***
Exports to the United States:	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Quantity (short tons)				***
Value ($1,000)	(1)	(1)	(1)	***

[1] Data not available.

[2] Data from IISl's Steel Statistical Yearbook 2006, p. 56. Data include small amounts of products outside the scope. Original data published in metric tons, which were converted to short tons by multiplying by 1.102311.

Source: For the years 2000, 2005, and 2012, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's prior five-year reviews and International Iron and Steel Institute's Steel Statistical Yearbook 2006, p. 56 for 2005 production; World Trade Atlas, Exports from Poland under HS 721420 for 2005 exports. *See app. C*. For the year 2017, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. *Domestic Interested Parties' Response to the Notice of Institution*, July 2, 2018, exh. 50.

Table I-15 presents export data for rebar from Poland in descending order of quantity for 2017. Poland reported exporting predominantly to Germany, followed by various Central and Western European markets. Poland exported to the United States in each year during 2013-17, and peaked in 2015.

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[111] Petitioners' response to Notice of Institution, pp. 31.

[112] WSA, Table 17: Production of Concrete Reinforcing Bar, *Steel Statistical Yearbook 2017*, December 5, 2017, p. 39.

Table I-15
Rebar: Poland, global exports, 2013-17

Destination	Calendar year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Quantity (short ton)				
United States	-	-	1,371	82	-
Germany	123,301	126,902	129,468	155,415	162,373
Slovakia	145,644	63,996	73,520	55,084	52,807
Czech Republic	432,482	83,694	80,909	60,994	48,346
Hungary	26,015	16,134	19,691	20,112	21,609
Lithuania	26,480	17,619	3,228	11,841	19,989
Sweden	23,956	23,903	17,526	17,696	18,176
Finland	3,629	5,358	673	5,267	11,867
Iceland	5,176	999	1,578	6,582	6,165
Denmark	9,808	16,924	10,919	11,266	4,123
Norway	30,824	26,684	13,037	4,410	2,666
All other	86,023	43,332	15,666	10,314	14,179
Total	913,335	425,547	367,586	359,063	362,298
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	-	-	1,381	198	-
Germany	71,673	71,118	52,363	61,797	73,923
Slovakia	84,223	35,225	30,096	20,396	24,387
Czech Republic	251,968	46,443	33,036	22,451	23,079
Hungary	14,663	8,891	7,924	7,711	9,841
Lithuania	15,377	9,776	1,417	4,701	9,289
Sweden	15,000	14,407	8,069	7,230	8,864
Finland	2,284	3,141	336	2,562	5,938
Iceland	3,013	558	753	2,362	3,262
Denmark	5,989	9,966	4,969	4,932	2,130
Norway	18,147	15,247	6,918	2,158	1,492
All other	52,408	27,632	11,087	7,308	11,309
Total	534,744	242,404	158,350	143,808	173,515

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

Source: IHS/GTA database, HS subheading 7214.20.

THE INDUSTRY IN UKRAINE

The major producer in Ukraine today is ArcelorMittal Kryviy Rih ("AMK"),[113] the formerly state-owned entity previously named Krivoi Rog Mining & Metallurgical Integrated Works ("Krivorozhstal"). The original petition and the response to the notice of institution of the first reviews named five producers of rebar in Ukraine. In the second reviews, domestic interested parties identified four potential producers of rebar in Ukraine.[114] AMK is the only firm that provided a questionnaire response and reported that it accounted for about *** percent of Ukraine's production of rebar in 2012.[115]

Table I-16 presents events in the Ukrainian industry since the previous five-year reviews.

Table I-16
Rebar: Ukraine, recent industry events, January 2013 to August 2018

Date	Company	Event
October 2017	PJSC ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih	**Expansion:** PJSC ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih a rebar producer will acquire long-term loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) for partial financing of large-scale projects for the sum of over USD 1.1 billion during the next five years. The investment program includes the modernization of production, such as the replacement of obsolete equipment and investing in new technologies. It is unclear what portion of the investment will be attributed to the production of rebar.

Source: *Market Screener*,"Arselormittal Kryvyi Rih: PJSC ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih will acquire EBRD loan as of EUR 350 mln to improve environment." October 5, 2017.

In their response to the notice of institution for these current reviews, the GOU submitted available data on behalf of the Ukrainian industry. Citing the conflict with Russia in Eastern Ukraine resulting in production facilities residing outside the control of the GOU, partial data was provided regarding production of long products from 2013 to 2017 and capacity from 2013 to 2016. GOU was unable to provide data pertaining solely to rebar. According to publically available data, Ukraine reported producing 3.3 million short tons of rebar in 2016.[116]

Table I-17 presents export data for rebar from Ukraine in descending order of quantity for 2017. Ukraine reported exporting predominantly to Iraq, followed by Lebanon and Israel. Ukraine also reported exports to the U.S. market in 2016 and 2017.

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[113] ArcelorMittal Kryviy shares the same parent company as U.S. producer ArcelorMittal.

[114] In addition to AMK, identified potential producers were Dneprovsky Iron & Steel Works, Kramatorsk Iron Works, and Yenakievo Iron & Steel.

[115] *Investigation Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Second Review): Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine —Staff Report*, INV-LL-035, May 24, 2013, p. IV-54.

[116] WSA, Table 17: Production of Concrete Reinforcing Bar, *Steel Statistical Yearbook 2017*, December 5, 2017, p. 39.

Table I-17
Rebar: Ukraine, global exports, 2013-17

Destination	Calendar year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Quantity (short ton)				
United States	-	-	-	1,088	1,074
Iraq	839,999	825,838	686,679	626,219	590,039
Lebanon	143,021	5,005	17,381	171,110	416,412
Israel	-	4,308	131,281	125,369	102,253
Georgia	74,359	96,866	107,054	91,638	77,336
United Arab Emirates	-	-	8,869	31,739	74,987
India	71,253	46,518	65,714	55,493	64,537
Bulgaria	-	9,760	34,214	33,694	58,257
Singapore	-	-	-	-	54,506
Egypt	22,188	419,382	433,544	601,499	52,388
United Kingdom	-	-	38,911	59,633	48,429
All other	1,583,799	1,205,849	722,845	683,405	263,605
Total	2,734,619	2,613,526	2,246,493	2,480,888	1,803,821
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	-	-	-	400	468
Iraq	436,752	390,549	252,016	181,544	225,712
Lebanon	74,485	2,053	4,989	52,281	157,176
Israel	-	1,956	47,411	35,620	41,079
Georgia	39,676	49,474	38,506	28,017	31,043
United Arab Emirates	-	-	3,055	11,056	29,341
India	29,456	17,044	20,900	11,619	22,222
Bulgaria	-	4,840	12,941	10,154	24,075
Singapore	-	-	-	-	20,397
Egypt	11,351	197,097	151,560	186,031	19,095
United Kingdom	-	-	12,707	17,050	18,596
All other	841,753	591,783	254,441	213,603	105,800
Total	1,433,474	1,254,796	798,525	747,373	695,003

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

Source: IHS/GTA database, HS subheading 7214.20.

ANTIDUMPING OR COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS IN THIRD-COUNTRY MARKETS

Since the Commission's previous reviews, rebar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, and Ukraine have been subject to other antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and orders outside the United States (table I-18).[117]

Table I-18
Rebar: Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and orders in third-country markets, 2013-17

Subject country	Reporting country	Tariff classification	Initiation date	Provisional measures and preliminary determination	Definitive duty
Belarus	European Union	7214.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.10; 7214.91.90; 7214.99.10; 7214.99.71; 7214.99.79; 7214.99.95	3/31/2016	12/20/16 - Duties of 12.5% other lesser duties 12.5%	
Belarus	Canada	7213.10; 7214.20; 7215.90; 7227.90	8/19/2016; 12/04/17 - Under Administrative Review	1/3/17 – Duties of 19.8%; "All others" rate: 109.2% of the export price of the goods	5/3/17 – Duties of 37.5%; "All others" rate: 108.5% of the export price of the goods
China	Malaysia	7214.20.210, 7214.20.290, 7214.20.910, 7214.20.990, 7228.10.100, 7228.10.900, 7228.20.100, 7228.20.900, 7228.30.100, 7228.30.900, 7228.40.100, 7228.40.900, 7228.50.100, 7228.50.900, 7228.60.100, 7228.60.900	9/2/2014		1/30/15 - de minimis and no material Injury

Table continued on next page.

[117] The Commission's second reviews did not encounter any Information about specific countervailing duty orders or investigations of rebar from the subject countries in third-country markets. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-873-875, 878-880, and 882 (Second Review)*, USITC publication 4409, July 2013, p. IV-37.

Table I-18 – Continued
Rebar: Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and orders in third-country markets, 2013-17

Subject country	Reporting country	Tariff classification	Initiation date	Provisional measures and preliminary determination	Definitive duty
China	Canada	7213.10, 7214.20, 7215.90, 7227.90;	4/27/2015 Public Interest Inquiry[1]	12/22/152 - Duties up to 41% countervailing duties up to RMB 469/metric ton	
China	European Union	7214.20.00; 7228.30.20; 7228.30.41; 7228.30.49; 7228.30.61; 7228.30.69; 7228.30.70; 7228.30.89	4/30/2015	01/29/16 - Duties 9.2 – 13%; Others 13%	7/28/16 – Duties of 18.4 – 22.5%; Other lesser duty 22.5%
China	Australia	7214.20.00; 7228.30.90; 7213.10.00; 7227.90.90; 7227.90.10	7/1/2015	12/21/15 – Duties of 5.8% - 24%; all others; 24% Extension time to publish the Statement of Essential Facts 10/15/15	
China	Pakistan	7214.2010; 7214.2090; 7214.3010; 7214.3090; 7214.9910; 7214.9990; 7215.1010; 7215.1090; 7215.5010; 7215.5090; 7215.9010; 7215.9090; 7228.2090; 7228.3090; 7228.1000; 7228.4000; 7228.5000; 7228.6000	11/26/2016	5/23/17; Non-imposition of measures	10/23/17 – Duties of 19.15%
China	Dominican Republic	7213.10.00; 7213.20.90; 7214.10.00; 7214.20.00; 7214.30.00; 7214.91.00, 7214.99.00	1/28/2016		01/20/17 - Duties of 43%; ad valorem at ex-factory level
China	Egypt	7213, 7214, 7227, 7228	12/22/2016	6/07/16 - Duties of 17% of CIF value	12/6/17 - Duties of 29% of CIF value; Imposed only to HS: 7213, 7214

Table continued on next page.

Table I-18 – Continued
Rebar: Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and orders in third-country markets, 2013-17

Subject country	Reporting country	Tariff classification	Initiation date	Provisional measures and preliminary determination	Definitive duty
China	Australia	7228.20; 7228.30; 7228.60	10/1/2017	Extensions: 05/28/17, 06/19/17, 07/19/17, 09/18/17; Extension of time to issue SEF 12/11/17 Extension of time to issue Final Report	
China	Canada	7213.10; 7214.20; 7215.90; 7227.90	01/25/17 - Under Administrative Review 12/4/17 - Under Administrative Review		
Indonesia	Australia	7213.10; 7214.20; 7227.90; 7228.30 7228.60	6/27/2017	11/14/17 – Duties of 0-0.4%; All others 7.2% 10/13/2017 Extension of time to issue SEF 12/15/2017 Extension of time to issue	
Ukraine	Kazakhstan	7213.10; 7213.91; 7213.99; 7214.20; 7214.99; 7227.20; 7227.90; 7228.20; 7228.30; 7228.60	11/20/2013		Duties Published 03/31/16; Date of commencement 04/03/16 – Duties of 9.32 - 10.11%; all other 10.11%

Table continued on next page.

Table I-18 – Continued
Rebar: Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and orders in third-country markets

Subject country	Reporting country	Tariff classification	Initiation date	Provisional measures and preliminary determination	Definitive duty
Ukraine	Russia	7213.10; 7213.91; 7213.99; 7214.20; 7214.99; 7227.20; 7227.90; 7228.20; 7228.30; 7228.60	11/20/2013	Extensions of the Preliminary Investigation 11/12/14 and 02/16/15	
Ukraine	Egypt	7213; 7214; 7227; 7228	12/22/2016	6/7/16 – Duties of 15% - 37% of CIF value	12/6/17 – Duties of 17.2% of CIF value to 27% Imposed only to HS: 7213, 7214
Ukraine	Russia	7213.10.0000, 7213.91 (7213. 91.1000, 7213.91.2000, 7213.91.4100, 7213.91.4900, 7213 91.7000, 7213.91.9000), 7213.99 (7213.99.1000, 7213.99.9000), 7214.20.0000, 7214.99 (7214.99.1000, 7214.99.3100, 7214.99.3900, 7214.99.5000, 7214.99.7100, 7214.99.7900, 7214.99.9500), 7227.20.0000, 7227.90 (7227.90.1000, 7227.90.5000, 7227.90.9500), 7228.20 (7228.20.1000, 7228.20.9100, 7228.20.9900), 7228.30 (7228.30.2000, 7228.30.4100, 7228.30.4900, 7228.30.6100, 7228.30.6900, 7228.30.7000, 7228.30.8900)	2/18/2017		12/28/17 – Duties of 15.21%

[1] The Canadian International Trade Tribunal initiated a public-interest inquiry to determine whether the imposition of the antidumping duty, or the imposition of such duties in the full amount, would not or might not be in the public interest.

Source: World Trade Organization ("WTO"), “Antidumping and Countervailable Subsidy Gateway.”

Likewise, since the Commission's previous reviews, several countries outside the United States imposed safeguards on imported steel products, including rebar, as shown in table I-19.

Table I-19
Rebar: Import safeguards in third-country markets

Market	Products	Initiation	Provisional measures	Final measures	Notes
Costa Rica	Steel rebar	3/19/18			Currently under investigation
Egypt	Steel rebar	10/14/14	10/14/14 – 7.3% of CIF, w/ min. 290EGP/metric ton	5/02/15 – 10/13/15: 8% from CIF duty w/ min. 408 EGP 10/14/15 - 10/13/16: 6.5% from CIF duty w/ min. 325 EGP 10/14/16 - 10/13/17: 3.5% from CIF duty w/ min. 175 EGP	Currently Expired
European Union	Steel products	3/26/18	07/19/18 TRQ by product category and an additional duty of 25 percent for products covered by the measure that are outside the quota for a period of 200 days		
Malaysia	Steel concrete reinforcement bars	5/28/16	09/26/16 – 13.42% of CIF price for 200 days	4/17/17 4/14/17-3/13/18 13.42% 4/14/18-3/13/19 12.27% 4/14/19-3/13/20 11.10%	Final measures imposed for three years
Malaysia	Steel wire rod and deformed bar-in-coil	5/29/16	9/27/16 13.90% of CIF price for 200 days	4/15/17-4/14/18 13.90% 4/15/18-4/14/19 12.90% 4/15/19-4/14/20 11.90%	Final measures imposed for three years

Table continued on next page.

Table I-19 – Continued
Rebar: Import safeguards in third-country markets

Market	Products	Initiation	Provisional measures	Final measures	Notes
Turkey	Iron and steel	4/27/18			Currently under investigation
Vietnam	Semi-finished and certain finished products of alloy and non-alloy steel	12/25/2015	3/22/16 Semi-finished steel: 23.3% Bars and rods: 14.2%	8/2/16 Semi-finished steel Year 1: 23.3% Year 2:03/22/17-03/21/18: 21.3% Year 3:03/22/18-03/21/19: 19.3% Year 4:03/22/19-03/21/20: 17.3% 03/22/20: 0% (provided the measure is not extended) Bars and rods Year 1 (to 8/1/16): 14.2% Year 1 (as of 8/2/16): 15.4% Year 2: 19.3% Year 3: 12.4% Year 4: 10.9% 03/22/20: 0% if not extended	Measures imposed for four years, effective from date of provisional measures 03/22/2016
Morocco	Reinforcing bars and wire rods	9/25/2012	5/30/13 Specific duty of 0.55MAD/kg, on imports in excess of the quota of 37,000 tonnes for wire rods and 10,500 tonnes for reinforcing bars	4/7/2014 Additional specific duty of 0.55DH/kg to imports in excess of the quotas of 100,000 tonnes for wire rods and 60,000 tonnes for reinforcing bars. Measure will be liberalized 10% per year	12/19/13 first decision made on duties. But after consults with the EU, duties adjusted in April 2014. Duties to be in place until 12/31/15
Morocco	Reinforcing bars and wire rods	Extension Review	5/30/13 Specific duty of 0.55MAD/kg, on imports in excess of the quota of 37,000 tonnes for wire rods and 10,500 tonnes for reinforcing bars	Additional specific duty of DH 0.55/kg applicable to imports in excess of the quotas of 121,000 tonnes for wire rods and 72,600 tonnes for reinforcing bars. Measure will be liberalized 10% per year	The results of the extension review were notified to the WTO on 12/17/15 but no date of imposition was notified.

Source: Commerce, International Trade Administration ("ITA"), “Active Foreign Safeguard Activity,” August 1, 2018.

THE GLOBAL MARKET

Table I-20 presents the largest global export sources of rebar during 2013-17. Turkey, followed by Ukraine, Italy, Russia, and Portugal were the leading nonsubject exporters of rebar in 2017.

Table I-20
Rebar: Global exports by major sources, 2013-17

Destination	Calendar year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Quantity (short ton)				
United States	525,557	506,162	340,505	259,024	353,485
Turkey	8,865,853	8,261,849	7,781,327	7,430,625	5,995,352
Ukraine	2,734,619	2,613,526	2,246,493	2,480,888	1,803,821
Italy	1,867,512	1,753,596	1,680,476	1,927,598	1,612,229
Russia	564,153	678,402	856,736	904,538	926,898
Portugal	1,047,217	1,154,220	1,128,546	1,116,467	892,254
Spain	1,985,340	1,887,645	1,450,133	1,293,380	782,727
Germany	794,976	748,625	823,664	830,285	750,923
Oman	1,655	4,482	20,223	123,918	660,083
Brazil	367,534	360,735	446,766	627,788	568,682
India	11,259	12,935	9,230	87,294	541,275
All other	9,336,432	8,026,122	8,053,413	7,815,664	5,611,629
World	28,102,107	26,008,300	24,837,513	24,897,468	20,499,357
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	356,985	347,406	208,086	131,369	206,498
Turkey	4,709,378	4,160,413	2,954,819	2,550,131	2,468,654
Ukraine	1,433,474	1,254,796	798,525	747,373	695,003
Italy	1,042,831	938,555	680,962	722,282	748,512
Russia	293,468	331,619	303,412	277,174	380,335
Portugal	575,423	597,476	442,432	407,841	384,246
Spain	1,094,564	997,962	573,798	500,703	399,680
Germany	495,830	451,084	380,307	367,306	404,218
Oman	1,470	3,822	6,964	47,634	299,887
Brazil	247,415	245,551	224,164	256,386	252,057
India	8,751	8,314	5,371	32,467	243,214
All other	5,516,301	4,536,477	3,472,976	3,049,096	2,688,083
World	15,775,890	13,873,476	10,051,815	9,089,763	9,170,387

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

Source: IHS/GTA database, HS subheading 7214.20.

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
83 FR 25436 June 1, 2018	*Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-06-01/pdf/2018-11815.pdf
83 FR 25490 June 1, 2018	*Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-06-01/pdf/2018-11678.pdf

APPENDIX B

COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

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APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS

Table C-1

Rebar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2007-12

(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Report data						Period changes					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
U.S. consumption quantity:												
Amount	9,604,076	8,268,422	5,538,851	5,939,054	6,117,449	6,987,682	(27.2)	(13.9)	(33.0)	7.2	3.0	14.2
Producers' share (1)	80.9	88.4	92.5	91.7	89.7	87.2	6.2	7.4	4.2	(0.9)	(2.0)	(2.5)
Importers' share (1):												
Subject country (China)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	0.0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Nonsubject countries	19.0	11.6	7.5	8.3	10.3	12.8	(6.2)	(7.4)	(4.2)	0.9	2.0	2.5
Total imports	19.1	11.6	7.5	8.3	10.3	12.8	(6.2)	(7.4)	(4.2)	0.9	2.0	2.5
U.S. consumption value:												
Amount	5,499,655	6,220,264	2,711,534	3,195,489	3,975,506	4,492,485	(18.3)	13.1	(56.4)	17.8	24.4	13.0
Producers' share (1)	82.2	88.3	91.4	92.2	90.1	87.7	5.6	6.1	3.2	0.8	(2.1)	(2.4)
Importers' share (1):												
Subject country (China)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	0.0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Nonsubject countries	17.8	11.7	8.6	7.8	9.9	12.3	(5.5)	(6.1)	(3.2)	(0.8)	2.1	2.4
Total imports	17.8	11.7	8.6	7.8	9.9	12.3	(5.6)	(6.1)	(3.2)	(0.8)	2.1	2.4
U.S. imports from:												
Subject country (China):												
Quantity	2,385	39	43	31	118	0	(100.0)	(98.4)	11.4	(29.4)	284.0	(100.0)
Value	1,222	38	32	24	116	0	(100.0)	(96.9)	(15.6)	(25.3)	381.0	(100.0)
Unit value	$513	$983	$745	$787	$986	([3])	([3])	91.8	(24.3)	5.8	25.2	([3])
Ending inventory quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Nonsubject countries:												
Quantity	1,829,160	962,258	413,677	495,402	630,995	897,462	(50.9)	(47.4)	(57.0)	19.8	27.4	42.2
Value	979,561	730,041	232,220	249,417	393,178	551,056	(43.7)	(25.5)	(68.2)	7.4	57.6	40.2
Unit value	$536	$759	$561	$503	$623	$614	14.7	41.7	(26.0)	(10.3)	23.8	(1.5)
Ending inventory quantity	1,689	5,131	2,804	2,791	9,538	21,886	1,195.8	203.8	(45.4)	(0.5)	241.7	129.5
All countries:												
Quantity	1,831,546	962,297	413,720	495,432	631,113	897,462	(51.0)	(47.5)	(57.0)	19.8	27.4	42.2
Value	980,784	730,079	232,252	249,441	393,295	551,056	(43.8)	(25.6)	(68.2)	7.4	57.7	40.1
Unit value	$535	$759	$561	$503	$623	$614	14.7	41.7	(26.0)	(10.3)	23.8	(1.5)
Ending inventory quantity	1,689	5,131	2,804	2,791	9,538	21,886	1,195.8	203.8	(45.4)	(0.5)	241.7	129.5
U.S. producers':												
Average capacity quantity	9,814,516	9,814,413	9,671,520	9,398,878	9,242,659	9,663,799	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(1.7)	4.6
Production quantity	7,932,289	7,669,513	5,356,488	5,902,047	6,068,574	6,564,137	(17.2)	(3.3)	(30.2)	10.2	2.8	8.2
Capacity utilization (1)	80.8	78.1	55.4	62.8	65.7	67.9	(12.9)	(2.7)	(22.8)	7.4	2.9	2.3
U.S. shipments:												
Quantity	7,772,530	7,306,125	5,125,131	5,443,622	5,486,336	6,090,220	(21.6)	(6.0)	(29.9)	6.2	0.8	11.0
Value	4,518,871	5,490,185	2,479,282	2,946,048	3,582,211	3,941,429	(12.8)	21.5	(54.8)	18.8	21.6	10.0
Unit value	$581	$751	$484	$541	$653	$647	11.3	29.3	(35.6)	11.9	20.6	(0.9)
Export shipments:												
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	542,788	514,797	370,148	348,948	454,757	508,550	(6.3)	(5.2)	(28.1)	(5.7)	30.3	11.8
Inventories/total shipments (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	5,791	4,714	4,450	3,933	3,833	3,944	(31.9)	(18.6)	(5.6)	(11.6)	(2.5)	2.9
Hours worked (1,000s)	9,209	8,975	7,987	7,701	7,696	8,024	(12.9)	(2.5)	(11.0)	(3.6)	(0.1)	4.3
Wages paid ($1,000)	309,598	325,596	275,113	268,671	274,140	301,350	(2.7)	5.2	(15.5)	(2.3)	2.0	9.9
Hourly wages ($ per hour)	$33.62	$36.28	$34.45	$34.89	$35.62	$37.56	11.7	7.9	(5.1)	1.3	2.1	5.4
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	861.4	854.5	670.7	766.4	788.5	818.1	(5.0)	(0.8)	(21.5)	14.3	2.9	3.7
Unit labor costs	$39	$42	$51	$46	$45	$46	17.6	8.8	21.0	(11.4)	(0.8)	1.6
Net Sales:												
Quantity	7,959,326	7,840,213	5,427,985	5,813,508	6,003,091	6,501,637	(18.3)	(1.5)	(30.8)	7.1	3.3	8.3
Value	4,606,489	5,799,436	2,662,761	3,142,456	3,907,728	4,214,958	(8.5)	25.9	(54.1)	18.0	24.4	7.9
Unit value	$579	$740	$491	$541	$651	$648	12.0	27.8	(33.7)	10.2	20.4	(0.4)
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	3,479,874	4,776,294	2,522,341	3,033,341	3,573,458	3,836,958	10.3	37.3	(47.2)	20.3	17.8	7.4
Gross profit of (loss)	1,126,614	1,023,142	140,420	109,116	334,270	378,000	(66.4)	(9.2)	(86.3)	(22.3)	206.3	13.1
SG&A expenses	131,865	173,195	154,693	129,299	145,784	148,457	12.6	31.3	(10.7)	(16.4)	12.7	1.8
Operating income or (loss) (4)	994,750	849,947	(14,273)	(20,184)	188,486	229,543	(76.9)	(14.6)	([3])	41.4	([3])	21.8
Capital expenditures	159,065	155,191	158,345	56,090	51,621	76,564	(51.9)	(2.4)	2.0	(64.6)	(8.0)	48.3
Unit COGS	$437	$609	$465	$522	$595	$590	35.0	39.3	(23.7)	12.3	14.1	(0.9)
Unit SG&A expenses	$17	$22	$28	$22	$24	$23	37.8	33.3	29.0	(22.0)	9.2	(6.0)
Unit operating income or (loss)	$125	$108	($3)	($3)	$31	$35	(71.8)	(13.3)	([3])	(32.0)	([3])	12.4
COGS/sales (1)	75.5	82.4	94.7	96.5	91.4	91.0	15.5	6.8	12.4	1.8	(5.1)	(0.4)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (1)	21.6	14.7	(0.5)	(0.6)	4.8	5.4	(16.1)	(6.9)	([3])	(0.1)	([3])	0.6

Note.--There were no rebar imports from subject sources other than China during 2007-12; accordingly, only U.S. imports of rebar from China are presented separately in this table.

(1) Report data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
(2) Less than 0.05 percent or percentage points.
(3) Undefined.
(4) The sign of the percentage change does not necessarily correspond to whether financial data are improving or worsening.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-1
Rebar: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market, 2001-06

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent except where noted)

	Reported data						Period changes					
Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001-06	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
U.S. consumption quantity:												
Amount	7,735,092	7,368,986	8,492,487	8,718,690	8,868,598	9,875,423	27.7	-4.7	15.2	2.7	1.7	11.4
U.S. producers' share (1)	77.6	83.4	88.1	77.2	83.6	75.1	-2.5	5.7	4.7	-10.9	6.5	-8.5
Importers' share (1):												
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Korea	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.5	-1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Latvia	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.0	0.8	-1.0	-0.4
Poland	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Subtotal	2.3	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.0	-2.3	-1.7	-0.1	0.9	-1.0	-0.5
All other sources	20.1	16.0	11.3	21.4	15.9	24.9	4.8	-4.1	-4.6	10.0	-5.5	9.0
Total imports	22.4	16.6	11.9	22.8	16.4	24.9	2.5	-5.7	-4.7	10.9	-6.5	8.5
U.S. consumption value:												
Amount	2,000,487	1,873,951	2,394,862	3,920,696	4,128,649	4,957,637	147.8	-6.3	27.8	63.7	5.3	20.1
U.S. producers' share (1)	80.6	85.3	88.2	76.4	85.0	78.1	-2.5	4.7	2.8	-11.8	8.7	-6.9
Importers' share (1):												
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Korea	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Latvia	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	-0.7	-0.4
Poland	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Subtotal	2.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	-2.0	-1.3	-0.0	0.5	-0.7	-0.4
All other sources	17.4	14.0	11.2	22.5	14.5	21.9	4.4	-3.4	-2.8	11.3	-7.9	7.3
Total imports	19.4	14.7	11.8	23.6	15.0	21.9	2.5	-4.7	-2.8	11.8	-8.7	6.9
U.S. imports from:												
Belarus:												
Quantity	0	2,820	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value	0	577	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unit value	-----	$205	-----	-----	-----	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ending inventory quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
China:												
Quantity	47	21	0	169	60	3	-92.7	-55.4	-100.0	(2)	-64.1	-94.3
Value	23	13	0	173	18	4	-80.6	-42.4	-100.0	(2)	-89.5	-75.3
Unit value	$492	$635	-----	$1,027	$299	$1,303	164.9	29.1	(2)	(2)	-70.9	335.5
Ending inventory quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Korea:												
Quantity	118,469	0	0	0	5,516	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	-100.0
Value	26,314	0	0	0	2,262	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	-100.0
Unit value	$222	-----	-----	-----	$410	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ending inventory quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Latvia:												
Quantity	33,662	45,904	50,522	121,881	36,646	0	-100.0	36.4	10.1	141.2	-69.9	-100.0
Value	6,761	10,720	14,316	42,001	15,059	0	-100.0	58.6	33.5	193.4	-64.1	-100.0
Unit value	$201	$234	$283	$345	$411	-----	(2)	16.3	21.3	21.6	19.3	(2)
Ending inventory quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Poland:												
Quantity	26,884	0	0	7,303	0	129	-99.5	-100.0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)
Value	5,943	0	0	2,789	0	50	-99.2	-100.0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)
Unit value	$221	-----	-----	$382	-----	$387	75.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ending inventory quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Subtotal (subject):												
Quantity	179,061	48,746	50,522	129,352	42,222	133	-99.9	-72.8	3.6	156.0	-67.4	-99.7
Value	39,042	11,310	14,316	44,963	17,339	54	-99.9	-71.0	26.6	214.1	-61.4	-99.7
Unit value	$218	$232	$283	$348	$411	$411	88.6	6.4	22.1	22.7	18.1	0.1
Ending inventory quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
All other sources:												
Quantity	1,551,751	1,177,809	962,562	1,861,470	1,410,136	2,454,275	58.2	-24.1	-18.3	93.4	-24.2	74.0
Value	348,890	263,224	269,131	881,861	600,627	1,084,640	210.9	-24.6	2.2	227.7	-31.9	80.6
Unit value	$225	$223	$280	$474	$426	$442	96.6	-0.6	25.1	69.4	-10.1	3.8
Ending inventory quantity	22,489	17,440	13,882	68,956	21,575	53,870	139.5	-22.5	-20.4	396.7	-68.7	149.7
All sources:												
Quantity	1,730,812	1,226,554	1,013,084	1,990,822	1,452,358	2,454,407	41.8	-29.1	-17.4	96.5	-27.0	69.0
Value	387,932	274,535	283,447	926,824	617,966	1,084,694	179.6	-29.2	3.2	227.0	-33.3	75.5
Unit value	$224	$224	$280	$466	$425	$442	97.2	-0.1	25.0	66.4	-8.6	3.9
Ending inventory quantity	22,489	17,440	13,882	68,956	21,575	53,870	139.5	-22.5	-20.4	396.7	-68.7	149.7

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued
Rebar: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market, 2001-06

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent except where noted)

	Reported data						Period changes					
Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001-06	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
U.S. producers':												
Average capacity quantity	7,886,652	7,993,078	8,424,774	8,154,261	8,367,112	8,615,640	9.2	1.3	5.4	-3.2	2.6	3.0
Production quantity	6,146,866	6,354,037	7,501,223	7,076,073	7,541,574	7,704,871	25.3	3.4	18.1	-5.7	6.6	2.2
Capacity utilization (1)	77.9	79.5	89.0	86.8	90.1	89.4	11.5	1.6	9.5	-2.3	3.4	-0.7
U.S. shipments:												
Quantity	6,004,280	6,142,432	7,479,403	6,727,868	7,416,240	7,421,016	23.6	2.3	21.8	-10.0	10.2	0.1
Value	1,612,555	1,599,417	2,111,414	2,993,872	3,510,682	3,872,943	140.2	-0.8	32.0	41.8	17.3	10.3
Unit value	$269	$260	$282	$445	$473	$522	94.3	-3.0	8.4	57.6	6.4	10.2
Export shipments:												
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	601,153	617,597	441,762	619,492	533,925	597,345	-0.6	2.7	-28.5	40.2	-13.8	11.9
Inventories/total shipments (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	3,967	3,827	3,897	3,719	3,909	4,066	2.5	-3.5	1.8	-4.6	5.1	4.0
Hours worked (1,000s)	8,438	8,093	8,938	8,149	8,390	8,650	2.5	-4.1	10.4	-8.8	3.0	3.1
Wages paid ($1,000s)	211,855	215,541	237,579	238,024	265,621	284,103	34.1	1.7	10.2	0.2	11.6	7.0
Hourly wages	$25.11	$26.63	$26.58	$29.21	$31.66	$32.85	30.8	6.1	-0.2	9.9	8.4	3.8
Productivity (tons/1,000 hours)	728.5	785.1	839.3	868.3	898.9	890.8	22.3	7.8	6.9	3.5	3.5	-0.9
Unit labor costs	$34.47	$33.92	$31.67	$33.64	$35.22	$36.87	7.0	-1.6	-6.6	6.2	4.7	4.7
Net sales:												
Quantity	6,190,355	6,338,939	7,615,292	7,016,005	7,533,213	7,742,037	25.1	2.4	20.1	-7.9	7.4	2.8
Value	1,657,996	1,654,343	2,137,694	3,029,572	3,531,181	4,006,813	141.7	-0.2	29.2	41.7	16.6	13.5
Unit value	$268	$261	$281	$432	$469	$518	93.2	-2.6	7.6	53.8	8.6	10.4
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	1,455,311	1,503,097	1,946,966	2,398,760	2,717,517	2,965,198	103.8	3.3	29.5	23.2	13.3	9.1
Gross profit or (loss)	202,685	151,246	190,728	630,812	813,665	1,041,615	413.9	-25.4	26.1	230.7	29.0	28.0
SG&A expenses	92,777	84,938	125,026	164,402	192,145	213,854	130.5	-8.4	47.2	31.5	16.9	11.3
Operating income or (loss)	109,908	66,308	65,702	466,410	621,520	827,761	653.1	-39.7	-0.9	609.9	33.3	33.2
Capital expenditures	61,609	43,782	70,159	84,896	128,049	146,048	137.1	-28.9	60.2	21.0	50.8	14.1
Unit COGS	$235	$237	$256	$342	$361	$383	62.9	0.9	7.8	33.7	5.5	6.2
Unit SG&A expenses	$15	$13	$16	$23	$26	$28	84.3	-10.6	22.5	42.7	8.9	8.3
Unit operating income or (loss)	$18	$10	$9	$66	$83	$107	502.2	-41.1	-17.5	670.5	24.1	29.6
COGS/sales (1)	87.8	90.9	91.1	79.2	77.0	74.0	-13.8	3.1	0.2	-11.9	-2.2	-3.0
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	6.6	4.0	3.1	15.4	17.6	20.7	14.0	-2.6	-0.9	12.3	2.2	3.1

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
(2) Not applicable.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures. No imports from Indonesia, Moldova, or Ukraine were reported during the period.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-2
Rebar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market within the specified region, 2001-06

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent except where noted)

	Reported data						Period changes					
Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001-06	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
U.S. consumption quantity:												
Amount	5,560,169	5,354,127	5,959,510	6,294,675	6,391,058	7,201,337	29.5	-3.7	11.3	5.6	1.5	12.7
U.S. producers' share (1):												
Regional producers	71.5	75.7	80.6	70.3	76.7	69.4	-2.1	4.3	4.8	-10.3	6.4	-7.3
Outside producers	2.6	2.8	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	-1.0	1.0	-1.1
Total U.S. producers	74.1	78.6	84.2	72.9	80.4	72.0	-2.1	4.5	5.7	-11.3	7.4	-8.4
Importers' share (1):												
Belarus	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Korea	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.3	-0.0	1.1	-1.4	-0.6
Poland	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Subtotal	2.6	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	-2.6	-1.7	-0.1	1.2	-1.5	-0.6
All other sources	23.3	20.5	14.9	25.0	19.0	28.0	4.6	-2.8	-5.6	10.1	-6.0	8.9
Total imports	25.9	21.4	15.8	27.1	19.6	28.0	2.1	-4.5	-5.7	11.3	-7.4	8.4
U.S. consumption value:												
Amount	1,415,257	1,346,810	1,666,355	2,821,376	2,922,359	3,558,746	151.5	-4.8	23.7	69.3	3.6	21.8
U.S. producers' share (1):												
Regional producers	74.2	77.8	80.2	69.2	77.8	72.1	-2.0	3.6	2.4	-11.0	8.6	-5.7
Outside producers	3.0	3.2	4.1	2.7	3.9	2.8	-0.2	0.2	0.9	-1.4	1.1	-1.1
Total U.S. producers	77.2	81.0	84.4	71.9	81.7	74.9	-2.3	3.8	3.4	-12.4	9.8	-6.8
Importers' share (1):												
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Korea	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	-1.0	-0.5
Poland	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Subtotal	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	-2.2	-1.4	0.0	0.7	-1.1	-0.5
All other sources	20.6	18.2	14.8	26.5	17.8	25.1	4.5	-2.4	-3.4	11.7	-8.7	7.3
Total imports	22.8	19.0	15.6	28.1	18.3	25.1	2.3	-3.8	-3.4	12.4	-9.8	6.8
U.S. imports into the region from:												
Belarus:												
Quantity	0	2,820	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value	0	577	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unit value	-----	$205	-----	-----	-----	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
China:												
Quantity	47	21	0	15	43	0	-100.0	-55.4	-100.0	(2)	186.4	-100.0
Value	23	13	0	15	13	0	-100.0	-42.4	-100.0	(2)	-12.4	-100.0
Unit value	$492	$635	-----	$1,011	$309	-----	(2)	29.1	(2)	(2)	-69.4	(2)
Korea:												
Quantity	84,188	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value	18,688	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unit value	$222	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Latvia:												
Quantity	33,662	45,904	50,522	121,881	36,646	0	-100.0	36.4	10.1	141.2	-69.9	-100.0
Value	6,761	10,720	14,316	42,001	15,059	0	-100.0	58.6	33.5	193.4	-64.1	-100.0
Unit value	$201	$234	$283	$345	$411	-----	(2)	16.3	21.3	21.6	19.3	(2)
Poland:												
Quantity	26,553	0	0	6,927	0	129	-99.5	-100.0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)
Value	5,779	0	0	2,254	0	50	-99.1	-100.0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)
Unit value	$218	-----	-----	$325	-----	$387	78.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Subtotal (subject):												
Quantity	144,449	48,746	50,522	128,823	36,688	129	-99.9	-66.3	3.6	155.0	-71.5	-99.6
Value	31,251	11,310	14,316	44,270	15,073	50	-99.8	-63.8	26.6	209.2	-66.0	-99.7
Unit value	$216	$232	$283	$344	$411	$387	79.1	7.2	22.1	21.3	19.5	-5.7
All other sources:												
Quantity	1,296,320	1,099,441	888,404	1,574,058	1,216,390	2,013,740	55.3	-15.2	-19.2	77.2	-22.7	65.6
Value	291,353	244,537	246,135	747,255	518,875	892,702	206.4	-16.1	0.7	203.6	-30.6	72.0
Unit value	$225	$222	$277	$475	$427	$443	97.2	-1.0	24.6	71.4	-10.1	3.9
All sources:												
Quantity	1,440,769	1,148,186	938,926	1,702,880	1,253,079	2,013,869	39.8	-20.3	-18.2	81.4	-26.4	60.7
Value	322,605	255,848	260,452	791,525	533,948	892,752	176.7	-20.7	1.8	203.9	-32.5	67.2
Unit value	$224	$223	$277	$465	$426	$443	98.0	-0.5	24.5	67.6	-8.3	4.0

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2--Continued
Rebar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market within the specified region, 2001-06

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent except where noted)

	Reported data						Period changes					
Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001-06	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
U.S. regional producers':												
Average capacity quantity	5,551,138	5,687,574	5,866,111	5,760,559	5,863,662	6,116,290	10.2	2.5	3.1	-1.8	1.8	4.3
Production quantity	4,252,563	4,472,788	5,089,855	4,897,577	5,195,599	5,426,079	27.6	5.2	13.8	-3.8	6.1	4.4
Capacity utilization (1)	76.6	78.6	86.8	85.0	88.6	88.7	12.1	2.0	8.1	-1.7	3.6	0.1
U.S. shipments within the region:												
Quantity	3,973,962	4,055,496	4,802,331	4,423,373	4,901,788	4,998,517	25.8	2.1	18.4	-7.9	10.8	2.0
Value	1,049,843	1,047,928	1,337,181	1,952,326	2,274,582	2,567,108	144.5	-0.2	27.6	46.0	16.5	12.9
Unit value	$264	$258	$278	$441	$464	$514	94.4	-2.2	7.8	58.5	5.1	10.7
U.S. shipments outside the region:												
Quantity	328,409	340,383	384,011	370,460	341,984	376,581	14.7	3.6	12.8	-3.5	-7.7	10.1
Value	90,046	89,352	108,524	163,724	164,493	203,004	125.4	-0.8	21.5	50.9	0.5	23.4
Unit value	$274	$263	$283	$442	$481	$539	96.6	-4.3	7.7	56.4	8.8	12.1
Export shipments:												
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	366,847	428,665	325,883	426,645	366,923	414,605	13.0	16.9	-24.0	30.9	-14.0	13.0
Inventories/total shipments (1) .	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	2,635	2,609	2,590	2,482	2,593	2,739	3.9	-1.0	-0.7	-4.2	4.5	5.6
Hours worked (1,000s)	5,617	5,559	5,905	5,632	5,611	6,052	7.7	-1.0	6.2	-4.6	-0.4	7.8
Wages paid ($1,000s)	134,824	139,834	150,379	154,854	165,826	184,669	37.0	3.7	7.5	3.0	7.1	11.4
Hourly wages	$24.00	$25.15	$25.47	$27.50	$29.55	$30.52	27.1	4.8	1.2	8.0	7.5	3.3
Productivity (tons/1,000 hours) .	757.1	804.6	862.0	869.6	926.0	896.7	18.4	6.3	7.1	0.9	6.5	-3.2
Unit labor costs	$31.70	$31.26	$29.54	$31.62	$31.92	$34.03	7.3	-1.4	-5.5	7.0	0.9	6.6
Net sales:												
Quantity	4,314,344	4,412,317	5,130,869	4,914,478	5,161,392	5,478,984	27.0	2.3	16.3	-4.2	5.0	6.2
Value	1,137,102	1,144,308	1,414,388	2,074,882	2,365,696	2,789,490	145.3	0.6	23.6	46.7	14.0	17.9
Unit value	$264	$259	$276	$422	$458	$509	93.2	-1.6	6.3	53.2	8.6	11.1
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	1,009,807	1,039,787	1,299,180	1,668,707	1,825,527	2,075,643	105.5	3.0	24.9	28.4	9.4	13.7
Gross profit or (loss)	127,295	104,521	115,208	406,175	540,170	713,847	460.8	-17.9	10.2	252.6	33.0	32.2
SG&A expenses	74,139	67,258	104,823	141,204	159,781	185,135	149.7	-9.3	55.9	34.7	13.2	15.9
Operating income or (loss)	53,156	37,263	10,385	264,971	380,389	528,712	894.6	-29.9	-72.1	2451.4	43.6	39.0
Capital expenditures	41,378	37,686	61,872	69,110	108,742	114,695	177.2	-8.9	64.2	11.7	57.3	5.5
Unit COGS	$234	$236	$253	$340	$354	$379	61.9	0.7	7.4	34.1	4.2	7.1
Unit SG&A expenses	$17	$15	$20	$29	$31	$34	96.6	-11.3	34.0	40.6	7.7	9.2
Unit operating income or (loss) .	$12	$8	$2	$54	$74	$96	683.2	-31.5	-76.0	2563.8	36.7	30.9
COGS/sales (1)	88.8	90.9	91.9	80.4	77.2	74.4	-14.4	2.1	1.0	-11.4	-3.3	-2.8
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	4.7	3.3	0.7	12.8	16.1	19.0	14.3	-1.4	-2.5	12.0	3.3	2.9
U.S. shipments into the region by outside U.S. producers:												
Quantity	145,438	150,445	218,253	168,422	236,191	188,951	29.9	3.4	45.1	-22.8	40.2	-20.0
Value	42,810	43,034	68,723	77,524	113,829	98,886	131.0	0.5	59.7	12.8	46.8	-13.1
Unit value	$294	$286	$315	$460	$482	$523	77.8	-2.8	10.1	46.2	4.7	8.6

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
(2) Not applicable.

Note1.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures. No imports from Indonesia, Moldova, or Ukraine were reported during the period.

Note2.--The specified region includes 30 states (Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin), plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-3
Rebar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market outside the specified region, 2001-06

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent except where noted)

	Reported data						Period changes					
Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001-06	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
U.S. consumption quantity:												
Amount	2,174,923	2,014,859	2,532,977	2,424,015	2,477,540	2,674,086	23.0	-7.4	25.7	-4.3	2.2	7.9
U.S. producers' share (1):												
Regional producers	15.1	16.9	15.2	15.3	13.8	14.1	-1.0	1.8	-1.7	0.1	-1.5	0.3
Outside producers	71.6	79.2	81.9	72.8	78.2	69.4	-2.1	7.7	2.7	-9.1	5.3	-8.7
Total U.S. producers	86.7	96.1	97.1	88.1	92.0	83.5	-3.1	9.4	1.0	-9.0	3.8	-8.4
Importers' share (1):												
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Korea	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-1.6	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0
Subtotal	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-1.6	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2
All other sources	11.7	3.9	2.9	11.9	7.8	16.5	4.7	-7.9	-1.0	8.9	-4.0	8.7
Total imports	13.3	3.9	2.9	11.9	8.0	16.5	3.1	-9.4	-1.0	9.0	-3.8	8.4
U.S. consumption value:												
Amount	585,231	527,142	728,506	1,099,321	1,206,289	1,398,892	139.0	-9.9	38.2	50.9	9.7	16.0
U.S. producers' share (1):												
Regional producers	15.4	17.0	14.9	14.9	13.6	14.5	-0.9	1.6	-2.1	-0.0	-1.3	0.9
Outside producers	73.5	79.5	81.9	72.8	79.4	71.8	-1.7	6.1	2.4	-9.1	6.6	-7.6
Total U.S. producers	88.8	96.5	96.8	87.7	93.0	86.3	-2.6	7.6	0.4	-9.2	5.3	-6.8
Importers' share (1):												
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Korea	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0
Subtotal	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	-1.3	-1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2
All other sources	9.8	3.5	3.2	12.2	6.8	13.7	3.9	-6.3	-0.4	9.1	-5.5	6.9
Total imports	11.2	3.5	3.2	12.3	7.0	13.7	2.6	-7.6	-0.4	9.2	-5.3	6.8
U.S. imports outside the region from:												
Belarus:												
Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unit value	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
China:												
Quantity	0	0	0	154	18	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-88.4	-80.8
Value	0	0	0	158	5	4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-96.9	-9.0
Unit value	-----	-----	-----	$1,029	$275	$1,303	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-73.3	374.0
Korea:												
Quantity	34,281	0	0	0	5,516	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	-100.0
Value	7,626	0	0	0	2,262	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	-100.0
Unit value	$222	-----	-----	-----	$410	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Latvia:												
Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unit value	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Poland:												
Quantity	331	0	0	376	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)
Value	164	0	0	534	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)	(2)	-100.0	(2)
Unit value	$496	-----	-----	$1,421	-----	-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Subtotal (subject):												
Quantity	34,612	0	0	530	5,534	3	-100.0	-100.0	(2)	(2)	944.9	-99.9
Value	7,790	0	0	692	2,267	4	-99.9	-100.0	(2)	(2)	227.3	-99.8
Unit value	$225	-----	-----	$1,308	$410	$1,303	479.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	-68.7	218.2
All other sources:												
Quantity	255,431	78,368	74,158	287,412	193,745	440,535	72.5	-69.3	-5.4	287.6	-32.6	127.4
Value	57,537	18,687	22,996	134,606	81,752	191,938	233.6	-67.5	23.1	485.4	-39.3	134.8
Unit value	$225	$238	$310	$468	$422	$436	93.4	5.9	30.0	51.0	-9.9	3.3
All sources:												
Quantity	290,043	78,368	74,158	287,942	199,279	440,538	51.9	-73.0	-5.4	288.3	-30.8	121.1
Value	65,327	18,687	22,996	135,299	84,019	191,943	193.8	-71.4	23.1	488.4	-37.9	128.5
Unit value	$225	$238	$310	$470	$422	$436	93.4	5.9	30.0	51.5	-10.3	3.3

Table continued on next page.

Table C-3--Continued
Rebar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market outside the specified region, 2001-06

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent except where noted)

	Reported data						Period changes					
Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001-06	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
U.S. outside producers':												
Average capacity quantity	2,335,514	2,305,504	2,558,663	2,393,702	2,503,450	2,499,350	7.0	-1.3	11.0	-6.4	4.6	-0.2
Production quantity	1,894,303	1,881,249	2,411,368	2,178,496	2,345,975	2,278,792	20.3	-0.7	28.2	-9.7	7.7	-2.9
Capacity utilization (1)	81.1	81.6	94.2	91.0	93.7	91.2	10.1	0.5	12.6	-3.2	2.7	-2.5
U.S. shipments within the region:												
Quantity	145,438	150,445	218,253	168,422	236,191	188,951	29.9	3.4	45.1	-22.8	40.2	-20.0
Value	42,810	43,034	68,723	77,524	113,829	98,886	131.0	0.5	59.7	12.8	46.8	-13.1
Unit value	$294	$286	$315	$460	$482	$523	77.8	-2.8	10.1	46.2	4.7	8.6
U.S. shipments outside the region:												
Quantity	1,556,471	1,596,108	2,074,808	1,765,613	1,936,277	1,856,967	19.3	2.5	30.0	-14.9	9.7	-4.1
Value	429,857	419,103	596,987	800,298	957,777	1,003,945	133.6	-2.5	42.4	34.1	19.7	4.8
Unit value	$276	$263	$288	$453	$495	$541	95.8	-4.9	9.6	57.5	9.1	9.3
Export shipments:												
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	234,306	188,932	115,879	192,847	167,002	182,740	-22.0	-19.4	-38.7	66.4	-13.4	9.4
Inventories/total shipments (1) . .	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	1,332	1,218	1,307	1,237	1,316	1,327	-0.4	-8.6	7.3	-5.4	6.4	0.8
Hours worked (1,000s)	2,821	2,534	3,033	2,517	2,779	2,598	-7.9	-10.2	19.7	-17.0	10.4	-6.5
Wages paid ($1,000s)	77,031	75,707	87,200	83,170	99,795	99,434	29.1	-1.7	15.2	-4.6	20.0	-0.4
Hourly wages	$27.31	$29.88	$28.75	$33.04	$35.91	$38.27	40.2	9.4	-3.8	14.9	8.7	6.6
Productivity (tons/1,000 hours) .	671.5	742.4	795.0	865.5	844.2	877.1	30.6	10.6	7.1	8.9	-2.5	3.9
Unit labor costs	$40.66	$40.24	$36.16	$38.18	$42.54	$43.63	7.3	-1.0	-10.1	5.6	11.4	2.6
Net sales:												
Quantity	1,876,011	1,926,622	2,484,423	2,101,527	2,371,821	2,263,053	20.6	2.7	29.0	-15.4	12.9	-4.6
Value	520,894	510,035	723,306	954,690	1,165,485	1,217,323	133.7	-2.1	41.8	32.0	22.1	4.4
Unit value	$278	$265	$291	$454	$491	$538	93.7	-4.7	10.0	56.0	8.2	9.5
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	445,504	463,310	647,786	730,053	891,990	889,555	99.7	4.0	39.8	12.7	22.2	-0.3
Gross profit or (loss)	75,390	46,725	75,520	224,637	273,495	327,768	334.8	-38.0	61.6	197.5	21.7	19.8
SG&A expenses	18,638	17,680	20,203	23,198	32,364	28,719	54.1	-5.1	14.3	14.8	39.5	-11.3
Operating income or (loss)	56,752	29,045	55,317	201,439	241,131	299,049	426.9	-48.8	90.5	264.2	19.7	24.0
Capital expenditures	20,231	6,097	8,287	15,785	19,307	31,352	55.0	-69.9	35.9	90.5	22.3	62.4
Unit COGS	$237	$240	$261	$347	$376	$393	65.5	1.3	8.4	33.2	8.3	4.5
Unit SG&A expenses	$10	$9	$8	$11	$14	$13	27.7	-7.6	-11.4	35.7	23.6	-7.0
Unit operating income or (loss) .	$30	$15	$22	$96	$102	$132	336.8	-50.2	47.7	330.5	6.1	30.0
COGS/sales (1)	85.5	90.8	89.6	76.5	76.5	73.1	-12.5	5.3	-1.3	-13.1	0.1	-3.5
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	10.9	5.7	7.6	21.1	20.7	24.6	13.7	-5.2	2.0	13.5	-0.4	3.9
U.S. shipments outside the region by inside U.S. producers:												
Quantity	328,409	340,383	384,011	370,460	341,984	376,581	14.7	3.6	12.8	-3.5	-7.7	10.1
Value	90,046	89,352	108,524	163,724	164,493	203,004	125.4	-0.8	21.5	50.9	0.5	23.4
Unit value	$274	$263	$283	$442	$481	$539	96.6	-4.3	7.7	56.4	8.8	12.1

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
(2) Not applicable.

Note1.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures. No imports from Indonesia, Moldova, or Ukraine were reported during the period.

Note2.--Outside the specified region includes 20 states (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming), plus the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-1
Rebar: Summary data concerning the 30-state region, 1998-2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton;
(period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data 1998	Reported data 1999	Reported data 2000	Period changes 1998-2000	Period changes 1998-99	Period changes 1999-2000
Regional consumption quantity:						
Amount	***	***	***	14.8	18.0	-2.7
U.S. producers' share (1):						
Regional producers	***	***	***	-3.8	-7.0	3.2
Outside producers	***	***	***	-0.6	0.1	-0.7
Importers' share (1):						
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	2.3	0.3	2.0
Indonesia	***	***	***	-0.9	0.2	-1.2
Korea	***	***	***	-4.8	-3.4	-1.4
Latvia	***	***	***	1.8	3.4	-1.6
Moldova	***	***	***	-0.6	-0.7	0.0
Poland	***	***	***	0.2	-0.9	1.1
Ukraine	***	***	***	3.1	1.7	1.4
Subtotal	***	***	***	1.5	1.5	-0.0
Other sources	***	***	***	2.9	5.5	-2.5
Total imports	***	***	***	4.4	6.9	-2.6
Regional consumption value:						
Amount	***	***	***	-3.0	0.0	-3.0
U.S. producers' share (1):						
Regional producers	***	***	***	-1.7	-3.9	2.2
Outside producers	***	***	***	-0.5	0.3	-0.8
Importers' share (1):						
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	2.0	0.2	1.8
Indonesia	***	***	***	-0.7	0.5	-1.1
Korea	***	***	***	-4.4	-3.4	-1.0
Latvia	***	***	***	0.7	1.8	-1.2
Moldova	***	***	***	-1.3	-1.3	-0.0
Poland	***	***	***	-0.0	-0.9	0.9
Ukraine	***	***	***	2.4	1.2	1.2
Subtotal	***	***	***	-0.8	-0.9	0.2
Other sources	***	***	***	3.0	4.5	-1.6
Total imports	***	***	***	2.2	3.6	-1.4
U.S. imports into the region from:						
Belarus:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
China:						
Quantity	0	17,417	123,217	(2)	(2)	607.5
Value	0	3,330	27,451	(2)	(2)	724.3
Unit value	(2)	$191.21	$222.78	(2)	(2)	16.5
Indonesia:						
Quantity	44,504	63,748	0	-100.0	43.2	-100.0
Value	9,708	16,185	0	-100.0	66.7	-100.0
Unit value	$218.14	$253.90	(2)	(2)	16.4	(2)
Korea:						
Quantity	405,254	291,275	205,841	-49.2	-28.1	-29.3
Value	107,157	59,202	42,993	-59.9	-44.8	-27.4
Unit value	$264.42	$203.25	$208.86	-21.0	-23.1	2.8
Latvia:						
Quantity	97,002	303,997	207,705	114.1	213.4	-31.7
Value	34,013	60,153	41,965	23.4	76.9	-30.2
Unit value	$350.65	$197.87	$202.04	-42.4	-43.6	2.1
Moldova:						
Quantity	187,250	183,803	181,492	-3.1	-1.8	-1.3
Value	58,463	40,228	38,473	-34.2	-31.2	-4.4
Unit value	$312.22	$218.87	$211.98	-32.1	-29.9	-3.1
Poland:						
Quantity	53,231	10,681	69,278	30.1	-79.9	548.6
Value	15,034	2,049	13,953	-7.2	-86.4	580.8
Unit value	$282.43	$191.88	$201.40	-28.7	-32.1	5.0
Ukraine:						
Quantity	3,074	95,904	168,054	5,366.2	3,019.4	75.2
Value	826	18,412	33,783	3,989.1	2,128.6	83.5
Unit value	$268.73	$191.98	$201.03	-25.2	-28.6	4.7

See footnotes at end of table

Table C-1--Continued
Rebar: Summary data concerning the 30-state region, 1998-2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; (period changes=percent, except where noted)

	Reported data			Period changes		
Item	1998	1999	2000	1998-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
U.S. imports into the region from:						
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	24.5	28.2	-2.9
Value	***	***	***	-7.5	-5.7	-1.9
Unit value	***	***	***	-25.7	-26.4	1.0
Other sources:						
Quantity	191,622	527,844	377,045	96.8	175.5	-28.6
Value	47,315	111,780	86,875	83.6	136.2	-22.3
Unit value	$246.92	$211.77	$230.41	-6.7	-14.2	8.8
All sources:						
Quantity	***	***	***	38.3	56.2	-11.5
Value	***	***	***	8.0	18.4	-8.8
Unit value	***	***	***	-21.9	-24.2	3.1
U.S. regional producers':						
Average capacity quantity	5,198,086	5,494,904	5,612,908	8.0	5.7	2.1
Production quantity	3,910,732	4,095,918	4,236,273	8.3	4.7	3.4
Capacity utilization (1)	75.2	74.5	75.5	0.2	-0.7	0.9
U.S. shipments within the region:						
Quantity	3,524,250	3,768,882	3,842,009	9.0	6.9	1.9
Value	1,088,605	1,033,380	1,032,215	-5.2	-5.1	-0.1
Unit value	$308.89	$274.19	$268.67	-13.0	-11.2	-2.0
U.S. shipments outside the region:						
Quantity	288,606	321,192	339,879	17.8	11.3	5.8
Value	90,298	90,498	94,369	4.5	0.2	4.3
Unit value	$312.88	$281.76	$277.65	-11.3	-9.9	-1.5
Export shipments:						
Quantity	22,204	14,186	36,567	64.7	-36.1	157.8
Value	6,738	3,743	8,493	26.0	-44.4	126.9
Unit value	$303.46	$263.85	$232.26	-23.5	-13.1	-12.0
Ending inventory quantity	408,929	402,168	420,309	2.8	-1.7	4.5
Inventories/total shipments (1)	10.7	9.8	10.0	-0.7	-0.9	0.2
Production workers	2,649	2,706	2,771	4.6	2.2	2.4
Hours worked (1,000s)	5,537	5,684	5,716	3.2	2.7	0.6
Wages paid ($1,000s)	114,445	123,264	127,747	11.6	7.7	3.6
Hourly wages	$20.67	$21.69	$22.35	8.1	4.9	3.1
Productivity (tons per 1,000 hours)	673.2	684.5	706.5	4.9	1.7	3.2
Unit labor costs	$30.70	$31.68	$31.64	3.0	3.2	-0.1
Net sales:						
Quantity	3,846,322	4,162,424	4,251,627	10.5	8.2	2.1
Value	1,189,115	1,143,322	1,144,546	-3.7	-3.9	0.1
Unit value	$309.16	$274.68	$269.20	-12.9	-11.2	-2.0
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	1,055,997	1,017,965	1,064,507	0.8	-3.6	4.6
Gross profit or (loss)	133,118	125,357	80,039	-39.9	-5.8	-36.2
SG&A expenses	57,296	69,723	68,468	19.5	21.7	-1.8
Operating income or (loss)	75,822	55,634	11,571	-84.7	-26.6	-79.2
Capital expenditures	125,169	99,084	47,040	-62.4	-20.8	-52.5
Unit COGS	$274.55	$244.56	$250.38	-8.8	-10.9	2.4
Unit SG&A expenses	$14.90	$16.75	$16.10	8.1	12.4	-3.9
Unit operating income or (loss)	$19.71	$13.37	$2.72	-86.2	-32.2	-79.6
COGS/sales (1)	88.8	89.0	93.0	4.2	0.2	4.0
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	6.4	4.9	1.0	-5.4	-1.5	-3.9
U.S. shipments into the region by outside U.S. producers:						
Quantity	160,857	194,992	153,149	-4.8	21.2	-21.5
Value	50,118	54,270	41,836	-16.5	8.3	-22.9
Unit value	$311.57	$278.32	$273.17	-12.3	-10.7	-1.8

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
(2) Not applicable.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-2
Rebar: Summary data concerning the United States outside the 30-state region, 1998-2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; (period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	1998	1999	2000	1998-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
Outside region consumption quantity:						
Amount	2,233,052	***	2,482,011	11.1	10.1	0.9
U.S. producers' share (1):						
Regional producers	12.9	***	13.7	0.8	0.1	0.6
Outside producers	79.7	***	79.5	-0.2	-2.5	2.4
Importers' share (1):						
Belarus	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	***	***
China	0.0	***	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6
Indonesia	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Korea	5.5	***	2.3	-3.1	-0.1	-3.1
Latvia	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	0.0	***	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
Poland	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukraine	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	5.5	***	3.9	-1.5	0.3	-1.8
Other sources	1.9	***	2.9	0.9	2.1	-1.2
Total imports	7.4	***	6.8	-0.6	2.4	-3.0
Outside region consumption value:						
Amount	664,969	***	672,206	1.1	0.6	0.5
U.S. producers' share (1):						
Regional producers	13.6	***	14.0	0.5	-0.0	0.5
Outside producers	80.0	***	80.0	-0.0	-1.7	1.7
Importers' share (1):						
Belarus	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	***	***
China	0.0	***	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
Indonesia	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Korea	4.7	***	2.0	-2.7	-0.4	-2.4
Latvia	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	0.0	***	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
Poland	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukraine	0.0	***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	4.7	***	3.3	-1.4	-0.0	-1.4
Other sources	1.7	***	2.7	1.0	1.8	-0.8
Total imports	6.4	***	6.0	-0.5	1.7	-2.2
U.S. imports outside the region from:						
Belarus:						
Quantity	0	***	0	(2)	(2)	-100.0
Value	0	***	0	(2)	(2)	-100.0
Unit value	(2)	***	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
China:						
Quantity	0	131	39,907	(2)	(2)	30,477.0
Value	0	30	8,818	(2)	(2)	29,735.0
Unit value	(2)	$226.45	$220.96	(2)	(2)	-2.4
Indonesia:						
Quantity	0	5,512	0	(2)	(2)	-100.0
Value	0	1,225	0	(2)	(2)	-100.0
Unit value	(2)	$222.28	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Korea:						
Quantity	121,826	132,618	57,760	-52.6	8.9	-56.4
Value	31,351	29,183	13,409	-57.2	-6.9	-54.1
Unit value	$257.35	$220.05	$232.15	-9.8	-14.5	5.5
Latvia:						
Quantity	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unit value	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Moldova:						
Quantity	21	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)
Value	14	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(2)
Unit value	$669.37	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Poland:						
Quantity	0	0	15	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value	0	0	6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unit value	(2)	(2)	$429.38	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ukraine:						
Quantity	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Value	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unit value	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

See footnotes at end of table

Table C-2--Continued

Rebar: Summary data concerning the United States outside the 30-state region, 1998-2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; (period changes=percent, except where noted)

	Reported data			Period changes		
Item	1998	1999	2000	1998-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
U.S. imports outside the region from:						
Subtotal:						
Quantity	121,847	***	97,682	-19.8	15.9	-30.8
Value	31,365	***	22,233	-29.1	-0.4	-28.9
Unit value	$257.42	***	$227.61	-11.6	-14.0	2.9
Other sources:						
Quantity	43,202	99,187	70,829	64.0	129.6	-28.6
Value	11,496	23,324	18,055	57.1	102.9	-22.6
Unit value	$266.09	$235.15	$254.90	-4.2	-11.6	8.4
All sources:						
Quantity	165,049	***	168,511	2.1	45.7	-29.9
Value	42,861	***	40,288	-6.0	27.3	-26.2
Unit value	$259.69	***	$239.08	-7.9	-12.6	5.3
Outside region U.S. producers':						
Average capacity quantity	2,696,400	2,816,400	2,779,800	3.1	4.5	-1.3
Production quantity	2,159,078	2,130,371	2,207,780	2.3	-1.3	3.6
Capacity utilization (1)	80.1	75.6	79.4	-0.7	-4.4	3.8
U.S. shipments into the region:						
Quantity	160,857	194,992	153,149	-4.8	21.2	-21.5
Value	50,118	54,270	41,836	-16.5	8.3	-22.9
Unit value	$311.57	$278.32	$273.17	-12.3	-10.7	-1.8
U.S. shipments outside the region:						
Quantity	1,779,397	1,897,467	1,973,621	10.9	6.6	4.0
Value	531,810	523,774	537,549	1.1	-1.5	2.6
Unit value	$298.87	$276.04	$272.37	-8.9	-7.6	-1.3
Export shipments:						
Quantity	103,782	98,322	99,123	-4.5	-5.3	0.8
Value	32,298	25,624	27,227	-15.7	-20.7	6.3
Unit value	$311.21	$260.61	$274.68	-11.7	-16.3	5.4
Ending inventory quantity	291,077	228,187	211,344	-27.4	-21.6	-7.4
Inventories/total shipments (1)	14.2	10.4	9.5	-4.7	-3.8	-0.9
Production workers	1,485	1,541	1,445	-2.7	3.8	-6.2
Hours worked (1,000s)	3,412	3,331	3,057	-10.4	-2.4	-8.2
Wages paid ($1,000s)	72,711	75,147	74,399	2.3	3.4	-1.0
Hourly wages	$21.31	$22.56	$24.34	14.2	5.9	7.9
Productivity (tons per 1,000 hours)	632.8	639.6	722.2	14.1	1.1	12.9
Unit labor costs	$33.68	$35.27	$33.70	0.1	4.7	-4.5
Net sales:						
Quantity	2,042,602	2,180,387	2,220,920	8.7	6.7	1.9
Value	613,678	600,707	605,736	-1.3	-2.1	0.8
Unit value	$300.44	$275.50	$272.74	-9.2	-8.3	-1.0
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	557,288	518,076	540,564	-3.0	-7.0	4.3
Gross profit or (loss)	56,390	82,631	65,172	15.6	46.5	-21.1
SG&A expenses	28,308	32,708	32,181	13.7	15.5	-1.6
Operating income or (loss)	28,082	49,923	32,991	17.5	77.8	-33.9
Capital expenditures	31,286	35,396	18,580	-40.6	13.1	-47.5
Unit COGS	$272.83	$237.61	$243.40	-10.8	-12.9	2.4
Unit SG&A expenses	$13.86	$15.00	$14.49	4.6	8.2	-3.4
Unit operating income or (loss)	$13.75	$22.90	$14.85	8.0	66.5	-35.1
COGS/sales (1)	90.8	86.2	89.2	-1.6	-4.6	3.0
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	4.6	8.3	5.4	0.9	3.7	-2.9
U.S. shipments outside the region by regional U.S. producers:						
Quantity	288,606	321,192	339,879	17.8	11.3	5.8
Value	90,298	90,498	94,369	4.5	0.2	4.3
Unit value	$312.88	$281.76	$277.65	-11.3	-9.9	-1.5

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
(2) Not applicable.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-3
Rebar: Summary data concerning the 33-state region (1), 1998-2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; (period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	1998	1999	2000	1998-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
Regional consumption quantity:						
Amount	***	***	***	14.6	17.9	-2.7
U.S. producers' share (2):						
Regional producers	***	***	***	-4.0	-7.0	3.0
Outside producers	***	***	***	-0.2	0.3	-0.5
Importers' share (2):						
Belarus	***	***	***	0.5	0.8	-0.3
China	***	***	***	2.2	0.3	1.9
Indonesia	***	***	***	-0.9	0.2	-1.1
Korea	***	***	***	-4.6	-3.2	-1.4
Latvia	***	***	***	1.7	3.3	-1.6
Moldova	***	***	***	-0.6	-0.6	0.0
Poland	***	***	***	0.1	-0.9	1.1
Ukraine	***	***	***	2.9	1.6	1.3
Subtotal	***	***	***	1.4	1.5	-0.0
Other sources	***	***	***	2.8	5.3	-2.4
Total imports	***	***	***	4.2	6.7	-2.5
Regional consumption value:						
Amount	***	***	***	-2.8	0.2	-3.0
U.S. producers' share (2):						
Regional producers	***	***	***	-1.9	-3.7	1.8
Outside producers	***	***	***	-0.2	0.3	-0.5
Importers' share (2):						
Belarus	***	***	***	0.7	0.8	-0.2
China	***	***	***	1.9	0.2	1.7
Indonesia	***	***	***	-0.7	0.4	-1.1
Korea	***	***	***	-4.3	-3.3	-1.0
Latvia	***	***	***	0.6	1.8	-1.1
Moldova	***	***	***	-1.3	-1.2	-0.0
Poland	***	***	***	-0.0	-0.9	0.8
Ukraine	***	***	***	2.3	1.2	1.1
Subtotal	***	***	***	-0.8	-0.9	0.2
Other sources	***	***	***	2.9	4.4	-1.5
Total imports	***	***	***	2.1	3.4	-1.3
U.S. imports into the region from:						
Belarus:						
Quantity	***	***	***	147.2	227.9	-24.6
Value	***	***	***	141.9	190.3	-16.7
Unit value	***	***	***	-2.1	-11.5	10.5
China:						
Quantity	***	***	***	(3)	(3)	607.5
Value	***	***	***	(3)	(3)	724.3
Unit value	***	***	***	(3)	(3)	16.5
Indonesia:						
Quantity	***	***	***	-100.0	43.2	-100.0
Value	***	***	***	-100.0	66.7	-100.0
Unit value	***	***	***	(3)	16.4	(3)
Korea:						
Quantity	***	***	***	-49.2	-28.1	-29.3
Value	***	***	***	-59.9	-44.8	-27.4
Unit value	***	***	***	-21.0	-23.1	2.8
Latvia:						
Quantity	***	***	***	114.1	213.4	-31.7
Value	***	***	***	23.4	76.9	-30.2
Unit value	***	***	***	-42.4	-43.6	2.1
Moldova:						
Quantity	***	***	***	-3.1	-1.8	-1.3
Value	***	***	***	-34.2	-31.2	-4.4
Unit value	***	***	***	-32.1	-29.9	-3.1
Poland:						
Quantity	***	***	***	30.1	-79.9	548.6
Value	***	***	***	-7.2	-86.4	580.8
Unit value	***	***	***	-28.7	-32.1	5.0
Ukraine:						
Quantity	***	***	***	5,366.2	3,019.4	75.2
Value	***	***	***	3,989.1	2,128.6	83.5
Unit value	***	***	***	-25.2	-28.6	4.7

See footnotes at end of table

Table C-3--Continued
Rebar: Summary data concerning the 33-state region (1), 1998-2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; (period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data 1998	1999	2000	Period changes 1998-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
U.S. imports into the region from:						
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	24.5	28.2	-2.9
Value	***	***	***	-7.5	-5.7	-1.9
Unit value	***	***	***	-25.7	-26.4	1.0
Other sources:						
Quantity	***	***	***	96.8	175.5	-28.6
Value	***	***	***	83.6	136.2	-22.3
Unit value	***	***	***	-6.7	-14.2	8.8
All sources:						
Quantity	***	***	***	38.3	56.2	-11.5
Value	***	***	***	8.0	18.4	-8.8
Unit value	***	***	***	-21.9	-24.2	3.1
U.S. regional producers':						
Average capacity quantity	***	***	***	8.0	5.9	2.0
Production quantity	***	***	***	7.0	4.5	2.4
Capacity utilization (2)	***	***	***	-0.7	-1.0	0.3
U.S. shipments within the region:						
Quantity	***	***	***	8.8	7.4	1.3
Value	***	***	***	-5.0	-4.4	-0.7
Unit value	***	***	***	-12.7	-11.0	-2.0
U.S. shipments outside the region:						
Quantity	***	***	***	9.1	15.4	-5.5
Value	***	***	***	-2.7	3.6	-6.1
Unit value	***	***	***	-10.8	-10.2	-0.7
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	60.7	-37.6	157.4
Value	***	***	***	23.1	-45.7	126.5
Unit value	***	***	***	-23.4	-13.0	-12.0
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	1.0	-4.5	5.8
Inventories/total shipments (2)	***	***	***	-0.8	-1.3	0.4
Production workers	***	***	***	4.8	4.6	0.2
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	3.0	4.6	-1.6
Wages paid ($1,000s)	***	***	***	10.8	9.5	1.1
Hourly wages	***	***	***	7.6	4.7	2.7
Productivity (tons per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***	3.9	-0.4	4.3
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	3.6	5.1	-1.5
Net sales:						
Quantity	***	***	***	9.6	8.8	0.7
Value	***	***	***	-4.3	-3.1	-1.2
Unit value	***	***	***	-12.7	-10.9	-1.9
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	0.3	-3.0	3.4
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	-40.7	-3.5	-38.6
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	16.3	19.0	-2.3
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	-89.9	-22.9	-86.8
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	-60.2	-21.8	-49.1
Unit COGS	***	***	***	-8.5	-10.9	2.7
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	6.1	9.4	-3.0
Unit operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	-90.7	-29.2	-86.9
COGS/sales (2)	***	***	***	4.2	0.0	4.2
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (2)	***	***	***	-5.3	-1.2	-4.1
U.S. shipments into the region by outside U.S. producers:						
Quantity	***	***	***	-22.7	56.9	-50.7
Value	***	***	***	-31.3	36.1	-49.5
Unit value	***	***	***	-11.1	-13.2	2.5

(1) Includes Iowa, Minnesota, and Oklahoma (3 additional U.S. producers) in addition to the 30-state region. Adjustments made for U.S. shipments by U.S. producers into these states; comparable data for U.S. importers not available by country.
(2) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
(3) Not applicable.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-4
Rebar: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market, 1998-2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; (period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data: 1998	1999	2000	Period changes: 1998-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	***	***	***	13.6	15.5	-1.6
U.S. producers' share (1)	***	***	***	-2.9	-5.8	2.8
Importers' share (1):						
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	2.1	0.2	1.9
Indonesia	***	***	***	-0.6	0.2	-0.9
Korea	***	***	***	-4.3	-2.3	-2.0
Latvia	***	***	***	1.2	2.4	-1.2
Moldova	***	***	***	-0.4	-0.4	0.0
Poland	***	***	***	0.1	-0.6	0.7
Ukraine	***	***	***	2.1	1.2	0.9
Subtotal	***	***	***	0.6	1.3	-0.7
Other sources	***	***	***	2.3	4.5	-2.2
Total imports	***	***	***	2.9	5.8	-2.8
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	***	***	***	-1.7	0.2	-1.9
U.S. producers' share (1)	***	***	***	-1.2	-3.0	1.8
Importers' share (1):						
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	1.8	0.2	1.6
Indonesia	***	***	***	-0.5	0.4	-0.8
Korea	***	***	***	-3.9	-2.4	-1.5
Latvia	***	***	***	0.4	1.2	-0.8
Moldova	***	***	***	-0.9	-0.9	-0.0
Poland	***	***	***	-0.0	-0.6	0.6
Ukraine	***	***	***	1.6	0.8	0.8
Subtotal	***	***	***	-1.1	-0.7	-0.4
Other sources	***	***	***	2.3	3.7	-1.3
Total imports	***	***	***	1.2	3.0	-1.8
U.S. imports from:						
Belarus:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
China:						
Quantity	0	17,547	163,124	(2)	(2)	829.6
Value	0	3,360	36,268	(2)	(2)	979.5
Unit value	(2)	$191.47	$222.34	(2)	(2)	16.1
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia:						
Quantity	44,504	69,261	0	-100.0	55.6	-100.0
Value	9,708	17,411	0	-100.0	79.3	-100.0
Unit value	$218.14	$251.38	(2)	(2)	15.2	(2)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:						
Quantity	527,080	423,893	263,601	-50.0	-19.6	-37.8
Value	138,508	88,385	56,402	-59.3	-36.2	-36.2
Unit value	$262.78	$208.51	$213.97	-18.6	-20.7	2.6
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Latvia:						
Quantity	97,002	303,997	207,705	114.1	213.4	-31.7
Value	34,013	60,153	41,965	23.4	76.9	-30.2
Unit value	$350.65	$197.87	$202.04	-42.4	-43.6	2.1
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova:						
Quantity	187,271	183,803	181,492	-3.1	-1.9	-1.3
Value	58,477	40,228	38,473	-34.2	-31.2	-4.4
Unit value	$312.26	$218.87	$211.98	-32.1	-29.9	-3.1
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Poland:						
Quantity	53,231	10,681	69,292	30.2	-79.9	548.8
Value	15,034	2,049	13,959	-7.2	-86.4	581.1
Unit value	$282.43	$191.88	$201.45	-28.7	-32.1	5.0
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:						
Quantity	3,074	95,904	168,054	5,366.2	3,019.4	75.2
Value	826	18,412	33,783	3,989.1	2,128.6	83.5
Unit value	$268.73	$191.98	$201.03	-25.2	-28.6	4.7
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***

See footnotes at end of table

Table C-4--Continued
Rebar: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market, 1998-2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; (period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data 1998	1999	2000	Period changes 1998-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
U.S. imports from:						
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	18.7	26.6	-6.2
Value	***	***	***	-10.0	-5.0	-5.3
Unit value	***	***	***	-24.2	-25.0	1.0
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	-56.4	2.0	-57.2
Other sources:						
Quantity	234,824	627,031	447,875	90.7	167.0	-28.6
Value	58,811	135,104	104,930	78.4	129.7	-22.3
Unit value	$250.44	$215.47	$234.28	-6.5	-14.0	8.7
Ending inventory quantity	6,411	27,335	8,235	28.5	326.4	-69.9
All sources:						
Quantity	***	***	***	33.2	54.8	-13.9
Value	***	***	***	6.1	19.6	-11.3
Unit value	***	***	***	-20.3	-22.7	3.1
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	-35.9	80.1	-64.4
U.S. producers':						
Average capacity quantity	7,894,486	8,311,304	8,392,708	6.3	5.3	1.0
Production quantity	6,069,810	6,226,289	6,444,053	6.2	2.6	3.5
Capacity utilization (1)	76.9	74.9	76.8	-0.1	-2.0	1.9
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	5,753,110	6,182,533	6,308,658	9.7	7.5	2.0
Value	1,760,831	1,701,922	1,705,969	-3.1	-3.3	0.2
Unit value	$306.07	$275.28	$270.42	-11.6	-10.1	-1.8
Export shipments:						
Quantity	125,986	112,508	135,690	7.7	-10.7	20.6
Value	39,036	29,367	35,720	-8.5	-24.8	21.6
Unit value	$309.84	$261.02	$263.25	-15.0	-15.8	0.9
Ending inventory quantity	700,006	630,355	631,653	-9.8	-10.0	0.2
Inventories/total shipments (1)	11.9	10.0	9.8	-2.1	-1.9	-0.2
Production workers	4,134	4,247	4,216	2.0	2.7	-0.7
Hours worked (1,000s)	8,949	9,015	8,773	-2.0	0.7	-2.7
Wages paid ($1,000s)	187,156	198,411	202,146	8.0	6.0	1.9
Hourly wages	$20.91	$22.01	$23.04	10.2	5.2	4.7
Productivity (tons per 1,000 hours)	657.8	667.9	711.9	8.2	1.5	6.6
Unit labor costs	$31.79	$32.95	$32.36	1.8	3.6	-1.8
Net sales:						
Quantity	5,888,924	6,342,811	6,472,547	9.9	7.7	2.0
Value	1,802,793	1,744,029	1,750,282	-2.9	-3.3	0.4
Unit value	$306.13	$274.96	$270.42	-11.7	-10.2	-1.7
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	1,613,285	1,536,041	1,605,071	-0.5	-4.8	4.5
Gross profit or (loss)	189,508	207,988	145,211	-23.4	9.8	-30.2
SG&A expenses	85,604	102,431	100,649	17.6	19.7	-1.7
Operating income or (loss)	103,904	105,557	44,562	-57.1	1.6	-57.8
Capital expenditures	156,455	134,480	65,620	-58.1	-14.0	-51.2
Unit COGS	$273.95	$242.17	$247.98	-9.5	-11.6	2.4
Unit SG&A expenses	$14.54	$16.15	$15.55	7.0	11.1	-3.7
Unit operating income or (loss)	$17.64	$16.64	$6.88	-61.0	-5.7	-58.6
COGS/sales (1)	89.5	88.1	91.7	2.2	-1.4	3.6
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	5.8	6.1	2.5	-3.2	0.3	-3.5

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
(2) Not applicable.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties and it named the following five firms as the top purchasers of steel concrete reinforcing bar (“rebar”): ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these five firms and three firms (***) provided responses which are presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for rebar that have occurred in the United States or in the market for rebar in Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine since January 1, 2013?

Purchaser	Changes that have occurred
***	N/A
***	Availability is tighter in most markets due to the Section 232 investigation. Although, not enough to where we cannot source rebar.
***	*** (an “independently” owned rebar fabricator - no mill ownership) is confronted in the market place by a supply / demand imbalance for “domestic” produced rebar stock lengths. This imbalance is covered by “import” rebar. The current issue is the fact “import” rebar is being sold at a significantly lower price than “domestic” produce rebar. There is often a seasonal demand for “import” during the peak period construction. When it is available at competitive pricing with the “domestic” mills it is a competitive option, but not when the “import” steel is being sold at a significantly lower price it is being dumped here. *** purchases 100% of our rebar needs from “domestic” mills because of the “Buy American” requirement for fabricated rebar used to build publicly funded projects. While fabricated “import” steel cannot be used on publicly funded projects, it can be used to build private funded jobs. Further, it puts the “domestic” mills and rebar fabricators supplying “Buy America” (public fund) projects at a significant disadvantage competing for private fund projects. Current prices for “import” rebar is significantly below “domestic” rebar. Our “domestic” rebar mills do NOT need more foreign produced rebar “dumped” here.

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for rebar in the United States or in the market for rebar in Belarus, China, Indonesia, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine within a reasonably foreseeable time?

Purchaser	Anticipated changes
***	N/A
***	N/A
***	Foreign governments take pride in their export industries and especially when it is a steel product. They can support their "local" steel mills many ways (environmental policies, subsidies, tax policies, workers' rights, etc.). Foreign governments are looking to have their steel mills operating at capacity and the U.S. market as a place to "dump" their surplus produced steel. They know rebar is a low cost steel product to produce that is easily dispersed throughout the U.S, construction market at a non-competitive (dump) price. Why do many "import" foreign produced steel products start as "exported" U.S. steel scrap? U.S. "import" policies need to build on the U.S. Buy America program when it comes to "domestic" produce / fabricated rebar for public funded project. We have a level / competitive playing field as a rebar fabricator. We must also have a goal for a level playing field at the mill where reinvest is encouraged including capacity expansions. The demand for fabricated is forecast to grow in the coming year. We need the "domestic" mill capacity to grow to meet the demand growth and not depend on "imported" rebar sold at lower non-competitive prices to fill the gap.