

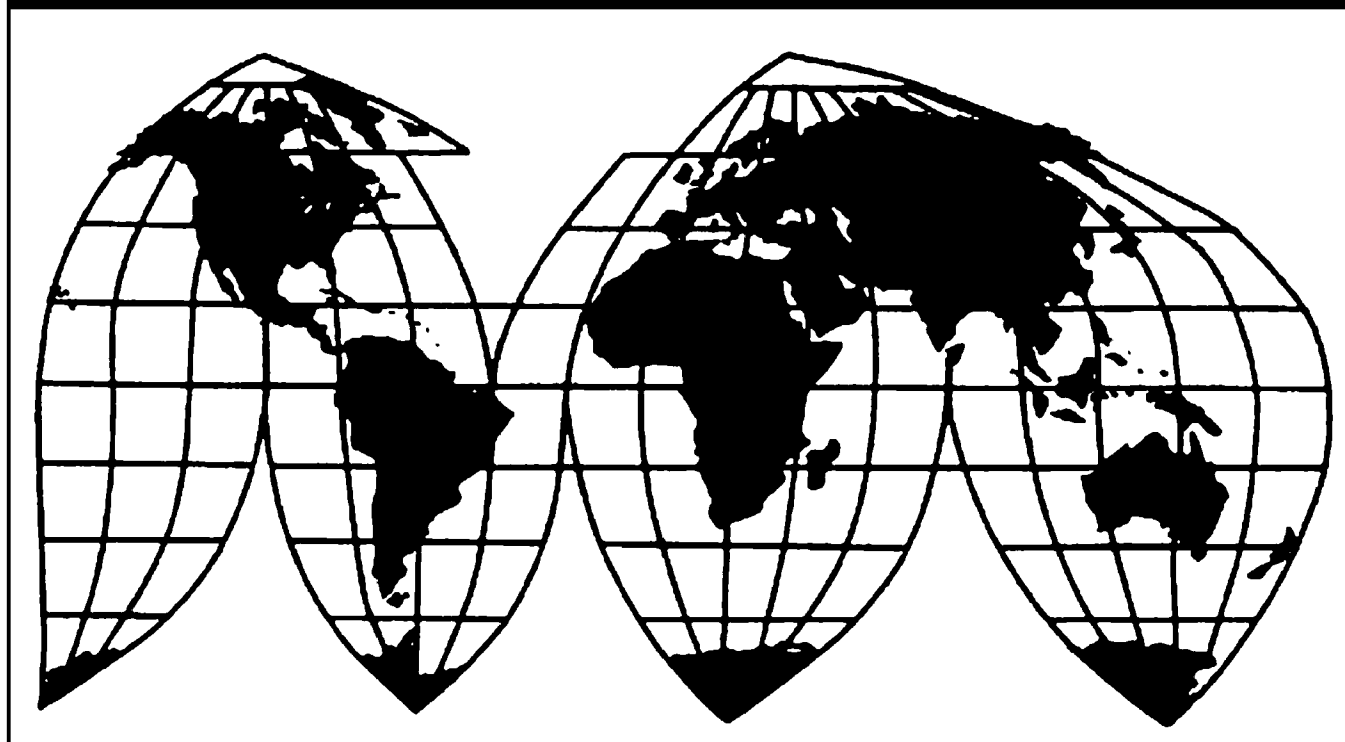
Barium Chloride from China

Investigation No. 731-TA-149 (Fifth Review)

Publication 5203

June 2021

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation No. 731-TA-149 (Fifth Review)

Barium Chloride from China

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on barium chloride from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted this review on October 1, 2020 (85 FR 61984) and determined on January 4, 2021 that it would conduct an expedited review (86 FR 24412, May 6, 2021).

The Commission made this determination pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determination for this review on June 1, 2021.

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

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in this five-year review, we determine under Section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on barium chloride from China 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. Background

Original Investigation: The original investigation arose from a petition Chemical Products Corporation (“CPC”) filed on October 25, 1983. In October 1984, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of barium chloride from China sold at less than fair value.¹ Subsequently, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) issued an antidumping duty order covering these imports.²

First Review: In March 1999, the Commission reached an affirmative determination in its expedited first five-year review.³ Commerce subsequently published a continuation of the order in August 1999.⁴

Second Review: In July 2004, the Commission reached an affirmative determination in its expedited second five-year review.⁵ Commerce subsequently published a continuation of the order in August 2004.⁶

Third Review: On October 21, 2009, the Commission decided to conduct its third five-year review as a full review, notwithstanding that CPC was the sole party to respond to the notice of institution, in light of information regarding possible changes in conditions of

¹ *Barium Chloride from the People’s Republic of China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-149 (Final), USITC Pub. 1584 (Oct. 1984) (“Original Determination”) at 3, A-1.

² *Antidumping Duty Order; Barium Chloride From the People’s Republic of China*, 49 Fed. Reg. 40635 (Oct. 17, 1984) (antidumping duty order).

³ *Barium Chloride from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-149 (Review), USITC Pub. 3163 (Mar. 1999) (“First Review Determination”) at 3.

⁴ *Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order: Barium Chloride From the People’s Republic of China*, 64 Fed. Reg. 42654 (Aug. 5, 1999).

⁵ *Barium Chloride from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-149 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3702 (July 2004) (“Second Review Determination”) at 3.

⁶ *Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order: Barium Chloride From The People’s Republic of China*, 69 Fed. Reg. 47405 (Aug. 5, 2004).

competition.⁷ In June 2010, the Commission reached an affirmative determination.⁸ Commerce published a continuation of the order in June 2010.⁹

Fourth Review: In October 2015, the Commission reached an affirmative determination in its expedited fourth five-year review.¹⁰ Commerce subsequently published a continuation of the order in November 2015.¹¹

The Current Review: In October 2020, the Commission instituted this fifth five-year review.¹² CPC filed the sole response to the Commission's notice of institution and comments on adequacy.¹³ The Commission found CPC's individual response and the domestic interested party group response to the notice of institution to be adequate and the respondent interested party group response to be inadequate. Finding that no other circumstances warranted a full review, the Commission determined to conduct an expedited review.¹⁴ CPC filed final comments on May 6, 2021 pursuant to Commission rule 207.62(d).¹⁵

U.S. industry data are based on the data CPC, the sole known domestic producer of barium chloride in 2019, furnished in response to the notice of institution.¹⁶ U.S. import data and related information in this review are based on Commerce's official import statistics.¹⁷ Foreign industry data and related information are based on information submitted by CPC, information from the original investigation and prior reviews, and publicly available information

⁷ *Barium Chloride from China*, 74 Fed. Reg. 54069, 54070 (Oct. 21, 2009); *Barium Chloride from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-149 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 4157 (June 2010) ("Third Review Determination") at 3.

⁸ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub, 4157 at 3.

⁹ *Barium Chloride From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 75 Fed. Reg. 36629 (June 28, 2010).

¹⁰ *Barium Chloride From China; Determination*, 80 Fed. Reg. 66935 (Oct. 30, 2015); *Barium Chloride from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-149 (Fourth Review), USITC Pub. 4574 (Oct. 2015) ("Fourth Review Determination") at 3.

¹¹ *Barium Chloride From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 80 Fed. Reg. 68511 (Nov. 5, 2015).

¹² *Barium Chloride from China; Institution of a Five-Year Review*, 85 Fed. Reg. 61984 (Oct. 1, 2020) ("Institution Notice").

¹³ CPC's Confidential Response to the Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 723801 (Nov. 2, 2020) ("Response"); CPC Comments on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 727190 (Dec. 4, 2020).

¹⁴ *Barium Chloride from China; Scheduling of Expedited Five-Year Review*, 86 Fed. Reg. 24412, 24413 (May 6, 2021).

¹⁵ CPC's Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 741790 (May 6, 2021) ("Final Comments").

¹⁶ Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-SS-151 ("CR") at Table I-1 (Dec. 23, 2020); Public Report ("PR") at Table I-1.

¹⁷ CR/PR at Table I-4.

gathered by Commission staff.¹⁸ No U.S. purchasers of barium chloride responded to the Commission's adequacy phase questionnaire.¹⁹

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 scope of the antidumping duty order in this five-year review as follows:

The merchandise covered by the order is barium chloride, a chemical compound having the formulas BaCl_2 or $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, currently classifiable under subheading 2827.39.4500 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.²³

¹⁸ See generally CR/PR at I-14-16.

¹⁹ CR/PR at I-1 n.4.

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. Dep't 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 *Barium Chloride From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 Fed. Reg. 7257, 7258 (Jan. 27, 2021) ("Commerce Final Review Determination").

The scope definition set out above has not changed since the previous review.²⁴

Barium chloride is produced in crystalline and anhydrous form. Crystalline barium chloride is used primarily as an intermediate in the production of molecular catalyst sieves, which in turn are used in oil refinery complexes to separate industrially useful paraxylene molecules from other mixed xylenes. The crystalline form also serves as a cleansing agent in the removal of soluble sulfates in certain chemical and water treatment processes; as a cleansing ingredient in lubricating oil additives; as a raw material in the production of certain chemicals, pigments, and paper coatings; and as a base material for production of ink pigments and other barium intermediate products. The anhydrous form of barium chloride is used primarily as an ingredient in heat-treating salts and metal fluxes.²⁵

In the original final determination and prior reviews, the Commission defined a single domestic like product coextensive with the scope.²⁶ In the prior reviews, the Commission emphasized that because high purity barium chloride was not excluded from the scope, and the Commission had not defined it as a separate domestic like product in the original determination, the domestic like product included high purity barium chloride.²⁷

The record of this review contains no information suggesting that the characteristics and uses of domestically produced barium chloride have changed since the prior proceedings.²⁸ CPC agrees with the domestic like product definition the Commission adopted in the prior proceedings.²⁹ We therefore define a single domestic like product consisting of barium chloride coextensive with Commerce's scope definition.

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

²⁴ See *generally* Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 5-6.

²⁵ CR/PR at I-7-8.

²⁶ Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 4; First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 4 n.12; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 5 n.15; Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 5 n.25; Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 7.

²⁷ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 4 n.12; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 5 n.15; Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 5 n.25; Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 7. In the fourth review, the Commission observed that CPC, to the extent it contested the issue in that or prior reviews, had provided no basis for finding high purity barium chloride to be a separate domestic like product. Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 6-7.

²⁸ See *generally* CR/PR at I-7-8.

²⁹ Response at 16.

of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product.”³⁰ 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 investigation and the prior four reviews, the Commission defined the domestic industry to consist of all domestic producers of barium chloride.³¹

In the current review, CPC agrees with the Commission’s domestic industry definition from the prior proceedings.³² The record indicates that CPC is currently the only domestic producer of barium chloride.³³ There are no issues arising under the related party provision, or other domestic industry issues in this review.³⁴ Therefore, we define the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of barium chloride.

III. Revocation of the Antidumping Duty Order 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.”³⁵ The Uruguay Round Agreements Act Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) states that “under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the

³⁰ 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.

³¹ Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 4; First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 5; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 6; Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 6; Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 7.

³² Response at 16.

³³ CR/PR at I-9, Table I-1.

³⁴ CPC reports that it did not import subject merchandise during the period of review (“POR”) and that it is not affiliated with any Chinese producer or importer of subject merchandise. Response at 14.

³⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports.”³⁶ Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.³⁷ The U.S. Court of International Trade (“CIT”) 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.³⁸

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.”³⁹ 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.”⁴⁰

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.”⁴¹ It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury

³⁶ SAA, H.R. Rep. 103-316, vol. I at 883-84 (1994). 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.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ 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. App. 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’”).

³⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

⁴⁰ 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.*

⁴¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or 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).⁴² 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.⁴³

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.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵

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.⁴⁶

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

⁴² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not made any duty absorption findings on the order under review. *See Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Barium Chloride People's Republic of China* (Jan. 21, 2021) at 2.

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

⁴⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

⁴⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

⁴⁶ *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.

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.⁴⁷ All relevant economic factors are to be 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 order under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.⁴⁸

No respondent interested party participated in this expedited review. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the barium chloride industry in China. There also is limited information on the barium chloride market in the United States during the 2014-19 POR. Accordingly, for our determination, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigation, the prior reviews, and the limited new information on the record in this fifth review.

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.”⁴⁹ The following conditions of competition inform our determination.

1. Demand Conditions

Original Investigation. In the original investigation, the Commission observed that demand for barium chloride declined significantly due to the introduction of new products and industrial processes that did not require its use. The Commission found that this long-term

⁴⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

decline appeared to cause some U.S. barium chloride manufacturers to cease production, leaving CPC as the only significant domestic producer.⁵⁰

First and Second Reviews. In the expedited first and second reviews, the Commission found that the domestic barium chloride market was mature and continuing to decline.⁵¹ In the second review, apparent U.S. consumption was lower than in the prior proceedings.⁵² As in the original investigation, the Commission linked the decline in demand to the emergence of new products and processes. The record in those reviews indicated that barium chloride was replaced by calcium chloride in certain pigment production processes. Furthermore, gasoline producers in the United States discontinued production of leaded gasoline, which was a major use of barium chloride in the original investigation.⁵³

Third Review. In the full third review, the Commission found that apparent U.S. consumption declined by *** percent from 2004 to 2009.⁵⁴ The Commission observed that the principal use for barium chloride was as an intermediate material for the production of molecular catalyst sieves, used by oil refinery complexes to separate paraxylene molecules from other mixed xylenes. Consequently, the Commission expected petroleum prices to affect demand for barium chloride. The Commission also stated that it was unclear to what extent the decline in demand was attributable to the economic downturn beginning in 2008.⁵⁵

Fourth Review. In the expedited fourth review, CPC characterized the U.S. market for barium chloride as mature and increasingly regulated with diminishing end uses. The Commission found that notwithstanding the increase in the regulatory restrictions on barium compounds, apparent U.S. consumption of barium chloride was higher in 2014 than in 2009.⁵⁶

Current Review. There is no information on the record of this review indicating that the factors driving demand for barium chloride or end uses of the product have changed since the

⁵⁰ Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 4-5.

⁵¹ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 6; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 8.

⁵² Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 8. The Commission observed in the second review that apparent U.S. consumption was ***. Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 8; Confidential Second Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727182 at 10.

⁵³ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 7; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 8.

⁵⁴ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 10; Confidential Third Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727183 at 14.

⁵⁵ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 10.

⁵⁶ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 11-12.

fourth review.⁵⁷ Apparent U.S. consumption of barium chloride was *** pounds in 2019, which was higher than the levels in 2014 and 2009.⁵⁸

2. Supply Conditions

Prior Proceedings. In each of the prior proceedings, the Commission found that CPC was the only significant domestic producer of barium chloride.⁵⁹ In the original investigation, the domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from *** percent in 1981 to *** percent in 1983.⁶⁰ In the prior reviews the Commission also found that CPC accounted for a substantial majority of overall U.S. shipments of barium chloride.⁶¹

The record of the original investigation indicated that subject imports from China increased from 4.0 million pounds in 1981 to 5.3 million pounds in 1983, with their share of apparent U.S. consumption increasing from *** percent in 1981 to *** percent in 1983.⁶² In subsequent reviews, the Commission observed that subject imports from China declined to low levels following the imposition of the antidumping duty order in 1984;⁶³ there were no subject imports in 2014.⁶⁴ Nonsubject imports remained relatively stable in the first review, declined in the second review, and increased during the third and fourth reviews.⁶⁵

Current Review. In 2019, CPC was the only U.S. producer and the largest source of supply of barium chloride to the U.S. market.⁶⁶ Its U.S. shipments totaled *** pounds and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption.⁶⁷ Subject imports were present in

⁵⁷ Response at 14; *see also* CR/PR at I-7-8.

⁵⁸ CR/PR at Table I-5.

⁵⁹ Original Determination, USITC Pub.1584 at 5; First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 7; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 9; Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 10; Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 12.

⁶⁰ CR/PR at C-3; Original Determination, USITC Pub.1584 at A-18; Confidential Original Determination, EDIS Doc. 727171 at A-24.

⁶¹ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 7; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 9; Third Review Determination, USITC Pub, 4157 at 10-11; Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 12.

⁶² Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 6; CR/PR at C-3.

⁶³ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 9; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 10-; Third Review Determination, USITC Pub, 4157 at 10; Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 12.

⁶⁴ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 12.

⁶⁵ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 7; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 9; Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 10; Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 12, 19-20.

⁶⁶ CR/PR at Table I-1.

⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table I-5.

the U.S. market in limited quantities in 2016 and 2017 and there were no subject imports in 2014, 2015, 2018, or 2019.⁶⁸ In 2019, nonsubject imports totaled 3.8 million pounds and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption.⁶⁹ The largest nonsubject source of imports in 2019 was India, which accounted for almost all (*i.e.*, 99.6 percent) of all nonsubject imports.⁷⁰

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Prior Proceedings. The Commission in the prior reviews found that there was a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and that price was an important consideration in purchasing decisions.⁷¹

Current Review. The record of this review contains no new information indicating that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports or the importance of price in purchasing decisions have changed since prior proceedings. Accordingly, we again find that domestically produced barium chloride and subject imports are highly substitutable and that price continues to be an important factor in purchasing decisions.

We observe that effective September 24, 2018, subject imports became subject to a 10 percent *ad valorem* duty under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974⁷² (“section 301 tariffs”).⁷³ Effective May 10, 2019, section 301 tariffs increased to 25 percent *ad valorem*.⁷⁴

⁶⁸ CR/PR at Table I-4. Subject imports were 36,000 pounds in 2016 and 706,000 pounds in 2017. *Id.*

⁶⁹ CR/PR at Tables I-4, I-5.

⁷⁰ Derived from CR/PR at Table I-4.

⁷¹ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 7; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 9; Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 11; Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 13. In the fourth review, the Commission found that there was no information indicating that the high degree of substitutability between domestically produced barium chloride and subject imports or the importance of price had changed since the prior proceedings. Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 13.

⁷² 19 U.S.C. § 2411.

⁷³ CR/PR at I-7; *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 83 Fed. Reg. 47974 (Sept. 21, 2018).

⁷⁴ CR/PR at I-7; *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 20459 (May 9, 2019).

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

1. The Prior Proceedings

Original Investigation. In the original investigation, subject import volumes rose sharply from 4.0 million pounds in 1981 to 5.3 million pounds in 1983 and increased both as a share of domestic consumption and relative to domestic producers' shipments.⁷⁵

First and Second Reviews. In the expedited first and second reviews, the Commission found that although the volume of subject imports declined to minimal levels, because the conditions of competition were similar to those prior to imposition of the order, it was reasonable to infer that Chinese producers would resume exporting significant volumes of barium chloride to the United States if the order was revoked.⁷⁶ In both reviews, the Commission highlighted the Chinese producers' significant production capacity, which had increased since the original investigation.⁷⁷ The Commission in the second review also observed that the U.S. market remained attractive in light of increased prices for barium chloride.⁷⁸ Consequently, the Commission found in both reviews that subject import volume would likely be significant if the order was revoked.⁷⁹

Third Review. In the full third review, the Commission observed that the Chinese barium chemical industry, which included barium chloride producers, accounted for approximately *** percent of global output and was the *** in the world.⁸⁰ The Commission determined that the Chinese industry had significant production capacity, likely unused capacity, continued to be export oriented, and would find the U.S. market attractive because barium chloride was priced higher in the United States than in other markets. Based on these factors, the Commission

⁷⁵ Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 6. The Commission found that subject import volume dropped sharply after Commerce's preliminary affirmative determination in December 1983. Additionally, the Commission found that Chinese shipments to the European Community also dropped sharply after the European Community made an affirmative dumping finding on such imports. *See id.*

⁷⁶ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 9-10; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 10-11.

⁷⁷ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 9; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 10. The record in the first review indicated that producers of subject merchandise had more than *** their capacity for barium chloride production since the original investigation, and their capacity level was several times greater than apparent consumption in the United States. First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 9; Confidential First Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727181 at 15.

⁷⁸ Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 10-11.

⁷⁹ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 9-10; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 11.

⁸⁰ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 12; Confidential Third Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727183 at 16-17.

concluded that the likely volume of subject imports, both in absolute terms and as a share of the U.S. market, would be significant if the order was revoked.⁸¹

Fourth Review. In the expedited fourth review, the Commission found that the record indicated that the antidumping duty order had a restraining effect on the volume of subject imports.⁸² CPC asserted that the Chinese industry had the ability to supply the entirety of U.S. demand for barium chloride. Moreover, the record indicated that the industry in China continued to be export oriented.⁸³ The Commission found that information in the record indicating that prices for barium chloride in the U.S. market were well above those in China supported a finding that the United States remained an attractive market for the subject industry.⁸⁴ In light of the volume trends in the original investigation, the export orientation and increased capacity of the subject industry, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market, the Commission concluded that the likely volume of subject imports of barium chloride would be significant upon revocation.⁸⁵

2. The Current Review

The record in this five-year review indicates that the order continued to have a disciplining effect on subject imports during the POR. Subject import volumes ranged between zero pounds in 2014, 2015, 2018, and 2019 to 706,000 pounds in 2017, far below the peak volume of 5.3 million pounds during the original POI.⁸⁶

The record indicates that subject producers have both the means and the incentive to increase shipments of subject merchandise to the U.S. market to significant levels within a reasonably foreseeable time if the antidumping duty order were revoked.⁸⁷ As previously

⁸¹ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 12-13.

⁸² Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 14. The volume of subject imports declined from 5.3 million pounds in 1983 to 573,000 pounds in 2003 and to zero in 2009. During the fourth review, the volume of subject imports was 176,000 pounds in 2012, 44,000 pounds in 2013, and zero in 2010, 2011, and 2014. Subject imports' market share, based on quantity, declined from *** percent in 1983 to *** percent in 2003 and to *** in 2009 and 2014. See Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 14 n.76; Confidential Fourth Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727184 at 21 n.76.

⁸³ Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") data indicated that in 2012, China was the world's largest source of exports for chlorides, a product category that is broader than the subject merchandise. In 2010, 2011, 2013, and 2014, China was the world's second largest source of exports for chlorides. See Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 15 n.79.

⁸⁴ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 15.

⁸⁵ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 15.

⁸⁶ CR/PR at Tables I-4, I-5; Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 6.

⁸⁷ As noted below, in each year from 2015 to 2019, China was the world's second largest exporter of chlorides, a product category that includes barium chloride.

stated, no importer, producer, or exporter of subject merchandise participated in this expedited review. In prior reviews the Commission found that the capacity of the industry in China was very large in relation to apparent U.S. consumption. Specifically, in the fourth review, CPC indicated that the capacity of the Chinese industry at the time of institution of the review was 643.7 million pounds, while apparent U.S. consumption in 2014 was only *** pounds.⁸⁸ The record also indicated that the Chinese industry's capacity at the time of the review was more than double the industry's estimated capacity in 2009.⁸⁹ Data in the current record show that the subject industry continues to have significant production capacity. CPC submitted data concerning 14 possible subject producers showing that they have the aggregate capacity to produce 414.5 million pounds of barium chloride annually, which far exceeds apparent U.S. consumption of *** pounds in 2019.⁹⁰

The record indicates that the subject industry remains export oriented. GTA data indicate that in each year from 2015 to 2019 China was the world's second largest exporter of chlorides, a product category that includes barium chloride.⁹¹ Chinese producers increased exports of chlorides from 234.3 million pounds in 2015 to 267.7 million pounds in 2019.⁹² GTA data also indicate that during the POR, the industry in China exported chlorides to a wide variety of markets globally, including appreciable quantities to the United States.⁹³

Based on the volume of subject imports prior to the order's imposition as well as the capacity and export orientation of the subject industry, we find that producers of barium chlorides in China would likely increase exports of subject merchandise to the United States to significant volumes if the order were revoked. Accordingly, we find that the likely volume of subject imports, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, would be significant if the order were revoked.⁹⁴

⁸⁸ See Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 12, 15; Confidential Fourth Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727184 16, 22.

⁸⁹ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 15.

⁹⁰ Response at 5-6; Exh. 1; CR/PR at I-14, Table I-5.

⁹¹ CR/PR at Table I-8. As previously stated, GTA data concern a product category broader than the scope of the order under review.

⁹² CR/PR at Table I-8.

⁹³ CR/PR at Table I-7. Reported annual exports of chlorides from China to the United States ranged from 3.1 million pounds to 5.9 million pounds during the POR. Japan, Hong Kong, and Russia were China's largest export markets for this product in 2019. *Id.*

⁹⁴ There is no information on the record of this review indicating that section 301 tariffs have had or will likely have an effect on either the supply of or demand for subject imports.

The record in this expedited review contains no information concerning inventories of the subject merchandise or the potential for product shifting. The record indicates that the subject

D. Likely Price Effects

1. The Prior Proceedings

Original Investigation. In its original determination, the Commission found that subject imports had significantly undersold the domestic like product during every quarter of the period of investigation for which comparisons were available and that prices for the domestically produced product had declined during the latter half of the period as a result of this underselling.⁹⁵

First and Second Reviews. In its first and second reviews, based largely on the record from the original investigation, the Commission found that there was a relatively high level of substitutability between domestically produced barium chloride and the subject imports and that price remained an important factor in purchasing decisions. The Commission reasoned that, given these facts, it was likely that the Chinese producers would offer attractively low prices to U.S. purchasers in order to regain market share if the antidumping duty order was revoked.⁹⁶ Consequently, the Commission stated that prices for domestically produced barium chloride would likely decline significantly in response to the likely significant volumes of substitutable subject imports offered at lower prices.⁹⁷ The Commission therefore concluded that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to significant price effects.⁹⁸

Third Review. In the full third review, the Commission found that the domestic like product and the subject imports were “readily substitutable” and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.⁹⁹ It further observed that although quarterly price comparison data were limited because of the subject imports’ minimal presence in the U.S. market, the available data showed that subject imports undersold the domestic like product in the majority of comparisons, and thus continued to compete on the basis of price notwithstanding the antidumping duty order. The Commission concluded that if the order was revoked, the Chinese

merchandise is not subject to antidumping or countervailing duty orders or investigations in markets other than the United States. CR/PR at I-15.

⁹⁵ Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 6-7.

⁹⁶ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 10; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 11-12. The Commission also found in the second review that average subject import customs values remained well below those of shipments of domestic like product and nonsubject imports. Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 11-12.

⁹⁷ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 10; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 12.

⁹⁸ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 11; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 12.

⁹⁹ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 14.

producers would resume exporting a significant volume of subject merchandise and engage in aggressive underselling, which had persisted to some extent with the order in place, in order to increase market share, leading to significant price effects.¹⁰⁰

Fourth Review. In the expedited fourth review, the Commission found that the limited information on the record indicated that the subject imports and domestically produced barium chloride continued to be highly substitutable and that price remained an important factor in purchasing decisions.¹⁰¹ The only pricing data in the record were furnished by CPC, which indicated that prices for crystalline and anhydrous barium chloride sold in the United States were higher than a single price quote for similar merchandise offered by a large Chinese producer in May 2015.¹⁰² The Commission concluded that in the event of revocation, significant quantities of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product, which would force domestic producers to either lower prices or lose sales, thereby leading to significant depressing or suppressing effects on prices for the domestic like product.¹⁰³

2. The Current Review

As previously discussed in Section III.B.3., the domestic like product and subject imports are highly substitutable and price continues to be an important factor in purchasing decisions. Due to the expedited nature of this review, the record does not contain new product-specific pricing information. The Commission previously found pervasive underselling by subject imports in both the original investigation and the full third review.¹⁰⁴ Given the likely significant volume of subject imports discussed in Section III.C.2., we find that if the order were revoked, likely significant volumes of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree. This underselling would likely cause subject imports to gain market share at the expense of the domestic industry and/or to have price-depressing or suppressing effects on the domestic like product. Accordingly, we find that subject imports are likely to have significant price effects if the order were revoked.

¹⁰⁰ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 14.

¹⁰¹ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 17.

¹⁰² Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 16.

¹⁰³ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 17.

¹⁰⁴ Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 6-8; Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 14.

E. Likely Impact

1. The Prior Proceedings

Original Investigation. In the original investigation, the Commission found that the availability of low-priced barium chloride from China displaced domestic production, depressed prices, and affected the profitability of the domestic industry, whose condition had deteriorated.¹⁰⁵ Specifically, the Commission found declines in the domestic industry's production and shipments, as well as in net sales, profitability, and cash flow.¹⁰⁶ The Commission observed that the domestic industry's improved condition in 1984 was directly related to the decline in subject imports following Commerce's preliminary determination.¹⁰⁷

First and Second Reviews. In the expedited first and second reviews, the Commission found that since the imposition of the order, the domestic industry's market share had increased as subject imports exited the market.¹⁰⁸ By 2003, the domestic industry had a *** percent share of the U.S. market, compared to *** percent in 1997.¹⁰⁹ Prices for barium chloride and unit values of the domestic industry's shipments also increased. The Commission, however, observed a decline in consumption in each review, and a significant decline in domestic industry shipments in the second review.¹¹⁰ While the Commission did not find that CPC was vulnerable to material injury in either the first or second review, it determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry if the order was revoked. The Commission concluded that it was likely that subject imports would increase significantly in volume and would have significant price-suppressing or -depressing effects which would likely have a significant adverse impact on CPC's production, shipments, sales, market share, revenues, profitability, ability to raise capital, and to make and maintain capital investments.¹¹¹

Third Review. In the full third review, the Commission found that the condition of the domestic industry improved from 2004 to 2007 but declined in 2008 and declined even more

¹⁰⁵ Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 4-6, 8.

¹⁰⁶ Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 5, 8.

¹⁰⁷ Original Determination, USITC Pub. 1584 at 5.

¹⁰⁸ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 12; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 13.

¹⁰⁹ Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 13; Confidential Second Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727182 at 17.

¹¹⁰ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 11-12; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 13.

¹¹¹ First Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3163 at 12; Second Review Determination, USITC Pub. 3702 at 13.

sharply in 2009.¹¹² Taking into account the domestic industry's performance indicators and observing that the industry's performance had been affected by increased production costs that were not fully offset by price increases and a *** percent decline in apparent U.S. consumption between 2004 and 2009, the Commission found that the domestic industry was vulnerable to material injury if the order was revoked.¹¹³ The Commission also found that revocation of the order would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry because revocation would likely lead to significant increases in the volume of subject imports that would aggressively undersell the domestic like product in order to regain market share and significantly depress and/or suppress U.S. prices.¹¹⁴

The Commission also considered the role of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market and found that while nonsubject imports had increased their market share, the average unit values of nonsubject imports were markedly higher than the those of subject imports, indicating that subject imports would likely be priced more aggressively than the domestic like product and nonsubject imports if the order was revoked.¹¹⁵ Accordingly, the Commission concluded that nonsubject imports would not break the causal link between subject imports and the continuation or recurrence of material injury to the domestic industry in the event of revocation.¹¹⁶

Fourth Review. In the expedited fourth review, the Commission determined it had insufficient information on which to make a vulnerability finding based on CPC's limited 2014 data.¹¹⁷ The Commission found that should the order be revoked, the likely significant volume and price effects of the subject imports would likely have a significant impact on the production, shipments, sales, market share, and revenues of the domestic industry.¹¹⁸ These declines would likely have a direct impact on the industry's profitability and employment, as well as its ability to raise capital, to make and maintain capital investments, and to fund research and development ("R&D").¹¹⁹

¹¹² Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 15.

¹¹³ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 16; Confidential Third Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727183 at 23.

¹¹⁴ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 16-17.

¹¹⁵ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 16; Confidential Third Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727183 at 24. Nonsubject imports increased their market share from *** percent in 2004 to *** percent in 2009. *Id.*

¹¹⁶ Third Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4157 at 16-17.

¹¹⁷ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 19.

¹¹⁸ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 19.

¹¹⁹ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 19.

In its non-attribution analysis, the Commission stated that although nonsubject imports increased their market share from *** percent in 2009 to *** percent in 2014,¹²⁰ there was no indication or argument on the record that the increased presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from re-entering the U.S. market in significant quantities upon revocation of the order. The Commission found that given the high degree of substitutability of barium chloride from different sources and the fact that the domestic industry was the largest supplier to the U.S. market, any increase in subject import market share would likely come, at least in substantial proportion, at the expense of the domestic industry.¹²¹ Accordingly, the Commission concluded that if the antidumping duty order was revoked, subject imports would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹²²

2. The Current Review

Due to the expedited nature of this review, the record contains limited information on the domestic industry's performance during the POR. The available information concerning the domestic industry's condition in this review consists primarily of the data CPC provided in response to the notice of institution.

The available data indicate that in 2019, CPC's production capacity was *** pounds, its production was *** pounds, and its capacity utilization rate was *** percent.¹²³ In 2019, its U.S. shipments of barium chloride were *** pounds, valued at \$***.¹²⁴ In 2019, CPC had net sales revenues of \$***, cost of goods sold ("COGS") of \$***, a gross profit of ***, and operating income of ***. Its operating ratio was ***.¹²⁵ This limited information is insufficient to determine whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order were revoked.

Based on the information available in this review, we find that revocation of the order would likely lead to a significant volume of subject imports that would likely undersell the domestic like product, leading subject imports to gain market share and/or have price-depressing or suppressing effects on the domestic like product. Subject imports' volume and

¹²⁰ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 19-20; Confidential Fourth Review Determination, EDIS Doc. 727184 at 30.

¹²¹ Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 20.

¹²² Fourth Review Determination, USITC Pub. 4574 at 20.

¹²³ CR/PR at Table I-3.

¹²⁴ CR/PR at Table I-3.

¹²⁵ CR/PR at Table I-3.

price effects would consequently likely have a significant adverse effect on the domestic industry's production, capacity utilization, shipments, employment, and profitability.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports, so as not to attribute injury from other factors to subject imports. While nonsubject imports continue to supply a substantial share of the market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2019,¹²⁶ there is no indication that nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from re-entering the U.S. market in significant quantities upon revocation of the order. Given the high degree of substitutability between domestically produced barium chloride and subject imports and the fact that the domestic industry supplies a significant majority of apparent U.S. consumption, any increase in subject import market share would likely come, at least in substantial proportion, at the expense of the domestic industry. Accordingly, we conclude that if the antidumping duty order were revoked, subject imports from China would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons discussed above, we determine that revocation of the antidumping duty order on barium chloride from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

¹²⁶ CR/PR at Table I-5.

Information obtained in this review

Background

On October 1, 2020, 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 order on barium chloride from China would be likely lead to 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 date	Action
October 1, 2020	Notice of initiation by Commerce (85 FR 61928, October 1, 2020)
October 1, 2020	Notice of institution by Commission (85 FR 61984, October 1, 2020)
January 4, 2021	Commission’s vote on adequacy
January 27, 2021	Commerce’s results of its expedited review
June 1, 2021	Commission’s determinations and views

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 85 FR 61984, October 1, 2020. 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 order. 85 FR 61928, October 1, 2020. 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 the original investigation and full third review are 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. The Commission issued surveys to the identified purchasers but received no responses.

Responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject review. It was filed on behalf of the following entity:

1. Chemical Products Corporation ("CPC"), domestic producer of barium chloride (also referred to herein as "domestic interested party")

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

Barium chloride: Summary of responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Type of interested party	Completed responses	
	Number of firms	Coverage
Domestic:		
U.S. producer	1	100%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested party's estimate of its share of total U.S. production of barium chloride during 2019. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, November 2, 2020, p. 11.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments from CPC on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct an expedited or full review. CPC requests that the Commission find that the respondents' response in this five-year review is inadequate because no foreign producer, exporter, or U.S. importer of subject merchandise from China submitted a response to the Commission's notice of institution. It further contends that the domestic industry's response is adequate. As such, CPC requests that the Commission conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty order on barium chloride.⁵

⁵ Domestic interested party's comments on adequacy, December 4, 2020, p. 2.

The original investigation and subsequent reviews

The original investigation

The original investigation resulted from a petition filed on October 25, 1983 with Commerce and the Commission by CPC, Cartersville, Georgia.⁶ On August 27, 1984, Commerce determined that imports of barium chloride from China were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”).⁷ The Commission determined on October 17, 1984 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of barium chloride from China.⁸ On October 17, 1984, Commerce issued its antidumping duty order with the final weighted-average dumping margins of 14.5 percent.⁹

The first five-year review

On January 7, 1999, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty order.¹⁰ On February 4, 1999, Commerce determined that revocation of the order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.¹¹ On March 3, 1999, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹² Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective March 10, 1999, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of barium chloride from China.¹³

The second five-year review

On May 7, 2004, the Commission determined that it would conduct a second expedited review of the order.¹⁴ On June 7, 2004, Commerce again determined that revocation of the order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.¹⁵ On July 1, 2004, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a

⁶ Barium Chloride from the People’s Republic of China, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-149 (Final), USITC Publication 1584, October 1984 (“Original publication”), p. A-1.

⁷ 49 FR 33916, August 27, 1984.

⁸ 49 FR 40675, October 17, 1984.

⁹ 49 FR 40635, October 17, 1984.

¹⁰ 64 FR 3308, January 21, 1999

¹¹ 64 FR 5633, February 4, 1999

¹² 64 FR 10317, March 3, 1999.

¹³ 64 FR 42654, August 5, 1999.

¹⁴ 69 FR 28947, May 19, 2004.

¹⁵ 69 FR 31791, June 7, 2004.

reasonably foreseeable time.¹⁶ Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective August 5, 2004, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of barium chloride from China.¹⁷

The third five-year review

On October 5, 2009, the Commission determined that it would conduct a full review of the order.¹⁸ On October 29, 2009, Commerce determined that revocation of the order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.¹⁹ On June 9, 2010, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.²⁰ Following affirmative determinations in the third five-year review by Commerce and the Commission, effective June 28, 2010, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of barium chloride from China.²¹

The fourth five-year review

On August 4, 2015, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review of the order.²² On June 29, 2015, Commerce determined that revocation of the order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.²³ On October 27, 2015, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.²⁴ Following affirmative determinations in the fourth five-year review by Commerce and the Commission, effective November 5, 2015, Commerce issued a continuation of the order on imports of barium chloride from China.²⁵

¹⁶ 69 FR 44059, July 23, 2004.

¹⁷ 69 FR 47405, August 5, 2004.

¹⁸ 74 FR 54069, October 21, 2009.

¹⁹ 74 FR 55814, October 29, 2009.

²⁰ 75 FR 33824, June 15, 2010.

²¹ 75 FR 36629, June 28, 2010.

²² 80 FR 50869, August 21, 2015.

²³ 80 FR 36973, June 29, 2015.

²⁴ 80 FR 66935, October 30, 2015.

²⁵ 80 FR 68511, November 5, 2015.

Previous and related investigations

Barium chloride has not been the subject of any prior related antidumping or countervailing duty investigations in the United States. The Commission has, however, conducted antidumping duty investigations on a related product, barium carbonate. The Commission made an affirmative final determination with respect to imports of barium carbonate from the Federal Republic of Germany in June 1981,²⁶ and Commerce subsequently issued an antidumping duty order.²⁷ In November 1998, as part of a five-year review, Commerce revoked the antidumping duty order effective January 1, 2000, because no domestic interested party responded to the notice of initiation by the applicable deadline.²⁸

On October 25, 1983, CPC filed an antidumping duty petition on imports of barium chloride and barium carbonate (precipitated) from China. The Commission made an affirmative preliminary determination on both products;²⁹ however, Commerce made a negative final dumping determination regarding imports of barium carbonate.³⁰

On September 30, 2002, CPC filed an antidumping duty petition on imports of barium carbonate (regardless of form or grade) from China. The Commission made an affirmative final determination with respect to imports of barium carbonate from China in September 2003,³¹ and Commerce subsequently issued an antidumping duty order.³² In January 2009, as part of a five-year review, Commerce determined that revocation of the order on barium carbonate would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping.³³ In March 2009, the Commission, in an expedited five-year review, determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on barium carbonate from China would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.³⁴ In February 2015, the Commission, in a full second five-year review, determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on barium carbonate from China

²⁶ 46 FR 32698, June 24, 1981.

²⁷ 46 FR 32864, June 25, 1981.

²⁸ 63 FR 64677, November 23, 1998.

²⁹ 48 FR 56449, December 21, 1983.

³⁰ 49 FR 33913, August 27, 1984.

³¹ 68 FR 55653, September 26, 2003.

³² 68 FR 56619, October 1, 2003.

³³ 74 FR 882, January 9, 2009.

³⁴ 74 FR 10278, March 10, 2009.

would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.³⁵

On January 2, 2020, Commerce and the Commission initiated a third round of five-year reviews.³⁶ On May 5, 2020, Commerce found that revocation of the antidumping duty order on barium carbonate from the China would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping.³⁷ On April 6, 2020, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review.³⁸ On August 10, 2020, the Commission determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.³⁹ On August 20, 2020, Commerce published a notice of continuation of the antidumping duty order.⁴⁰

Commerce's five-year review

Commerce is conducting an expedited review with respect to the order on imports of barium chloride from China and intends to issue the final results of this review based on the facts available not later than January 29, 2020.⁴¹ Commerce's Issues and Decision Memorandum, published concurrently with Commerce's final results, will contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anti-circumvention. Upon publication, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The Issues and Decision Memorandum will also include any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping duty order on imports of barium chloride from China are noted in the sections titled "The original investigation" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

³⁵ 80 FR 6766, February 6, 2015.

³⁶ 85 FR 125, January 2, 2020 and 85 FR 67, January 2, 2020.

³⁷ 85 FR 26666, May 5, 2020

³⁸ 85 FR 42918, July 15, 2020.

³⁹ 85 FR 49681, August 14, 2020.

⁴⁰ 85 FR 51409, August 20, 2020.

⁴¹ Letter from Melissa G. Skinner, Senior Director, Office VII, Office of AD/CVD Operations, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, USITC, November 20, 2020.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The merchandise covered by the order is barium chloride, a chemical compound having the formulas BaCl_2 or $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, currently classifiable under item number 2827.39.45.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"). Although the HTSUS item number is provided for convenience and for U.S. Customs and Border Protection purposes, the written description remains dispositive.⁴²

U.S. tariff treatment

Barium chloride is currently imported under subheading 2827.39.45 (covering "miscellaneous chlorides, of barium") of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS"). Barium chloride that is a product of China enters the U.S. market at a column 1-general duty rate of 4.2 percent ad valorem. Effective September 24, 2018, barium chloride produced in China was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.⁴³ Effective May 10, 2019, barium chloride produced in China is subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under that same authority, as provided in HTS heading 9903.88.03.⁴⁴ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Description and uses⁴⁵

Barium chloride is a solid chemical compound having the formula BaCl_2 (if in powdered, or anhydrous, form) or $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (if in crystalline form). The anhydrous form of barium chloride (BaCl_2) is used primarily as an ingredient in heat-treating salts and metal fluxes--molten baths used to harden metal parts, usually small specialty steel parts such as tools and dies.

⁴² 80 FR 68511, November 5, 2015.

⁴³ 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018.

⁴⁴ 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019.

⁴⁵ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Barium Chloride from China, Investigation No. 731-TA-149 (Fourth Review), USITC Publication 4574, October 2015 ("Fourth review publication"), pp. I-4.

Crystalline barium chloride ($\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is used primarily as an intermediate in the production of molecular catalyst sieves, which in turn are used in oil refinery complexes to separate industrially useful paraxylene molecules from other mixed xylenes. Paraxylene is a raw material used in the production of terephthalic acid, a precursor to the polyester PET that is used to make clothing and plastic bottles. Barium chloride in crystalline form also serves as a cleansing agent in the removal of soluble sulfates in certain chemical and water treatment processes, as a cleansing ingredient in lubricating oil additives, and as a raw material in the production of certain chemicals, pigments, and paper coatings. The crystalline form of barium chloride is also used as a base material for production of ink pigments and other barium intermediate products such as barium titanate and barium metaborate.

Manufacturing process⁴⁶

Barium chloride is produced by crushing barite ore (naturally occurring barium sulfate), mixing it with petroleum coke, and reducing it at high temperatures to barium sulfide, which is purified and dissolved in water. The barium sulfide solution is then reacted with hydrochloric acid to remove byproduct hydrogen sulfide as a gas. When the resulting solution is evaporated, barium chloride crystals remain. The crystalline form is reduced to the anhydrous form by applying intense heat, which drives off the water that is molecularly bonded in the crystals.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

The structure of the domestic barium chloride industry has not changed substantially since the Commission's original investigation in 1984. At the time of the original investigation, CPC was the only substantial producer of barium chloride.⁴⁷ During the first and second expedited five-year reviews, three additional firms were identified as producing small amounts of barium chloride either for internal consumption or for laboratory use only.⁴⁸ During the third full five-year review, the Commission also received a U.S. producer response from Barium & Chemicals, which identified itself as a ***

⁴⁶ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on fourth review publication, p. I-5.

⁴⁷ Original publication, p. A-5.

⁴⁸ Barium Chloride from China, Investigation No. 731-TA-149 (Third Review), USITC Publication 4157, June 2010, p. III-1.

***.⁴⁹ In response to the Commission's notice of institution in the fourth five-year review, CPC identified itself as the only current operating producer of barium chloride in the United States.⁵⁰

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in this current review, CPC indicated that it believes it is the only domestic producer of barium chloride.⁵¹

Recent developments

CPC reported that the supply and demand conditions for barium chloride in the United States have not changed significantly since the last review, with no known changes to applications.⁵² In the previous review, CPC stated that the U.S. market for barium chloride had generally declined over time, as some previously substantial uses had been replaced by other materials. CPC also stated at the time that there had been an increase in the environmental regulation of barium compounds, which had affected the production and handling of barium chloride and limited the applications in which it was used.⁵³

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 in the current five-year review.⁵⁴ Table I-3 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigation and subsequent five-year reviews.

⁴⁹ Investigation Nos. 731-TA-149 (Third Review): Barium Chloride from China, Confidential Report, INV-HH-048, May 10, 2010 ("Third review confidential report"), p. I-20.

⁵⁰ Fourth Review publication, p. I-9.

⁵¹ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, November 2, 2020, p. 11.

⁵² Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, November 2, 2020, pp. 14-15.

⁵³ Fourth review publication, p. I-3.

⁵⁴ Individual company trade and financial data are presented in app. B.

Table I-3**Barium chloride: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, 1983, 1997, 2003, 2009, 2014, and 2019**

Item	1983	1997	2003	2009	2014	2019
Capacity (1,000 pounds)	***	***	NA	***	***	***
Production (1,000 pounds)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	***	***	NA	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per pound)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Net sales (\$1,000)	***	NA	NA	***	***	***
COGS (\$1,000)	***	NA	NA	***	***	***
COGS/net sales (percent)	***	NA	NA	***	***	***
Gross profit (loss) (\$1,000)	***	NA	NA	***	***	***
SG&A expenses (\$1,000)	***	NA	NA	***	***	***
Operating income (loss) (\$1,000)	***	NA	NA	***	***	***
Operating income (loss)/net sales (percent)	***	NA	NA	***	***	***

Note: Data is not available for the cells marked as “NA”.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see “U.S. producers” section.

Source: Barium Chloride from China, Staff Report, Investigation No. 731-TA-149 (Fourth Review), Memorandum INV-NN-048, July 23, 2015 (“Fourth review staff report”), p. I-13. For the year 2019, data are compiled using data submitted by the domestic interested party. Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, November 2, 2020, exhibit 6.

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 U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if “appropriate circumstances” exist.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

In its original determination, the Commission defined the domestic like product as crystalline and anhydrous barium chloride, excluding high purity barium chloride. In its expedited first and second five-year review determinations, its full third five-year review determination, and its expedited fourth five-year review determination, the Commission found one domestic like product coextensive with Commerce's scope: All forms of barium chloride, including crystalline, anhydrous, and high purity. For purposes of responses to this notice, the domestic like product is all forms of barium chloride, including crystalline, anhydrous, and high purity. In its original determination, its expedited first and second five-year review determinations, its full third five-year review determination, and its expedited fourth five-year review determination, the Commission defined the Domestic Industry as all domestic producers of the domestic like product.⁵⁶

U.S. imports and apparent U.S. consumption

U.S. importers

During the original investigation, the Commission reported that at least 13 firms imported barium chloride from China.⁵⁷ During the first and second expedited five-year reviews, CPC was the only party that responded to the Commission's notices of institution, and import data presented in those reviews relied on official Commerce statistics.⁵⁸ During the Commission's third full five-year review, eight firms indicated that they had imported barium chloride during 2004-09, accounting for more than 75 percent of imports of barium chloride from China and more than 95 percent of imports from all other sources.⁵⁹ In its response to the Commission's notice of institution in the fourth review, CPC stated that imports from China were not a significant factor in the market and it did not know which companies imported quantities of barium chloride from China in 2012 and 2013.⁶⁰

⁵⁶ 85 FR 61984, October 1, 2020.

⁵⁷ Original publication, p. A-6.

⁵⁸ Barium Chloride from China, Investigation No. 731-TA-149 (First Review), USITC Publication 3163, March 1999 ("First Review publication"), p. 3 and p I-7; and Barium Chloride from China, Investigation No. 731-TA-149 (Second Review), USITC Publication 3702, July 2004 ("Second Review publication"), p. 4 and p I-8.

⁵⁹ Barium Chloride from China, Investigation No. 731-TA-149 (Third Review), USITC Publication 4157, June 2010 ("Third Review publication"), p. IV-1.

⁶⁰ Fourth review publication, p. I-10.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in this current review, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, CPC provided a list of seven potential U.S. importers of barium chloride.⁶¹

U.S. imports

Table I-4 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from China as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports.

Table I-4
Barium chloride: U.S. imports, 2014-19

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
China (subject)	0	0	36	706	0	0
India	2,407	731	3,854	4,788	5,594	3,829
All other sources	29	22	3	27	3	15
Subtotal, nonsubject	2,436	753	3,857	4,815	5,596	3,844
Total imports	2,436	753	3,893	5,521	5,596	3,844
Landed, duty-paid value (\$1,000)						
China (subject)	0	0	32	204	0	0
India	1,073	351	1,687	1,996	2,380	1,868
All other sources	25	24	13	33	25	16
Subtotal, nonsubject	1,098	376	1,700	2,028	2,405	1,884
Total imports	1,098	376	1,732	2,233	2,405	1,884
Unit value (dollars per pound)						
China (subject)	0	0	0.91	0.29	0	0
India	0.45	0.48	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.49
All other sources	0.86	1.09	4.14	1.23	9.72	1.06
Subtotal, nonsubject	0.45	0.49	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.49
Total imports	0.45	0.50	0.44	0.40	0.43	0.49

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

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting number 2827.39.4500.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-5 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

⁶¹ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, November 2, 2020, exhibit 4.

Table I-5

Barium chloride: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares 1983, 1997, 2003, 2009, 2014, and 2019

Item	1983	1997	2003	2009	2014	2019
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—						
China	5,330	243	573	0	0	0
All other sources	1,475	2,703	22	1,028	2,436	3,844
Total imports	6,805	2,945	594	1,028	2,436	3,844
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (\$1,000)						
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—						
China	471	23	104	0	0	0
All other sources	230	870	51	567	1,098	1,884
Total imports	701	893	155	567	1,098	1,884
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of consumption based on quantity (percent)						
U.S. producer's share	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from.--						
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of consumption based on value (percent)						
U.S. producer's share	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from.--						
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections.

Source: For the years 1983, 1997, 2003, 2009, and 2014, nonconfidential import data are compiled using data listed in the Commission's fourth review publication (p. I-12) and confidential U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, apparent U.S. consumption, and market share data are compiled from the Commission's fourth review staff report (pp. I-16-17). Apparent U.S. consumption in 2014 was calculated based on CPC's U.S. commercial shipments; internal consumption was not included in this calculation. For the year 2019, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested party's response to the Commission's notice of institution at exhibit 6 and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting number 2827.39.4500.

The industry in China

During the original investigation, SINOCHEM accounted for all of China's known exports of barium chloride to the United States. SINOCHEM reported that the annual capacity to produce barium chloride in China at that time was *** pounds and that only three chemical plants in China produced barium chloride for export to the United States.⁶² In the subsequent first, second, and third five-year reviews, no foreign producers responded to the Commission's notices of institution. The Commission estimated the Chinese capacity to produce barium chloride to be at least *** pounds during the first review, *** pounds during the second review, and 269.0 million pounds during the third review.⁶³ In the fourth review, the Commission did not receive any responses to the notice of institution from foreign producers or exporters, but CPC provided a list of ten firms, with a combined annual capacity of 643.7 million pounds, that they believed produced barium chloride in China.⁶⁴

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in this five-year review, the domestic interested party provided a list of 14 possible producers of barium chloride in China with an estimated capacity of 188,000 metric tons (414.5 million pounds).⁶⁵

⁶² Third review confidential report, p. IV-5.

⁶³ Third review confidential report, pp. IV-6-8

⁶⁴ Fourth review publication, p. I-13.

⁶⁵ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, November 2, 2020, exhibit 1.

Table I-7 presents export data for Chlorides, Not Elsewhere Specified or Indicated (“Nesoi”), a category that includes barium chloride and out-of-scope products, from China (with the United States at the top and then by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2019).

Table I-7
Chlorides, Nesoi: Exports from China, by destination, 2015-19

Item	Calendar year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
United States	3,278	5,452	5,856	3,111	3,798
Japan	55,294	55,578	50,539	57,307	73,961
Hong Kong	68,709	76,962	78,166	77,560	72,830
Russia	13,448	14,881	14,673	17,776	20,108
Korea	20,088	16,772	18,781	18,650	14,158
Taiwan	9,930	12,368	12,005	12,342	13,758
Netherlands	6,447	5,191	13,773	12,477	9,724
India	9,476	9,492	15,150	15,449	8,076
Brazil	4,758	5,088	3,882	4,793	4,113
Turkey	1,589	2,230	1,292	1,715	4,043
Thailand	2,297	2,688	4,461	3,354	3,864
All other	38,959	39,702	38,973	43,599	39,294
Total	234,273	246,404	257,551	268,133	267,727

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

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HTS subheading 2827.39, accessed December 7, 2020. These data may be overstated as HTS subheading 2827.39 may contain products outside the scope of this review.

Antidumping or countervailing duty orders in third-country markets

Based on available information, barium chloride from China has not been subject to other antidumping or countervailing duty investigations outside the United States.

The global market

Table I-8 presents global export data for chlorides, a category that includes barium chloride and out-of-scope products, with the United States at the top and then by source in descending order of quantity for 2019.

Table I-8
Chlorides, Nesoi: Global exports by major sources, 2015-19

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
United States	15,410	16,906	13,810	16,126	14,417
Germany	328,415	382,347	402,224	433,179	431,904
China	234,273	246,404	257,551	268,133	267,727
Belgium	151,346	174,721	149,467	166,709	180,475
Austria	1,619	4,040	3,189	4,710	146,783
India	69,382	82,315	91,921	109,859	144,761
France	69,529	73,966	61,143	73,125	91,107
Spain	57,514	60,874	89,633	71,794	85,196
Sweden	52,938	47,909	66,272	74,480	75,570
Hungary	51,397	67,106	59,511	58,962	51,274
Poland	13,658	13,853	14,650	61,995	47,437
All other	232,925	255,392	286,858	275,671	285,063
Total	1,278,406	1,425,834	1,496,229	1,614,745	1,821,714

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

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HTS subheading 2827.39, accessed December 22, 2020. These data may be overstated as HTS subheading 2827.39 may contain products outside the scope of this review.

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
85 FR 61928, October 1, 2020	<i>Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-10-01/pdf/2020-21729.pdf
85 FR 61984, October 1, 2020	<i>Barium Chloride From China; Institution of a Five-Year Review</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-10-01/pdf/2020-21729.pdf

APPENDIX B

COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

RESPONSE CHECKLIST FOR U.S. PRODUCER

Item	Chemical Products Corporation ("CPC")
	Quantity=pounds; value=dollars
Nature of operation	✓
Statement of intent to participate	✓
Statement of likely effects of revoking the order	✓
U.S. producer list	✓
U.S. importer/foreign producer list	✓
List of 3-5 leading purchasers	✓
List of sources for national/regional prices	?
Production:	
Quantity	***
Percent of total reported	100.0
Capacity	***
U.S. commercial shipments:	
Quantity	***
Value	\$***
Internal consumption/company transfers:	
Quantity	***
Value	\$***
Net sales	\$***
COGS	\$***
Gross profit or (loss)	\$***
SG&A expenses	\$***
Operating income or (loss)	\$***
Changes in supply/demand	✓
Note.—The production, capacity, and shipment data presented are for calendar year 2019. The financial data are for fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. ✓ = response provided; ✖ = response not provided; NA = not applicable; ? = indicated that the information was not known.	

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Table I-1**Barium chloride: Summary data from the original investigation, first, second, and current reviews, 1981-83, 1997, 2003, and 2004-09***(Quantity=1,000 pounds; value=1,000 dollars; unit value=per pound)*

Item	1981	1982	1983	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S. consumption quantity: Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importer's share: ¹ China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other countries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value: Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importer's share: ¹ China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other countries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from-- China:											
Quantity	3,994	4,319	5,330	243	573	211	174	132	43	0	0
Value	329	322	471	23	104	45	42	29	9	0	0
Unit value	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.18	\$0.21	\$0.24	\$0.22	\$0.21	---	---

Table continued on next page.

Table I-1--*Continued*

Barium chloride: Summary data from the original investigation, first, second, and current reviews, 1981-83, 1997, 2003, and 2004-09

(Quantity=1,000 pounds; value=1,000 dollars; unit value=per pound)

Item	1981	1982	1983	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All other countries:											
Quantity	3,209	1,541	1,475	2,703	22	76	34	83	69	563	1,028
Value	530	282	230	870	51	94	101	67	44	319	567
Unit value	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$0.32	\$2.32	\$1.24	\$2.98	\$0.80	\$0.64	\$0.57	\$0.55
All countries:											
Quantity	7,203	5,860	6,805	2,945	594	287	208	215	112	563	1,028
Value	859	604	701	893	155	140	143	96	53	319	567
Unit value	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.26	\$0.49	\$0.69	\$0.45	\$0.47	\$0.57	\$0.55
U.S. producers'-- Capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ¹	***	***	***	***	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:											
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Export shipments:											
Quantity	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	\$***	\$***	\$***	(²)	(²)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments ¹	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table I-1--*Continued*

Barium chloride: Summary data from the original investigation, first, second, and current reviews, 1981-83, 1997, 2003, and 2004-09

(Quantity=1,000 pounds; value=1,000 dollars; unit value=per pound)

Item	1981	1982	1983	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Production workers	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	\$***	\$***	\$***	(²)	(²)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Productivity (pounds per hour)	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales:											
Quantity	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Cost of goods sold	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit cost of goods sold	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Unit operating income or (loss)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Cost of goods sold/sales ¹	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales ¹	***	***	***	(²)	(²)	***	***	***	***	***	***

¹ In percent.² Data not available.

Source: Data for the period 1981-83 are compiled from information presented in the Original Staff Report (September 17, 1984); data for 1997 and 2003 are compiled from information presented in the Second Review Staff Report (INV-BB-070, June 3, 2004); data for 2004-09 are from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. Import data are compiled from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-1

Barium chloride: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2004-09

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

Item	Reported data						Period changes					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004-09	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
				*	*	*	*	*	*			
U.S. imports from:												
China:												
Quantity	211	174	132	43	0	0	-100.0	-17.3	-24.1	-67.5	-100.0	(2)
Value	45	42	29	9	0	0	-100.0	-7.0	-29.9	-69.9	-100.0	(2)
Unit value	\$0.21	\$0.24	\$0.22	\$0.21	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.5	-7.8	-7.4	(2)	(2)
All other sources:												
Quantity	76	34	83	69	563	1,028	1,252.9	-55.5	145.9	-16.9	714.5	82.5
Value	94	101	67	44	319	567	501.0	6.9	-33.7	-33.8	619.6	77.9
Unit value	\$1.24	\$2.98	\$0.80	\$0.64	\$0.57	\$0.55	-55.6	140.2	-73.1	-20.3	-11.7	-2.5
All sources:												
Quantity	287	208	215	112	563	1,028	258.6	-27.4	3.6	-48.0	402.2	82.5
Value	140	143	96	53	319	567	306.4	2.4	-32.6	-44.8	499.6	77.9
Unit value	\$0.49	\$0.69	\$0.45	\$0.47	\$0.57	\$0.55	13.4	41.1	-35.0	6.1	19.4	-2.5
				*	*	*	*	*	*			

(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.

