

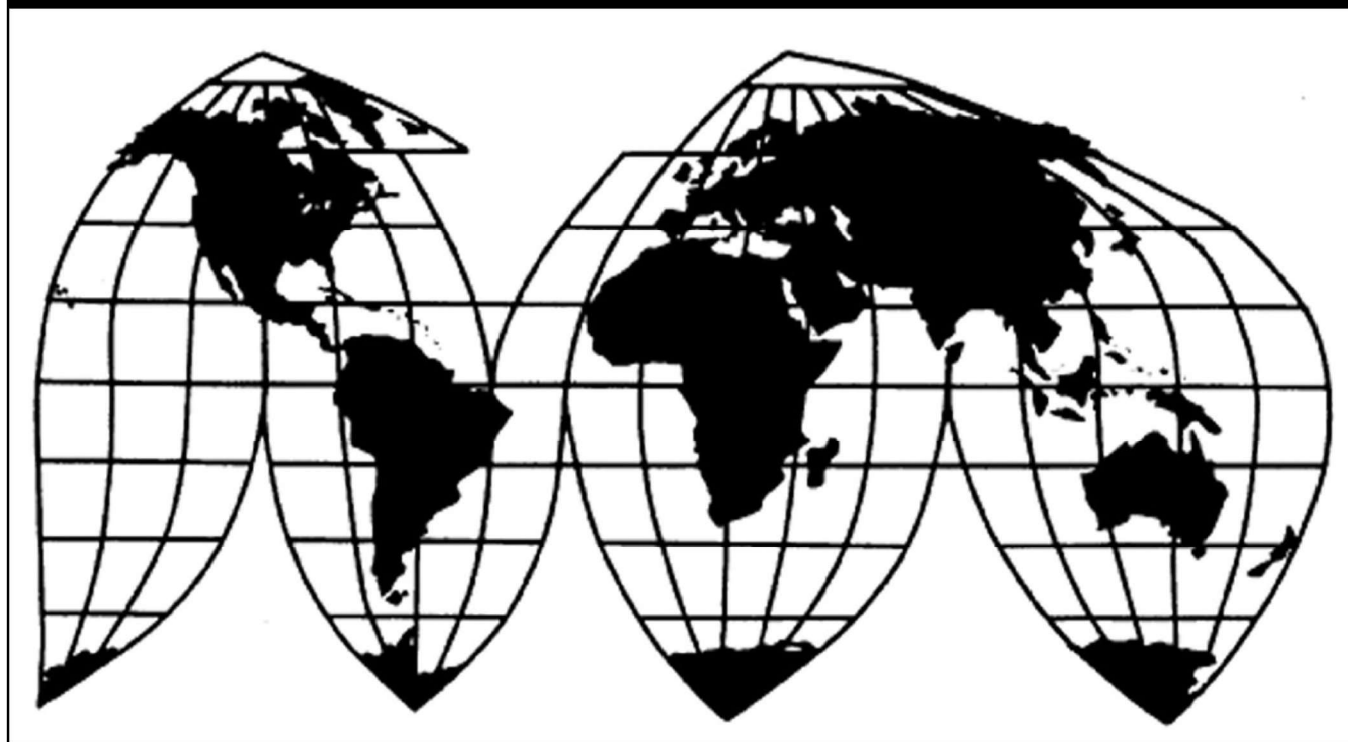
Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Second Review)

Publication 5489

February 2024

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Note: Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets or by headings in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks in public reports.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Second Review)

Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the countervailing duty order on drawn stainless steel sinks from China and the antidumping duty order on drawn stainless steel sinks 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 these reviews on July 3, 2023 (88 FR 42688) and determined on October 6, 2023 that it would conduct expedited reviews (88 FR 80762, November 20, 2023).

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on February 1, 2024. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5489 (February 2024), entitled *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Second Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Lisa R. Barton
Secretary to the Commission

Issued:

¹ The record is defined in § 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 these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on drawn stainless steel sinks (“DSSS”) 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 investigations: On March 1, 2012, Elkay Manufacturing Company (“Elkay”), a domestic producer of DSSS, filed antidumping duty and countervailing duty petitions on imports of DSSS from China. On April 4, 2013, the Commission found that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of dumped and subsidized imports of DSSS from China.¹ The U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) issued antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on DSSS from China on April 11, 2013.²

First Reviews: The Commission instituted the first five-year reviews of the orders on March 1, 2018.³ After conducting expedited reviews, the Commission determined that revocation of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on DSSS from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United

¹ *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Final), USITC Pub. 4390 (Apr. 2013) (“USITC Pub. 4390”); *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China*, 78 Fed. Reg. 21417 (Apr. 10, 2013).

² *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from the People’s Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order*, 78 Fed. Reg. 21592 (Apr. 11, 2013); *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 78 Fed. Reg. 21596 (Apr. 11, 2013).

³ *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 83 Fed. Reg. 8887 (Mar. 1, 2018).

States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁴ Following affirmative determinations by Commerce and the Commission, Commerce issued a notice of continuation of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on imports of DSSS from China on August 28, 2018.⁵

Current Reviews: On July 3, 2023, the Commission instituted these second five-year reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on DSSS from China.⁶ It received one response to the notice of institution from Elkay Manufacturing Company (“Elkay” or “domestic interested party”), a domestic producer of DSSS.⁷ No respondent interested party responded to the notice of institution or otherwise participated in these reviews. On October 6, 2023, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate.⁸ The Commission did not find any circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews and thus determined that it would conduct expedited reviews of the orders.⁹ On January 11, 2024, Elkay filed comments with the Commission pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 207.62(d).¹⁰

U.S. industry data are based on information submitted by the domestic interested party in its response to the notice of institution, which is estimated to have accounted for ***

⁴ *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Review), USITC Pub. 4810 (Aug. 2018) (“First Review”) at 1; 83 Fed. Reg. 42140 (Aug. 20, 2018).

⁵ 83 Fed. Reg. 42847 (Aug. 28, 2018).

⁶ 88 Fed. Reg. 42745 (Jul. 3, 2023).

⁷ Domestic Industry’s Substantive Response to the Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 801517 (Aug. 2, 2023) (“Domestic Industry Response”) at 1.

⁸ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 812784 (Jan. 29, 2024).

⁹ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 812784 (Jan. 29, 2024).

¹⁰ Domestic Industry’s Final Comments Regarding the Commission’s Determination in These Reviews, EDIS Doc. 811862 (Jan. 11, 2024) (“Domestic Final Comments”).

percent of domestic production of DSSS in 2022.¹¹ U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce’s official import statistics.¹² Foreign industry data and related information are based on information from the original investigations and prior reviews, as well as information submitted by the domestic interested party in these expedited reviews and publicly available information, such as Global Trade Atlas (“GTA”) data, gathered by the Commission. Additionally, one purchaser, ***, identified by the domestic interested party as a U.S. purchaser of DSSS, responded to the Commission’s adequacy phase questionnaire.¹³

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.”¹⁴ 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.”¹⁵ The Commission’s practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original

¹¹ Domestic Industry Response at 10; Confidential Report, INV-VV-081 (Sept. 25, 2023) (“CR”); *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 5489 (Feb. 2024) (“PR”) at Table I-2.

¹² CR/PR at Tables I-5-I-6. Import data for the period of review are based on imports under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7324.10.0010. *Id.* These data do not include any out-of-scope merchandise. *Id.*

¹³ CR/PR at D-3.

¹⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹⁵ 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).

investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.¹⁶

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

The merchandise covered by the order includes drawn stainless steel sinks with single or multiple drawn bowls, with or without drain boards, whether finished or unfinished, regardless of type of finish, gauge, or grade of stainless steel. Mounting clips, fasteners, seals, and sound-deadening pads are also covered by the scope of this order if they are included within the sales price of the drawn stainless steel sinks. For purposes of this scope definition, the term “drawn” refers to a manufacturing process using metal forming technology to produce a smooth basin with seamless, smooth, and rounded corners. Drawn stainless steel sinks are available in various shapes and configurations and may be described in a number of ways including flush mount, top mount, or undermount (to indicate the attachment relative to the countertop). Stainless steel sinks with multiple drawn bowls that are joined through a welding operation to form one unit are covered by the scope of the order. Drawn stainless steel sinks are covered by the scope of the order whether or not they are sold in conjunction with non-subject accessories such as faucets (whether attached or unattached), strainers, strainer sets, rinsing baskets, bottom grids, or other accessories.

Excluded from the scope of the order are stainless steel sinks with fabricated bowls. Fabricated bowls do not have seamless corners, but rather are made by notching and bending the stainless steel, and then welding and finishing the vertical corners to form the bowls. Stainless steel sinks with fabricated bowls may sometimes be referred to as “zero radius” or “near zero radius” sinks. The products covered by this order are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under statistical reporting number 7324.10.0000 and 7324.10.0010. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.¹⁷

¹⁶ 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).

¹⁷ 83 Fed. Reg. 43847 (Aug. 18, 2018).

The primary raw material used in the production of sinks is stainless steel coil, which provides a combination of strength, light weight, flexibility, toughness, stain and heat resistance, easy maintenance, and aesthetic appeal.¹⁸ Sinks are available in various grades (steel alloy compositions) and gauges (sheet thicknesses).¹⁹ Individual basins (bowls) in sinks are seamless, with concave bottom surfaces for rapid drainage.²⁰ Whether consisting of only a single basin or multiple basins joined together, these sinks are available in two different mounting configurations, for either top (drop-in) mounting above the countertop or for bottom (under) mounting beneath the countertop.²¹ Sinks are found predominantly in residential kitchens and to a much lesser extent in commercial or institutional applications.²²

In the original investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product, all DSSS corresponding to Commerce's scope definition.²³ No party raised domestic like product arguments in the final phase of the original investigations.²⁴ The Commission found that regardless of type (top mount, undermount, or dual mount) DSSS were in many cases identically shaped, offered in overlapping sized, gauges, and design, and used for the same purpose in residential kitchens.²⁵ It found that all styles of DSSS could be produced in the same manufacturing facility, on the same equipment, and by the same employees and that production processes were very similar for all DSSS.²⁶ It found all DSSS to be interchangeable

¹⁸ CR/PR at I-7.

¹⁹ CR/PR at I-7.

²⁰ CR/PR at I-7.

²¹ CR/PR at I-7 to I-8.

²² CR/PR at I-8.

²³ USITC Pub. 4390 at 6.

²⁴ USITC Pub. 4390 at 6.

²⁵ USITC Pub. 4390 at 6-7.

²⁶ USITC Pub. 4390 at 6.

for use as kitchen sinks.²⁷ All DSSS were sold through similar channels of distribution, with virtually all domestically produced DSSS sold to distributors rather than end users.²⁸ Although there was mixed evidence regarding customer and producer perceptions and differences in the prices for top mount sinks and undermount sinks, the Commission found that these distinctions were insufficient to establish a clear dividing line between different types of DSSS.²⁹

In the first five-year reviews, the Commission found the record did not indicate that the characteristics and uses of domestically produced DSSS had changed since the prior proceedings or that the like product definition should be revisited, and Elkay agreed with the domestic like product definition the Commission adopted in the original investigations.³⁰ The Commission therefore defined the domestic like product as DSSS corresponding to Commerce's scope.³¹

In the current reviews, the record does not contain any new information indicating that the pertinent characteristics and uses of DSSS have changed since the prior proceedings so as to warrant revisiting the Commission's domestic like product definition.³² Elkay agrees with the

²⁷ USITC Pub. 4390 at 7.

²⁸ USITC Pub. 4390 at 7.

²⁹ USITC Pub. 4390 at 7. In the preliminary phase of the investigations, the Commission considered and rejected the argument that it should define the domestic like product more broadly to include fabricated stainless steel sinks. *Id.* The Commission found that fabricated stainless steel sinks did not share many of the same physical characteristics and end uses as drawn stainless steel sinks, that they were not interchangeable, and that while both types of sinks could be made in the same production facilities, they were produced on separate and distinct production lines by different employees. Although both drawn and fabricated stainless steel sinks were sold almost exclusively through distributors, they were generally sold to different customers. Finally, the prices of fabricated stainless steel sinks were much higher than those of drawn stainless steel sinks. *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Preliminary) (April 2012) at 7-9.

³⁰ *First Review*, USITC Pub. 4810 at 6.

³¹ *First Review*, USITC Pub. 4810 at 6.

³² CR/PR at I-7 to I-8.

domestic like product definition the Commission adopted in the original investigations.³³

Consequently, we again define the domestic like product as DSSS, coextensive with the scope.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic “producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product.”³⁴ 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.

These reviews raise the issue of whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude any producer from the domestic industry pursuant to section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act, known as the related parties provision. This provision allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise or which are themselves importers.³⁵ Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission’s discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.³⁶

³³ Domestic Industry Response at 5.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ *See Torrington Co v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. 1161, 1168 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1992), *aff’d without opinion*, 991 F.2d 809 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *Sandvik AB v. United States*, 721 F. Supp. 1322, 1331-32 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1989), *aff’d mem.*, 904 F.2d 46 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *Empire Plow Co. v. United States*, 675 F. Supp. 1348, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1987).

³⁶ The primary factors the Commission has examined in deciding whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude a related party include the following:

(1) the percentage of domestic production attributable to the importing producer;

In the original investigations, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of DSSS.³⁷ No party objected to this definition. The Commission found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude any related parties from the domestic industry under 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).³⁸

In the first reviews, the Commission considered whether appropriate circumstances existed to exclude U.S. producer Elkay from the domestic industry due to its affiliation with a producer of subject merchandise in China, Elkay (China) Kitchen Solutions Co. Ltd.³⁹ It found that even if Elkay qualified as a related party, appropriate circumstances did not exist to warrant Elkay's exclusion from the domestic industry due to the low volume of subject merchandise exported by the affiliated foreign producer, Elkay's status as the producer accounting for *** of domestic production and only producer responding to the notice of institution, and its support for continuation of the orders.⁴⁰ The Commission therefore defined the domestic industry as all domestic producers of DSSS.⁴¹

(2) the reason the U.S. producer has decided to import the product subject to investigation (whether the firm benefits from the LTFV sales or subsidies or whether the firm must import in order to enable it to continue production and compete in the U.S. market);

(3) whether inclusion or exclusion of the related party will skew the data for the rest of the industry;

(4) the ratio of import shipments to U.S. production for the imported product; and

(5) whether the primary interest of the importing producer lies in domestic production or importation. *Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co. v. U.S. Int'l Trade Comm'n*, 100 F. Supp 3d 1314, 1329 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2015).

³⁷ USITC Pub. 4390 at 11.

³⁸ Four of the domestic producers, including the petitioner, were related parties. USITC Pub. 4390 at 7-11.

³⁹ USITC Pub. 4810 at 7.

⁴⁰ USITC Pub. 4810 at 7. First Review, Confidential Views ("Confidential First Review"), EDIS Doc. 803853 at 9-10.

⁴¹ USITC Pub. 4810 at 7.

In the current reviews, Elkay agrees with the definition of the domestic industry from the prior proceedings, and does not argue for the exclusion of any domestic producer under the related parties provision.⁴² Because Elkay qualifies for possible exclusion under the related parties provision as an importer of subject merchandise in 2022, we must analyze whether appropriate circumstances exist for its exclusion.⁴³

Elkay was the largest domestic producer of DSSS in 2022, accounting for *** percent of domestic production of DSSS that year.⁴⁴ It is the only responding domestic interested party in these reviews and supports continuation of the orders.⁴⁵ Elkay imported ***.⁴⁶ Elkay's ratio of subject imports from China to domestic production was *** percent in 2022.⁴⁷

In light of this, Elkay's principal interest would appear to be in domestic production. For these reasons, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude Elkay from the domestic industry. Moreover, there is no evidence that Elkay's imports benefited its domestic production operations to the extent that inclusion of its data would provide a skewed picture of the likely impact of revocation of the orders on the domestic industry or otherwise mask injury to the domestic industry. Indeed, as Elkay is the only responding U.S. producer, exclusion of its data would result in an absence of domestic industry data from this review.

⁴² Domestic Industry Response at 5; Domestic Final Comments at 6.

⁴³ Domestic Final Comments at 5. Elkay notes that since the first five-year reviews, it *** and is therefore no longer affiliated with Elkay China such that any related party issues that would arise from this affiliation no longer exist. Domestic Industry Response at 5.⁴⁴ Domestic Industry Response at 20; Domestic Final Comments at 5.

⁴⁴ Domestic Industry Response at 20; Domestic Final Comments at 5.

⁴⁵ Domestic Industry Response at 3; Domestic Final Comments at 1.

⁴⁶ Domestic Industry Response at 64, Exhibit 1.

⁴⁷ CR/PR at I-13; Domestic Final Comments at 5.

In sum, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry as consisting of all U.S. producers of DSSS.

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

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order “would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.”⁴⁸

The 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 status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports.”⁴⁹ Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.⁵⁰ The U.S. Court of International Trade (“CIT”) has found that

⁴⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

⁴⁹ SAA at 883-84. The SAA states that “{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission’s original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed.” *Id.* at 883.

⁵⁰ 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.

“likely,” as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means “probable,” and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.⁵¹

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.”⁵² 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.”⁵³

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.”⁵⁴ It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if

⁵¹ See *NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2003) (“‘likely’ means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)”), *aff’d mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) (“more likely than not” standard is “consistent with the court’s opinion;” “the court has not interpreted ‘likely’ to imply any particular degree of ‘certainty’”); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) (“standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty”); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) (“‘likely’ is tantamount to ‘probable,’ not merely ‘possible’”).

⁵² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

⁵³ 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.*

⁵⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

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).⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁶

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.⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁸

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

⁵⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has made no duty absorption findings. *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 88 Fed. Reg. 74976 (Nov. 1, 2023) citing Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2021-2022 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from the People's Republic of China.

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

⁵⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

⁵⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

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.⁵⁹

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹

⁵⁹ 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.

⁶⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁶¹ 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.

The record contains limited new information with respect to the DSSS industry in China. There also is limited information on the DSSS market in the United States during the period of review (“POR”). Accordingly, for our determination, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations and prior reviews, and the limited new information on the record in these second five-year reviews.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁶² The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

1. Demand Conditions

Prior Proceedings. In the original investigations, the Commission found that DSSS were sold primarily for residential kitchen applications and that U.S. demand for DSSS was closely tied to U.S. residential housing construction and remodeling.⁶³ It found that demand for DSSS, which contracted as a result of the collapse of the U.S. housing market, had subsequently recovered slightly.⁶⁴ Apparent U.S. consumption of DSSS increased from 2009 to 2011 and was higher in January-September (“interim”) 2012 than in interim 2011.⁶⁵ The record indicated that the majority of DSSS sold in the U.S. market were top mount sinks.⁶⁶ Market participants reported mixed perceptions of demand trends over the period of investigation.⁶⁷

⁶² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁶³ USITC Pub. 4390 at 14.

⁶⁴ USITC Pub. 4390 at 14.

⁶⁵ USITC Pub. 4390 at 14.

⁶⁶ USITC Pub. 4390 at 14.

⁶⁷ USITC Pub. 4390 at 15.

In the first reviews, the Commission found no new information on the record that indicated that any of the drivers of demand for DSSS had changed since the original investigations.⁶⁸ Apparent U.S. consumption was *** sinks in 2017.⁶⁹

Current Reviews. In the current five-year reviews, the information available indicates that demand for DSSS continues to be closely tied to U.S. residential housing construction and remodeling.⁷⁰ Apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** sinks in 2017 to *** sinks in 2022.⁷¹

2. Supply Conditions

Prior Proceedings. In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic industry's market share decreased over the period of investigation, while subject imports' share increased, and nonsubject imports' share declined irregularly.⁷² The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption, by quantity, decreased from *** percent in 2009 to *** percent in 2010 and *** percent in 2011.⁷³ The Commission observed that both the domestic industry and subject imports supplied top mount and undermount sinks to the U.S. market.⁷⁴

⁶⁸ USITC Pub. 4810 at 11.

⁶⁹ Confidential first reviews at 16.

⁷⁰ Domestic Response at 13; Domestic Final Comments are 10. Purchaser *** reports that ***. CR/PR at D-3-4.

⁷¹ CR/PR at Table I-6. U.S. import data are based on the domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution and Commerce's official import statistics which does not contain out-of-scope merchandise.

⁷² USITC Pub. 4390 at 15-16.

⁷³ USITC Pub. 4390 at 15-16. Final Investigations, Confidential Views ("Confidential Final Investigations"), EDIS Doc. 803862 at 22.

⁷⁴ USITC Pub. 4390 at 16.

In the first reviews, the Commission found that domestic producers were the second largest source of supply in the U.S. market in 2017.⁷⁵ Their share of 2017 apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent.⁷⁶ Subject imports were the smallest source of supply in 2017, when their share of apparent U.S. consumption was 18.7 percent.⁷⁷ Nonsubject imports were the largest source of supply in 2017, when their share of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent.⁷⁸

Current Reviews. In the current five-year reviews, the majority of apparent U.S. consumption continues to be satisfied by nonsubject imports, followed by the domestic industry and subject imports.⁷⁹

The domestic industry accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022.⁸⁰ According to the domestic interested parties, there are currently six domestic producers of DSSS.⁸¹ Since the first five-year reviews, there have been several changes to the domestic industry, including acquisitions, expansions, and closures.⁸²

⁷⁵ USITC Pub. 4810 at 12. In the original investigations, the domestic industry was the largest source of supply in 2011 and the second largest source of supply in 2012 and 2013.

⁷⁶ Confidential first reviews at 16.

⁷⁷ USITC Pub. 4810 at 12.

⁷⁸ Confidential first reviews at 16.

⁷⁹ CR/PR at I-16, Table I-6.

⁸⁰ CR/PR at I-16, Table I-6.

⁸¹ CR/PR at I-13; Domestic Industry Response at 2. Domestic interested party provided a list of six domestic producers of DSSS: Elkay; Franke Consumer Products, Inc.; Moen Incorporated; Just Manufacturing Company; Advance Tabco; and Eagle Group.

⁸² CR/PR at Table I-3. Domestic producer Zurn acquired the assets of Just Manufacturing, another domestic producer, in January 2021, and acquired Elkay in July 2022, becoming Zurn Elkay. In June 2021, Elkay announced the opening of a new \$5.5 million facility in Robeson County Industrial Park in North Carolina that would free up space at other facilities for additional manufacturing capacity. In February 2023, Zurn Elkay announced that it would exit more than \$100 million of its kitchen sink business. It subsequently announced the closure of a plant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in May 2023, only to rescind the closure in July 2023 due to improvements in business conditions, and announced the closure of a plant in Franklin Park, Illinois in September 2023. Id.

Subject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022.⁸³ Nonsubject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022.⁸⁴ The leading sources of nonsubject imports during the POR were Vietnam, Malaysia, and Mexico.⁸⁵

According to the domestic interested party, both the domestic industry and subject imports continue to provide top mount and under mount DSSS to the U.S. market and serve all of the principal channels of distribution for drawn sinks.⁸⁶

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Prior Proceedings. In the original investigations, the Commission found that there was a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.⁸⁷ It observed that the price of cold-rolled stainless steel coils, the main input used to produce sinks, increased overall for three of the four grades most commonly used to produce sinks.⁸⁸ Sinks were commonly sold on a spot basis, with fewer sales being made on a short-term or long-term contract basis.⁸⁹ According to the Commission, there were no significant certification requirements for sinks that would affect sales to any particular channel of distribution.⁹⁰

In the first reviews, the Commission found that there was no indication that the substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product had changed since the original investigations. Accordingly, the Commission continued to find a moderate-to-high

⁸³ CR/PR at Table I-6.

⁸⁴ CR/PR at Table I-6.

⁸⁵ CR/PR at Table I-5.

⁸⁶ Domestic Response at 13; Domestic Final Comments at 10. Responding purchaser *** reports that ***. CR/PR at D-3-4.

⁸⁷ USITC Pub. 4390 at 16-17.

⁸⁸ USITC Pub. 4390 at 17.

⁸⁹ USITC Pub. 4390 at 17.

⁹⁰ USITC Pub. 4390 at 17.

degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.⁹¹ Elkay asserted that stainless steel coils remained the main raw material input used to produce sinks.⁹²

Current Reviews. The record in these reviews contains no new information to indicate that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports or the importance of price in purchasing decisions has changed since the prior proceedings. While maintaining that the degree of substitutability between domestic and subject DSSS has remained unchanged since the original investigations, Elkay asserts that there is a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced DSSS and subject imports and that price is a critical factor in purchasing decisions.⁹³ We find that there remains a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced DSSS and subject imports and that price continues to be an important factor in purchasing decisions.

Effective September 24, 2018, DSSS originating in China became subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective May 10, 2019, the section 301 duty for DSSS from China was increased to 25 percent.⁹⁴ On November

⁹¹ USITC Pub. 4810 at 12.

⁹² USITC Pub. 4810 at 12.

⁹³ Domestic Response at 13, 18.

⁹⁴ 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018; 84 Fed. Reg. 20459 (May 9, 2019). *See also* HTS headings 9903.88.03 and 9903.88.04 and U.S. notes 20(e)–20(g) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2023) Revision 10, USITC Publication 5451, July 2023, pp. 99-III-27–99-III-51, 99-III-301–99-III-302. Goods exported from China to the United States prior to May 10, 2019, and entering the United States prior to June 1, 2019, were not subject to the escalated 25 percent duty (84 Fed. Reg. 21892 (May 15, 2019)).

13, 2019, an exclusion was granted for DSSS from China imported from September 24, 2018, to August 7, 2020.⁹⁵

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

1. Prior Proceedings

In the original investigations, the Commission found that the volume of subject imports and the increase in that volume were significant both in absolute terms and relative to consumption and production in the United States.⁹⁶ It found that subject imports steadily increased their share of the U.S. market during the period of investigation and that the bulk of the increase in subject import market penetration during the period came at the expense of the domestic industry.⁹⁷ The Commission rejected respondents' argument that domestic producers did not serve certain channels of distribution on the basis that the domestic industry had the capacity to supply all or the overwhelming majority of U.S. demand, produced significant volumes of all types of sinks, and sold sinks through all channels of distribution to varying degrees during the period of investigation.⁹⁸ It further observed that even if it were to accept respondents' argument that domestic producers' undermount sinks were less competitive in the countertop fabricator market, a significant quantity of subject imports consisted of sinks that competed directly with the domestic like product and whose increasing volumes displaced market share held by the domestic industry.⁹⁹

⁹⁵ See HTS headings 9903.88.34 and U.S. note 20(mm) to subchapter III of chapter 99, which covers the exclusion granted by the U.S. Trade Representative. 84 Fed. Reg. 61675 (Nov. 13, 2019).

⁹⁶ USITC Pub. 4390 at 20.

⁹⁷ USITC Pub. 4390 at 18.

⁹⁸ USITC Pub. 4390 at 18-19.

⁹⁹ USITC Pub. 4390 at 19-20.

In the first five-year reviews, the Commission found that since the imposition of the orders, subject imports had declined, but remained in the U.S. market in substantial quantities. The volume of subject imports declined from 1.6 million DSSS in 2013 to 911,126 in 2017.¹⁰⁰ Subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption was 18.7 percent in 2017.¹⁰¹

The Commission also found that producers of subject merchandise continued to have substantial capacity to produce DSSS.¹⁰² In addition, the industry in China—the world's largest exporter of DSSS in 2017—continued to be export oriented.¹⁰³ Moreover, the substantial presence of subject imports in the U.S. market since the imposition of the orders indicated a continued interest of subject producers in the U.S. market.¹⁰⁴ Finally, the Commission found that trade measures against imports of DSSS from China imposed in Canada, South Africa, and Australia provided a further incentive for subject producers to ship subject merchandise to the United States if the orders were revoked.¹⁰⁵ The Commission concluded that subject import volume would likely be significant if the orders were revoked.

2. The Current Reviews

The information available indicates that the orders continue to have a restraining effect on the volume of subject imports. The volume of subject imports declined irregularly during the current POR, decreasing from 926,883 sinks in 2018 to 480,647 sinks in 2019, and 272,695

¹⁰⁰ USITC Pub. 4810 at 13.

¹⁰¹ USITC Pub. 4810 at 13.

¹⁰² USITC Pub. 4810 at 13.

¹⁰³ USITC Pub. 4810 at 13.

¹⁰⁴ USITC Pub. 4810 at 14.

¹⁰⁵ USITC Pub. 4810 at 14.

sinks in 2020, before increasing to 322,930 sinks in 2021 and 339,573 sinks in 2022.¹⁰⁶ Subject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022.¹⁰⁷

The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information on the subject industry in China. Nonetheless, the information available indicates that subject producers continue to have the ability and incentive to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the U.S. market in the event of revocation of the orders. Elkay identified 22 possible producers of DSSS in China.¹⁰⁸ Elkay argues that producers in China have massive capacity that could be used to increase exports of DSSS to the U.S. market if the orders were revoked.¹⁰⁹ In particular, Elkay points to data from the websites of six Chinese producers indicating that their capacity remained at least as high as 9.3 million sinks per year in 2023, equivalent to 172 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2011, the last year of the original investigations.¹¹⁰ Further, while noting the absence of publicly available information on the Chinese industry's capacity utilization levels, Elkay argues that if the subject industry's capacity utilization remains similar to its capacity utilization rate of 68.9 percent in 2011, the Chinese industry would have both the ability and incentive to ship a large volume of DSSS to the United States if the orders were revoked.¹¹¹ Finally, Elkay contends that because the Chinese DSSS industry has a large capacity, it likely also has significant inventories of subject merchandise that could be used to increase exports of DSSS to the United States if the orders were revoked.¹¹²

¹⁰⁶ CR/PR at I-15, Table I-5.

¹⁰⁷ CR/PR at I-16, Table I-6.

¹⁰⁸ CR/PR at I-17; Domestic Response at 3, Exhibit 1.

¹⁰⁹ Domestic Response at 15, Exhibit 2.

¹¹⁰ Domestic Response at 15, Exhibit 2.

¹¹¹ Domestic Response at 15.

¹¹² Domestic Response at 16.

The information available also indicates that the Chinese industry remains a large exporter of DSSS. According to GTA data concerning sinks and wash basins of stainless steel under Harmonized Schedule ("HS") subheading 7324.10, which includes DSSS and out-of-scope products, China was the world's largest exporter of such merchandise throughout the POR.¹¹³ These data also show that China's total value of exports of such merchandise steadily increased during the POR, by value, from \$728.5 million in 2018 to \$1.3 billion in 2022.¹¹⁴

The information available also indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to subject producers in China. Subject imports maintained a presence in the U.S. market throughout the POR, accounting for 6.2 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022, thereby maintaining ready distribution networks and customers in the United States.¹¹⁵ GTA data indicate that the United States was the largest destination market for Chinese exports of sinks and wash basins of stainless steel under HS subheading 7324.10, including DSSS and out-of-scope product, throughout the POR.¹¹⁶

Trade measures on DSSS from China in third-country markets would also make the U.S. market relatively more attractive in the event of revocation of the orders.¹¹⁷ DSSS from China is subject to antidumping and countervailing duty orders in Australia, and antidumping duty orders in Canada, Colombia, Mexico, and South Africa.¹¹⁸

¹¹³ CR/PR at Table I-8.

¹¹⁴ CR/PR at I-21, Table I-8. According to GTA data, the value of Chinese exports of sinks and wash basins of stainless steel, including DSSS and out-of-scope products, increased throughout the POR from 728.5 million dollars in 2018, to 799 million dollars in 2019, 953 million dollars in 2020, 1.281 billion dollars in 2021, and 1.282 billion dollars in 2022.

¹¹⁵ CR/PR at I-16, Table I-6; Domestic Response at 16-17.

¹¹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-7.

¹¹⁷ Domestic Response at 16; CR/PR at I-18-I-20.

¹¹⁸ Domestic Response at 16; CR/PR at I-18-I-20.

Given the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports during the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports in the U.S. market during the POR, the subject industry's large size and exports of DSSS, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market, we find that the volume of subject imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption, if the orders were revoked.¹¹⁹

D. Likely Price Effects

1. Prior Proceedings

In the original investigations, the Commission found that subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product, placing particular emphasis on the importance of price in purchasing decisions and the high margins of subject import underselling.¹²⁰ It found that subject imports were priced lower than the domestic like product in 77 of the 90 quarterly price comparisons, with an average underselling margin of 31 percent.¹²¹ The Commission found that the observed underselling allowed subject imports to gain significant sales volume and market share at the expense of the domestic industry.¹²² The Commission also referenced the confirmed lost sales and lost revenue allegations in the record, which it found provided further evidence that subject imports gained market share at the expense of the domestic industry

¹¹⁹ Although subject imports from China are currently subject to a 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 301, neither Elkay nor the responding purchaser indicated that this duty would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market at significant levels if the orders were revoked. *See, generally*, Domestic Response; CR/PR at D-3-4. The section 301 duties did not prevent subject imports from increasing 24.5 percent from 2020 to 2022, by value, after expiration of the exclusion for DSSS in August 2020. CR/PR at I-6, Table I-5. Given this, as well as the size and exports of the DSSS industry in China and the attractiveness of the U.S. market, we find that the section 301 duties would not likely prevent subject imports from China from increasing to significant levels if the orders were revoked. The record of these expedited reviews contains no information concerning product shifting or inventories of subject merchandise.

¹²⁰ USITC Pub. 4390 at 21.

¹²¹ USITC Pub. 4390 at 21.

¹²² USITC Pub. 4390 at 21.

through aggressive pricing.¹²³ The Commission disagreed with respondents' contention that differences in the channels of distribution and market segmentation accounted for the subject import underselling on the basis the pricing data represented transactions at the same level of trade and represented significant quantities of both subject imports and the domestic like product.¹²⁴

The Commission concluded that there was insufficient evidence of significant price depression by subject imports during the period of investigation as there was no clear trend in the reported prices for the domestic like product despite decreased prices for subject imports.¹²⁵ The Commission similarly determined that subject import volumes did not cause significant price suppression as domestic producers' cost of goods sold ("COGS") to net sales ratio increased only in the last year of the period of investigation and to a level marginally higher than that in the first year of the period.¹²⁶

In the first reviews, the Commission continued to find a moderate to high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.¹²⁷ The Commission found that if the orders were revoked, subject producers were likely to resume their behavior from the original investigations

¹²³ USITC Pub. 4390 at 22, V-9. The Commission found that despite relatively small share of confirmed lost sales and lost revenue allegations, three of four responding purchasers named by domestic producers in their lost sales and lost revenue allegations reported switching purchases of DSSS from U.S. producers to suppliers of imports from China during the POI. In addition, three of four responding purchasers named in lost sales and lost revenue allegations indicated that U.S. producers reduced their prices in order to compete with prices of subject imports from China during the period of investigation. *Id.*

¹²⁴ USITC Pub. 4390 at 22.

¹²⁵ USITC Pub. 4390 at 22.

¹²⁶ USITC Pub. 4390 at 22-23.

¹²⁷ USITC Pub. 4810 at 15.

and undersell the domestic like product as a means of gaining market share.¹²⁸ It also found that the likely significant volume of subject imports, which would likely undersell the domestic like product, would likely force the domestic industry to either lower prices or lose sales.¹²⁹

2. The Current Reviews

As discussed in section III.B.3 above, we continue to find a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions.

The record in these expedited reviews does not contain new product-specific pricing information. Based on the available information, including the moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, we find that if the orders were revoked, the likely significant volumes of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree to gain market share, as they did in the original investigations.¹³⁰ Absent the discipline of the orders, the significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely take sales and market share from domestic producers and/or force the domestic industry to cut prices or restrain price increases necessary to cover any increasing costs, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product. Consequently, we find that if the orders were revoked, significant volumes of subject imports would likely have significant price effects.

¹²⁸ USITC Pub. 4810 at 15.

¹²⁹ USITC Pub. 4810 at 15.

¹³⁰ Elkay argues that Commerce's preliminary results in the latest administrative review of the antidumping duty order confirms that pricing practices that were at issue in the original investigations continue through the present and would likely be an issue if the orders were revoked. Domestic Response at 12; Domestic Final Comments at 1. On November 6, 2023, Commerce published its results for the administrative review covering imports from 2021-2022 and maintained the China-wide rate of 76.45 percent. *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2021-2022*, 88 Fed. Reg. 76175 (Nov. 6, 2023).

E. Likely Impact¹³¹

1. Prior Proceedings

In the original investigations, the Commission found that subject imports from China had a significant impact on the domestic industry.¹³² It found that nearly all of the domestic industry's indicia of performance declined from 2009 to 2011 despite an increase in apparent U.S. consumption.¹³³ It found that Kohler, which had been a major domestic producer of sinks, ceased production of that product in 2009 primarily due to its inability to compete with low-priced subject imports.¹³⁴ According to the Commission, improvement in the domestic industry's net income and operating income in interim 2012 did not outweigh the deterioration of the domestic industry's other performance indicia from 2009 to 2011.¹³⁵ It likewise found that injury to the domestic industry could not be attributed to generally depressed economic conditions, given increased demand over the period of investigation, or market segmentation, as domestic producers sold undermount sinks to all channels of distribution and lost significant market share to subject imports with respect to both top mount and undermount sinks.¹³⁶

¹³¹ In its expedited review of the antidumping duty order, Commerce determined that revocation of the order would likely result in the continuation or recurrence of dumping with margins of up to 76.45 percent for China. *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 88 Fed. Reg. 74976 (Nov. 1, 2023). Commerce also determined that revocation of the countervailing duty order on DSSS from China would likely result in the continuation or recurrence of countervailing subsidies at rates up to 12.36 percent. *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 88 Fed. Reg. 72428 (Oct. 20, 2023).

¹³² USITC Pub. 4390 at 23.

¹³³ USITC Pub. 4390 at 23.

¹³⁴ USITC Pub. 4390 at 23.

¹³⁵ USITC Pub. 4390 at 25.

¹³⁶ USITC Pub. 4390 at 26.

In the first five-year reviews, the Commission found the information available insufficient for purposes of determining whether the domestic industry was vulnerable.¹³⁷ The Commission found that revocation of the orders would likely result in a significant volume of subject imports that would undersell the domestic like product and have significant price effects. It concluded that the significant volume of subject imports and their price effects would likely have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹³⁸

2. The Current Reviews

The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the first five-year reviews.¹³⁹

The available information indicates that the domestic industry's capacity in 2022 was *** sinks, which was lower than in either 2011 or 2017, and its production was *** sinks, resulting in *** percent capacity utilization.¹⁴⁰ The industry's U.S. shipments were *** sinks in 2022.¹⁴¹ The industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent in 2022.¹⁴² In

¹³⁷ USITC Pub. 4810 at 16.

¹³⁸ USITC Pub. 4810 at 16.

¹³⁹ The domestic industry's performance in 2022 and 2017 may be understated relative to its performance in 2011 because of the lower data coverage of the domestic industry in the current and first reviews compared to the original investigations. Responding domestic producers accounted for *** percent of domestic production in the original investigations but only *** percent of domestic production in the current reviews and *** percent of domestic production in the first reviews. CR/PR at I-9.

¹⁴⁰ CR/PR at Table I-4. In 2017, the domestic industry's capacity was *** sinks, its production was *** sinks, and its capacity utilization was *** percent. *Id.* In 2011, the domestic industry's capacity was *** sinks, its production was *** sinks, and its capacity utilization was *** percent. *Id.*

¹⁴¹ CR/PR at Table I-4. The domestic industry's U.S. shipments were *** sinks in 2017, and *** sinks in 2011. *Id.*

¹⁴² CR/PR at Table I-7. The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent in 2017, and *** percent in 2011. *Id.*

2022, the industry's net sales value was \$***,¹⁴³ gross profit was \$***, operating income was \$***, and ratio of operating income to net sales was *** percent.¹⁴⁴ This limited information is insufficient for us to make a finding as to whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders.

Based on the information available in these reviews, we find that revocation of the orders would likely result in a significant volume of subject imports that would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree. Given the moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and the importance of price to purchasers, significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely capture sales and market share from the domestic industry and/or significantly depress or suppress prices for the domestic like product. The likely significant volume of subject imports and their adverse price effects would likely have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry's production, shipments, sales, market share, and revenues, which in turn would have a direct adverse impact on the industry's profitability and employment, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports. The information available indicates that nonsubject imports have increased their presence in the U.S. market since the first five-year reviews, increasing

¹⁴³ CR/PR at Table I-4. The industry's net sales were \$*** in 2017 and \$*** in 2011. *Id*

¹⁴⁴ CR/PR at Table I-4. In 2017, the industry's gross profit was \$***, its operating income was \$***, and its ratio of operating income to net sales was *** percent. In 2011, the industry's gross profit was \$***, its operating income was \$***, and its ratio of operating income to net sales was *** percent. *Id.*

their share of apparent U.S. consumption from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2022.¹⁴⁵

Nonetheless, the record provides no indication that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market in significant quantities or adversely affecting domestic prices after revocation of the order. Given the moderate-to-high degree of substitutability of the domestic like product and subject imports and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the presence of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market would likely not prevent the significant volume of low-priced subject imports that is likely after revocation from taking market share at least in part from the domestic industry, as well as from nonsubject imports, or from forcing domestic producers to lower their prices or forgo price increases in order to retain market share. For these reasons, we find that any effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to the subject imports.

In sum, we conclude that if the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on DSSS from China were revoked, subject imports would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, we determine that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on DSSS 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.

¹⁴⁵ CR/PR at Table I-6.

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On July 3, 2023, 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 reviews to determine whether revocation of antidumping and countervailing duty orders on drawn stainless steel sinks (“DSSS”) from the China would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.² All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.³ ⁴ Table I-1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Table I-1
DSSS: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
July 3, 2023	Notice of initiation by Commerce (88 FR 42688 July 3, 2023)
July 3, 2023	Notice of institution by Commission (88 FR 42745, July 3, 2023)
October 6, 2023	Date for Commission’s vote on adequacy
October 20, 2023	Commerce’s result of its expedited CVD review (88 FR 72428, October 20, 2023)
November 1, 2023	Commerce’s result of its expedited AD review (88 FR 74976, November 1, 2023)
February 1, 2024	Commission’s determinations and views

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 88 FR 42745, July 3, 2023. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 88 FR 42688, July 3, 2023. 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 investigations and subsequent full reviews 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 domestic like product and the subject merchandise. Presented in app. D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in this proceeding.

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 reviews. It was filed on behalf of the following entity:

1. Elkay Manufacturing Company (“Elkay”), domestic producer of DSSS (referred to herein as “domestic interested party”). Elkay is also a U.S. importer of DSSS from China.^{5 6}

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 or explain deficiencies in their responses and to provide clarifying details where appropriate. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table I-2.

Table I-2
DSSS: Summary of responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Interested party	Number of firms/entities	Coverage
U.S. producer	1	***%
U.S. importer	1	***%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested party’s estimate of its share of total U.S. production of DSSS during 2022. Domestic interested party’s supplemental response, August 17, 2023, exhibit 1.

Note: The U.S. importer coverage figure presented, as provided by the interested party in its response, represents the firms’ aggregate share of the quantity of total U.S. imports of DSSS from China during 2022. Elkay’s response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2023, p. 64. Elkay accounted for *** percent of total subject imports from China in 2022.

⁵ Elkay supports the continuation of the order covering imports of DSSS from China.
⁶ The domestic interested party also provided certain trade and financial information on behalf of U.S. producer Just Manufacturing Company (“Just MFG”). Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2023, exhibit 1.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from Elkay. Elkay requests that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on DSSS.⁷

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on March 1, 2012 with Commerce and the Commission by Elkay Manufacturing Company (“Elkay”), Oak Brook, Illinois.⁸ On February 26, 2013, Commerce determined that imports of DSSS from China were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the Government of China.⁹ The Commission determined on April 4, 2013 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of imports of DSSS sold at LTFV and subsidized by the Government of China.¹⁰ On April 11, 2013, Commerce issued its antidumping and countervailing duty orders with the final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 27.14 to 76.53 percent and net subsidy rates ranging from 4.80 to 12.26 percent.¹¹

⁷ Domestic interested party’s comments on adequacy, September 14, 2023, p. 1.

⁸ Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Final), USITC Publication 4390, April 2013 (“Original publication”), p. I-1.

⁹ 78 FR 13017 and 78 FR 13019, February 26, 2013.

¹⁰ 78 FR 21417, April 10, 2013.

¹¹ 78 FR 21592 and 78 FR 21596, April 11, 2013. Subsequent to the publication of Commerce’s final antidumping duty determination, Dongyuan and Elkay filed complaints with the CIT challenging aspects of the methodology used to determine the dumping margins in Commerce’s final antidumping duty determination. As a result of the CIT’s remand request, effective July 24, 2016, Commerce amended its final antidumping duty determination with respect to Dongyuan and all other companies that received a separate rate in the final determination. The revised weighted-average dumping margins for those individual companies ranged from 36.59 percent to 50.11 percent. 81 FR 58474, August 25, 2016.

The first five-year reviews

On June 4, 2018, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on DSSS from China.¹² On July 20, 2018, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on DSSS from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.¹³ On July 25, 2018, Commerce determined that revocation of the countervailing duty order on DSSS from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of subsidization.¹⁴ On August 15, 2018, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹⁵ Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective August 28, 2018, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of DSSS from China.¹⁶

Previous and related investigations

DSSS has not been subject of any prior related antidumping or countervailing duty investigations in the United States.

Commerce's five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of DSSS from China with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than October 31, 2023 (see Commerce's 50-day letter.¹⁷ Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>. Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anticircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this

¹² 83 FR 30193, June 27, 2018.

¹³ 83 FR 34544, July 20, 2018.

¹⁴ 83 FR 35212, July 25, 2018.

¹⁵ 83 FR 42140, August 20, 2018.

¹⁶ 83 FR 43847, August 28, 2018.

¹⁷ Letter from Jill E. Pollack, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, August 22, 2023.

report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of DSSS from China are noted in the sections titled “The original investigations” and “U.S. imports,” if applicable.

The product

Commerce’s scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The merchandise covered by the order includes drawn stainless steel sinks with single or multiple drawn bowls, with or without drain boards, whether finished or unfinished, regardless of type of finish, gauge, or grade of stainless steel. Mounting clips, fasteners, seals, and sound-deadening pads are also covered by the scope of this order if they are included within the sales price of the drawn stainless steel sinks. For purposes of this scope definition, the term “drawn” refers to a manufacturing process using metal forming technology to produce a smooth basin with seamless, smooth, and rounded corners. Drawn stainless steel sinks are available in various shapes and configurations and may be described in a number of ways including flush mount, top mount, or undermount (to indicate the attachment relative to the countertop). Stainless steel sinks with multiple drawn bowls that are joined through a welding operation to form one unit are covered by the scope of the order. Drawn stainless steel sinks are covered by the scope of the order whether or not they are sold in conjunction with non-subject accessories such as faucets (whether attached or unattached), strainers, strainer sets, rinsing baskets, bottom grids, or other accessories.

Excluded from the scope of the order are stainless steel sinks with fabricated bowls. Fabricated bowls do not have seamless corners, but rather are made by notching and bending the stainless steel, and then welding and finishing the vertical corners to form the bowls. Stainless steel sinks with fabricated bowls may sometimes be referred to as “zero radius” or “near zero radius” sinks. The products covered by this order are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United

*States (HTSUS) under statistical reporting number 7324.10.0000 and 7324.10.0010. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.*¹⁸

U.S. tariff treatment

DSSS are currently provided for in Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS” or “HTS”) subheading 7324.10.00. The general rate of duty is 3.4 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 7324.10.00. Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.^{19 20}

Effective September 24, 2018, drawn stainless steel sinks originating in China were subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective May 10, 2019, the section 301 duty for drawn stainless steel sinks was increased to 25 percent.²¹ However, on November 13, 2019, an exclusion was granted for the product drawn stainless steel sinks from September 24, 2018, to August 7, 2020.²²

¹⁸ 83 FR 43847, August 28, 2018.

¹⁹ USITC, HTS (2023) Basic Revision 10, Publication 5451, July 2023, pp. 73-40.

²⁰ Any mounting brackets, fasteners, or other installation hardware are only classifiable with drawn stainless steel sinks if they are imported together in appropriate numbers for the number of such sinks. Separate import shipments of such items not accompanying those of drawn stainless steel sinks are not classified in the affected subheading and are not included in the data reported by the Commission.

Some mounting brackets, fasteners, or other installation hardware may be classifiable under HTS subheading 7324.90.00, but could be classified as fasteners, bolts, or other parts of more general use.

²¹ 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018; 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019. See also HTS headings 9903.88.03 and 9903.88.04 and U.S. notes 20(e)–20(g) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2023) Revision 10, USITC Publication 5451, July 2023, pp. 99-III-27–99-III-51, 99-III-301–99-III-302. Goods exported from China to the United States prior to May 10, 2019, and entering the United States prior to June 1, 2019, were not subject to the escalated 25 percent duty (84 FR 21892, May 15, 2019).

²² See HTS headings 9903.88.34 and U.S. note 20(mm) to subchapter III of chapter 99 which covers the exclusion granted by the U.S. Trade Representative. 84 FR 61675, November 13, 2019.

Description and uses²³

The product subject to these reviews is drawn stainless steel sinks. Stainless steel provides a combination of strength, lightweight, flexibility, toughness, stain and heat resistance, easy maintenance, and aesthetic appeal. Drawn sinks are available in various grades (steel alloy compositions)²⁴ and gauges (sheet thicknesses).²⁵ Individual basins (bowls) in drawn sinks are seamless, with concave bottom surfaces for rapid drainage. Whether consisting of only a single basin or multiple basins joined together, these sinks are available in several different mounting configurations, for either top (drop-in) mounting above the countertop or for bottom (under) mounting beneath the countertop.²⁶ Drawn stainless steel sinks are found predominantly in residential kitchens, and only to a much lesser extent in commercial or institutional applications. Both domestically produced and imported drawn stainless steel sinks are sold through wholesale plumbing-supply distributors, countertop fabricators, residential and commercial builders, manufactured-home builders, kitchen and bath show rooms, countertop fabricators, big-box retail home-improvement stores, and Internet websites.

²³ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Review), USITC Publication 4810, August 2018 (“First review publication”), pp. I-5-I-6.

²⁴ Stainless steel for drawn sinks worldwide is most commonly of 300 series chromium-nickel alloy steels. Among the two most common 300 series alloys, grade 304 is most commonly used worldwide for higher priced drawn sinks, whereas grade 301 is more typical for lower priced drawn sinks. Grade 316 is used in food service and laboratories applications that require high resistance to acids and chlorides.

Drawn sinks produced with 200 series chromium-nickel-manganese alloy steels are more susceptible to rust due the low nickel content. The 400 series chromium alloy ferritic steels are used in some parts of the world, particularly in Brazil, as grades 440 and 430 are easier to draw than other 400 series alloys. For more information about the metallurgical and physical properties of these alloys, see: Stainless Steel Information Center, “Stainless Steel Overview Alloy Classifications <http://www.ssina.com/overview/alloy.html> (accessed September 1, 2023);” Nickel Development Institute, Design Guidelines for the Selection and use of Stainless Steel, pp. 2–5 https://www.nickelinstitute.org/media/1667/designguidelinesfortheselectionanduseofstainlessteels_9014_.pdf (accessed September 1, 2023).

²⁵ Standard industry gauges for stainless steel sheet (and corresponding nominal thickness in fractions of an inch) are 22 gauge (0.0312"), 20 gauge (0.0375"), 18 gauge (0.0500"), and 16 gauge (0.0625"). Note that the higher the numerical gauge designation, the thinner the walls of the sink basin.; and CustomPartNet, “Sheet Metal Gauge Size Chart, Stainless Steel.” <http://www.custompartnet.com/sheet-metal-gauge> (accessed September 1, 2023).

²⁶ Elkay also offered a “dualmount” sink, with a shallow shaped rim, designed to be suitable for either top mounting or undermounting.

Manufacturing process²⁷

The manufacturing process for drawn stainless steel sinks, although highly capital intensive, is well established worldwide, consisting of multiple steps (each with its own dedicated hydraulic presses, tooling, and other equipment) to form steel blanks into the finished sink. The starting material is cold-rolled, stainless steel sheet in coils of the desired gauge, from which rectangular blanks are cut on a forming line to the proper size, based on the final basin geometry, for the subsequent forming operations. The blanks are then fitted between dies to form the steel, by a combination of drawing and stretching steps, into the initial rim and basin shape. Depending on the basin's intended dimensions, subsequent annealing (heat-treating)²⁸ and forming stages may be necessary to attain the final shape. Next, the drain hole is counter punched at the bottom of the basin. To assemble sinks with two (or more) basins, the side rims of adjoining individual basins are welded together. Afterwards, the welded joints are flattened under a planisher (roll smoother) and machine sanded to produce flush joint surfaces. Subsequent stamping operations, with suitably shaped dies and punches in hydraulic presses, form the deck (raised platform) and pierce any holes necessary for eventual mounting of the faucet(s) and any accessories, and form a raised lip around the outer rim of sinks designed for top mounting in the countertop to prevent water from spilling over the sink rim. By contrast, these two steps are not necessary for the flat rims of sinks designed for under mounting, because the faucet and accessory holes are drilled into the countertop beyond the outer edge of the sink. Rims on both types of sinks are trimmed to final geometry. Rims for dual mount sinks also undergo a forming operation but is flattened and wider than that for a top mount sink to enable under mount installation. Interior basin surfaces (and rim surfaces for top mount sinks) are ground and buffed to remove irregularities and to impart the finish. Finally, sound-dampening materials (pads, sprays, or both) are applied to the exterior undersurface(s) of the basin(s) both to avoid collection of surface condensation and to minimize vibrations from objects (i.e., cookware, tableware, or other kitchen utensils) being dropped into the sink.

²⁷ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Review), USITC Publication 4810, August 2018 ("First review publication"), pp. I-6-I-7.

²⁸ Because stainless steels tend to work harden during the forming process, annealing is required to release the accumulated strains and restore formability to the steel prior to the subsequent forming step.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from five firms, which accounted for approximately 100 percent of production of DSSS in the United States during the period for which data were collected.²⁹ During the first five-year reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of six known and currently operating U.S. producers of DSSS. The sole responding firm, Elkay, accounted for approximately *** percent of production of DSSS in the United States during 2017.³⁰

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in these current reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of eight known and currently operating U.S. producers of DSSS. One firm providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution accounted for approximately *** percent of production of DSSS in the United States during 2022.³¹

²⁹ Original publication, pp. 3 and I-3.

³⁰ Investigation Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Review): Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China, Confidential Report, INV-QQ-060, May 23, 2018, as revised in INV-QQ-063, May 31, 2018 ("First review confidential report"), pp. I-3 and I-9.

³¹ Domestic interested party's supplemental response, August 17, 2023, exhibit 1.

Recent developments

Table I-3 presents events in the U.S. industry since the Commission’s last five-year reviews.³²

Table I-3
DSSS: Developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
Acquisition	Zurn	On January 28, 2020, Zurn announced its acquisition of Just Manufacturing’s assets. Just Manufacturing operates out of a 175,000 square foot facility in Franklin Park, Illinois. Just Manufacturing is a producer of DSSS.
Consolidation	Franke Group	In July 2020, The Franke Group decided to consolidate two segments of its operations: Faber Hoods & Cooking Systems and the Franke Kitchen Systems divisions. The Franke Group stated that the next logical step is to further consolidate and expand their leading global market position in the areas of food preparation (sink and tap) and cooking (extractor hood and hob) for both Franke and Faber brands. The new division became operational January 1, 2021.
Expansion	Elkay	On June 30, 2021, Elkay Manufacturing announced the opening of \$5.5 million facility at the Robeson County Industrial Park in North Carolina. The new facility supports the company expansion by moving its distribution function from the Lumberton, North Carolina facility to this new location. The move will free up space for additional manufacturing capacity.
Acquisition	Zurn	In July 2022, Zurn completed its acquisition of an Illinois-based Elkay Manufacturing Company in a \$1.5 billion all-stock deal.
Closure	Zurn Elkay	In February 2023, Zurn Elkay decided to exit more than \$100 million of its kitchen sink business which will result in the closing of facilities and a reduction in employees.
Closure (rescinded)	Zurn Elkay	In May 2023, Zurn announced the closure of its Elkay Interior Systems Fond du Lac plant (produces DSSS), located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin which would trigger the layoff of 77 employees. However, in July 2023, Elkay rescinded its decision to close the plant, stating that the facility will have fewer employees but will stay open due to "unforeseen improvements to business circumstances."
Closure	Zurn Elkay	In August of 2023, Zurn Elkay plans to close its Franklin Park, Illinois plant on September 1, 2023. Approximately 100 employees will be laid off.

Table continued.

³² For recent developments, if any, in tariff treatment, please see “U.S. tariff treatment” section.

Source: Zurn, "Zurn Acquires Just Manufacturing," January 28, 2020. <https://www.zurn.com/about/news/zurn-acquires-just-manufacturing>; Franke Group, "Franke Group decides to merge its Faber Hoods & Cooking Systems and Franke Kitchen Systems divisions," July 23, 2020. <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/franke-group-decides-to-merge-its-faber-hoods--cooking-systems-and-franke-kitchen-systems-divisions-301098673.html>; WRALTechWire, "Elkay Manufacturing to expand to new \$5.5M facility in Robeson County, create 20 jobs," June 30, 2021. <https://wraltechwire.com/2021/06/30/elkay-manufacturing-to-expand-to-new-5-5m-facility-in-robeson-county-create-20-jobs/#:~:text=LinkedIn%20Reddit%20Email,Elkay%20Manufacturing%20to%20expand%20to%20new%20%245.5M,Robeson%20County%2C%20create%20%20jobs&text=LUMBERTON%20%E2%80%93%20Elkay%20Manufacturing%2C%20a%20sink,creating%20an%20additional%20%20jobs>; The Robesonian, "Gov. Cooper announces Elkay as first tenant in industrial park at US 74, Interstate 95," June 20, 2021. <https://www.robsonian.com/news/147492/gov-cooper-announces-elkay-as-first-tenant-in-industrial-park-at-u-s-74-and-interstate-95>; BizTimes, "Zurn completes acquisition of Elkay Manufacturing," July 1, 2022. <https://biztimes.com/zurn-completes-acquisition-of-elkay-manufacturing/>; Milwaukee Business Journal, "Zurn Elkay decides to exit more than \$100M of its kitchen sink business," February 10, 2023. <https://www.bizjournals.com/milwaukee/news/2023/02/10/zurn-elkay-sinks-exit.html>; Milwaukee Business Journal, "Milwaukee manufacturer to close Wisconsin plant, affecting dozens of workers," May 30, 2023. <https://www.bizjournals.com/milwaukee/news/2023/05/30/elkay-interior-systems-closing-plant-wisconsin.html>; Milwaukee Business Journal, "Milwaukee manufacturer nixes Wisconsin plant closure, but still plans layoffs", July 26, 2023. <https://www.bizjournals.com/milwaukee/news/2023/07/26/elkay-interior-systems-keeps-plant-open.html>; Crain's Chicago Business, "Zurn Elkay plans to lay off 100 manufacturing workers in Franklin Park," August 09, 2023. <https://www.chicagobusiness.com/manufacturing-logistics/zurn-elkay-plans-lay-100-manufacturing-workers-franklin-park#:~:text=A>

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 reviews.³³ Table I-4 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations and subsequent five-year reviews.

Table I-4
DSSS: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

Quantity in sinks; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per sink; ratio is in percent

Item	Measure	2011	2017	2022
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***
Capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Net sales	Value	***	***	***
COGS	Value	***	***	***
COGS to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2011 and 2017, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and first five-year reviews, respectively. For the year 2022, data are compiled using data submitted by the domestic interested party. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2023, Exhibit 1.

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

³³ Individual company trade and financial data are presented in app. B.

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.³⁴

In its original determinations and its expedited five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic like product as drawn stainless steel sinks coextensive with Commerce’s scope and the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of drawn stainless steel sinks.³⁵ In 2022, U.S. producer Elkay accounted for *** percent of total subject imports from China and its subject imports were equivalent to *** percent of the quantity of its U.S. production of DSSS.³⁶ One of eight domestic producers of DSSS, Elkay accounted for *** percent of U.S. production in 2022.³⁷

³⁴ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

³⁵ 88 FR 42746, July 3, 2023.

³⁶ Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2023, p. 64.

³⁷ Domestic interested party’s supplemental response, August 17, 2023, exhibit 1.

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 24 firms, which accounted for approximately 32 percent of total U.S. imports of DSSS from China during 2011.³⁸ Import data presented in the original investigations are based on official Commerce statistics and questionnaire responses.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its first five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 268 firms that may currently import DSSS from China.³⁹ Import data presented in the first reviews are based on official Commerce statistics.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested party provided a list of 271 potential U.S. importers of DSSS and data regarding its U.S. imports and U.S. shipments (see appendix B).⁴⁰

³⁸ Original publication, p IV-1.

³⁹ First review publication, p. I-11.

⁴⁰ Domestic interested party's supplemental response, August 17, 2023, exhibit 1.

U.S. imports

Table I-5 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from China as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2022 imports by quantity).

Table I-5
DSSS: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in sinks; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per sink

U.S. imports from	Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
China	Quantity	926,883	480,647	272,695	322,930	339,573
Vietnam	Quantity	1,203,909	906,754	1,341,108	1,429,879	1,678,267
Malaysia	Quantity	613,489	682,333	788,503	881,542	770,080
Mexico	Quantity	602,499	443,925	475,585	556,009	548,350
All other sources	Quantity	674,697	495,973	648,769	716,782	680,780
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	3,094,594	2,528,985	3,253,965	3,584,212	3,677,477
All import sources	Quantity	4,021,477	3,009,632	3,526,660	3,907,142	4,017,050
China	Value	31,486	18,427	9,474	13,275	14,895
Vietnam	Value	46,396	39,049	52,946	63,085	77,414
Malaysia	Value	13,821	12,947	16,798	18,313	20,229
Mexico	Value	46,332	29,288	31,019	38,660	46,144
All other sources	Value	30,199	24,790	30,172	37,540	37,664
Nonsubject sources	Value	136,748	106,074	130,935	157,599	181,450
All import sources	Value	168,235	124,501	140,408	170,874	196,345
China	Unit value	29.44	26.08	28.78	24.33	22.80
Subject sources	Unit value	25.95	23.22	25.33	22.67	21.68
Vietnam	Unit value	44.39	52.70	46.94	48.14	38.07
Malaysia	Unit value	13.00	15.16	15.33	14.38	11.88
Mexico	Unit value	22.34	20.01	21.50	19.09	18.08
All other sources	Unit value	22.63	23.84	24.85	22.74	20.27
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	23.90	24.17	25.12	22.87	20.46
All import sources	Unit value	23.90	24.17	25.12	22.87	20.46

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting number 7324.10.0010, accessed August 10, 2023. These data do not include any out-of-scope merchandise.

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

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-6 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table I-6
DSSS: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in sinks; value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2011	2017	2022
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	911,126	339,573
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	2,723,363	3,677,477
All import sources	Quantity	***	3,634,489	4,017,050
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	5,453,786	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***
China	Value	***	30,283	14,895
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	119,482	181,450
All import sources	Value	***	149,765	196,345
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	301,408	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	***	***
China	Share of quantity	58.3	18.7	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***
China	Share of value	39.5	12.2	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2011 and 2017, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and five-year reviews, respectively. For the year 2022, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested party's response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting number 7324.10.0010, accessed August 10, 2023.

Note: Share of quantity is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in percent; share of value is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by value in percent.

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

The industry in China

Producers in China

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from five firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of DSSS imports from China to the United States during 2011.⁴¹

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its first five-year reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of 32 possible producers of DSSS in China in that proceeding.⁴²

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of 22 possible producers of DSSS in China.⁴³

Recent developments

There were no major developments in the China industry since the continuation of the orders identified by the interested party in the proceeding and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

Exports

Table I-7 presents export data for sinks and wash basins, of stainless steel, a category that includes DSSS and out-of-scope products, from China (by export destination in descending order of value for 2022).

⁴¹ Investigation Nos. 701-TA-489 and 731-TA-1201 (Final): Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China, Confidential Report, INV-LL-020, March 11, 2013, as revised in INV-LL-021, March 12, 2013 (“Original confidential report”), p. VII-3.

⁴² Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, April 2, 2018, p. 75.

⁴³ Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, August 2, 2023, p. 54.

Table I-7
Sinks and wash basins, of stainless steel: Value of exports from China, by destination and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	170,566	157,266	211,696	344,558	319,506
Malaysia	48,745	54,957	54,375	87,976	97,683
Vietnam	75,914	85,029	85,887	75,755	95,256
Australia	39,395	36,479	42,761	58,341	56,524
India	20,960	32,050	31,076	40,152	49,498
Philippines	13,625	15,742	23,757	46,769	49,331
Thailand	20,111	25,000	34,132	50,823	48,961
Canada	30,762	36,703	41,480	52,639	47,726
Indonesia	17,549	19,652	19,844	33,076	28,548
Singapore	27,093	34,148	28,970	19,200	28,128
All other markets	263,750	301,891	378,977	472,150	460,856
All markets	728,470	798,916	952,955	1,281,439	1,282,019

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 7324.10, accessed August 9, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 7324.10 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

Third-country trade actions

Stainless steel sinks originating in or exported from China are subject to antidumping and countervailing duty orders in various third-country markets during 2018–23.

On February 28, 2020, Australia’s Anti-dumping Commission continued the import injury measures on imports of “deep drawn stainless steel sinks” from China.⁴⁴ The interim antidumping measures ranged from 12.3 to 18.0 percent for cooperative exporters and 53.9

⁴⁴ Deep drawn stainless steel sinks include “sinks with a single deep drawn bowl having a volume of between 7 and 70 litres (inclusive), or multiple drawn bowls having a combined volume of between 12 and 70 litres (inclusive), with or without integrated drain boards, whether finished or unfinished, regardless of type of finish, gauge, or grade of stainless steel and whether or not including accessories; stainless steel sinks with multiple deep drawn bowls that are joined through a welding operation to form one unit; and deep drawn stainless steel sinks whether or not they are sold in conjunction with accessories such as mounting clips, fasteners, seals, sound-deadening pads, faucets (whether attached or unattached), strainers, strainer sets, rinsing baskets, bottom grids, or other accessories.” Australian Government Department of Industry, Science and Resources, “Current Measures in the Anti-dumping Notices (ADN),” https://www.industry.gov.au/sites/default/files/adn/public-record/517 - 038 - notice_adn - adn_2020-003 -findings_of_a_continuation_inquiry.pdf (accessed September 4, 2023).

percent for non-cooperative and all other exporters. The interim countervailing duties ranged from 0.0 to 6.3 percent for exporters. Duty collection commenced on March 6, 2020.⁴⁵

Canada extended its existing antidumping duties on certain stainless steel sinks originating in or exported from China,⁴⁶ effective February 8, 2018, and a new sunset review was initiated November 29, 2022.⁴⁷

On March 22, 2018, Colombia imposed a definitive antidumping duty on imports of stainless steel sinks weighing no more than 8 kg apiece from China, with an ad valorem rate of 132 percent upon the free on board (“FOB”) value. In March 2023, Colombia initiated a sunset review of this definitive antidumping duty order.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ Australian Government Department of Industry, Science and Resources, “Current Measures in the Dumping Commodity Register (DCR), Definitive Duties in Place,” February 28, 2020, https://www.industry.gov.au/sites/default/files/adc/measures/2023-05/dcr_-_deep_drawn_stainless_steel_sinks.pdf (accessed September 4, 2020).

⁴⁶ On December 28, 2011, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (“CITT”) published a preliminary finding of material injury. On January 25, 2012, the Canada Border Services Agency (“CBSA”) announced its affirmative preliminary antidumping and subsidy findings. The CBSA found dumping margins ranging from 21.1 to 55.0 percent and found subsidy margins ranging from 0.1 to 19.5 percent. On April 24, 2012, the CBSA reached its final determinations, finding dumping margins ranging from 4.4 to 103.1 percent, and subsidy margins ranging from 0.1 to 60.8 percent. On May 24, 2012, the CITT issued its final findings of material injury. Since 2012, the CBSA has conducted two re-investigations of “normal values, export prices and the amounts of subsidy of certain stainless steel sinks originating in or exported from the People’s Republic of China.” The first re-investigation concluded April 1, 2014, and the other concluded on July 7, 2016. After the reinvestigations, any imports subject products originating in/or exported from China, that have not been issued specific normal values, the antidumping duty is 103.1 percent of the export price, and the countervailing duty is equal to 264.94 Renminbi per unit. This information is based on the first review publication, pp. I-17–I-18; and CBSA, “Anti-dumping and Countervailing, Measures in Force, Stainless Steel Sinks: Measures in Force,” <https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/sss-eng.html> (accessed September 4, 2023).

⁴⁷ CITT, “Anti-dumping Inquiry Inquires, Notice of Expiry Review of Order Stainless Steel Sinks,” November 28, 2022, <https://decisions.citt-tcce.gc.ca/citt-tcce/ra/en/item/18481/index.do> (accessed September 4, 2023); and WTO, Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, “Semi-annual Report Under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Canada,” G/ADP/N/377/CAN, April 12, 2023, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/ADP/N377CAN.pdf&Open=True> (accessed September 4, 2023).

⁴⁸ WTO, Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Semi-annual Report Under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Colombia,” G/ADP/N/314/COL, October 3, 2018, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/ADP/N314COL.pdf&Open=True> (accessed September 4, 2023).

On April 30, 2020, Mexico initiated a sunset review of the definitive antidumping duty imposed (April 22, 2015) on imports of stainless steel sinks from China.⁴⁹ Definitive duties were imposed ranging from \$4.14 - \$5.40 per kg on June 7, 2021.⁵⁰

The global market

Table I-8 presents global export data for sinks and wash basins, of stainless steel, a category that includes DSSS and out-of-scope products (by source in descending order of value for 2022).

⁴⁹ On April 22, 2015, Mexico imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of stainless steel sinks originating in China of \$5.40 per kilogram, with the exception of the company Taizhou Luqiao Jixiang Kitchenware Co. Ltd., whose exports are subject to a duty of \$4.14 per kilogram. WTO, Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, WTO, Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, "Semi-annual Report Under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Mexico," G/ADP/N/265/MEX, March 6, 2015, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/ADP/N377CAN.pdf&Open=True> (accessed September 4, 2023); Global Trade Alert, "Mexico: Definitive Antidumping Duty on Imports of Stainless Steel Sinks from China," October 18, 2014, <https://www.globaltradealert.org/intervention/18260/anti-dumping/mexico-definitive-antidumping-duty-on-imports-of-stainless-steel-sinks-from-china> (accessed September 4, 2023);

⁵⁰ WTO, Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, "Semi-annual Report Under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Mexico," G/ADP/N/357/MEX, September 30, 2021, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/ADP/N357MEX.pdf&Open=True> (accessed September 4, 2023).

Table I-8
Sinks and wash basins, of stainless steel: Value of global exports by country and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
China	728,470	798,916	952,955	1,281,439	1,282,019
Vietnam	7,594	24,797	81,004	87,465	127,367
United States	24,965	41,708	38,887	38,061	108,861
Germany	123,360	112,165	103,021	105,781	93,061
Mexico	54,134	47,047	54,600	78,896	74,401
Italy	69,625	60,745	52,885	68,452	63,875
Turkey	47,721	50,956	48,289	67,982	61,987
Malaysia	36,289	43,381	30,499	54,743	53,368
Greece	44,422	40,215	33,911	36,685	32,740
Thailand	21,144	19,921	25,226	33,705	28,585
All other exporters	248,561	234,087	238,767	282,518	250,270
All exporters	1,406,284	1,473,937	1,660,045	2,135,727	2,176,532

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7324.10, accessed August 9, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7324.10 may contain products outside the scope of this/these reviews.

Note: The total export value for Vietnam was calculated by summing the Vietnam import value in HS 7324.10 from all countries.

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

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
88 FR 42688 July 3, 2023	<i>Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-07-03/pdf/2023-14104.pdf
88 FR 42745 July 3, 2023	<i>Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-07-03/pdf/2023-13849.pdf

APPENDIX B
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

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APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS

Table C-1

Drawn stainless steel sinks: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2009-11, January-September 2011, and January-September 2012

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes				
	2009	2010	2011	January-September		2009-11	2009-10	2010-11	January-	
				2011	2012				September	
									2011-12	
U.S. consumption quantity:										
Amount	5,052,835	5,423,422	5,453,786	4,151,499	4,639,433	7.9	7.3	0.6	11.8	
Producers' share (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (1):										
China	40.1	49.5	58.3	58.3	61.2	18.2	9.5	8.8	2.8	
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:										
Amount	297,767	295,909	301,408	228,584	246,380	1.2	-0.6	1.9	7.8	
Producers' share (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (1):										
China	24.6	34.4	39.5	38.6	43.9	14.9	9.8	5.1	5.3	
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:										
China:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers:										
Average capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (sinks per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.

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

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

Table C-2

Top mount drawn stainless steel sinks: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2009-11, January-September 2011, and January-September 2012

* * * * *

Table C-3

Undermount drawn stainless steel sinks: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2009-11, January-September 2011, and January-September 2012

* * * * *

Table C-4

Dual mount drawn stainless steel sinks: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2009-11, January-September 2011, and January-September 2012

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APPENDIX D
PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from a domestic interested party and it provided contact information for the following five firms identified as leading purchasers of drawn stainless steel sinks: ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these five firms. One firm, ***, provided a response, which is presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for drawn stainless steel sinks that have occurred in the United States or in the market for drawn stainless steel sinks in China since January 1, 2018?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Changes that have occurred
***	***	***

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for drawn stainless steel sinks in the United States or in the market for drawn stainless steel sinks in China within a reasonably foreseeable time?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Anticipated changes
***	***	***

