

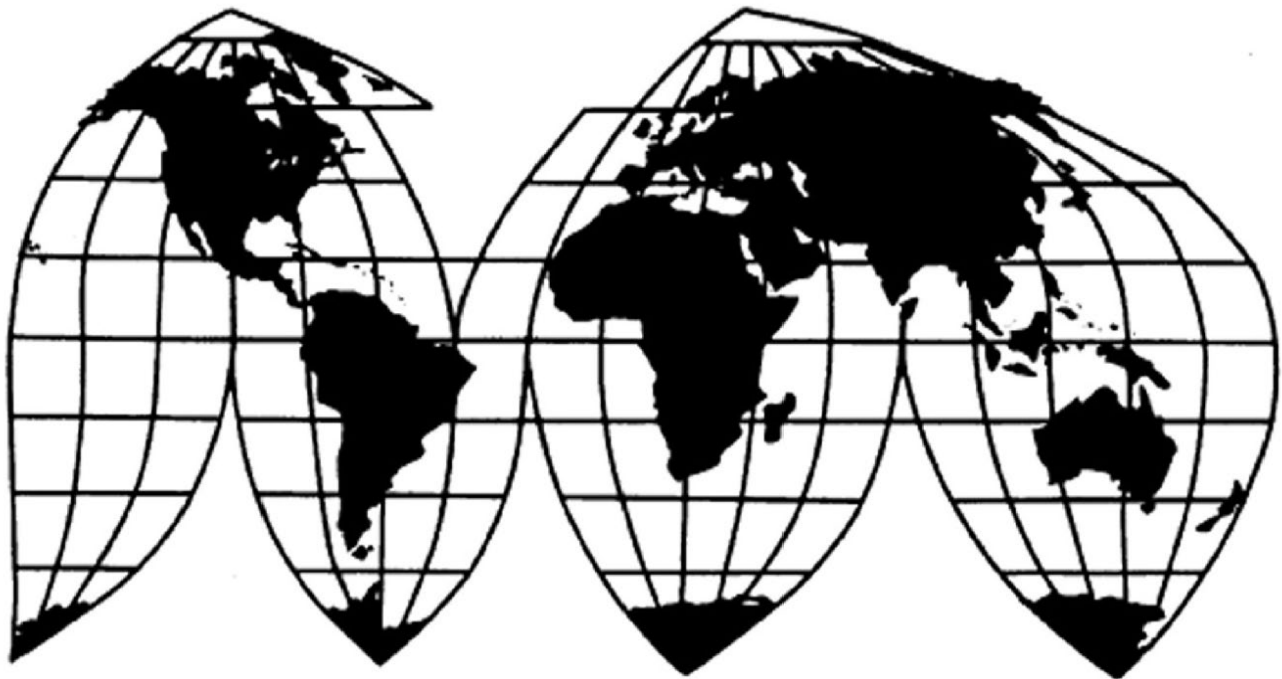
Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-579-580 and 731-TA-1369-1372 (Review)

Publication 5500

March 2024

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

COMMISSIONERS

David S. Johanson, Chairman

Rhonda K. Schmidlein

Jason E. Kearns

Amy A. Karpel

Catherine DeFilippo

Director of Operations

Staff assigned

Kristina Lara, Investigator

Mary Roop, Industry Analyst

Eric Sguazzin, Economist

Emily Kim, Accountant

Lacy Douglas, Statistician

David Goldfine, Attorney

Elizabeth Haines, Supervisory Investigator

**Address all communications to
Secretary to the Commission
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, DC 20436**

U.S. International Trade Commission

Washington, DC 20436
www.usitc.gov

Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-579-580 and 731-TA-1369-1372 (Review)

Publication 5500



March 2024

CONTENTS

	Page
Determinations	1
Views of the Commission	3
Part I: Introduction	I-1
Background.....	I-1
The original investigations.....	I-2
Previous and related investigations	I-3
Summary data	I-4
Statutory criteria	I-10
Organization of report.....	I-12
Commerce’s reviews	I-13
Administrative reviews.....	I-13
Changed circumstances reviews	I-14
Five-year reviews.....	I-14
The subject merchandise	I-18
Commerce’s scope	I-18
Tariff treatment.....	I-18
The product.....	I-19
Description and applications.....	I-19
Manufacturing processes	I-20
Domestic like product issues.....	I-21
U.S. market participants.....	I-22
U.S. producers	I-22
U.S. importers.....	I-24
U.S. purchasers.....	I-26
Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares	I-26
Quantity.....	I-26
Value.....	I-30

CONTENTS

	Page
Part II: Conditions of competition in the U.S. market.....	II-1
U.S. market characteristics.....	II-1
Impact of section 301 tariffs	II-1
Channels of distribution	II-3
Geographic distribution	II-5
Supply and demand considerations.....	II-6
U.S. supply	II-6
U.S. demand	II-10
Substitutability issues.....	II-14
Factors affecting purchasing decisions.....	II-15
Purchase factor comparisons of domestic products, subject imports, and nonsubject imports	II-19
Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported fine denier PSF.....	II-29
Elasticity estimates.....	II-33
U.S. supply elasticity.....	II-33
U.S. demand elasticity	II-33
Substitution elasticity.....	II-33

CONTENTS

	Page
Part III: Condition of the U.S. industry	III-1
Overview	III-1
Changes experienced by the industry	III-2
Anticipated changes in operations.....	III-3
U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization.....	III-3
Constraints on capacity	III-5
Alternative products.....	III-12
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and exports.....	III-13
U.S. producers' inventories	III-15
U.S. producers' imports from subject sources.....	III-16
U.S. producers' purchases of imports from subject sources	III-17
U.S. employment, wages, and productivity	III-17
Financial experience of U.S. producers.....	III-19
Background.....	III-19
Operations on fine denier PSF.....	III-20
Net sales	III-42
Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss.....	III-42
SG&A expenses and operating income or loss.....	III-45
All other expenses and net income or loss	III-46
Capital expenditures and research and development expenses	III-47
Assets and return on assets.....	III-50

CONTENTS

	Page
Part IV: U.S. imports and the foreign industries.....	IV-1
U.S. imports.....	IV-1
Overview.....	IV-1
Imports from subject and nonsubject sources.....	IV-2
Cumulation considerations	IV-11
Fungibility	IV-11
Geographical markets	IV-30
Presence in the market	IV-32
U.S. inventories of imported merchandise	IV-43
U.S. importers' imports subsequent to September 30, 2023	IV-48
The industry in China.....	IV-49
Overview.....	IV-49
Exports.....	IV-50
The industry in India.....	IV-53
Overview.....	IV-53
Developments in the industry	IV-55
Changes in operations.....	IV-56
Operations on fine denier PSF.....	IV-56
Alternative products.....	IV-65
Exports.....	IV-66
The industry in South Korea.....	IV-69
Overview.....	IV-69
Exports.....	IV-70
The industry in Taiwan	IV-73
Overview.....	IV-73
Exports.....	IV-74
Third-country trade actions	IV-77
Global market.....	IV-78

CONTENTS

	Page
Part V: Pricing data	V-1
Factors affecting prices	V-1
Raw material costs	V-1
Transportation costs to the U.S. market.....	V-5
U.S. inland transportation costs	V-6
Pricing practices	V-6
Pricing methods.....	V-6
Sales terms and discounts	V-7
Price leadership	V-7
Price and purchase cost data	V-8
Price data.....	V-8
Import purchase cost data	V-20
Price and purchase cost trends	V-26
Price and purchase cost comparisons	V-32
Appendixes	
A. Federal Register notices	A-1
B. List of hearing witnesses	B-1
C. Summary data	C-1
D. Effects of the orders and likely impact of revocation	D-1
E. U.S. shipments by type.....	E-1

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

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-579-580 and 731-TA-1369-1372 (Review)

Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan

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 orders on fine denier polyester staple fiber (“fine denier PSF”) from China and India and the antidumping duty orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan 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 February 1, 2023 (88 FR 6790) and determined on May 8, 2023 that it would conduct full reviews (88 FR 31006, May 15, 2023). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission’s reviews and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* on August 30, 2023 (88 FR 59940). The Commission conducted its hearing on January 23, 2023. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

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 countervailing duty orders on fine denier polyester staple fiber (“fine denier PSF”) from China and India and the antidumping duty orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan 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 May 31, 2017, Auriga Polymers, Inc., DAK Americas LLC, and Nan Ya Plastics Corporation, filed antidumping duty petitions regarding imports of fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan, and countervailing duty petitions regarding imports of fine denier PSF from China and India. The Commission determined in March 2018 that a domestic industry was materially injured by subsidized imports of fine denier PSF from China and India.¹ On March 16, 2018, Commerce published the countervailing duty orders on fine denier PSF from China and India.² The Commission determined in July 2018 that a domestic industry was materially injured by reason of less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan.³ On July 20, 2018, Commerce published the antidumping duty orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan.⁴

Current reviews. The Commission instituted these first five-year reviews on February 1, 2023.⁵ Four domestic producers submitted a joint response to the notice of institution.⁶

¹ *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China and India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-579-580 (Final), USITC Pub. 4765 (March 2018) (“Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765”).

² *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From the People’s Republic of China and India: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination for the People’s Republic of China and Countervailing Duty Orders for the People’s Republic of China and India*, 83 Fed. 11681 (Mar. 16, 2018).

³ *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1369-1372 (Final), USITC Pub. 4803 (July 2018) (“Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4803”).

⁴ *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From the People’s Republic of China, India, and Taiwan: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 83 Fed. 34545 (July 20, 2018).

⁵ *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan: Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 88 Fed. Reg. 6790 (Feb. 1, 2023).

⁶ Domestic Producers’ Joint Response to the Notice of Institution (Mar. 3, 2023). The four domestic producers that submitted a joint response to the notice of institution were: (1) Fiber (Continued...)

Reliance Industries, Ltd. (“Reliance”), an Indian producer of fine denier PSF and exporter to the U.S. market, also filed a response to the notice of institution.⁷ The Commission did not receive a response to the notice of institution from any producers or exporters of fine denier PSF from China, South Korea, or Taiwan. On May 15, 2023, the Commission found that the domestic interested party group response and the respondent interested party group response with respect to the orders on fine denier PSF from India were adequate.⁸ Therefore, it determined to conduct full reviews with respect to the orders on fine denier PSF from India.⁹ The Commission further found that the respondent interested party group responses with respect to the orders on fine denier PSF from China, South Korea, and Taiwan were inadequate.¹⁰ In light of its decision to conduct full reviews of the orders with respect to India, however, the Commission determined to conduct full reviews concerning the orders on fine denier PSF from China, South Korea, and Taiwan to promote administrative efficiency.¹¹

The Commission received prehearing and posthearing briefs and final comments filed jointly on behalf of three domestic producers of fine denier polyester staple fiber (“fine denier PSF”): Auriga Polymers, Inc. (“Auriga”), Fiber Industries LLC d/b/a Darling Fibers (“Darling”), and Nan Ya (collectively, the “Domestic Producers”).¹² Representatives from the Domestic Producers appeared at the Commission’s hearing accompanied by counsel.

Only one respondent interested party participated in these reviews. The Commission received prehearing and posthearing briefs and final comments from Reliance, an Indian producer and exporter of fine denier PSF.¹³ Representatives from Reliance appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel.

In these reviews, U.S. industry data are based on the questionnaire responses of six U.S. producers of fine denier PSF that are believed to have accounted for the vast majority of U.S.

(...Continued)

Industries, (2) Indorama Venture Holdings, LP, (3) Nan Ya Plastics Corporation, America (“Nan Ya”), and (4) Sun Fiber, LLC.

⁷ Reliance Response to the Commission’s Notice of Institution (Mar. 3, 2023) at 2-3.

⁸ *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan; Notice of Commission Determination To Conduct Full Five-Year Reviews*, 88 Fed. Reg. 31006-07 (May 15, 2023) (“Full Review Determination”).

⁹ Full Review Determination, 88 Fed. Reg. at 31007.

¹⁰ Full Review Determination, 88 Fed. Reg. at 31007.

¹¹ Full Review Determination, 88 Fed. Reg. at 31007.

¹² Domestic Producers’ Prehearing Br. (Jan. 9, 2024); Domestic Producers’ Posthearing Br. (Feb. 2, 2024).

¹³ Reliance Prehearing Br. (Jan. 9, 2024); Reliance Posthearing Br. (Feb. 2, 2024).

production of fine denier PSF in 2022.¹⁴ U.S. import data are based on official U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) import statistics and the questionnaire responses of 16 U.S. importers of fine denier PSF that are believed to have accounted for *** percent of all subject imports and *** percent of nonsubject imports in 2022.¹⁵

Data and related information concerning the fine denier PSF industry in India are based on industry research data, public export data, and the questionnaire response of two firms,¹⁶ which accounted for *** percent of imports of fine denier PSF from India in 2022 according to official import statistics.¹⁷ No useable responses to the Commission’s foreign producers’ questionnaire were received from producers of fine denier PSF in China, South Korea, or Taiwan.¹⁸ Therefore, data and related information on the fine denier PSF industries in those countries are based on information from the original investigations, publicly available information compiled by the Commission, and information submitted by the parties.¹⁹

¹⁴ *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, South Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-579-580 and 731-TA-1369-1372 (Review), USITC Pub. 5500, (Mar. 2024) (“PR”); Confidential Staff Report, Memorandum INV-WW-012 (Feb. 23, 2024) (“CR”) (together, “CR/PR”) at I-12 & I-22. The six domestic producers are: (1) Alpek Polyester; (2) Auriga; (3) Darling; (4) Nan Ya; (5) Palmetto; and (6) Sun Fiber. CR/PR at I-13. Two firms, *** and *** submitted U.S. Producer Questionnaires that were not usable and therefore the data for the domestic industry presented in the Staff Report does not include data for either of these firms. CR/PR at III-1 n.1 & Table C-1.

¹⁵ CR/PR at I-12 & IV-1. Firms responding to the Commission’s importer questionnaire accounted for *** percent of subject imports from China, *** percent of subject imports from India, *** percent of subject imports from South Korea, and *** percent of subject imports from Taiwan in 2022. CR/PR at IV-1. Official Commerce imports statistics are compiled for Harmonized Tariff System (“HTS”) statistical reporting number 5503.20.025. CR/PR at I-18.

¹⁶ CR/PR at IV-53. The two subject producers from India that submitted foreign producer questionnaires in these five-year reviews are The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company (“Bombay”) and Reliance. *Id.* Reliance estimated its fine denier PSF production accounts for *** percent of total fine denier PSF production in India in 2022. CR/PR at IV-54 n.17. Bombay Dyeing estimated its fine denier PSF production accounted for *** percent of total fine denier PSF production in India, ***. *Id.* Staff requested but did not receive a revised estimate from ***.

¹⁷ CR/PR at IV-54. Official import statistics for fine denier PSF from India are believed to be understated, as ***. CR/PR at IV-54 n.16.

¹⁸ In these reviews, the Commission received no questionnaire responses from seven firms identified as possible producers/exporters of fine denier PSF in South Korea and from six firms identified as possible producers/exporters of fine denier PSF in Taiwan. CR/PR at IV-69 & IV-73. The Commission issued questionnaires to 35 firms identified as possible producers/exporters of fine denier PSF in China, and received a questionnaire response from only one firm, which certified that it had not produced fine denier PSF or exported fine denier PSF to the United States since January 1, 2017. CR/PR at IV-49.

¹⁹ CR/PR at I-12, IV-49, IV-69, and IV-73.

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

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

Commerce has defined the imported merchandise within the scope of the countervailing and antidumping duty orders under review as follows:

. . . fine denier polyester staple fiber (fine denier PSF), not carded or combed, measuring less than 3.3 decitex (3 denier) in diameter. The scope covers all fine denier PSF, whether coated or uncoated. The following products are excluded from the scope:

(1) PSF equal to or greater than 3.3 decitex (more than 3 denier, inclusive) currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 5503.20.0045 and 5503.20.0065.

(2) Low-melt PSF defined as a bi-component polyester fiber having a polyester fiber component that melts at a lower temperature than the

²⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

²¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); see, e.g., *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Dep’t of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); see also S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90-91 (1979).

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

other polyester fiber component, which is currently classifiable under HTSUS subheading 5503.20.0015.²³

The scope definition set out above is substantively unchanged since the original investigations. Commerce has not issued any scope rulings concerning these orders since the original investigations.²⁴

Fine denier PSF is a manmade fiber, similar in appearance to cotton or wool, that is used for knit, woven, and nonwoven applications.²⁵ It is converted either to yarn for knitting or weaving into a fabric, or into a nonwoven product through bonding by a chemical, mechanical, or heat process.²⁶ Knit and woven applications include the production of textiles, such as clothing and bed linens.²⁷ Nonwoven applications include household and hygiene products such as baby wipes, diapers, or coffee filters.²⁸ Distinguishing physical characteristics of fine denier PSF include the denier count, the length of the fiber, and the fiber's tenacity, or strength.²⁹ Other characteristics of fine denier PSF can be the finish applied to the fiber, and the "crimp" of the fiber, which affects the fiber's tenacity.³⁰

Fine denier PSF is sold cut-to-length, which differentiates it from filament – a long continuous strand of fiber.³¹ After extrusion and stretching, fine denier PSF is cut in lengths, generally of five inches (125 mm) or less.³² Some fine denier PSF is known as "short cut" fine denier PSF, which is cut to lengths of 10mm or below.³³ Finishes are also sprayed onto the fiber during the manufacturing process, and can include a silicone or a "slick" finish (known as "siliconized fine denier PSF"), an oil finish, or other finishes, depending on the end-use application.³⁴ Fine denier PSF can also be black or non-white in color.³⁵

²³ CR/PR at I-18.

²⁴ CR/PR at I-13 n.13.

²⁵ CR/PR at I-19.

²⁶ CR/PR at I-19.

²⁷ CR/PR at I-19.

²⁸ CR/PR at I-19.

²⁹ CR/PR at I-19.

³⁰ CR/PR at I-19.

³¹ CR/PR at I-19.

³² CR/PR at I-19.

³³ CR/PR at I-19.

³⁴ CR/PR at I-19.

³⁵ CR/PR at I-19.

1. The Original Investigations

In the original investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of fine denier PSF, coextensive with Commerce's scope.³⁶ The Commission rejected the argument by respondent Reliance that three niche fine denier PSF products (short cut PSF, black dyed PSF, and siliconized PSF) should be defined as separate domestic like products.³⁷

2. The Current Reviews

In the current reviews, Domestic Producers argue that the Commission should define a single domestic like product, coextensive with the scope of the reviews, as it did in the original investigations.³⁸ Reliance has not argued for a different definition of the domestic like product and did not request that the Commission collect data concerning other possible domestic like products.³⁹ There is no new information on the record indicating that the pertinent characteristics and uses of fine denier PSF have changed since the prior proceedings so as to warrant the Commission's reconsideration of the domestic like product definition.⁴⁰ We therefore again define the domestic like product as consisting of fine denier PSF, coextensive with Commerce's scope.

B. Domestic Industry and Related Parties

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."⁴¹ 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.

³⁶ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 7-10.

³⁷ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 9.

³⁸ Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 3-5.

³⁹ CR/PR at I-21. In its response to the notice of institution, Reliance asserts that "the domestic like product should be reconsidered in view of the fact that the U.S. industry does not produce a number of products produced by the Indian industry." Reliance Response to Notice of Institution at 15 (Mar. 3, 2023). However, Reliance did not specifically propose an alternative domestic like product definition in its response to the notice of institution or in its prehearing or posthearing briefs in these five-year reviews.

⁴⁰ See generally CR/PR at I-19-21.

⁴¹ 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.

We must determine whether any producer of the domestic like product should be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act.⁴² 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.⁴³ Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission's discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.⁴⁴

1. The Original Investigations

In the original investigations, the Commission found that two domestic producers (Barnet and DAK) qualified for possible exclusion under the related parties provision by directly importing subject merchandise during the period of investigation ("POI") and that another domestic producer (Nan Ya) qualified as a related party by virtue of its affiliation with a subject producer.⁴⁵ The Commission found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude any domestic producer from the domestic industry.⁴⁶ Accordingly, the Commission defined the domestic industry to include all U.S. producers of fine denier PSF.⁴⁷

⁴² See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

⁴³ 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).

⁴⁴ 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;
- (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. USITC*, 100 F. Supp.3d 1314, 1326-31 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2015), *aff'd*, 879 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2018); see also *Torrington*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

⁴⁵ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 10-12. The three firms that the Commission found qualified for possible exclusion as related parties were Barnet, DAK, and Nan Ya. *Id.* at 10.

⁴⁶ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 11-12. The Commission concluded that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude DAK from the domestic industry since its ratio of subject imports to domestic production was low, it was one of the petitioners and its primary interest was in domestic production, and no party had argued for its exclusion from the domestic industry. *Id.* at 11. While recognizing that Barnet's subject imports were roughly comparable to its domestic (Continued...)

2. The Current Reviews

In these reviews, Domestic Producers argue that the Commission should define the domestic industry as all domestic producers of fine denier PSF and that no domestic producer should be excluded pursuant to the related parties provision.⁴⁸ Reliance did not present arguments concerning the definition of the domestic industry or the issue of related parties.

In these reviews, *** is subject to possible exclusion under the related parties provision because it imported subject merchandise during the period of review (“POR”).⁴⁹ We analyze below whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

In addition, *** and *** may qualify as related parties because they were *** percent owned by subject producers in Taiwan and China, ***, respectively.⁵⁰ There is no evidence on the record, however, that either *** or *** exported subject merchandise to the United States during the period of review, as would be necessary for *** and *** to qualify as related parties.⁵¹ Nevertheless, we analyze below whether appropriate circumstances would exist to exclude these domestic producers in the event that either producer were to qualify as a related party.

***. *** was the largest domestic producer of fine denier PSF during the 2017-2020 period, accounting for *** percent of domestic production in 2017, *** percent of domestic production in 2018, *** percent of domestic production in 2019, and *** percent of domestic

(...Continued)

production during certain portions of the POI and that Barnet may have benefited from its importation of subject merchandise, the Commission concluded that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude Barnet from the domestic industry since no party had argued for its exclusion and its inclusion would not skew the data for the domestic industry. *Id.* at 11. Finally, the Commission found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude Nan Ya from the domestic industry because its domestic production far exceeded its parent firm’s exports to the United States during the POI, it was one of the petitioners and its primary interest was in domestic production, and no party had argued for its exclusion. *Id.* at 12.

⁴⁷ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 12.

⁴⁸ Domestic Producers’ Prehearing Br. at 5-7.

⁴⁹ Information available in the current record indicates that another domestic producer, ***, may qualify for possible exclusion under the related parties provision because it imported subject merchandise during the POR. CR/PR at I-23 n.25. Because *** did not submit a useable U.S. producer questionnaire, however, the record lacks the information necessary to consider whether appropriate circumstances exist for its exclusion and there is no data reported by *** that could be excluded from the domestic industry data. *Id.*

⁵⁰ CR/PR at I-23 n.25; CR/PR at Tables I-14 & III-10.

⁵¹ CR/PR at IV-49 & IV-73.

production in 2020.⁵² It was the second largest domestic producer of fine denier PSF in 2021, accounting for *** percent of domestic production in that year.⁵³ ***.⁵⁴ *** a domestic producer of fine denier PSF, *** imported subject merchandise in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2021.⁵⁵ The ratio of *** subject imports to U.S. production was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, and *** percent in 2021.⁵⁶ *** indicated that its reason for importing subject merchandise was ***.⁵⁷ Additionally, *** reported significant capital expenditures during the POR.⁵⁸ ***.⁵⁹

During the POR, *** ratio of subject imports to domestic production remained low during the period. Although ***. Therefore, *** primary interest appears to lie in domestic production.⁶⁰ There is no indication that inclusion of *** in the domestic industry would skew the domestic industry data or mask injury to the domestic industry. Based on these factors, and the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

***. *** was the largest domestic producer of fine denier PSF in 2022, accounting for *** percent of domestic production that year, and ***. It neither imported nor purchased subject merchandise during the POR.⁶¹ Nor is there any evidence on the record that *** was shielded from subject import competition by reason of its affiliation with *** such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew the data for the rest of the industry. For these reasons, even if *** were to qualify as a related party by virtue of its ownership by ***, we

⁵² CR/PR at Table III-6.

⁵³ CR/PR at Table III-6.

⁵⁴ CR/PR at III-1, III-6, and Table III-6.

⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table III-10. *** also imported subject merchandise in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁵⁶ CR/PR at Table III-10.

⁵⁷ CR/PR at Table III-11.

⁵⁸ CR/PR at Table III-16. *** reported capital expenditures were \$*** in 2017, \$*** in 2018, \$*** in 2019, \$*** in 2020, and *** in 2021. *Id.* It did not report any capital expenditures for the remainder of the POR. *Id.*

⁵⁹ CR/PR at Table I-13.

⁶⁰ While ***, it reported sales of fine denier PSF in 2022 and interim 2023 (from inventories). *** net sales quantity totalled *** pounds, with a net sales value of *** in 2022, which constituted *** and *** percent of the total industry's net sales quantity and value, respectively in that year. CR/PR at Table III-15. *** net sales quantity totalled *** pounds, with a net sales value of *** in interim 2023, which constituted *** and *** percent of the total industry's net sales quantity and value, respectively in that interim period. *Id.* There is no indication that inclusion of these data for *** in the domestic industry would skew the domestic industry data or mask injury to the rest of the domestic industry.

⁶¹ CR/PR at Table I-13; *** U.S. Producer Questionnaire at II-16-18.

would find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude it from the domestic industry.

***. *** was the *** largest domestic producer of fine denier PSF in 2022, accounting for *** percent of domestic industry production that year, and ***. It neither imported nor purchased subject merchandise during the POR.⁶² Nor is there any evidence on the record that *** was shielded from subject import competition by reason of its affiliation with *** such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew the data for the rest of the industry. For these reasons, if *** were to qualify as a related party by virtue of its ownership by ***, we would find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude it from the domestic industry.

In sum, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we again define the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of fine denier PSF.

III. Cumulation

A. Legal Standard

With respect to five-year reviews, section 752(a) of the Tariff Act provides as follows:

the Commission may cumulatively assess the volume and effect of imports of the subject merchandise from all countries with respect to which reviews under section 1675(b) or (c) of this title were initiated on the same day, if such imports would be likely to compete with each other and with domestic like products in the United States market. The Commission shall not cumulatively assess the volume and effects of imports of the subject merchandise in a case in which it determines that such imports are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.⁶³

Cumulation therefore is discretionary in five-year reviews, unlike original investigations, which are governed by section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act.⁶⁴ The Commission may exercise its

⁶² CR/PR at Table I-13; *** U.S. Producer Questionnaire at I-3 & II-16-18.

⁶³ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

⁶⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(i); *see also, e.g., Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 601 F.3d 1291, 1293 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (Commission may reasonably consider likely differing conditions of competition in deciding whether to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. United States*, 475 F. Supp. 2d 1370, 1378 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2006) (recognizing the wide latitude the Commission has in (Continued...))

discretion to cumulate, however, only if the reviews are initiated on the same day, the Commission determines that the subject imports are likely to compete with each other and the domestic like product in the U.S. market, and imports from each such subject country are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation. Our focus in five-year reviews is not only on present conditions of competition, but also on likely conditions of competition in the reasonably foreseeable future. The statutory threshold for cumulation is satisfied in these reviews because all reviews were initiated on the same day: February 1, 2023.⁶⁵

B. The Original Investigations

The Commission found a reasonable overlap of competition between and among the domestic like product and subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan and cumulated subject imports from each of these four sources for its material injury determinations.⁶⁶ It found that there was at least moderate fungibility between and among fine denier PSF from each of the subject sources and domestically produced fine denier PSF.⁶⁷ The Commission found sufficient geographic overlap because the domestic like product and imports from all subject countries were generally available and sold to most or all regions of the contiguous United States.⁶⁸ It found an overlap of channels of distribution because the domestic like product and imports from each subject country were sold mostly to end users.⁶⁹ The Commission also found that domestically produced fine denier PSF and subject imports from each source were simultaneously present in the U.S. market throughout the POI.⁷⁰ Accordingly, the Commission cumulated subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan for purposes of its material injury analysis.⁷¹

(...Continued)

selecting the types of factors it considers relevant in deciding whether to exercise discretion to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 569 F. Supp. 2d 1328, 1337-38 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2008).

⁶⁵ CR/PR at Table I-1.

⁶⁶ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 13-16.

⁶⁷ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 13-15.

⁶⁸ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 15.

⁶⁹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 15.

⁷⁰ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 16.

⁷¹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 16; *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4803 at

C. Arguments of the Parties in the Current Reviews

1. Domestic Producers' Arguments

Domestic Producers argue that the Commission should exercise its discretion to cumulate imports from all subject countries, as it did in the original investigations.⁷² They contend that subject imports from each subject country are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry,⁷³ that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from each country and the domestic like product,⁷⁴ and that the subject imports from each country are likely to compete under similar conditions of competition if the orders are revoked.⁷⁵

2. Reliance's Arguments

Reliance argues that subject imports from India are likely to have no discernible adverse impact because Indian subject producers are focused on fine denier PSF specialty products that are not substitutable with the domestic like product or subject imports from other country sources, operate at high capacity utilization rates, and are focused on their home market.⁷⁶ For these same reasons, Reliance argues that subject imports from India are likely to compete under different conditions of competition than subject imports from the other subject countries.⁷⁷

Reliance also contends that there is no reasonable overlap of competition between subject imports from India and domestically produced fine denier PSF and among subject imports from India and fine denier PSF from other subject countries.⁷⁸ Reliance maintains that its fine denier PSF specialty products are not fungible with the domestic like product or subject imports from other country sources, that there is insufficient overlap in terms of channels of distribution between subject imports from India and the domestic like product, and that the

⁷² See, e.g., Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 8-10.

⁷³ Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 12-34. Specifically in their view, absent continuation of the orders, the volume of subject imports from each country would likely be significant in terms of volume, would likely have significant effects on domestic prices, and would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry. *Id.*

⁷⁴ Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 34-38.

⁷⁵ Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 38-39; Domestic Producers' Posthearing Br. at 4-5.

⁷⁶ See, e.g., Reliance Posthearing Br. at 3-6 & Answers to Commissioners' Questions at 20; Reliance Final Comments at 6-12.

⁷⁷ See, e.g., Reliance Posthearing Br. at 3-6; Reliance Final Comments at 6-12.

⁷⁸ See, e.g., Reliance Final Comments at 4-6.

simultaneous presence requirement for reasonable overlap is not satisfied because subject imports from India were more present in the U.S. market during the POR than subject imports from the other three subject countries.⁷⁹

D. Analysis

1. Likelihood of No Discernible Adverse Impact

The statute precludes cumulation if the Commission finds that subject imports from a country are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.⁸⁰ Neither the statute nor the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”) Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) provides specific guidance on what factors the Commission is to consider in determining that imports “are likely to have no discernible adverse impact” on the domestic industry.⁸¹ With respect to this provision, the Commission generally considers the likely volume of subject imports and the likely impact of those imports on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders are revoked. Our analysis for each of the subject countries takes into account, among other things, the nature of the product and the behavior of subject imports in the original investigations.

China. During the original investigations, subject imports from China increased from *** pounds in 2014, to *** pounds in 2015, and *** pounds in 2016; they were lower in January through September 2017 (“interim 2017”), at *** pounds, than in January through September 2016 (“interim 2016”), at *** pounds.⁸² As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, subject imports from China increased from *** percent in 2014, to *** percent in 2015, and *** percent in 2016; their share of apparent U.S. consumption was lower in interim 2017, at *** percent, than in interim 2016, at *** percent.⁸³

During the POR, subject imports from China decreased irregularly by 99.1 percent between 2017 and 2022, declining from 118.0 million pounds in 2017, to 1.1 million pounds in 2018, 155,000 pounds in 2019, and 41,000 pounds in 2020, before increasing to 160,000 pounds in 2021, and 1.1 million pounds in 2022; they were lower in interim 2023, at 151,000

⁷⁹ See, e.g., Reliance Final Comments at 5-6.

⁸⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

⁸¹ SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, vol. I at 887 (1994).

⁸² Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765, Confidential Report at Table IV-12 (INV-QQ-017, Feb. 6, 2018) (EDIS Doc. No. 814851) (“Confidential Report from the Original Investigations”).

⁸³ Confidential Report from Original Investigations at Table IV-13.

pounds, than in interim 2022, at 1.1 million pounds.⁸⁴ As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, subject imports from China were *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, 2020, and 2021, *** percent in 2022 and interim 2022, and *** percent in interim 2023.⁸⁵ Subject imports from China are currently subject to 25 percent ad valorem duties under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“section 301 tariffs”).⁸⁶

In the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from four firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. exports of fine denier PSF from China to the United States in 2016.⁸⁷ Responding producers reported capacity of 3.2 billion pounds, production of 3.1 billion pounds, and capacity utilization of *** percent in 2016.⁸⁸ They reported exporting *** percent of their total shipments, including *** percent to the United States, that same year.⁸⁹ In these reviews, the Commission received no questionnaire responses from any producer/exporter of fine denier PSF in China.⁹⁰ Domestic Producers identified 89 firms as possible producers of fine denier PSF in China.⁹¹

Publicly available information submitted by Domestic Producers indicates that the fine denier PSF industry in China has expanded its capacity since the original investigations.⁹² According to GTA data, exports of PSF from China under HS subheading 5503.20 – a category that includes fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products – were unchanged overall from 2017 to 2022, increasing from 2.2 billion pounds in 2017 to 2.3 billion pounds in 2018, declining to 2.2 billion pounds in 2019 and 1.8 billion pounds in 2020, and then increasing to 2.0 billion pounds in 2021 and 2.2 billion pounds in 2022.⁹³ The largest export markets for these products from China in 2022 were Vietnam, Pakistan, and Indonesia.⁹⁴ During the POR, PSF from China, a

⁸⁴ CR/PR at Table IV-1.

⁸⁵ CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁸⁶ CR/PR at I-18. Effective September 24, 2018, fine denier PSF originating in China was subject to 10 percent ad valorem duty section 301 tariffs. *Id.* Effective May 10, 2019, the section 301 tariffs for fine denier PSF from China were increased to 25 percent ad valorem. *Id.*

⁸⁷ CR/PR at IV-39.

⁸⁸ Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at Table VII-4.

⁸⁹ Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at Table VII-4.

⁹⁰ CR/PR at IV-49.

⁹¹ CR/PR at IV-49.

⁹² Domestic Producers’ Prehearing Br. at 14-15 & Exh. 6.

⁹³ CR/PR at Table IV-12.

⁹⁴ CR/PR at Table IV-12.

category that may include fine denier PSF, was subject to antidumping duty orders in Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan and Turkey, and a safeguard measure in Turkey.⁹⁵

In the original investigations, subject imports from China undersold the domestic like product in 16 of 60 comparisons (26.7 percent) involving reported subject import sales of *** pounds (*** percent of the total reported sales volume), with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent and averaging *** percent.⁹⁶ Further, U.S. importers reported direct import purchase cost data that accounted for *** percent of reported subject imports from China in 2016.⁹⁷ Direct import purchase cost data collected in the original investigations indicated that the purchase costs of subject imports from China were lower than domestic prices in *** pounds of subject merchandise from China.⁹⁸

During these reviews, subject imports from China undersold the domestic like product in *** of *** comparisons (*** percent) involving reported subject import sales of *** pounds (*** percent of the total reported sales volume), with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent and averaging *** percent.⁹⁹ Further, U.S. importers reported direct import purchase cost data only for Products 1 and 2 for subject merchandise from China.¹⁰⁰ The data indicate that the purchase costs of subject imports from China were lower than domestic prices in *** (*** percent) quarterly instances involving *** pounds of subject merchandise from China.¹⁰¹

In light of the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from China during the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from China in the U.S. market during the POR, the information available regarding the Chinese industry's large capacity and exports, and the underselling by subject imports from

⁹⁵ CR/PR at Table IV-25.

⁹⁶ Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at Table V-11.

⁹⁷ Confidential Views at 41.

⁹⁸ Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at V-35. In the original investigations, the Commission relied on the price-to-price and purchase cost-price comparisons, as well as lost sales and revenue data, to reach its determination that the cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree. Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 43 ("Considering all quarterly pricing data available, including importers' resale data and direct import purchase cost data, as well as lost sales and lost revenues data, we find that subject import prices were lower than the prices for the domestic like product, involving a substantial volume of fine denier PSF. Consequently, we find that subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree.").

⁹⁹ CR/PR at Table V-16.

¹⁰⁰ CR/PR at V-20.

¹⁰¹ CR/PR at Table V-18.

China in the original investigations and current reviews, we find that subject imports from China would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent orders were revoked.

India. During the original investigations, subject imports from India increased from 22.4 million pounds in 2014, to 28.2 million pounds in 2015, but then declined to 27.3 million pounds in 2016; they were higher in interim 2017, at 29.9 million pounds, than in interim 2016, at 20.5 million pounds.¹⁰² As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, subject imports from India increased from *** percent in 2014, to *** percent in 2015, and *** percent in 2016; their share of apparent U.S. consumption was higher in interim 2017, at *** percent, than in interim 2016, at *** percent.¹⁰³

In the current reviews, imports of fine denier PSF from India decreased irregularly by *** percent between 2017 and 2022, declining from *** pounds in 2017, to *** pounds in 2018, and *** pounds in 2019, before increasing to *** pounds in 2020 and *** pounds in 2021, before declining to *** pounds in 2022; they were lower in interim 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022 at *** pounds.¹⁰⁴ As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, imports of fine denier PSF from India declined from *** percent in 2017, to *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019, before increasing to *** percent in 2020 and *** in 2021, and declining to *** percent in 2022; their share of apparent U.S. consumption was lower in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.¹⁰⁵

In the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaire from three firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of overall production of fine denier PSF in India in 2016 and approximately *** percent of subject imports from India in 2016.¹⁰⁶ In these reviews, the Commission received

¹⁰² Confidential Report from Original Investigations at Table IV-12.

¹⁰³ Confidential Report from Original Investigations at Table IV-13.

¹⁰⁴ CR/PR at Table IV-1. Imports of fine denier PSF from India increased in the latter portion of the review primarily due to the increase of entries under the Temporary Importations Under Bond (“TIB”) Program which are exempt from antidumping and countervailing duties when certain conditions are satisfied. *Id.* at Table C-1; OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964). The TIB entries and relevance to these reviews are discussed in section IV.B.2 below.

¹⁰⁵ CR/PR at Table C-1.

¹⁰⁶ CR/PR at IV-53.

questionnaire responses from two producers/exporters of fine denier PSF in India accounting for approximately *** percent of fine denier PSF imports from India in 2022.¹⁰⁷

The capacity of responding foreign producers in India was unchanged overall from 2017 to 2022, initially remaining steady at *** pounds during 2018-2020, before increasing to *** pounds in 2020, and decreasing to *** pounds in 2021 and 2022; it was constant, at *** pounds, in interim 2022 and interim 2023.¹⁰⁸ Their reported production declined irregularly from 2017 to 2022, decreasing from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2018 and 2019 and *** pounds in 2020, before increasing *** pounds in 2021 and 2022; it was lower in interim 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds.¹⁰⁹ Their reported capacity utilization declined irregularly from 2017 to 2022, decreasing from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, and *** percent in 2020, before increasing to *** percent in 2021, and decreasing to *** percent in 2022; it was lower in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.¹¹⁰ *** reported that they produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce fine denier PSF, with fine denier PSF accounting for between *** percent and *** percent of their total production on the same equipment machinery over the course of the POR.¹¹¹

Total shipments of fine denier PSF by the subject industry in India decreased from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2018 and 2019, and *** pounds in 2020, before increasing to *** pounds in 2021 and 2022; they were lower in interim 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022 at *** pounds.¹¹² Exports of fine denier PSF from India increased from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2018 and *** pounds in 2019, before decreasing to *** pounds in 2020, increasing to *** pounds in 2021, and decreasing to *** pounds in 2022; they were lower in interim 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds.¹¹³ Responding Indian producers' exports as a share of total shipments of fine denier PSF ranged from *** percent to

¹⁰⁷ CR/PR at IV-53-54. In these reviews, Domestic Producers identified 13 possible producers of fine denier PSF in India. CR/PR at IV-53. The Commission issued a foreign producer questionnaire to 10 firms for which valid contact information was identified and received questionnaire responses from two Indian producers/exporters of fine denier PSF, Reliance and Bombay Dyeing. *Id.*

¹⁰⁸ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

¹⁰⁹ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

¹¹⁰ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

¹¹¹ CR/PR at Table IV-21.

¹¹² CR/PR at Table IV-18.

¹¹³ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

*** percent during the POR, with exports to the United States accounting for *** percent to *** percent of total shipments.¹¹⁴

According to GTA data, exports of PSF from India – a category that includes fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products – increased irregularly from 2017 to 2022, increasing from 486.7 million pounds in 2017 to 554.4 million pounds in 2018, 604.7 million pounds in 2019, 632.8 million pounds in 2020, and 829.7 million pounds in 2021, before decreasing to 561.1 million pounds in 2022.¹¹⁵ The largest export markets for these products from India in 2022 were the United States, Nepal, and Turkey.¹¹⁶ GTA data also indicate that the AUV of exports from India to the United States were generally higher than the AUVs of exports of PSF from India to all non-U.S. destination markets during the POR (except in 2019 when they were at almost equal levels).¹¹⁷ During the POR, PSF from India, a category that may include fine denier PSF, was subject to antidumping duty orders in Indonesia and Turkey, and a safeguard measure in Turkey.¹¹⁸

In the original investigations, subject imports from India undersold the domestic like product in 5 of 13 comparisons (38.5 percent) involving reported subject import sales of *** pounds (*** percent of the total reported sales volume), with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent and averaging *** percent.¹¹⁹

During these reviews, imports of fine denier PSF from India undersold the domestic like product in *** of *** comparisons (*** percent) involving reported subject import sales of *** pounds (*** percent of the total reported sales volume), with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent and averaging *** percent.¹²⁰

In these reviews, U.S. importers reported direct import purchase cost data only for Product 1 for subject merchandise from India.¹²¹ The data indicate that the purchase costs of imports of fine denier PSF from India for Product 1 were lower than domestic prices in ***

¹¹⁴ CR/PR at Tables IV-18 & IV-19.

¹¹⁵ CR/PR at Table IV-22.

¹¹⁶ CR/PR at Table IV-22.

¹¹⁷ CR/PR at Table IV-22 & Figure IV-11.

¹¹⁸ CR/PR at Table IV-25.

¹¹⁹ Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at Table V-11. There was no reported purchase cost data for subject imports from India in the original investigations. Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at V-24.

¹²⁰ CR/PR at Table V-16.

¹²¹ CR/PR at V-20.

pounds of subject merchandise from India.¹²² Although these direct imports were pursuant to the Temporary Importation under Bond (“TIB”) program and thus not subject to the payment of antidumping and countervailing duties, as discussed in section IV.D.2. below, we consider these purchase cost data as indicative of the subject import prices that would prevail if the orders were revoked.

For the reasons discussed in section III.D.3 below, we are unpersuaded by Reliance’s arguments that competition would likely be attenuated in the event of revocation because Indian subject producers are focused on fine denier PSF specialty products that are not substitutable with the domestic like product or subject imports from other country sources; the Indian subject producers’ alleged focus on their home market; and the Indian subject producers’ purportedly high capacity utilization rates.¹²³ We disagree with Reliance’s contention that subject imports from India would likely be limited to certain specialty products, such as short cut, black or colored, and siliconized fine denier PSF, that would not compete with the domestic industry or subject imports from other countries.¹²⁴ We find that subject imports from India are fungible with imports from other subject countries and the domestic like product.¹²⁵ As discussed in Section IV.B.3., below, at least *** percent of U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments were non-specialty fine denier PSF products and at least *** percent of U.S. importers’ U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports were non-specialty fine denier PSF products in 2022.¹²⁶

As discussed in section IV.C.2 below, the AUVs of the responding Indian producers’ exports to the U.S. market exceeded those of their exports to third country markets and home market shipments in 2022.¹²⁷ Thus, the record also indicates that the U.S. market offers attractive fine denier PSF prices compared to the subject producers’ home and third country markets, giving them an economic incentive to increase their exports to the U.S. market after revocation.

In addition, Reliance’s argument that Indian subject producers’ alleged focus on their home market and the Indian subject producers’ purportedly high-capacity utilization rates fails

¹²² CR/PR at Table V-12.

¹²³ See, e.g., Reliance Posthearing Br. at 3-6; Reliance Final Comments at 6-12.

¹²⁴ See section III.D.3 below.

¹²⁵ See section III.D.2 below.

¹²⁶ Derived from CR/PR at Tables IV-2-7 & Appendix E, Tables E-1-6.

¹²⁷ CR/PR at Tables IV-18 & IV-19; see also *id.* at Table IV-22 & Figure IV-11.

to take into account the significant increase in the TIB imports from India from 2020 to September 2023.¹²⁸

In light of the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from India during the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from India in the U.S. market during the POR, the increased presence of TIB entries from India during the latter portion of the POR, the Indian industry's large capacity and exports, and the underselling by subject imports from India in the original investigations and current reviews, we find that subject imports from India would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent orders were revoked.

South Korea. During the original investigations, subject imports from South Korea increased from *** pounds in 2014, to *** pounds in 2015, before declining to *** pounds in 2016; they were higher in interim 2017, at *** pounds, than in interim 2016, at *** pounds.¹²⁹ As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, subject imports from South Korea increased from *** percent in 2014, to *** percent in 2015, but declined to *** percent in 2016; their share of apparent U.S. consumption was higher in interim 2017, at *** percent, than in interim 2016, at *** percent.¹³⁰

In the current reviews, subject imports from South Korea decreased irregularly by *** percent from 2017 through 2022, decreasing from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2018, *** pounds in 2019, *** pounds in 2020, and *** pounds in 2021, before increasing to *** pounds in 2022; they were higher in interim at 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022 at *** pounds.¹³¹ As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, subject imports from South Korea declined from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, and *** percent in 2021 and 2022; their share of apparent U.S. consumption was higher in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.¹³²

In the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission did not receive a questionnaire response from any producers/exporters of fine denier PSF in South Korea.¹³³ In these reviews, the Commission again received no questionnaire responses from any

¹²⁸ The TIB imports and their relevance to this review are further discussed in section IV.B.2 below.

¹²⁹ Confidential Report from Original Investigations at Table IV-12.

¹³⁰ Confidential Report from Original Investigations at Table IV-13.

¹³¹ CR/PR at Table IV-1.

¹³² CR/PR at Table C-1.

¹³³ CR/PR at IV-58.

producer/exporter of fine denier PSF in South Korea.¹³⁴ Domestic Producers identified 31 possible producers of fine denier PSF in South Korea.¹³⁵

Publicly available information submitted by Domestic Producers indicates that the fine denier PSF industry in South Korea has expanded capacity since the original investigations.¹³⁶ According to GTA data, exports of PSF from South Korea – a category that includes fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products – declined irregularly from 2017 to 2022, increasing from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2018, declining to *** pounds in 2019, 2020, 2021, and *** pounds in 2022.¹³⁷ The largest export markets for these products from South Korea in 2022 were the United States, Italy, and Poland.¹³⁸ GTA data also indicate that the AUV of exports from South Korea to the United States were generally higher than the AUVs of exports of PSF from South Korea to all non-U.S. destination markets during the POR (except in 2017 when they were lower and in 2022 when they were about the same).¹³⁹ This suggests there would be a strong incentive for South Korean producers of fine denier PSF to increase exports to the U.S. if the orders were revoked. During the POR, PSF from South Korea, a category that may include fine denier PSF, was subject to an antidumping duty order and safeguard measure in Turkey.¹⁴⁰

In the original investigations, subject imports from South Korea undersold the domestic like product in one of four quarterly price comparisons (25.0 percent) involving reported subject import sales of *** pounds (**% percent of the total reported sales volume), with an underselling margin of *** percent.¹⁴¹ During these reviews, subject imports from South Korea undersold the domestic like product in *** of *** comparisons (**% percent) involving reported subject import sales of *** pounds (**% percent of the total reported sales volume), with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent and averaging *** percent.¹⁴²

In light of the foregoing, including the significant volume of subject imports from South Korea during the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from South Korea in the U.S. market during the POR, the information available regarding the South Korean industry's capacity and exports, and the underselling by subject imports from South Korea in

¹³⁴ CR/PR at IV-69.

¹³⁵ CR/PR at IV-69.

¹³⁶ Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 29 & Exh. 8.

¹³⁷ CR/PR at Table IV-23.

¹³⁸ CR/PR at Table IV-23.

¹³⁹ CR/PR at Table IV-23 & Figure IV-12.

¹⁴⁰ CR/PR at Table IV-25.

¹⁴¹ Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at Table V-11.

¹⁴² CR/PR at Table V-16.

the original investigations and current reviews, we find that subject imports from South Korea would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent orders were revoked.

Taiwan. During the original investigations, subject imports from Taiwan were *** pounds in 2014 and 2015, before declining to *** pounds in 2016; they were lower in interim 2017, at *** pounds, than in interim 2016, at *** pounds.¹⁴³ As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, subject imports from Taiwan were constant at *** percent in 2014 and 2015, but declined to *** percent in 2016; their share of apparent U.S. consumption was lower in interim 2017, at *** percent, than in interim 2016, at *** percent.¹⁴⁴

During the POR, subject imports from Taiwan decreased irregularly by *** percent between 2017 and 2022, decreasing from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2018 and *** pounds in 2019, before increasing to *** pounds in 2020 and *** pounds in 2021, and decreasing *** pounds in 2022; they were lower in interim at 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds.¹⁴⁵ As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, subject imports from Taiwan declined from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019, before increasing to *** percent in 2020, and *** percent in 2021, before decreasing to *** percent in 2022; it was higher in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.¹⁴⁶

In the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received a questionnaire response from one producer/exporter of fine denier PSF in Taiwan.¹⁴⁷ In these reviews, the Commission received no questionnaire responses from any producer/exporter of

¹⁴³ Confidential Report from Original Investigations at Table IV-12.

¹⁴⁴ Confidential Report from Original Investigations at Table IV-13.

¹⁴⁵ CR/PR at Tables IV-1 & C-1.

¹⁴⁶ CR/PR at Table C-1.

¹⁴⁷ CR/PR at IV-73. Since Commerce found a zero dumping margin for the responding Taiwan producer/exporter, however, the Commission's Report in the final phase of the original investigations presented questionnaire data from three other producers/exporters of fine denier PSF in Taiwan that previously submitted questionnaire responses during the preliminary phase of the original investigations. CR/PR at IV-73; Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at Table VII-12. These three firms accounted for approximately *** percent, of production of fine denier PSF in Taiwan in 2016. *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, India, South Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam* (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 4709, Confidential Report at Table VII-13 (INV-PP-087, July 10, 2017) (EDIS Doc. No. 616703). For 2016, they reported production of *** pounds, and that exports to the United States accounted for *** percent of their total shipments. Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at Table VII-12.

fine denier PSF in Taiwan.¹⁴⁸ Domestic Producers identified eight possible producers of fine denier PSF in Taiwan.¹⁴⁹

Publicly available information submitted by Domestic Producers indicates that the fine denier PSF industry in Taiwan has expanded capacity since the original investigations.¹⁵⁰ According to GTA data, exports of PSF from Taiwan – a category that includes fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products – decreased steadily from 2017 to 2022, declining from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2018, *** pounds in 2019, *** pounds in 2020, *** pounds in 2021, and *** pounds in 2022.¹⁵¹ The largest export markets for these products from Taiwan in 2022 were Vietnam, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.¹⁵² GTA data also indicate that the AUV of exports from Taiwan to the United States were generally higher than the AUVs of exports of PSF from Taiwan to all non-U.S. destination markets throughout the POR.¹⁵³ During the POR, PSF from Taiwan, a category that may include fine denier PSF, was subject to antidumping duty orders in Indonesia, Pakistan, and Turkey, and a safeguard measure in Turkey.¹⁵⁴

In the original investigations, no product-specific pricing data were collected on subject imports from Taiwan.¹⁵⁵ Further, U.S. importers reported direct import purchase cost data that accounted for *** percent of reported subject imports from Taiwan in 2016.¹⁵⁶ Direct import purchase cost data collected in the original investigations indicated that during the POI the purchase costs of subject imports from Taiwan were lower than domestic prices in *** quarterly instances (*** percent) involving reported direct purchases of *** pounds (*** percent of the total reported purchases) of subject merchandise from Taiwan.¹⁵⁷

During these reviews, subject imports from Taiwan undersold the domestic like product in *** of *** comparisons (*** percent) involving reported subject import sales of *** pounds (*** percent of the total reported sales volume), with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent and averaging *** percent.¹⁵⁸

¹⁴⁸ CR/PR at IV-73.

¹⁴⁹ CR/PR at IV-73.

¹⁵⁰ Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 33 & Exh. 9.

¹⁵¹ CR/PR at Table IV-24.

¹⁵² CR/PR at Table IV-24.

¹⁵³ CR/PR at Table IV-24 & Figure IV-13.

¹⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table IV-25.

¹⁵⁵ Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at Table V-11.

¹⁵⁶ Confidential Views at 41.

¹⁵⁷ Confidential Report from the Original Investigations at V-35.

¹⁵⁸ CR/PR at Table V-16. In these reviews, no U.S. importers reported direct import purchase cost data for subject merchandise from Taiwan during the POR. CR/PR at V-20.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant volume of subject imports from Taiwan during the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from Taiwan in the U.S. market during the POR, the information available regarding the Taiwan industry's capacity and exports, and the underselling by subject imports from Taiwan in the current reviews, we find that subject imports from Taiwan would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent orders were revoked.

2. Likelihood of a Reasonable Overlap of Competition

The Commission generally has considered four factors intended to provide a framework for determining whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.¹⁵⁹ Only a "reasonable overlap" of competition is required.¹⁶⁰ In five-year reviews, the relevant inquiry is whether there likely would be competition even if none currently exists due to the absence of subject imports in the U.S. market.¹⁶¹

Fungibility. In the original investigations, the Commission found that all fine denier PSF, regardless of source, was at least moderately fungible.¹⁶² The record in the current reviews

¹⁵⁹ The four factors generally considered by the Commission in assessing whether imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product are as follows: (1) the degree of fungibility between subject imports from different countries and between subject imports and the domestic like product, including consideration of specific customer requirements and other quality-related questions; (2) the presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets of imports from different countries and the domestic like product; (3) the existence of common or similar channels of distribution for subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product; and (4) whether subject imports are simultaneously present in the market with one another and the domestic like product. *See, e.g., Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989).

¹⁶⁰ *See Mukand Ltd. v. United States*, 937 F. Supp. 910, 916 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Wieland Werke*, 718 F. Supp. at 52 ("Completely overlapping markets are not required."); *United States Steel Group v. United States*, 873 F. Supp. 673, 685 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1994), *aff'd*, 96 F.3d 1352 (Fed. Cir. 1996). We note, however, that there have been investigations where the Commission has found an insufficient overlap in competition and has declined to cumulate subject imports. *See, e.g., Live Cattle from Canada and Mexico*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-386 and 731-TA-812-13 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3155 at 15 (Feb. 1999), *aff'd sub nom., Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Foundation v. United States*, 74 F. Supp. 2d 1353 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1999); *Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-761-62 (Final), USITC Pub. 3098 at 13-15 (Apr. 1998).

¹⁶¹ *See generally, Cheflin Corp. v. United States*, 219 F. Supp. 2d 1303, 1314 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2002).

¹⁶² Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 13-15. In the original investigations, all responding U.S. producers reported that fine denier PSF from all sources was always interchangeable. *Id.* at 13. In comparisons of the domestic like product with subject imports from China, India, Korea, and Taiwan, the vast majority of importers and purchasers reported that the products were at least sometimes interchangeable, and in comparisons of imports from different subject sources, all importers (Continued...)

indicates that domestically produced fine denier PSF and fine denier PSF from each subject source remain fungible.¹⁶³ All responding U.S. producers reported that domestically produced fine denier PSF was always interchangeable with imports from each subject source.¹⁶⁴

Although their responses were more varied, most responding importers also reported that the domestic like product was always or frequently interchangeable with imports from each subject country.¹⁶⁵ The majority of responding purchasers reported that fine denier PSF imported from each subject source is always or frequently interchangeable with the domestic like product.¹⁶⁶

Most responding purchasers rated fine denier PSF from the United States as either superior or comparable to fine denier PSF imported from each subject country with respect to all listed purchasing factors other than price.¹⁶⁷ All responding U.S. producers reported that factors other than price were never significant when comparing fine denier PSF from different sources.¹⁶⁸ Additionally, most importers reported that factors other than price were either sometimes or never significant when comparing domestically produced fine denier PSF to fine denier PSF from South Korea and Taiwan, although importers were more divided on this issue when comparing domestically produced fine denier PSF to fine denier PSF from China and India.¹⁶⁹ Most purchasers reported that factors other than price were either sometimes or

(...Continued)

and almost all purchasers reported that subject merchandise was at least sometimes interchangeable. *Id.* at 13-14. U.S. producers and importers of fine denier PSF from each subject source also reported U.S. shipments of almost all of the specialty fine denier PSF products, including black or colored fine denier PSF, siliconized fine denier PSF, and micro denier PSF. *Id.* at 14. Given these considerations, the Commission found that the record in the original investigations indicated that there was sufficient fungibility between and among subject imports from China, India, Korea, and Taiwan and the domestic like product to satisfy the reasonable overlap of competition standard. *Id.* at 14. In rejecting certain arguments by Reliance, the Commission found that the information available indicated that subject imports from India and the other subject countries competed for sales with the domestic like product for sales of standard and specialty fine denier PSF products during the POI. *Id.* at 14-15.

¹⁶³ See, e.g., CR/PR at Tables II-13-15.

¹⁶⁴ CR/PR at Table II-13.

¹⁶⁵ CR/PR at Table II-14.

¹⁶⁶ CR/PR at Table II-15.

¹⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table II-12. Most purchasers rated the domestic like product as superior or comparable to fine denier PSF from the subject countries with respect to all non-price factors except recycled content (in comparisons with Taiwan). *Id.*

¹⁶⁸ CR/PR at Table II-16.

¹⁶⁹ CR/PR at Table II-17. When comparing fine denier PSF from China with the domestic like product, 7 of 14 importers reported that factors other than price were sometimes or never significant while 7 of 14 importers reported that factors other than price were always or frequently significant. *Id.* When comparing fine denier PSF from India with the domestic like product, 7 of 13 importers reported (Continued...)

never significant when comparing fine denier PSF from different sources except when comparing domestically produced fine denier PSF to fine denier PSF from India.¹⁷⁰

The record also indicates that domestically produced fine denier PSF and subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan, overlapped in terms of product type. Domestic producers and U.S. importers of fine denier PSF from all four subject sources reported that the vast majority of their U.S. shipments in 2022 consisted of non-specialty fine denier PSF products, including non-siliconized fine denier PSF, non-micro fine denier PSF, non-biodegradable fine denier PSF, and fine denier PSF without any post-consumer recycled (“PCR”) content.¹⁷¹ In addition, domestic producers and U.S. importers of fine denier PSF from China, India, and Taiwan reported that their U.S. shipments in 2022 were exclusively or almost exclusively concentrated in both non-short cut fine denier PSF and non-colored fine denier PSF, while U.S. importers of fine denier PSF from South Korea reported that the majority of their U.S. shipments consisted of non-short cut fine denier PSF and non-colored fine denier PSF.¹⁷² U.S. producers and importers of fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan also reported U.S. shipments of specialty fine denier PSF products in 2022, including siliconized fine denier PSF, micro fine denier PSF, black or colored fine denier PSF, short cut fine denier PSF, and PCR fine denier PSF.¹⁷³ Finally, the record contains pricing data for product 2 for domestically produced product and subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan, indicating that the domestic industry competed with imports from all subject sources for sales of this product.¹⁷⁴

(...Continued)

that factors other than price were always or frequently significant while 6 of 13 importers reported that factors other than price were sometimes or never significant. *Id.*

¹⁷⁰ CR/PR at PR II-18. When comparing fine denier PSF from India with the domestic like product, 5 of 9 purchasers reported that factors other than price were always or frequently significant while 3 of 9 purchasers reported that factors other than price were sometimes significant and one purchaser reported that they were never significant. *Id.*

¹⁷¹ CR/PR at Tables IV-2, IV-5, IV-6, and IV-7.

¹⁷² CR/PR at Tables IV-3 and IV-4.

¹⁷³ Specifically, domestic producers and U.S. importers from three of the four subject sources (***) reported U.S. shipments of black or colored fine denier PSF. CR/PR at Table IV-4. Domestic producers and U.S. importers from two of the four subject sources (***) reported U.S. shipments of siliconized fine denier PSF. CR/PR at Table IV-5. In addition, domestic producers and U.S. importers from two of the four subject sources (***) reported U.S. shipments of short-cut fine denier PSF and micro fine denier PSF. CR/PR at Tables IV-3 & IV-6. Domestic producers and U.S. importers from only one of the subject sources (***) reported U.S. shipments of PCR fine denier PSF. CR/PR at Table IV-2.

¹⁷⁴ CR/PR at Table V-6. Product 2 is virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring 1.15 denier through and including 1.8 denier, (Continued...)

We are unpersuaded by Reliance’s argument that there would likely be a limited degree of fungibility between subject imports from India, subject imports from other sources, and the domestic like product in the event of revocation.¹⁷⁵ First, contrary to Reliance’s argument that subject imports from India would likely be limited to small volumes of specialty fine denier PSF products upon revocation, the record shows that most subject imports from India consisted of standard or non-specialty products that competed with the domestic industry and imports from other subject sources. Indeed, in 2022, at least *** percent of U.S. importers’ U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were non-specialty products, as were at least *** percent of U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from China, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from South Korea, and *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Taiwan.¹⁷⁶ Moreover, the information in the current record indicates that the vast majority of U.S. importers’ U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were for all categories of standard or nonspecialized fine denier PSF products.^{177 178}

(...Continued)

solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier. CR/PR at V-5.

¹⁷⁵ See, e.g., Reliance Final Comments at 5. Reliance now claims that the Commission collected data on overbroad categories for certain specialty products (including shortcut, colored, and siliconized). See *id.* We note, however, that Reliance did not raise any such objections at the questionnaire stage when it was afforded the opportunity to comment on the draft questionnaires in these reviews.

¹⁷⁶ Derived from CR/PR at Tables IV-2-7 & Appendix E, Tables E-1-6.

¹⁷⁷ CR/PR at Tables IV-2-7 and Appendix E, Tables E-1-6. In 2022, *** percent of U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments were non-short cut while *** percent of their shipments were short cut. CR/PR at Table IV-3. In 2022, *** of U.S. importers’ U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were non-short cut while *** percent of their shipments were short cut. *Id.* In 2022, *** percent of U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments were non-colored while *** percent of their shipments were black or colored. *Id.* In 2022, *** of U.S. importers’ U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were non-colored cut while *** percent of their shipments were black or colored. *Id.* In 2022, *** percent of U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments were non-siliconized while *** percent of their shipments were black or colored. CR/PR at Table IV-4. In 2022, *** of U.S. importers’ U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were non-siliconized. *Id.*

¹⁷⁸ The record suggests that Indian producers of fine denier PSF have the capability of exporting even more standard and specialized fine denier PSF than is currently being exported. See CR/PR at Table IV-18 (Indian producers capacity utilization rate (fine denier PSF) of *** percent during the interim 2023 period) & Table IV-19 (producers’ exports from India, by destination market and period: Indian producers exported *** lbs. of fine denier PSF to the United States in 2022, which accounts for only *** percent of the exports to “all destination markets”); *id.* at IV-64 (“Indian producers reported shipments of all types of fine denier PSF identified in questionnaires except for ***.”) and Table IV-20 (listing multiple categories of fine denier PSF produced in India). This suggests that if the orders were revoked, it is likely that there would be even more exports of the standardized and specialized fine denier PSF.

(Continued...)

Second, the record does not support Reliance’s assertion that the domestic industry cannot supply certain specialty fine denier PSF products that are available from India, such as short cut, siliconized, or colored fine denier PSF.¹⁷⁹ Contrary to Reliance’s claim that the domestic industry did not compete for sales of fine denier PSF specialty products, U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF specialty products, including short cut, black or colored, and siliconized fine denier PSF, exceeded U.S. importers’ U.S. shipments of such products from India in 2022.¹⁸⁰ While Reliance claims that its fine denier PSF specialty products are somehow unique,¹⁸¹ as discussed above, the majority of responding purchasers reported that domestically produced fine denier PSF is always or frequently interchangeable with subject imports from India and superior or comparable to subject imports from India with respect to almost all non-price factors.¹⁸²

For all these reasons, we find that there is a sufficient degree of fungibility between and among subject imports from India, imports from other subject sources, and the domestic like product, for purposes of cumulation.

Channels of Distribution. In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic like product and subject imports from all sources were sold predominantly to end users and therefore shared the same general channels of distribution.¹⁸³ The record in these reviews shows that the domestic like product and subject imports from India were sold overwhelmingly to end users during the POR, while subject imports from China, South Korea, and Taiwan were sold exclusively to end users throughout the period.¹⁸⁴ Notwithstanding Reliance’s contention that subject imports from India were more concentrated in sales to non-woven end users than the domestic like product,¹⁸⁵ the information available also indicates that

(...Continued)

For the reasons stated above, these products would compete with other subject sources and the domestic like product.

¹⁷⁹ See, e.g., Reliance Final Comments at 8-12.

¹⁸⁰ CR/PR at Appendix E, Tables E-1-6. In 2022, U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments of short cut fine denier PSF were *** pounds while U.S. importers U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were *** pounds. CR/PR at Appendix E, Table E-2. In 2022, U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments of black or colored fine denier PSF were *** pounds while U.S. importers U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were *** pounds. CR/PR at Appendix E, Table E-3. In 2022, U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments of siliconized fine denier PSF were *** pounds while U.S. importers U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were ***. CR/PR at Appendix E, Table E-4.

¹⁸¹ See, e.g., Reliance Final Comments at 8-12.

¹⁸² CR/PR at Tables II-12 & II-15.

¹⁸³ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 15.

¹⁸⁴ CR/PR at Table II-2.

¹⁸⁵ See, e.g., Reliance Final Comments at 5.

substantial quantities of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments were sold to non-woven end-users during the POR, ranging from *** percent to *** percent of U.S. producers' total shipments.¹⁸⁶ In any event, evidence that the domestic like product and subject imports from all four subject countries, including India, were sold overwhelmingly or exclusively to end-users (both woven and non-woven) throughout the POR establishes that there is a sufficient overlap in channels of distribution for purposes of cumulation.¹⁸⁷

Geographic Overlap. In the original investigations, domestic producers and importers from all subject countries reported selling fine denier PSF to most or all U.S. regions.¹⁸⁸ In these reviews, the domestic like product and subject imports from China and South Korea were sold in all regions of the contiguous United States during the POR, while subject imports from India were sold in all regions except the Mountain region and subject imports from Taiwan were sold in all regions except the Pacific Coast region.¹⁸⁹

Simultaneous Presence in Market. In the original investigations, the Commission found that domestically produced fine denier PSF and subject imports from each source were simultaneously present in the U.S. market throughout the POI.¹⁹⁰ In the current reviews, domestically produced fine denier PSF was present in the market throughout the period for which data were collected.¹⁹¹ Subject imports from China were present in 57 of 81 months, subject imports from India present in 78 of 81 months, subject imports from South Korea were present in 51 of 81 months, and subject imports from Taiwan were present in 59 of 81 months.¹⁹² Despite Reliance's contention that subject imports from India had a "consistent presence" in the U.S. market as compared to the "inconsistent presence" of subject imports from other sources, the information available indicate that subject imports from China, South Korea, and Taiwan were present in the U.S. market for most of the POR.¹⁹³

The record in these reviews indicates that there have been no significant changes in the considerations that led the Commission to conclude in the original investigations that there was

¹⁸⁶ CR/PR at Table II-2.

¹⁸⁷ CR/PR at Table II-2.

¹⁸⁸ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 15. In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic like product and subject imports from China, India, and Korea were sold in all regions of the contiguous United States during the POI, while subject imports from Taiwan were sold in the Northeast, Southeast, Central Southwest, and Pacific Coast regions. *Id.*

¹⁸⁹ CR/PR at Table II-3.

¹⁹⁰ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 16.

¹⁹¹ CR/PR at IV-32 & Table IV-9.

¹⁹² CR/PR at Table IV-9.

¹⁹³ CR/PR at Table IV-9.

a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan, and the domestic like product. In particular, the domestic like product and subject imports from each source remain sufficiently fungible, are primarily shipped through the same or similar channels of distribution, overlap in terms of geographic markets, and were simultaneously present in the U.S. market for most of the POR. In light of this, we find that there would likely be a reasonable overlap in competition between and among subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan, and the domestic like product if the orders were revoked.

3. Likely Conditions of Competition

We also find that the record in these reviews does not indicate that there would likely be significant differences in the conditions of competition between subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan if the orders were revoked. As discussed in section III.D.1 above, during the original investigations the volume and market share of imports from each subject country were significant and subject imports from China, India, and South Korea undersold the domestic like product. The record also indicates that the subject industries in China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan have maintained a presence in the U.S. market during the POR; possess significant production capacity, including excess capacity in the case of the subject industry in India; and exported significant volumes of fine denier PSF.¹⁹⁴ Moreover, subject imports from all four subject countries continued underselling the domestic like product during the POR even under the discipline of the orders.¹⁹⁵ As discussed in section III.D.2, we have also found that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between and among imports from each subject country, including those from India, and the domestic like product if the orders were revoked. Further, as discussed below, Reliance has not identified any differences in the conditions under which subject imports from India would compete in the U.S. market as compared to imports from other subject countries.

We are unpersuaded by Reliance's arguments that subject imports from India are likely to compete under different conditions of competition than imports from other subject countries in the event of revocation because subject imports from India would likely be limited to certain specialty products, such as short cut, black or colored, and siliconized fine denier PSF, that would not compete with the domestic industry or subject imports from other countries.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁴ CR/PR at Tables IV-12 & IV-22-24.

¹⁹⁵ CR/PR at Table V-16.

¹⁹⁶ See, e.g., Reliance Posthearing Br. at 3-6; Reliance Final Comments at 6-12.

As discussed in section III.D.2 above, we have found that subject imports from India are fungible with imports from other subject countries and the domestic like product. We also find in section IV.B.3 below, that there is at least a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between cumulated subject imports, including those from India, and the domestic like product. Responding importers reported that their U.S. shipments of subject imports from India consisted mostly of standard or non-specialty products in 2022 across all product categories,¹⁹⁷ not just specialty products, and there is no information on the record suggesting that this would change after revocation.

We also disagree with Reliance that subject imports from India are likely to compete under different conditions of competition than imports from other subject countries because subject producers in India are less export-oriented than subject producers in the other subject countries because of their alleged focus on serving home market customers.¹⁹⁸ Although the two responding Indian producers reported that their home market shipments substantially exceeded their export shipments during the POR,¹⁹⁹ Domestic Producers identified 11 other possible Indian producers of fine denier PSF that did not submit questionnaire responses.²⁰⁰ Nor is there any evidence on the record that subject producers in China, South Korea, and Taiwan are more export-oriented than subject producers in India, in the absence of any questionnaire responses from subject producers in those countries, and Reliance has provided none.²⁰¹ Furthermore, as discussed above, GTA data concerning PSF, including fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products, show that China, South Korea, and India were the top three global exporters of such merchandise in 2022 and that all four subject industries had significant exports of such merchandise in 2022.²⁰²

We are also unpersuaded by Reliance's argument that the reported capacity utilization rates of the subject industry in India would prevent subject imports from India from competing under similar conditions of competition as imports from other subject countries.²⁰³ Notwithstanding the responding Indian producers' capacity utilization rate of *** percent in

¹⁹⁷ CR/PR at Appendix E, Tables E-1-6; Reliance Foreign Producer Questionnaire at Parts II-15 to II-20. In 2022, at least *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were non-specialty fine denier PSF products. *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables IV-2-7.

¹⁹⁸ *See, e.g.*, Reliance Posthearing Br. at 4-5; Reliance Final Comments at 6.

¹⁹⁹ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

²⁰⁰ Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 19.

²⁰¹ CR/PR at IV-49, IV-59, IV-69, and IV-73.

²⁰² CR/PR at Table IV-26.

²⁰³ *See, e.g.*, Reliance Final Comments at 7-8.

2022, they possessed substantial excess capacity of *** pounds, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, that year.²⁰⁴ Moreover, the capacity reported by the responding Indian producers is understated because eight subject producers from India that were sent questionnaires in these reviews did not submit questionnaire responses,²⁰⁵ and Reliance's foreign producer questionnaire response did not include *** pounds of fine denier PSF capacity in 2022 for a firm that it acquired during the POR.²⁰⁶ Nor has Reliance provided any evidence that the subject industries in China, South Korea, and Taiwan differ in terms of their ability to increase exports of fine denier PSF to the United States after revocation. In the absence of any questionnaire responses from subject producers in those countries, the information available in these reviews including the information submitted by Domestic Producers, indicates that the subject industries in China, South Korea, and Taiwan maintain substantial capacity. Based on the record of these reviews, there is no basis to conclude that subject producers in India are any less capable of increasing their exports to the United States after revocation than subject producers in other subject countries.

Finally, we are not persuaded by Reliance's argument that subject imports from India are not likely to compete under similar conditions as subject imports from the other country sources based on Reliance's purported exclusive supply agreements with U.S. producers of fine denier PSF.²⁰⁷ Although Reliance submitted little information regarding these purported agreements, its reference to such agreements with domestic producers of fine denier PSF indicates that it has and will likely continue to export fine denier PSF to the U.S. market upon revocation. Furthermore, revocation of the orders would enhance the subject Indian producers' ability to serve additional customers in the U.S. market, including those also served by subject producers in China, South Korea, and Taiwan.

In sum, based on the record of these reviews, we do not find differences in the likely conditions of competition that would warrant exercising our discretion to not cumulate subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan.

²⁰⁴ *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables IV-18 & C-1.

²⁰⁵ CR/PR at IV-53.

²⁰⁶ *See, e.g.*, CR/PR at IV-53 n.14; Reliance Foreign Producer Questionnaire at Part II-2a, II-3a, II-3b, and II-3c.

²⁰⁷ *See, e.g.*, Reliance Posthearing Br. at 6.

E. Conclusion

In sum, we determine that subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan, considered individually, are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation. We also find that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from each country and the domestic like product if the orders were revoked. Finally, we find that subject imports from each subject country would be likely to compete under similar conditions of competition upon revocation of the orders. Accordingly, we exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan for purposes of our analysis in these reviews.

IV. 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.”²⁰⁸ 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.”²⁰⁹ Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.²¹⁰ The CIT has found that “likely,” as used in the five-year

²⁰⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

²⁰⁹ 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.

²¹⁰ 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.

review provisions of the Act, means “probable,” and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.²¹¹

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.”²¹² 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.”²¹³

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.”²¹⁴ 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 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).²¹⁵ The statute further provides

²¹¹ 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’”).

²¹² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

²¹³ 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.*

²¹⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

²¹⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not made any duty absorption findings since the imposition of the orders. CR/PR at I-12, n.17.

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.²¹⁶

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.²¹⁷ 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.²¹⁸

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.²¹⁹

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

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

²¹⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

²¹⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A–D).

²¹⁹ 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.

more advanced version of the domestic like product.²²⁰ 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 orders under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.²²¹

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 or suspended investigation is terminated, 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.”²²² The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

1. Demand Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that demand for fine denier PSF depended on demand for the downstream products in which it is used, including knit, woven, or nonwoven applications.²²³ The record indicated that apparent U.S. consumption for fine denier PSF declined overall from 2014 to 2016, although it was higher in interim 2017 than in interim 2016.²²⁴ The Commission noted that notwithstanding the decline in apparent U.S.

²²⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

²²¹ 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.

²²² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

²²³ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 20. The Commission found that the downstream products using fine denier PSF included apparel (such as socks, hosiery, liners, and other worn fabrics, apparel and textiles), wipes (such as baby wipes, hygiene products, and household cleaning wipes), filters and filter papers (such as water filters, face masks, air filters, and needlepunch filtration), fiberfill and batting (for cushions, pillows, bedding, furniture, and automotive interiors), medical gowns and drapes, sterilization wraps, apparel sewing threads, battery separators, nonwoven fabrics, mop yarn, cluster fiber, spunlace, and insulation. *Id.*

²²⁴ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 20. Apparent U.S. consumption was *** pounds in 2014, *** pounds in 2015, and *** pounds in 2016; it was *** pounds in interim 2016 and *** pounds in interim 2017. Original Determinations Confidential Opinion, EDIS Doc. 792484 at 29.

consumption, most market participants reported that demand for fine denier PSF had increased during the POI.²²⁵ It observed that, in explaining this discrepancy, some firms reported that while overall demand for fine denier PSF had increased, driven by demand in the textile market, demand in certain smaller segments, such as the nonwoven market, had decreased.²²⁶

Current Reviews. Demand for fine denier PSF continues to be driven by demand for U.S.-produced downstream products, including apparel, wipes, filters, pillows and cushions, fiberfill, bedding and furniture, medical gowns and drapes, sterilization wraps, nonwoven fabrics, mop yarn, and insulation.²²⁷ Most U.S. producers and importers reported that demand for fine denier PSF in the U.S. market fluctuated down or steadily decreased since January 1, 2017.²²⁸ While a plurality of purchasers reported no change in demand, a fewer but equal number of purchasers reported that demand either increased (including fluctuating up) or decreased (including fluctuating down) since January 1, 2017.²²⁹ The majority of U.S. producers and purchasers reported they do not anticipate that demand for fine denier PSF in the U.S. market will change, while more importers reported expecting that demand will steadily decrease or fluctuate down (six) than not change (five) or fluctuate up or steadily increase (five).²³⁰

Apparent U.S. consumption of fine denier PSF decreased irregularly during the POR, ending *** percent lower in 2022 than in 2017.²³¹ Apparent U.S. consumption by quantity declined from *** pounds in 2017, to *** pounds in 2018, *** pounds in 2019, and *** pounds in 2020, increased to *** pounds in 2021, and then declined to *** pounds in 2022.²³² Apparent U.S. consumption by quantity was *** percent lower in interim 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds.²³³

²²⁵ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 20.

²²⁶ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 20.

²²⁷ CR/PR at II-10-11.

²²⁸ CR/PR at Table II-5.

²²⁹ CR/PR at Table II-5.

²³⁰ CR/PR at Table II-6.

²³¹ CR/PR at Table C-1.

²³² CR/PR at Tables I-16 & C-1.

²³³ CR/PR at Tables I-16 & C-1.

2. Supply Conditions

Original Investigations. The domestic industry was the largest supplier of fine denier PSF throughout the POI.²³⁴ The Commission found that while most of the domestic industry's production during the POI consisted of standard fine denier PSF, the industry also produced specialty fine denier PSF, including black or colored fine denier PSF, siliconized fine denier PSF, and micro denier PSF.²³⁵ The Commission observed that the parties disagreed on whether certain events that occurred during and prior to the POI affected the domestic industry's ability to serve the U.S. market for fine denier PSF, including shutdowns at certain facilities that produced raw materials required for the production of fine denier PSF by the domestic industry.²³⁶

Cumulated subject imports were the second largest supplier of fine denier PSF to the U.S. market during the POI.²³⁷ Nonsubject imports were the smallest source of supply to the U.S. market during the POI and their market share remained relatively stable.²³⁸ The largest sources of nonsubject imports in 2016 included Germany and Mexico.²³⁹

Current Reviews. The domestic industry was the largest supplier to the U.S. market throughout the POR.²⁴⁰ The domestic industry's market share by quantity fluctuated, but declined overall by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022: it was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, and ***

²³⁴ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 20. During the POI, the domestic industry's share of the U.S. fine denier PSF market declined from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2015 and *** percent in 2016; its market share was flat in the interim periods at *** percent in interim 2016 and *** percent in interim 2017. Original Determinations Confidential Opinion at 30.

²³⁵ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 20.

²³⁶ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 20-21.

²³⁷ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 21. Cumulated subject imports' market share increased steadily from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2015 and *** percent in 2016; it was *** percent in interim 2016 and *** percent in interim 2017. Original Determinations Confidential Opinion at 32.

²³⁸ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 21. Nonsubject imports' market share was *** percent in 2014, *** percent in 2015, and *** percent in 2016; it was *** percent in interim 2016 and *** percent in interim 2017. Original CVD Determinations Confidential Opinion at 32.

²³⁹ Original Determinations Confidential Opinion at 32.

²⁴⁰ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964).

percent in 2022.²⁴¹ The industry's market share was *** percentage points lower in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022 at *** percent.²⁴²

There were several plant openings and expansions during the POR—notably, Sun Fiber opened a new plant in Richburg, South Carolina, that started producing in July 2018, Darling opened a new plant in Darlington, South Carolina, that started producing in December 2020, and Darling also invested approximately \$30 million to expand production capabilities in 2022.²⁴³

However, there were also plant closings, shutdowns, and production curtailments, including that Alpek Polyester closed its production facility near Charleston, South Carolina, in 2021, Darling suspended production operations and announced layoffs at its Darlington, South Carolina, facility in 2022, and *** all reported prolonged shutdowns and production curtailments during the POR.²⁴⁴

The result of the plant openings and closings, expansions, and prolonged shutdowns and production curtailments was that domestic industry's capacity declined irregularly by *** percent from 2017 to 2022, and its capacity was *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.²⁴⁵ The domestic industry's reported capacity utilization decreased irregularly by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022; its reported capacity utilization was *** percentage points lower in 2023 than in interim 2022.²⁴⁶

Most responding U.S. producers (4 of 6) reported supply constraints during the POR while most importers (9 of 15) and purchasers (14 of 17) reported that they did not experience supply constraints.²⁴⁷ Most responding purchasers (12 of 18) reported changes in the availability of supply for U.S.-produced fine denier PSF, although only one-third of responding

²⁴¹ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964).

²⁴² OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964).

²⁴³ CR/PR at Tables III-1 & III-2.

²⁴⁴ CR/PR at Tables III-1 & III-2.

²⁴⁵ CR/PR at Tables III-6 & C-1. The domestic industry's practical capacity was 532.5 million pounds in 2017, 533.3 million pounds in 2018, 541.6 million pounds in 2019, 607.3 million pounds in 2020, 716.2 million pounds in 2021, 503.6 million pounds in 2022, 375.6 million pounds in interim 2022, and 173.4 million pounds in interim 2023. *Id.* Its capacity utilization was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, *** percent in interim 2022, and *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

²⁴⁶ CR/PR at Table C-1.

²⁴⁷ CR/PR at II-10. Four of 6 responding U.S. producers, 6 of 15 responding importers, and 3 of 17 responding purchasers reported that they had experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2017. *Id.*

purchasers (5 of 15) reported changes in the availability of supply for fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan during the POR.²⁴⁸

During the POR, imports of fine denier PSF from India were made under the TIB program by ***.²⁴⁹ The TIB program provides for the temporary importation of goods under bond, not imported for sale or sale on approval, without payment of duty with the intent to export or destroy the goods within a certain period of time not to exceed three years from the date of importation.²⁵⁰ Importers using the TIB program must post a bond equal to twice the dutiable amount owed on the product if it was imported permanently, including antidumping and countervailing duties, to be paid as liquidated damages if the terms of the TIB regulations are violated.²⁵¹ Under the TIB program, ***.²⁵² U.S. importers (***) may avoid the payment of antidumping or countervailing duties on their imports of products that are subject to antidumping or countervailing duty orders by using the TIB program if they can document to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP” or “Customs”) that the U.S.-produced downstream product that uses the imported input subject to AD/CVD orders is exported and not sold in the United States.²⁵³ The data for TIB imports and non-TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India are presented in Tables IV-1 and C-1 of the Staff Report, as supplemented by OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964).

Domestic Producers argue that the Commission should treat TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India as subject imports, rather than as nonsubject imports, for several reasons. First, they contend that all imports of fine denier PSF from India – including imports of fine denier PSF that Customs classified as eligible for TIB entry during the POR – have been found to be unfairly traded by Commerce and are subject to the antidumping duty and countervailing orders on fine denier PSF from India.²⁵⁴ Second, they emphasize that the bond requirements for non-compliant TIB entries are set by Customs regulations at an amount equal to double the applicable estimated antidumping and countervailing duties, indicating that antidumping and countervailing duties are highly relevant even under the TIB program itself.²⁵⁵ Third, they contend that TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India competed directly during the POR with

²⁴⁸ CR/PR at II-7-8.

²⁴⁹ CR/PR at I-4 n.10.

²⁵⁰ CR/PR at I-4 n.10; *see also* 19 C.F.R. § 10.31 through 10.40.

²⁵¹ Domestic Producers’ Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions at 5-6.

²⁵² CR/PR at I-4 n.10.

²⁵³ CR/PR at I-4 n.10.

²⁵⁴ *See, e.g.*, Domestic Producers’ Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions at 4-5.

²⁵⁵ *See, e.g.*, Domestic Producers’ Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions at 5-6.

the domestic industry for sales to the same U.S. purchaser of fine denier PSF, ***, and should be treated as subject imports for this reason as well.²⁵⁶ Domestic Producers also argue that “. . . the TIB program amounts to a loophole for importers to avoid duties,” that “[t]he TIB loophole is no different than the use of duty drawback before that loophole was closed, or the use of an FTZ without the policy of declining approval for non-payment of antidumping and countervailing duties,” and that ***.²⁵⁷ On the other hand, Reliance argues that the Commission should not consider imports of fine denier PSF entering under TIB as either subject imports or nonsubject imports for purposes of its likely injury analysis.²⁵⁸ Reliance claims that imports of fine denier PSF from India under the TIB program should be considered export sales because sales of fine denier PSF under the TIB program compete only with the U.S. and foreign producers in export markets.²⁵⁹

For purposes of our likely injury analysis in these reviews, we have treated TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India as nonsubject imports rather than subject imports. Because no antidumping or countervailing duties are paid on such imports, they would not be disciplined by the orders or affected by revocation of the orders. This is consistent with our approach in prior investigations and reviews.²⁶⁰ Our approach is also consistent with the Court of International Trade’s decision in *Titanium Metals Corp. v. United States*, 901 F. Supp. 362, 367 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1995) (affirming Commerce’s decision to reject a request to apply antidumping duties to merchandise imported under TIB procedures on grounds that Commerce’s interpretation that TIB entries are not “entries for consumption” for purposes of AD/CV laws was reasonable and not contrary to the purposes of the antidumping statutes). Indeed, the Commission relied on

²⁵⁶ See, e.g., Domestic Producers’ Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions at 6.

²⁵⁷ See, e.g., Domestic Producers’ Prehearing Br. at 26; Domestic Producers’ Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners’ Questions at 3-4.

²⁵⁸ See, e.g., Reliance Prehearing Br. at 1, 18; Reliance Posthearing Br. at 1-3.

²⁵⁹ See, e.g., Reliance Posthearing Br. at 1-3.

²⁶⁰ See, e.g., See *Silicon Metal from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-472 (Fourth Review), USITC Pub. 4783 at 16 nn.90-91, 20 (May 2018); See *Silicon Metal from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-472 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 4312 at 12-13 (Mar. 2012); *Silicon Metal from Brazil and China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-471-472 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3892 at 13 n.84 & 17 n.114 (Dec. 2006); *Pure Magnesium from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-696 (Review), USITC Pub. 3346 at 11-12 & nn.64, 75 (Aug. 2000); *Titanium Sponge from Japan, Kazakhstan, Russia, & Ukraine*, Inv. No. 751-TA-17-18 (Final), USITC Pub. No. 3119 at 6 n.21, 18-19 n.108 (Aug. 1998) (“USITC Pub. 3119”); *Clad Steel Plate from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-739 (Final), USITC Pub. 2972 at 8 n.42 & 13 n.73 (June 1996).

the CIT's decision in *Titanium Metals* in both the *Clad Steel Plate* and *Titanium Sponge* reviews, as discussed above, to find that imports entering under TIB are not subject imports.^{261 262}

²⁶¹ See e.g., USITC Pub. 3119 at 18-19 n.108; USITC Pub. 2972 at 14 & n.80. While we have treated the TIB entries of fine denier PSF from India as nonsubject imports, we do not disagree with the Domestic Producers that the treatment of antidumping and countervailing duties under the TIB program, in its current form, appears to be inconsistent with the treatment of those duties under the duty drawback and FTZ programs. Treating these imports, which compete directly with the domestic like product, as subject imports could potentially mislead one to think that the order is having less of a disciplining effect on imports than it in fact is having on those imports that are actually subject to antidumping and/or countervailing duties.

²⁶² Commissioner Karpel considers it appropriate in these reviews to include TIB entries of fine denier PSF from India as "subject imports" in the apparent consumption, import and market share data for purposes of determining the effects of subject imports on U.S. producers of fine denier PSF. She notes that her affirmative determination in these reviews would be the same regardless of whether the TIB entries are considered subject or nonsubject imports.

In an original investigation, the operative statute requires the Commission to examine the effect on U.S. producers of imports (or sales or likely sales for importation) "of the merchandise with respect to which the administering authority has made a final determination of less-than-fair-value sales"" 19 U.S.C. § 1673d(b)(1). Commerce made an affirmative final determination that all fine denier PSF from India was being sold, or was likely to be sold, at dumped and subsidized prices. CR/PR at I-2. No fine denier PSF forms of entry or Indian producers/exporters were excluded from the subject orders, and none were excluded in the subsequent administrative reviews conducted by Commerce. CR/PR at I-2 and Tables I-5 and I-6. As such, Commissioner Karpel considers all imports of fine denier PSF from India that fit the scope of the orders are subject to the orders – and are therefore "subject imports" (regardless of whether they may be subject to a cash deposit, duty assessment, or a TIB bond requirement once imported into the United States) and, thus, are the imports the Commission is required to examine when assessing "the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of subject merchandise on the industry if the order is revoked." 19 USC 1657a(a)(1).

The regulatory framework for the TIB program, set forth at 19 CFR §§10.31 -10.40, does not require otherwise. Indeed, the TIB program regulations do not address, preclude, or foreclose consideration of TIB entries as "subject imports" for purposes of antidumping/countervailing duty proceedings, including the current reviews. Rather, the TIB program allows for the temporary importation of goods under bond without payment of duty if the goods are exported or destroyed within the requisite period of time. The fact that a program exists to exempt temporarily imported goods from assessment of duties or cash deposits does not speak to whether such goods are subject merchandise under an AD/CVD order.

Moreover, as noted above, U.S. importers using the TIB program must post a bond equal to twice the dutiable amount owed on the product if it was imported for consumption, including antidumping and countervailing duties, to be paid as liquidated damages if the terms of the TIB regulations are violated. See 19 CFR §10.31(f). This bond requirement itself supports the fact that TIB entries are subject to antidumping and countervailing duty orders but that they are not to be assessed duties until such time as they enter for consumption or otherwise violate TIB program requirements.

While Commissioner Karpel acknowledges the Court of International Trade's decision in *Titanium Metals Corp. v. United States*, 901 F. Supp. 362, 367 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1995), she observes that (Continued...)

Cumulated subject imports were the smallest source of supply after 2017 and their share of apparent U.S. consumption declined irregularly during the POR.²⁶³ Cumulated subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from *** percent in 2017, to *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019, increased to *** percent in 2020 and *** percent in 2021, and then decreased to *** percent in 2022; it was lower in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.^{264 265}

Nonsubject imports were the second largest source of supply to the U.S. market after 2017 except for interim 2023 when they were the largest supply source and their share of apparent U.S. consumption increased irregularly during the POR.²⁶⁶ Nonsubject imports' share

(...Continued)

the Court's decision upheld Commerce's decision to reject a request to assess antidumping duties on merchandise imported under TIB procedures. Commerce's decision was based on its interpretation that imports under the TIB program are not "entries for consumption" and thus should not be assessed antidumping duties when they enter under the TIB program. However, whether imports should be assessed duties is a different question than whether imports fall within the scope of Commerce's order and, thus, should be considered subject imports.

Although TIB entries have been treated in certain past Commission proceedings as nonsubject imports, those proceedings appear to be based on a view that Commerce has a "policy" to "not treat TIB imports as subject merchandise." See *e.g.*, *Clad Steel Plate from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-739 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 2936 at I-11 (November 1995) (emphasis added). However, those prior Commission decisions cite no such Commerce policy and instead refer back to *Titanium Metals*, which as Commissioner Karpel notes above, did not address that question.

Furthermore, here, the available information indicates that the TIB entries from India, which began in 2020, are a result of the orders on fine denier PSF from India, and *** and its subject suppliers in India employ a currently lawful mechanism of the TIB program to avoid the cash deposit requirement and the assessment of antidumping and/or countervailing duties (unless and until they enter the U.S. market for consumption) that would otherwise apply under the orders because, as discussed, those imports remain subject to the antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders even if duties are not assessed. These TIB entries compete directly with the domestic like product as well as with other subject and nonsubject imports. To treat these imports as nonsubject imports could have unintended consequences on the remedial intent of the statute, *e.g.*, by minimizing the volume and market share of "subject imports" for purposes of a Commission injury determination.

²⁶³ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964).

²⁶⁴ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964). Accordingly, cumulated subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption declined *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022. *Id.*

²⁶⁵ Commissioner Karpel notes that when TIB entries from India are included in the tally of subject imports, subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from *** percent in 2017, to *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019, increased to *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, and *** percent in 2022; it was higher in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent. CR/PR at Tables I-16 and C-1.

²⁶⁶ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964). As explained above, for purposes of our likely injury analysis in these reviews, we have treated TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India as nonsubject (Continued...)

of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2017, to *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019, declined to *** percent in 2020, and then increased to *** percent in 2021 and *** percent in 2022; it was higher in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.^{267 268} The largest sources of nonsubject imports during the POR were Thailand, Indonesia, and Turkey.²⁶⁹

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Original Investigations. In addressing substitutability, the Commission rejected the respondents' argument that the domestic industry did not supply specialty products, including PCR fine denier PSF, short cut fine denier PSF, siliconized fine denier PSF, and black fine denier PSF, finding that the domestic industry did supply at least some volume of those specialty forms of fine denier PSF.²⁷⁰ It also found that large shares of both subject imports and the domestic like product were comprised of standard fine denier PSF.²⁷¹ Thus, the Commission found that there was a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced fine denier PSF and subject imports, depending on the types of product, but a high degree of substitutability between domestic products and subject imports for product types and applications in which both domestic producers and importers of subject product competed in substantial volumes.²⁷²

The Commission also found that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions for fine denier PSF.²⁷³ It noted that most purchasers reported that price was one of the top three factors that affected their purchasing decisions, with price being the most frequently

(...Continued)

imports rather than subject imports. Therefore, we include the TIB imports as part of the nonsubject imports.

²⁶⁷ Thus, nonsubject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption increased *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022. *Id.*

²⁶⁸ Commissioner Karpel notes that when TIB entries from India are excluded from the tally of nonsubject imports, nonsubject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2017, to *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019. Nonsubject imports' market share declined to *** percent in 2020, before increasing to *** percent in 2021, and *** percent in 2022; it was higher in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent. CR/PR at Tables I-16 and C-1.

²⁶⁹ CR/PR at II-9.

²⁷⁰ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 21-22.

²⁷¹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 22.

²⁷² Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 22.

²⁷³ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 22.

cited top purchasing factor they considered.²⁷⁴ It observed that purchasers generally reported that the domestic like product and subject imports were comparable in terms of availability, product consistency, quality meeting industry standards, and reliability.²⁷⁵

The Commission found that an important characteristic of the fine denier PSF market was a substantial and increasing share of subject imports that entered the United States as direct imports.²⁷⁶ Reported direct import cost data accounted for substantial portions of subject imports from China and Taiwan, and the most commonly reported benefit of directly importing subject merchandise was the cost savings.²⁷⁷

The Commission found that most U.S. producers reported selling fine denier PSF through either transaction-by-transaction negotiations or contracts, while the majority of importers sold fine denier PSF through transaction-by-transaction negotiations, and less than half reported selling through contracts.²⁷⁸ It also found that three out of four responding U.S. producers reported that they set contract prices based on a comparison to raw materials or prices indices while the majority of importers reported that they did not set their contract prices based on a comparison to raw materials costs or price indices.²⁷⁹

The Commission found that the primary raw materials used to produce fine denier PSF were monoethylene glycol (“MEG”) and purified terephthalic acid (“PTA”).²⁸⁰ During the POI, the prices for MEG and PTA decreased overall from 2014 to 2016, but were higher in interim 2017 compared to interim 2016.²⁸¹ The Commission also noted that the domestic industry’s raw materials costs as a share of COGS declined overall from 2014 to 2016.²⁸²

Current Reviews. Based upon the current record in these reviews, we find that there is at least a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced fine denier PSF and subject imports.²⁸³ As discussed in section III.D.2 above, all responding domestic producers and majorities of responding importers and purchasers reported that fine denier PSF from the United States is always or frequently interchangeable with fine denier PSF

²⁷⁴ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 22.

²⁷⁵ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 22.

²⁷⁶ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 23.

²⁷⁷ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 23.

²⁷⁸ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 23.

²⁷⁹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 23.

²⁸⁰ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 24.

²⁸¹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 24.

²⁸² Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 24.

²⁸³ See, e.g., CR/PR at II-14-15.

from each subject country.²⁸⁴ Moreover, a majority of responding purchasers reported that domestically produced fine denier PSF was comparable or superior to subject imports from all subject sources with respect to all or almost all non-price factors.²⁸⁵ Factors that may reduce substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product include lead times, delivery times, delivery terms, and quality differences (*e.g.*, coating, coloring, and cut length).²⁸⁶

As also discussed above, the record indicates that domestically produced fine denier PSF and subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan, overlapped in terms of product type during the POR. U.S. producers reported substantial volumes of all types of fine denier PSF in 2022, with non-specialty fine denier PSF products accounting for more than *** percent of their total U.S. shipments that year.²⁸⁷ In 2022, the vast majority of U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports – more than *** percent – also consisted of non-specialty fine denier PSF products.²⁸⁸

We also find that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions for fine denier PSF.²⁸⁹ Responding purchasers most frequently cited price, quality, and availability/supply as the top three factors influencing their purchasing decisions.²⁹⁰ Price was the most frequently reported first-most important factor (8 firms), followed by quality (7 firms).²⁹¹ All responding U.S. producers reported that differences other than price were never significant when comparing the domestic like product with subject imports from all subject countries.²⁹² Although responses from importers and purchasers were mixed, a majority of responding importers and purchasers reported that differences other than price were sometimes or never significant between the domestic like product and subject imports from South Korea and Taiwan, and half or almost half of responding importers and purchasers reported such

²⁸⁴ CR/PR at Tables II-13-15.

²⁸⁵ CR/PR at II-19 & Table II-12.

²⁸⁶ CR/PR at II-14-15 & n.13.

²⁸⁷ *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables IV-2-7.

²⁸⁸ *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables IV-2-7.

²⁸⁹ CR/PR at Tables II-8 & II-9.

²⁹⁰ CR/PR at Table II-8.

²⁹¹ CR/PR at Table II-8. Responding purchasers most frequently reported reliability of supply (18 firms), price (17 firms), availability (17 firms), product consistency (17 firms), cut length (15 firms), delivery time (15 firms), quality meets industry standards (15 firms), delivery terms (13 firms), and payment terms (11 firms) as very important to their purchasing decisions. CR/PR at Table II-9.

²⁹² CR/PR at Table II-16.

differences were sometimes or never significant between the domestic like product and subject imports from China and India.²⁹³

Domestic producers sold a large majority of their fine denier PSF to end users during the POR (ranging from *** to *** percent), with lesser but appreciable quantities going to distributors (ranging from *** to *** percent).²⁹⁴ Importers of cumulated subject merchandise sold their fine denier PSF almost exclusively to end users during the POR (ranging from *** to *** percent), with very small quantities going to distributors (ranging from *** to *** percent).²⁹⁵

Most responding U.S. producers (5 of 6) reported setting prices using transaction-by-transaction negotiations, while half of U.S. producers (3 of 6) also reported setting prices using contracts; all 11 responding U.S. importers reported using transaction-by-transaction negotiations to set prices, while more than one-third of importers (4 of 11) reported using contracts for setting prices.²⁹⁶ A majority of U.S. producers' commercial shipments in 2022 were under annual contracts (*** percent) with spot sales accounting for the next largest share of shipments (*** percent) followed by short-term contracts (*** percent); a majority of cumulated subject imports were sold through spot sales (*** percent) followed by short-term contracts (***) and annual contracts (*** percent).²⁹⁷ At the hearing, an industry witness testifying on behalf of ***, which was the largest domestic producer and accounted for more than *** percent of U.S. production in 2022, reported that *** prices for fine denier PSF are sometimes indexed to raw material costs where the price is determined by raw material costs plus an "adder" that encompasses manufacturing, packaging, and delivery costs, plus profit.²⁹⁸

²⁹³ CR/PR at Tables II-17 & II-18. The majority of importers reported that differences other than price were sometimes or never significant between the domestic like product and subject imports from all subject countries except China and India, while the majority of purchasers reported that such differences were sometimes or never significant between the domestic like product and subject imports from all subject countries except India. *Id.* Almost half of responding purchasers reported that such differences between the domestic like product and subject imports from India were sometimes or never significant while half or almost half of responding importers reported that such differences were sometimes or never significant between the domestic like product and subject imports from China and India. *Id.*

²⁹⁴ *Derived from* CR/PR at Table II-2.

²⁹⁵ *Derived from* CR/PR at Table II-2.

²⁹⁶ CR/PR at Table V-4.

²⁹⁷ CR/PR at Table V-5.

²⁹⁸ Hearing Tr. at 101 (Sparkman); CR/PR at V-1.

The record indicates that domestically produced fine denier PSF is produced-to-order and sold from inventory in almost equal amounts, while subject imports are sold overwhelmingly from inventories.²⁹⁹ U.S. producers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging *** days, with the remaining *** percent of their commercial shipments coming from inventories, with lead times averaging 7 days.³⁰⁰ Importers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were from inventories, with lead times averaging 7 days, with the remaining *** percent were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging *** days.³⁰¹

The primary raw material inputs for fine denier PSF are MEG and PTA.³⁰² Raw materials costs represent the largest component of total cost-of-goods-sold (“COGS”); as a percentage of total COGS, raw material costs declined irregularly by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022, increasing from *** percent of the domestic industry’s COGS in 2017 to *** percent in 2018, declining to *** percent in 2019 and *** percent in 2020, and then increasing to *** percent in 2021, and *** percent in 2022.³⁰³ U.S. producers’ raw material costs as a share of COGS were *** percentage points lower in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.³⁰⁴ On a per pound basis, U.S. producers’ raw material costs increased irregularly from \$*** per pound in 2017 to \$*** per pound in 2022; however, they were lower in interim 2023, at \$*** per pound, than in interim 2022, at \$*** per pound.³⁰⁵ Publicly available data indicate that prices for MEG declined irregularly by *** overall between January 2018 and September 2023, while prices for PTA increased irregularly by *** percent over the same period.³⁰⁶

Nine of 18 responding purchasers reporting that they require their fine denier PSF suppliers to undergo a certification or qualification process.³⁰⁷ Purchasers reported that such processes ranged from 15 to 295 days, with five firms reporting qualification times of 90 days or fewer and three firms reporting qualification times of 180 days or more.³⁰⁸

²⁹⁹ CR/PR at II-17.

³⁰⁰ CR/PR at II-17.

³⁰¹ CR/PR at II-17.

³⁰² CR/PR at V-1.

³⁰³ CR/PR at Table III-13.

³⁰⁴ CR/PR at Table III-13.

³⁰⁵ CR/PR at Table III-15

³⁰⁶ CR/PR at V-1, Figure V-1, and Table V-2.

³⁰⁷ CR/PR at II-18.

³⁰⁸ CR/PR at II-18.

Effective September 24, 2018, fine denier PSF originating in China became subject to an additional 10 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“section 301 tariffs”).³⁰⁹ Effective May 10, 2019, Section 301 tariffs on fine denier PSF from China were increased to 25 percent *ad valorem*.³¹⁰

C. Likely Volume of Cumulated Subject Imports

1. The Original Investigations

The Commission found that the volume and increase in volume of cumulated subject imports were significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States.³¹¹ It also found that, between 2014 and 2016, the increase in the market share of cumulated subject imports had come primarily at the expense of the domestic industry.³¹² In rejecting respondents’ argument that the increased volume and market share of cumulated subject imports was due to their concentration in specialty fine denier PSF that the domestic industry did not supply, the Commission found that the vast majority of the domestic industry’s shipments consisted of standard fine denier PSF, and that cumulated subject imports of standard fine denier PSF had increased significantly during the POI and captured market share from the domestic industry.³¹³

2. The Current Reviews

As discussed in section III.D.1 above, despite the disciplining effect of the orders, cumulated subject imports maintained a continuous presence in the U.S. market during the POR, although they declined irregularly and remained at much lower levels than during the original investigations.³¹⁴ Cumulated subject imports’ volume declined from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2018, and *** pounds in 2019, increased to *** pounds in 2020 and *** pounds in 2021, and then decreased to *** pounds in 2022; it was lower in interim 2023, at ***

³⁰⁹ CR/PR at I-18.

³¹⁰ CR/PR at I-18.

³¹¹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 25.

³¹² Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 24.

³¹³ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 24-25.

³¹⁴ CR/PR at Table IV-1; Confidential Views at 42. For the reasons explained above, the cumulated subject imports do not include the TIB imports from India.

pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds.³¹⁵ U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2018 and *** percent in 2019, increased to *** percent in 2020 and *** percent in 2021, and then declined to *** percent in 2022; it was lower in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.^{316 317}

The record shows that the cumulated subject producers have the ability and incentive to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the United States in the event of revocation of the orders. In the original investigations, responding cumulated subject producers' reported capacity was *** pounds, their reported production was *** pounds, and their reported capacity utilization was *** percent in 2016.³¹⁸

In the current reviews, as discussed above, the Commission received questionnaire responses from two subject producers in India, but not from any subject producers in China, South Korea, or Taiwan.³¹⁹

To the extent that Reliance argues that the data reported by responding Indian producers are irrelevant to the Commission's likely injury analysis due to their exports to *** under the TIB program, we disagree.³²⁰ Any focus by the responding Indian producers on serving *** during the POR would partly reflect the disciplining effect of the orders, as their shipments to *** under the TIB program are exempted from the payment of antidumping and countervailing duties unless and until the merchandise enters the U.S. market for consumption. If the orders were revoked, the responding Indian producers could use their capacity, including excess capacity, and inventories to serve non-TIB customers in the U.S. market without the

³¹⁵ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964).

³¹⁶ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964).

³¹⁷ Commissioner Karpel notes that when TIB entries from India are included in the tally of subject imports, cumulated subject imports' volume declined from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2018, and *** pounds in 2019, but then increased to *** pounds in 2020, *** pounds in 2021, and *** pounds in 2022; it was slightly lower in interim 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds. U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2018 and *** percent in 2019, but then increased to *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, and *** percent in 2022; it was higher in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent. CR/PR at Tables I-16 and C-1.

³¹⁸ Confidential Staff Report from Original Investigations at Table VII-14 (EDIS Doc. No. 792481).

³¹⁹ CR/PR at IV-49, IV-53, IV-69, and IV-73.

³²⁰ See, e.g., Reliance Prehearing Br. at 1-3.

payment of such duties. We therefore find the responding Indian producers reported data (under the TIB program) highly relevant for our likely volume analysis.³²¹

Responding subject producers in India reported that their capacity was unchanged overall from 2017 to 2022, remaining steady at *** pounds in 2017, 2018, and 2019, then increasing to *** pounds in 2020, and declining to *** pounds in 2021 and 2022; their reported production capacity was *** pounds in interim 2022 and interim 2023.³²² Their reported production declined irregularly from 2017 to 2022, from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2022; their production was lower in interim 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds.³²³ Their rate of capacity utilization also declined irregularly during the POR, declining from *** percent in 2017, to *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, and *** percent in 2020, increasing to *** percent in 2021, and then declining to *** percent in 2022; their reported capacity utilization rate was *** percent in interim 2023, down from *** percent in interim 2022.³²⁴ Based on the information available from the responding subject producers in India alone, cumulated subject producers had significant production capacity that far outstripped apparent U.S. consumption and the domestic industry's capacity during the POR.³²⁵ Their reported excess capacity was *** pounds in 2022 and *** pounds in interim 2023, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022 and *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in interim 2023.³²⁶

³²¹ This approach is consistent with prior Commission practice. *E.g.*, *Pure Magnesium from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-696 (Review), USITC Pub. 3346 (Aug. 2000) at 12 (TIB imports of pure magnesium from China, treated as nonsubject imports, were a relevant factor in the Commission's likely volume analysis); *see also* section IV.B.2 (discussing the relevance of the TIB imports to the Commission's injury analysis), above.

³²² CR/PR at Table IV-18.

³²³ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

³²⁴ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

³²⁵ As discussed above, responding subject producers in India reported capacity was unchanged overall from 2017 to 2022, at *** pounds; their reported capacity was constant in interim 2022 and interim 2023, at *** pounds. CR/PR at Table IV-18. Apparent U.S. consumption by quantity was *** pounds in 2017, *** pounds in 2018, *** pounds in 2019, *** pounds in 2020, *** pounds in 2021, *** pounds in 2022, at *** pounds in interim 2022, and *** pounds in interim 2023. CR/PR at Tables I-16 & C-1. The domestic industry's capacity was 532.5 million pounds in 2017, 533.3 million pounds in 2018, 541.6 million pounds in 2019, 607.3 million pounds in 2020, 716.2 million pounds in 2021, 503.6 million pounds in 2022, 375.6 million pounds in interim 2022, and 173.4 million pounds in interim 2023. CR/PR at Tables III-6 & C-1.

³²⁶ *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables IV-18 & C-1

Responding subject producers in India reported end-of-period inventories that declined irregularly from 2017 to 2022 and were lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.³²⁷ They were *** pounds in 2017, *** pounds in 2018, *** pounds in 2019, *** pounds in 2020, *** pounds in 2021, *** pounds in 2022, *** pounds in interim 2022 and *** pounds in interim 2023.³²⁸ End-of-period inventories of the cumulated subject producers were equivalent to *** percent and *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022 and interim 2023, respectively.³²⁹ Additionally, as discussed above in Section III.D.1, *** Indian subject producers reported producing other PSF products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce fine denier PSF in 2022,³³⁰ and would therefore have the ability to increase production of fine denier PSF by shifting production from out-of-scope merchandise produced on the same equipment.

Although the record in these five-year reviews contains limited information on the subject industries in China, South Korea, and Taiwan, the domestic interested parties submitted information indicating that subject producers in all three countries possess substantial and increasing capacity, and also that subject producers in India other than the responding producers possess substantial capacity. Domestic Producers have identified 89 possible producers of fine denier PSF in China, 13 possible producers in India, 31 possible producers of fine denier PSF in South Korea, and eight possible producers of fine denier PSF in Taiwan.³³¹ Domestic Producers also submitted information from company websites and industry reports indicating that numerous subject producers possessed large production capacities during the POR, with several increasing their capacity during the period or announcing plans to do so.³³²

³²⁷ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

³²⁸ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

³²⁹ *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables IV-18 & C-1.

³³⁰ CR/PR at II-8, IV-65, and Table IV-21.

³³¹ CR/PR at IV-59, IV-53, IV-69, and IV-73.

³³² According to the information submitted by the Domestic Producers regarding Chinese producers, Hengyi Petrochemical Co. Ltd. entered the polyester staple fiber industry in 2018, maintains an annual production capacity of 250,000 tons at its own manufacturing facilities, and possesses additional annual production capacity of 830,000 tons through its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 13 & Exh. 6. Huzhou Zhonglei Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd. inaugurated a new PSF manufacturing facility in November 2021, with an initial annual output of 300,000 tons. *Id.* Jiangsu Huaxicun Co. Ltd. maintains an annual production capacity of 400,000 tons for PSF. *Id.* Suqian Yida New Material Co. Ltd. launched an 11 billion yuan investment project in June 2020, with the first phase of the project involving the construction of a PSF production facility having annual production of 800,000 short tons tons. *Id.* Xinfengming Group Co. Ltd. announced that it was issuing 2.5 billion yuan of convertible corporate bonds in November 2023, with proceeds from this sale being used to increase PSF production (Continued...)

Thus, the record indicates that the cumulated subject industries remain large producers of subject merchandise.

The cumulated subject producers are also large exporters of fine denier PSF. Based on the information available from the responding subject producers in India, cumulated subject producers' exports declined irregularly from 2017 to 2022, increasing from *** million pounds in 2017 to *** in 2018 and *** in 2019, decreasing to *** in 2020, increasing to *** in 2021, and decreasing to *** in 2022; they were lower in interim 2023, *** pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds.³³³ Their exports as a share of total shipments ranged from *** percent to *** percent during POR,³³⁴ while their exports to the U.S. market as a share of their total shipments ranged from *** percent to *** percent during POR.³³⁵ According to GTA data concerning PSF, including fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products, exports of such merchandise from the cumulated subject producers remained at substantial levels throughout

(...Continued)

at its wholly-owned subsidiaries Huzhou Zhongyue Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd. ("Zongyue") and Tongxiang Zhongyi Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd. ("Zongyi"). *Id.* Annual output at Zhongyue and Zhongyi is projected to increase by 600,000 tons and 300,000 tons, respectively. *Id.*

According to the information submitted by the Domestic Producers regarding Indian producers, Agl Polyfil Pvt. Ltd. has an annual production capacity of 30.9 million pounds of PSF, Ganesha Ecosphere Ltd. has capacity to produce 217.2 million pounds per year of PSF including fine denier PSF, Indo-Rama Synthetics (India) Ltd. produces 527.1 million pounds} of PSF annually, and Normal Fibres Pvt. Ltd., manufactures PSF products at a combined capacity of 3.0 million pounds per month. Domestic Producers Prehearing Br. at 21-22 & Exh. 7. Domestic Producers also observe that Alok's reported production capacity for fine denier PSF was *** pounds in 2022. Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 20; CR/PR at IV-53 n.13 & Table IV-15.

According to the information submitted by the Domestic Producers regarding South Korean producers, Dae Yang Industrial Co., Ltd. has the ability to produce 1,800 tons of PSF per month. Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 29 & Exh. 8. Huvis Corporation manufactures 760,000 tons of fiber materials per year, including fine denier PSF. *Id.* Hyosung Corporation announced in 2020 that it would expand the annual PSF production capacity at one of its facilities from 1,200 tons to 3,700 tons. *Id.*

According to the information submitted by the Domestic Producers regarding producers in Taiwan, Nan Ya Plastics has projected capacity increases for fine denier PSF in 2023. Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 33 & Exh. 9. Chung Shing Textile Marketing Co., Ltd. produces 10.0 million pounds of PSF per month, including fine denier PSF. Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 32 & Exh. 9. Far Eastern New Century Co. ("Far Eastern") produces PSF, including fine denier PSF, in four locations. Far Eastern New Century's Synthetic Fiber Division (which includes two plants in Taiwan) is projected to reach a combined annual capacity of over 2 million tons, "making the division one of the top five polyester producers globally." Domestic Producers' Prehearing Br. at 32-33 & Exh. 9.

³³³ CR/PR at Table IV-19.

³³⁴ CR/PR at Table IV-18.

³³⁵ CR/PR at Table IV-19.

the POR, declining irregularly from 5.2 billion pounds in 2017 to 4.6 billion pounds in 2022.³³⁶ These same data show that China and South Korea were the top two global exporters of such merchandise in 2022.³³⁷

The record also indicates that the U.S. remains an attractive export market for cumulated subject producers, providing them with the incentive to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the United States in the event of revocation. As noted above, cumulated subject imports maintained a continuous presence in the U.S. market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022, indicating that they retain access to U.S. distribution networks and customers that could be used to expand their presence in the market if the orders were revoked.³³⁸

The record also indicates that the U.S. market offers attractive fine denier PSF prices compared to the subject producers' home and third country markets, giving them an economic incentive to increase their exports to the U.S. market after revocation. The AUVs of the responding Indian producers' exports to the U.S. market exceeded those of their exports to third country markets and home market shipments in 2022.³³⁹ Similarly, GTA data concerning PSF, including fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products, also indicate that the AUVs of exports of such merchandise from India and Taiwan to the United States were generally higher than the AUVs of their exports to third country markets in 2022.³⁴⁰

As further evidence of the attractiveness of the U.S. market, we note that the volume of TIB imports from India, which are not subject to the orders unless and until they enter the U.S. market for consumption, increased significantly after they first entered the U.S. market in 2020. TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India increased from *** pounds in 2020 to *** pounds in

³³⁶ CR/PR at Table IV-26. Thus, cumulated exports of such products from subject countries declined 11.5 percent from 2017 to 2022. *Id.*

³³⁷ CR/PR at Table IV-26. China, South Korea, and India accounted for 27.9 percent, 17.5 percent, and 7.1 of all global exports of such products in 2022, respectively. *Id.*

³³⁸ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964). Commissioner Karpel notes that when including TIB entries from India in the tally of subject imports, cumulated subject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022. CR/PR at Tables I-16 and C-1.

³³⁹ CR/PR at Tables IV-18 & IV-19. Reporting Indian producers reported the following AUVs in 2022: exports to the United States, \$*** per pound; home market shipments, \$*** per pound; exports to the EU, \$*** per pound; exports to Asia, \$*** per pound; and exports to all other markets, \$*** per pound. *Id.*

³⁴⁰ CR/PR at Tables IV-22, IV-24.

2021 and *** pounds in 2022; they were higher in interim 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds.³⁴¹

Moreover, the existence of third-country trade barriers to subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan would enhance the relative attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject exporters in those countries in the event of revocation.³⁴²

Accordingly, based on the significant volume and market share of cumulated subject imports during the original investigations; the substantial presence of cumulated subject imports in the U.S. market during the POR while under the disciplining effect of the orders; the cumulated subject producers' substantial capacity, including excess capacity, inventories, and exports; and the attractiveness of the U.S. market, we find that the likely volume of cumulated subject imports would be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if the orders were revoked.³⁴³

D. Likely Price Effects of Cumulated Subject Imports

1. The Original Investigations

The Commission found that there was a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced fine denier PSF and subject imports, depending on the types of product, but a high degree of substitutability between domestic products and subject imports for product types and applications in which both domestic producers and importers of subject product competed in substantial volumes.³⁴⁴ It also found that price was an important factor in

³⁴¹ See OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964). There were no TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India during 2017-2019. *Id.*

³⁴² Subject producers face trade remedy actions in several third-country markets on fine denier PSF. During the POR, fine denier PSF from China was subject to antidumping duty orders in Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, and Turkey. Fine denier PSF from India was subject to antidumping duty orders in Indonesia and Turkey. Fine denier PSF from South Korea was subject to an antidumping duty order in Turkey. Fine denier PSF from Taiwan was subject to antidumping duty orders in Indonesia, Pakistan, and Turkey. Fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan were also subject to safeguard measures in Turkey. CR/PR at Table IV-25.

³⁴³ Reliance's arguments in these reviews largely concern the likely volume, price effects, and impact of subject imports from India if the relevant orders were revoked. *See, e.g.*, Reliance Prehearing Br. at 2-9; Reliance Posthearing Br. at 1-13; Reliance Final Comments at 2-3. We do not find these arguments particularly instructive for our analysis of the likely volume, price effects, and impact of cumulated subject imports in the event of revocation.

³⁴⁴ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 26.

purchasing decisions for fine denier PSF.³⁴⁵ Considering all quarterly pricing data available, including importers' resale data and direct import purchase cost data, as well as lost sales and lost revenues data, the Commission found that cumulated subject import prices were lower than the prices for the domestic like product, involving a substantial volume of fine denier PSF.³⁴⁶ Accordingly, the Commission found the underselling by cumulated subject imports to be significant.³⁴⁷

The Commission found that domestic prices for all four pricing products declined overall between January 2014 and September 2017, with the largest price declines occurring between 2014 and 2016.³⁴⁸ However, the Commission found that it could not conclude that lower-priced subject imports caused the observed price declines for domestically produced fine denier PSF given that there were also declines in the domestic industry's raw material costs and apparent U.S. consumption for fine denier PSF during the POI.³⁴⁹ It also found that the domestic industry's ratio of COGS to net sales fluctuated within a narrow band over the course of the POI, and that the domestic industry's unit COGS generally tracked trends in raw material costs.³⁵⁰

The Commission concluded that cumulated subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product, allowing cumulated subject imports to take sales and market share from the domestic industry.³⁵¹

2. The Current Reviews

As discussed above in Section IV.B.3., we have found that there is at least a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced fine denier PSF and fine denier PSF imported from subject sources, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions for fine denier PSF.

The Commission requested pricing data for four pricing products in these reviews.³⁵² Six U.S. producers and seven importers provided usable data for sales of the requested products,

³⁴⁵ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 26.

³⁴⁶ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 26-28.

³⁴⁷ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 28.

³⁴⁸ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 28.

³⁴⁹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 28-29.

³⁵⁰ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 29.

³⁵¹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 29.

³⁵² The Commission requested pricing data on the following products:

(Continued...)

although not all firms reported data for all products for all quarters.³⁵³ Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from China, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from India, and *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from South Korea in 2022.³⁵⁴ No pricing data were reported for U.S. shipments of subject imports from Taiwan.³⁵⁵

The available pricing data indicate that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 101 of 164 (or 61.6 percent of) quarterly comparisons, while prices for cumulated subject imports oversold the domestic like product in 63 of 164 (or 38.4 percent of) quarterly comparisons.³⁵⁶ The margins of underselling ranged from 0.5 to 63.0 percent, and averaged 29.1 percent during the POR, while the margins of overselling ranged from 1.4 to 261.5 percent, and averaged 34.6 percent.³⁵⁷ There were 46.7 million pounds of reported cumulated subject import sales in quarterly comparisons in which cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product (47.7 percent of the total volume examined) and 51.3 million pounds of reported cumulated subject import sales in quarterly comparisons in which cumulated subject imports oversold the domestic like product (52.3 percent of the total volume

(...Continued)

Product 1.-- Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring 0.85 denier to less than 1.15 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier;

Product 2.-- Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring 1.15 denier through and including 1.8 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier;

Product 3.-- Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, 1.15 denier through and including 1.8 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring 3.0-5.0 grams per denier; and

Product 4.-- Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring greater than 1.8 denier and less than 3.0 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier. CR/PR at V-8.

³⁵³ CR/PR at V-8.

³⁵⁴ CR/PR at V-8-9.

³⁵⁵ CR/PR at V-9.

³⁵⁶ *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables V-15 & V-16.

³⁵⁷ CR/PR at Tables V-15 & V-16.

examined).³⁵⁸ Thus, notwithstanding the discipline of the orders, cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in more than 60.0 percent of comparisons, accounting for nearly half (*i.e.*, 47.7 percent) of reported sales of cumulated subject imports during the POR.

The Commission also collected import purchase cost data for the same four pricing products from firms that directly imported these products for their own internal use.³⁵⁹ During the POR, purchase cost data was reported only for subject imports from China and for TIB imports from India (nonsubject imports).³⁶⁰ These data show that landed duty-paid (“LDP”) costs for subject imports from China were below the sales price for U.S.-produced product in 11 of 12 instances (** pounds); price-cost differentials ranged from *** to *** percent.³⁶¹ In the remaining single instance (** pounds), LDP costs for subject imports from China were *** percent above sales prices for the domestic product.³⁶²

We recognize that the import purchase cost data may not reflect the total cost of importing and therefore requested that direct importers provide additional information regarding the costs and benefits of directly importing fine denier PSF. Responding importers of fine denier PSF reported that they incurred additional costs ranging from 2 to 16 percent, including for inland transportation costs and for warehousing costs, among other additional costs beyond the LDP costs associated with importing fine denier PSF.³⁶³ Given that the purchase costs for subject imports from China were up to *** percent below domestic sales prices, the inclusion of these additional costs would still leave the cost of importing subject imports frequently below domestic sales prices, even under the disciplining effect of the orders.³⁶⁴

We have also considered purchase cost data reported by *** on its TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India. Because these data do not reflect the disciplining effect of the orders, as no antidumping or countervailing duties are collected on TIB imports unless and until they enter the U.S. market for consumption, we consider these data as indicative of the prices for

³⁵⁸ *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables V-15 & V-16.

³⁵⁹ CR/PR at V-8.

³⁶⁰ CR/PR at Tables V-10-11. All of the purchase cost data for India was reported by ***, which imported fine denier PSF from India under the TIB program during 2020-interim 2023. CR/PR at I-4 n.10 & Tables V-10-11; ** U.S. Importer Questionnaire at Part II-3. As discussed above, Commissioner Karpel considers it appropriate in these reviews to include TIB entries of fine denier PSF from India as “subject imports.”

³⁶¹ CR/PR at Table V-18.

³⁶² CR/PR at Table V-18.

³⁶³ *See, e.g.*, CR/PR at V-20; U.S. Importers’ Questionnaire Responses at Part III-3g.

³⁶⁴ CR/PR at Table V-18.

subject imports from India that would likely prevail after revocation.^{365 366} Based on these data, LDP costs for TIB imports from India were below the sales price for the domestic like product in all 13 quarterly comparisons involving reported purchases of *** pounds of TIB imports from India, at price-cost differentials ranging from *** percent to *** percent and averaging *** percent.³⁶⁷ Thus, absent the disciplining effect of the orders, the purchase costs of TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India were pervasively lower than the sales prices of the domestic like product, even with the inclusion of the additional costs associated with direct imports.³⁶⁸

We have also considered price trends. Over the POR, prices of U.S.-produced fine denier PSF for all four pricing products increased between *** percent and *** percent.³⁶⁹ Sales prices for pricing product 1 imported from South Korea declined by *** percent during the POR while sales prices for pricing products 2 and 4 imported from South Korea both declined by *** percent.³⁷⁰ Sales prices for pricing product 1 imported from India increased by *** percent during the POR, while sales prices for pricing product 2 imported from India declined by *** percent.^{371 372}

Based on the significant underselling during the period of investigation, the continued underselling and the lower purchase costs for TIB imports from India during the POR, the at least moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic

³⁶⁵ Although we have treated TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India as nonsubject imports, the purchase costs data reported for TIB imports from India is relevant to our injury analysis including our analysis of the likely price effects. *See, e.g., Silicon Metal from Brazil and China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-471-472 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3892 at 24 (Dec. 2006).

³⁶⁶ As discussed above, Commissioner Karpel considers it appropriate in these reviews to include TIB entries of fine denier PSF from India as “subject imports.” As such, she agrees with the Commission finding here that the purchase cost data are indicative of the prices for subject imports from India that would likely prevail after revocation.

³⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table V-18.

³⁶⁸ *** reported additional costs equivalent to *** percent of the LDP value of its direct imports and estimated that it saved *** percent of the purchase price by directly importing fine denier PSF rather than purchasing it from a U.S. producer. *** U.S. Importer Questionnaire at II-3g & II-3i.

³⁶⁹ CR/PR at Table V-12.

³⁷⁰ CR/PR at Table V-12.

³⁷¹ CR/PR at Table V-12.

³⁷² In the original investigations, the Commission did not find that subject imports had a depressive or suppressive impact on domestic prices. The Commission notes, however, that during the period of review, while the domestic industry’s prices generally increased, so too did the industry’s COGS- to-net sales ratio, which increased from *** percent between 2017 and 2022, and has been *** percent since 2020. CR/PR at Table III-15.

like product, and the importance of price to purchasing decisions, we find that if the subject orders are revoked there would likely be significant underselling by cumulated subject imports. Absent the discipline of the orders, the likely significant volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports would likely force the domestic industry to either reduce its prices, forego price increases that would otherwise have occurred, or risk losing market share to subject imports, as occurred in the original investigations. Thus, we find that if the orders were revoked, the significant volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports would likely have significant adverse price effects within a reasonably foreseeable time.

E. Likely Impact of Cumulated Subject Imports³⁷³

1. The Original Investigations

In the original investigations, the Commission found that many of the domestic industry's performance indicators declined during the POI.³⁷⁴ In particular, it emphasized that the domestic industry's production, shipments, capacity utilization, and market share all declined from 2014 to 2016 and that the domestic industry's end-of-period inventories increased during the same period.³⁷⁵ The domestic industry's employment indicators were mixed, but showed some declines.³⁷⁶ The industry's productivity declined for most of the POI, while production-related workers ("PRWs"), total hours, and wages paid fluctuated, although

³⁷³ In its expedited sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders, Commerce calculated likely weighted-average dumping margins of up to 103.06 percent for all producers/exporters in China, up to 21.43 percent for all producers/exporters in India, up to 45.23 percent for all producers/exporters in South Korea, and up to 48.86 percent for all producers/exporters in Taiwan. CR/PR at I-9-12. *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of South Korea, and Taiwan: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 88 Fed. Reg. 37512 (June 8, 2023). In its expedited sunset reviews of the countervailing duty orders on subject imports from China and India, Commerce calculated likely subsidy margins for China ranging from 37.75 percent to 47.57 percent, depending on the respondent, and up to 42.66 percent for "all others"; Commerce calculated likely subsidy rates for firms in India ranging from 14.35 percent to 28.33 percent, depending on the respondent, and up to 25.77 percent for "all others." CR/PR at I-14; *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 88 Fed. Reg. 36278 (June 2, 2023); *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From India: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 88 Fed. Reg. 37513 (June 8, 2023).

³⁷⁴ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 29-32.

³⁷⁵ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 30.

³⁷⁶ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 30.

the average hours worked per PRW increased over the POI.³⁷⁷ The Commission found that the domestic industry experienced declining financial performance during 2014-2016, with declines in its sales revenues, gross profit, operating income, and net income, while the domestic industry's market share also declined overall during the same period.³⁷⁸ The Commission found that the significant increase in low-priced subject imports from 2014 to 2016 had taken sales and market share from the domestic industry, reducing the industry's market share, production, shipments, revenues, and financial performance.³⁷⁹ It also noted that the lower volume of subject imports in interim 2017 compared to interim 2016 had enabled the domestic industry to improve its performance by many measures.³⁸⁰

In its non-attribution analysis, the Commission found that although apparent U.S. consumption had declined from 2014 to 2016, this decline was relatively modest compared to the declines in the domestic industry's production, shipments, and sales.³⁸¹ As to nonsubject imports, the Commission found that although they had an appreciable presence in the U.S. market during the POI, their market share declined overall from 2014 to 2016.³⁸²

The Commission rejected respondents' argument that the domestic industry data should be disaggregated for purposes of analyzing impact, finding that it is statutorily required to consider the domestic industry as a whole.³⁸³ It also rejected respondents' claims that any injury to the domestic industry was due to its lack of participation in the U.S. market for specialty products and domestic industry supply constraints.³⁸⁴ As the Commission explained, only one domestic producer reported supply constraints during the POI and several large purchasers turned to subject imports despite having the ability to contract specifically to mitigate any supply concerns.³⁸⁵

2. The Current Reviews

Most of the domestic industry's trade indicators declined irregularly from 2017 to 2022, and were generally lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. The domestic industry's

³⁷⁷ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 31.

³⁷⁸ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 31-32.

³⁷⁹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 32.

³⁸⁰ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 32.

³⁸¹ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 32.

³⁸² Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 32.

³⁸³ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 33.

³⁸⁴ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 33-34.

³⁸⁵ Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 4765 at 33-34.

capacity and production fluctuated but declined by 5.4 percent and *** percent, respectively, from 2017 to 2022; capacity was 53.8 percent lower and production was *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.³⁸⁶ The industry's capacity utilization fluctuated but decreased overall by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022: its capacity utilization increased from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2018, decreased to *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, and *** percent in 2021, and increased to *** percent in 2022.³⁸⁷ Its capacity utilization was *** percentage points lower in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.³⁸⁸ Domestic Producers argue that the domestic industry must operate at high levels of capacity utilization in order to remain profitable.³⁸⁹

The domestic industry's employment indicia were mixed. The number of production-related workers ("PRWs") and total hours worked fluctuated but increased by 7.5 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, overall from 2017 to 2022; they were 56.2 and 56.5 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.³⁹⁰ Total wages paid increased irregularly overall by 24.1 percent from 2017 to 2022, although they were 49.7 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.³⁹¹ Hourly wages increased overall by 18.5 percent from 2017 to 2022 and were 15.6 percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.³⁹² Productivity fluctuated, but

³⁸⁶ CR/PR at Tables III-6 & C-1. The domestic industry's practical capacity was 532.5 million pounds in 2017, 533.3 million pounds in 2018, 541.6 million pounds in 2019, 607.3 million pounds in 2020, 716.2 million pounds in 2021, 503.6 million pounds in 2022, 375.6 million pounds in interim 2022, and 173.4 million pounds in interim 2023. *Id.* Its production was *** pounds in 2017, *** pounds in 2018, *** pounds in 2019, *** pounds in 2020, *** pounds in 2021, *** pounds in 2022, *** pounds in interim 2022, and *** pounds in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁸⁷ CR/PR at Tables III-6 & C-1.

³⁸⁸ CR/PR at Tables III-6 & C-1.

³⁸⁹ CR/PR at II-7, fn. 3, *citing to* Hearing Tr. at 18 (Sparkman).

³⁹⁰ CR/PR at Tables III-12 & C-1. The number of PRWs was 522 in 2017, 579 in 2018, 585 in 2019, 693 in 2020, 712 in 2021, 561 in 2022, 577 in interim 2022, and 253 in interim 2023. *Id.* The number of hours worked were 1.2 million hours in 2017, 1.3 million hours in 2018, 1.3 million hours in 2019, 1.3 million hours in 2020, 1.6 million hours in 2021, 1.2 million hours in 2022, 958,000 hours in interim 2022, and 417,000 hours in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁹¹ CR/PR at Tables III-12 & C-1. Total wages paid were \$30.0 million in 2017, \$34.0 million in 2018, \$37.2 million in 2019, \$36.2 million in 2020, \$46.1 million in 2021, \$37.2 million in 2022, \$28.6 million in interim 2022, and \$14.4 million in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁹² CR/PR at Tables III-12 & C-1. Hourly wages were \$25.66 in 2017, \$26.26 in 2018, \$27.74 in 2019, \$27.21 in 2020, \$28.82 in 2021, \$30.42 in 2022, \$29.81 in interim 2022, and \$34.46 in interim 2023. *Id.*

decreased overall by *** percent during 2017 to 2022; it was *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.³⁹³

The domestic industry's U.S. shipments declined irregularly by *** percent from 2017 to 2022; they were *** percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.³⁹⁴ The domestic industry's market share declined overall by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022; it was *** percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.³⁹⁵ End-of-period inventories fluctuated but declined overall by 39.8 percent from 2017 to 2022; they were 28.8 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.³⁹⁶

Most of the domestic industry's financial indicators also generally deteriorated over the POR as the domestic industry experienced growing operating and net losses. Although net sales (by value) increased overall by *** percent from 2017 to 2022, they were *** percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.³⁹⁷ While the domestic industry experienced gross profits during 2017-2019, the industry experienced gross losses beginning in 2020 for the

³⁹³ CR/PR at Tables III-12 & C-1. Productivity in pounds per hour was *** in 2017, *** in 2018, *** in 2019, *** in 2020, *** in 2021, *** in 2022, *** in interim 2022, and *** in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁹⁴ CR/PR at Tables III-8 & C-1. The domestic industry's U.S. shipments were *** pounds in 2017, *** pounds in 2018, *** pounds in 2019, *** pounds in 2020, *** pounds in 2021, *** pounds in 2022, *** pounds in interim 2022, and *** pounds in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁹⁵ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. No. 815964). The domestic industry's market share was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, *** percent in interim 2022, and *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.* In contrast, the TIB imports' market share was *** percent in 2017 through 2019, *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, *** percent in interim 2022, and *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.* The nonsubject imports' market share, including TIB imports' market share, was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, *** percent in interim 2022, and *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.* Thus, the domestic industry primarily lost market share (*** percentage points) to nonsubject imports, including TIB imports (which gained *** percentage points, during the interim period).

³⁹⁶ CR/PR at Tables III-9 & C-1. The domestic industry's end-of-period inventories were 41.4 million pounds in 2017, 18.2 million pounds in 2018, 35.6 million pounds in 2019, 26.7 million pounds in 2020, 26.8 million pounds in 2021, 24.9 million pounds in 2022, 20.8 million pounds in interim 2022, and 14.8 million pounds in interim 2023. *Id.* The domestic industry's end-of-period inventories as a share of its U.S. shipments declined overall by *** percentage points during 2017-2022, but were *** percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. *Id.* The industry's end-of-period inventories as a share of its U.S. shipments was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, *** percent in interim 2022, and *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁹⁷ CR/PR at Table C-1. By value, the domestic industry's net sales were \$*** in 2017, \$*** in 2018, \$*** in 2019, \$*** in 2020, \$*** in 2021, \$*** in 2022, \$*** in interim 2022, and \$*** in interim 2023. *Id.*

remainder of the POR.³⁹⁸ The industry incurred operating and net losses throughout the entire POR except in 2019, and its operating losses were *** and its net losses were *** in 2022 than in 2017.³⁹⁹ As a result, the domestic industry's operating income margin, which was negative virtually throughout the POR, declined irregularly by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022, and was *** percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The industry's operating income margin was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, and *** percent in 2022; it was *** percent in interim 2023, compared to *** percent in interim 2022.⁴⁰⁰ Similarly, the domestic industry's net income margin, which was also negative virtually throughout the POR, declined irregularly by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022, and was *** percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The industry's net income margin was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, and *** percent in 2022; it was *** percent in interim 2023, compared to *** percent in interim 2022.⁴⁰¹

The domestic industry's capital expenditures increased by *** percent from 2017 to 2022, although they were *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.⁴⁰² Its research and development ("R&D") expenses increased *** percent from 2017 to 2022, but were *** percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.⁴⁰³ Its net assets increased by *** percent from 2017 to 2022.⁴⁰⁴

³⁹⁸ CR/PR at Table C-1. The domestic industry's gross profits were \$*** million in 2017, \$*** in 2018, and \$*** in 2019. *Id.* Its gross losses were \$*** in 2020, \$*** in 2021, \$*** in 2022, \$*** in interim 2022, and \$*** in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁹⁹ CR/PR at Table C-1. The domestic industry's operating losses were \$*** in 2017 and \$*** in 2018. *Id.* Its operating income was \$*** in 2019. *Id.* Its operating losses were \$*** in 2020, \$*** million in 2021, \$*** in 2022, \$*** in interim 2022, and *** in interim 2023. *Id.* The industry's net losses were \$*** in 2017 and \$*** in 2018. *Id.* Its net income was \$*** in 2019. *Id.* Its net losses were \$*** in 2020, \$*** in 2021, \$*** in 2022, \$*** in interim 2022, and \$*** million in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁴⁰⁰ CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁴⁰¹ CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁴⁰² CR/PR at Table C-1. The domestic industry's capital expenditures were \$*** in 2017, \$*** in 2018, \$*** million in 2019, \$*** million in 2020, \$*** in 2021, \$*** in 2022, \$*** in interim 2022, and \$*** in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁴⁰³ CR/PR at Table C-1. The domestic industry's R&D expenses were \$*** in 2017, \$*** in 2018, \$*** in 2019, \$*** in 2020, \$*** in 2021, \$*** in 2022, \$*** in interim 2022, and *** in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁴⁰⁴ *Derived from* CR/PR at Table III-20. The domestic industry's net assets were \$*** in 2017, \$*** in 2018, \$*** in 2019, \$*** in 2020, \$*** in 2021, and \$*** in 2022. CR/PR at Table III-20.

In assessing the vulnerability of the domestic industry, we observe that most measures of the domestic industry's performance, including trade indicia (such as capacity, production, capacity utilization, shipments, and market share), and financial indicators (such as operating and net income margins), declined overall from 2017 to 2022, and generally were lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.⁴⁰⁵ While the domestic industry's employment indicia were mixed, two domestic producers (Alpek Polyester and Darling) closed their production facilities during the POR,⁴⁰⁶ several domestic producers (***) experienced prolonged shutdowns and production curtailments,⁴⁰⁷ and the domestic industry experienced declining output and operating and net losses from 2017 to 2022, which persisted in interim 2023.⁴⁰⁸ We also note that the domestic industry's capacity utilization was low throughout the POR, particularly after 2020,⁴⁰⁹ and that most of the domestic industry's output and financial performance indicia, including capacity, production, capacity utilization, shipments, operating and net income, and operating and net income margins, were all generally lower in the current reviews than in the original investigations.⁴¹⁰ In light of the foregoing, we find that the domestic industry is in a vulnerable condition.⁴¹¹

As discussed above, we have found that if the orders were revoked, the volume of cumulated subject imports would likely be significant within a reasonably foreseeable time. We have also found that the significant volume of cumulated subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree, forcing the domestic industry to either cut prices, forego needed price increases, or else lose market share to subject imports. The likely

⁴⁰⁵ CR/PR at Table C-1. For several of the domestic industry's output indicators (*e.g.*, production, U.S. shipments, and net sales quantities), the percentage decline between 2017 and 2022 outpaced the percentage decline in apparent domestic consumption (***) percent by quantity) over the full years of the period of review. *Id.*

⁴⁰⁶ CR/PR at Tables III-1 & III-2.

⁴⁰⁷ CR/PR at Tables III-1 & III-2.

⁴⁰⁸ CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁴⁰⁹ CR/PR at Table C-1. The domestic industry's capacity utilization was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, *** percent in 2019, *** percent in 2020, *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, *** percent in interim 2022, and *** percent in interim 2023. CR/PR at Tables III-6 & C-1.

⁴¹⁰ Compare CR/PR at Table C-1 with Confidential Staff Report from Original Investigations, EDIS Doc. 791886 at Table C-1.

⁴¹¹ The commencement of the TIB imports during the POR provides further support for our vulnerability finding. As discussed above, the volume of TIB imports significantly increased from 2020 to September 2023. See section IV.C.2 above. Further the purchase cost data which show that the purchase costs of the TIB entries were consistently below the domestic prices. See sections IV.D.1, IV.D.2, above. As discussed above, these factors are directly relevant to the Commission's injury analysis.

significant volume of cumulated subject imports, coupled with their likely significant price effects, would have a direct adverse impact on the domestic industry's production, shipments, profitability, and employment, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments. Consequently, we conclude that if the orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports would be likely to have an adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

We are unpersuaded by Reliance's argument that subject imports from India are not likely to have a significant adverse impact upon revocation because the domestic industry does not produce specialty fine denier PSF products that compete with Reliance's specialty products, including short-cut fiber fine denier PSF, siliconized fiber fill fine denier PSF, and virgin black dope dyed fine denier PSF.⁴¹² Because the domestic industry cannot serve demand for such specialty products, Reliance claims, revocation of the orders could have no impact on the domestic industry.⁴¹³ Reliance's argument, however, is solely premised on an analysis of subject imports from India, but as explained above in Section III.F., we have exercised our discretion to cumulate subject imports for purposes of our likely injury analysis in these reviews.

Furthermore, Reliance overlooks the substantial competitive overlap between the domestic like product and cumulated subject imports with respect to non-specialty fine denier PSF products, which accounted for the vast majority of both domestically produced fine denier PSF and cumulated subject imports, including imports from India.⁴¹⁴ As discussed above in Section IV.B.3, at least *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments were non-specialty fine denier PSF products and at least *** percent of U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports were non-specialty fine denier PSF products in 2022.⁴¹⁵

The record also indicates that the domestic industry competed with cumulated subject imports for sales of fine denier PSF specialty products. Contrary to Reliance's claim that the domestic industry did not compete in fine denier PSF specialty products, U.S. producers' U.S.

⁴¹² See, e.g., Reliance Prehearing Br. at 18 & Exh. B; Reliance Posthearing Br. at 8-13; Reliance Final Comments at 8-12.

⁴¹³ See, e.g., Reliance Posthearing Br. at 14.

⁴¹⁴ We note that Reliance's argument would fail even if we did not cumulate the subject imports. There is a substantial competitive overlap between the domestic like product and subject imports from India with respect to non-specialty fine denier PSF products, which accounted for the vast majority of both domestically-produced fine denier PSF and subject imports from India. See also sections III.D.1 & 2, above.

⁴¹⁵ Derived from CR/PR at Tables IV-2-7 & Appendix E, Tables E-1-6.

shipments of fine denier PSF specialty products exceeded U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports for all types of fine denier PSF specialty products in 2022, including short cut fine denier PSF, siliconized fine denier PSF, and black or colored fine denier PSF.⁴¹⁶ Fine denier PSF specialty products accounted for as much as *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and as much as *** percent of U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports in 2022.⁴¹⁷

Reliance also argues that there was a "lack of cause-and-effect relationship" and "no nexus" between cumulated subject imports and the domestic industry's performance during the POR because the domestic industry's condition deteriorated while cumulated subject imports allegedly retreated from the U.S. market.⁴¹⁸ Contrary to Reliance's misapprehension that the causation standard for original antidumping and countervailing investigations applies to five-year reviews, the Commission's analysis in five-year reviews is prospective in nature. Under the statute, the Commission is directed in five-year reviews to "consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the order is revoked."⁴¹⁹ Section 752(a) of the Act states that "in a five-year review the Commission shall determine whether revocation of an order . . . would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time."⁴²⁰ As the SAA explains, "under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counter-factual analysis: it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation *** . . . and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports."⁴²¹ There is no requirement that the Commission find a

⁴¹⁶ CR/PR at Appendix E, Tables E-1-6. In 2022, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF with 100 percent PCR content were *** pounds while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments were *** pounds. CR/PR at Appendix E, Table E-1. In 2022, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of short cut fine denier PSF were *** pounds while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments were *** pounds. CR/PR at Appendix E, Table E-2. In 2022, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of black or colored fine denier PSF were *** pounds while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments were *** pounds. CR/PR at Appendix E, Table E-3. In 2022, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of siliconized fine denier PSF were *** pounds while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments were *** pounds. CR/PR at Appendix E, Table E-4. In 2022, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of micro-denier fine denier PSF were *** pounds while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments were *** pounds. CR/PR at Appendix E, Table E-5. In 2022, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of biodegradable fine denier PSF were *** pounds while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments were ***. CR/PR at Appendix E, Table E-6.

⁴¹⁷ *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables IV-2-7 & Appendix E, Tables E-1-6.

⁴¹⁸ *See, e.g.*, Reliance Prehearing Br. at 6-12.

⁴¹⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

⁴²⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

⁴²¹ SAA at 884.

causal nexus between cumulated subject imports and the condition of a domestic industry in five-year reviews.⁴²²

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports. As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, nonsubject imports plus TIB imports of fine denier PSF from India increased steadily from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2022; their share of apparent U.S. consumption was higher in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent.^{423 424} The record provides no indication that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market in significant volumes, adversely affecting the domestic industry's prices and/or taking market share from the industry and nonsubject imports upon revocation of the orders. Given that the domestic industry accounted for over *** of apparent U.S. consumption during nearly all of the period of review (up to and including 2022), the at least moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between the subject merchandise and the domestic like product, and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, it is likely that the increase in low-priced subject imports would come at least in part at the expense of the domestic industry and/or depress or suppress prices for the domestic like product. For these reasons, we find that any effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to the cumulated subject imports and that nonsubject imports would not prevent cumulated subject imports from having a significant impact on the domestic industry.

We have also considered the likely effects of demand trends of the domestic industry. Apparent U.S. consumption declined irregularly from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2022, a level *** percent lower than in 2017; it was also *** lower in interim 2023, at *** pounds, than in interim 2022, at *** pounds.⁴²⁵ As discussed in section IV.B.1 above, the majority of U.S. producers and purchasers reported they do not anticipate that demand for fine denier PSF in the U.S. market will change, while more importers reported expecting that

⁴²² See, e.g., *Consolidated Fibers, Inc. v. United States*, 571 F. Supp. 2d 1355, 1365 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2008).

⁴²³ OINV Worksheet (EDIS Doc. 815964).

⁴²⁴ Commissioner Karpel notes that when TIB entries from India are included in the tally of subject imports rather than nonsubject imports, nonsubject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2022; it was higher in interim 2023, at *** percent, than in interim 2022, at *** percent. CR/PR at Tables I-16 and C-1. Commissioner Karpel agrees with the majority finding, set forth in the remainder of this paragraph, regarding the role of nonsubject imports.

⁴²⁵ CR/PR at Tables I-16 & C-1.

demand will steadily decrease or fluctuate down than not change or fluctuate up or steadily increase.⁴²⁶ The significant volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports that is likely after revocation would exacerbate the injury caused by slowing demand on the domestic industry, by further reducing the industry's sales and placing additional downward pressure on domestic prices. Given these considerations, we find that the likely effects attributable to the cumulated subject imports are distinguishable from any likely effects of demand if the orders were revoked.

We find unpersuasive Reliance's arguments that cumulated subject imports are unlikely to have a significant impact on the domestic industry after revocation because other factors are likely to account for any injury sustained by the industry. Contrary to Reliance's claims concerning insufficient investments by domestic producers in factory upgrades or advanced technology to produce fine denier PSF specialty products,⁴²⁷ the record indicates that the domestic industry's capital expenditures increased overall from 2017 to 2022, and were substantial throughout the POR.⁴²⁸ The record also indicates that two domestic producers, Darling and Sun Fiber, entered the U.S. market and opened new production facilities during the POR. Darling invested over \$100 million to modernize and expand its production capacity for fine denier PSF in 2021 and announced plans in 2022 to invest an additional \$30 million in 2022, while Nan Ya, *** annually during the POR ***.⁴²⁹

Nor do we find persuasive Reliance's arguments that any injury sustained by the domestic industry after revocation would likely stem from the domestic industry's higher production and labor costs for the domestic industry,⁴³⁰ the domestic industry's purported

⁴²⁶ CR/PR at Table II-6.

⁴²⁷ Reliance Prehearing Br. at 13-14.

⁴²⁸ CR/PR at Table C-1. The domestic industry's capital expenditures were \$*** in 2017, \$*** in 2018, \$*** million in 2019, \$*** million in 2020, \$*** in 2021, \$*** in 2022, \$*** in interim 2022, and \$*** in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁴²⁹ CR/PR at Tables III-1 & III-2; Domestic Producers' Posthearing Br., Answers to Commissioners' Questions at 8-12.

⁴³⁰ Insofar as Reliance argues that the domestic industry's higher labor costs explain its poor performance during the POR (*see, e.g.*, Reliance Prehearing Br. at 13-14) and its likely performance after revocation, the Commission generally has rejected arguments that it should discount underselling or any adverse impact by subject imports because of the lower cost of manufacturing the subject imports, noting that the statute "requires the Commission to assess whether imports are being sold by importers in the U.S. market at lower prices than the domestic like product, not to compare the cost of production of foreign producers with the cost of production in the United States." *See, e.g., Certain Preserved Mushrooms from France*, USITC Pub. 5393 (Final) (Jan. 2023) at 35 & n.187; *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1104 (Final), USITC Pub. 3922 (June 2007) at 9, n.119; *Steel Wire* (Continued...)

focus on out-of-scope PSF products,⁴³¹ and the domestic industry's alleged weak performance in third-country export markets.⁴³² Even assuming *arguendo* that the factors argued by Reliance would adversely affect the domestic industry's performance after revocation, the significant increase in low-priced cumulated subject imports that we have found likely after revocation would exacerbate the injury caused by these factors, by reducing the domestic industry's sales and/or depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product.

In sum, we conclude that if the orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan would likely have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

V. Conclusion

For the above-stated reasons, we determine that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on fine denier PSF from China and India and the antidumping duty orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or

(...Continued)

Garment Hangers from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1123 (Final), USITC Pub. 4034 (Sept. 2008) at 19-20, n.133. Insofar as Reliance argues instead that U.S. purchasers that use fine denier PSF for producing downstream products such as yarn should have access to low-priced imports of fine denier PSF to offset their higher U.S. labor costs (*see, e.g.*, Reliance Prehearing Br. at 19-20), the Commission rejected a similar argument in *Polyester Textured Yarn from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1550-1553 (Final), USITC Pub. 5246 at 51 n.237 (Dec. 2021) ("It has long been recognized that 'the antidumping law is not to be concerned with effects on U.S. purchasers . . .'" (*quoting Mitsubishi Electric Corp. v. United States*, 700 F. Supp. 538, 559 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1988), *aff'd*, 898 F.2d 1577 (Fed. Cir. 1990))). Indeed, Reliance's argument lends further support to our finding that price plays an important role in purchasing decisions and that for this reason, among others, cumulated subject imports are likely to undersell the domestic like product after revocation as a means of gaining sales and market share from the domestic industry, as discussed in section IV.D.2 above.

⁴³¹ Reliance argues that the domestic industry's business decision to focus on producing out-of-scope PSF products has also weakened its position in the fine denier PSF market. *See, e.g.*, Reliance Prehearing Br. at 14-15. As discussed above, however, the domestic industry made substantial capital investments in its fine denier PSF operations throughout the POR, reflecting a commitment to serving the fine denier PSF market.

⁴³² As further evidence of the domestic industry's poor competitive position, Reliance highlights the industry's poor performance in third-country export markets. *See, e.g.*, Reliance Prehearing Br. at 16. We note, however, that the domestic industry's export shipments comprised a relatively small share of its total shipments during the POR, ranging from *** percent to *** percent. CR/PR at Table III-8. The domestic industry's export shipments were *** in 2017, *** in 2018, *** in 2019, *** in 2020, *** in 2021, *** in 2022, *** in interim 2022, and *** in interim 2023. *Id.* By comparison, the U.S. producers' U.S. shipments were *** in 2017, *** in 2018, *** in 2019, *** in 2020, *** in 2021, *** in 2022, *** in interim 2022, and *** in interim 2023. *Id.*

recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Part I: Introduction

Background

On February 1, 2023, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission” or “USITC”) 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 the countervailing duty orders on fine denier polyester staple fiber (“fine denier PSF”) from China and India and the antidumping duty orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.^{2 3} On May 8, 2023, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews pursuant to section 751(c)(5) of the Act.⁴ Table I-1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding.⁵

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 88 FR 6790, February 1, 2023. All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting the information requested by the Commission.

³ 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 6700, February 1, 2023.

⁴ 88 FR 31006, May 15, 2023. The Commission found that both the domestic and respondent interested party group responses from India to its notice of institution (88 FR 6790, February 1, 2023) were adequate and determined to conduct full reviews of the orders on imports from India. The Commission also found that the respondent interested party group responses from China, South Korea, and Taiwan were inadequate but determined to conduct full reviews of the orders on imports from those countries in order to promote administrative efficiency in light of its determinations to conduct full reviews of the orders with respect to India.

⁵ The Commission’s notice of institution, notice to conduct full reviews, and scheduling notice are referenced in appendix A and may also be found at the Commission’s web site (internet address www.usitc.gov). Commissioners’ votes on whether to conduct expedited or full reviews may also be found at the web site. Appendix B presents the witnesses who appeared at the Commission’s hearing.

Table I-1**Fine denier PSF: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding**

Effective date	Action
March 16, 2018	Commerce's countervailing duty orders on fine denier PSF from China and India (83 FR 11681)
July 20, 2018	Commerce's antidumping duty orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan (83 FR 34545)
February 1, 2023	Commission's institution of five-year reviews (88 FR 6790)
February 1, 2023	Commerce's initiation of five-year reviews (88 FR 6700)
May 8, 2023	Commission's determinations to conduct full five-year reviews (88 FR 31006, May 15, 2023)
June 2, 2023	Commerce's final results of expedited five-year review of the countervailing duty order on fine denier PSF from China (88 FR 36278)
June 8, 2023	Commerce's final results of expedited five-year review of the countervailing duty order on fine denier PSF from India (88 FR 37513)
June 8, 2023	Commerce's final results of expedited five-year reviews of the antidumping duty orders (88 FR 37512)
August 24, 2023	Commission's scheduling of the reviews (88 FR 59940)
January 23, 2024	Commission's hearing
March 12, 2024	Commission's vote
April 1, 2024	Commission's determinations and views

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed by DAK Americas LLC, Charlotte, North Carolina; Nan Ya Plastics Corp., America, Lake City, South Carolina ("Nan Ya"); and Auriga Polymers Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina ("Auriga"), on May 31, 2017, alleging that an industry in the United States was materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of fine denier PSF from China and India and less-than-fair-value ("LTFV") imports of fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan. Following notification of final determinations by Commerce that imports of fine denier PSF from China and India were being subsidized, the Commission determined on March 7, 2018, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of fine denier PSF from China and India.⁶ Commerce published the countervailing duty orders on subject imports of fine denier PSF from China and India on March 16, 2018.⁷

Following notification of final determinations by Commerce that imports of fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan were being sold at LTFV, the Commission determined on July 13, 2018, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of

⁶ Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China and India, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-579-580 (Final), USITC Publication 4765, March 2018 ("Original CVD publication"), p. 1.

⁷ 83 FR 11681, March 16, 2018.

LTFV imports of fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan.⁸ Commerce published the antidumping duty orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan on July 20, 2018.⁹

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted previous import relief investigations on similar merchandise as presented in table I-2.

Table I-2
PSF: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders

Date	Number	Subject merchandise	Country	ITC original determination	Current status of order
1999	731-TA-825	PSF of 3.3 decitex or greater	South Korea	Affirmative	Order continued August 19, 2022, following fourth five-year reviews.
1999	731-TA-826	PSF of 3.3 decitex or greater	Taiwan	Affirmative	Order continued August 19, 2022, following fourth five-year reviews.
2006	731-TA-1104	PSF of 3.3 decitex or greater	China	Affirmative	Order continued August 29, 2023, following third five-year reviews.
2017	731-TA-1378	Low melt PSF	South Korea	Affirmative	Order published August 16, 2018. Notice of institution for first five-year review published July 3, 2023. First review ongoing.
2017	731-TA-1379	Low melt PSF	Taiwan	Affirmative	Order published August 16, 2018. Notice of institution for first five-year review published July 3, 2023. First review ongoing.

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission publications and Federal Register notices.

Note: "Date" refers to the year in which the investigation was instituted by the Commission.

Note: PSF equal to or greater than 3.3 decitex and low melt PSF are excluded from the scope of these current reviews.

⁸ Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, India, Korea, and Taiwan, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1369-1372 (Final), USITC Publication 4803, July 2018 ("Original AD publication"), p. 1.

⁹ 83 FR 34545, July 20, 2018. Margins for South Korean exporter/producer Toray Chemical Korea Inc. ("Toray") and Taiwanese exporter/producer Tainan Spinning Co., Ltd. ("Tainan") were determined to be zero, thus, these companies were excluded from the orders.

Summary data

Table I-3 presents a summary of data from the original investigations and the current full five-year reviews.

The quantity of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent lower in 2022 than in 2016, but the value of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent higher. U.S. producers' market share and total subject imports' market share, by quantity, decreased by *** and *** percentage points, respectively, from 2016 to 2022, whereas nonsubject imports' market share increased by *** percentage points. The quantity of U.S. shipments of subject imports from China, South Korea, and Taiwan were *** percent, *** percent, and *** percent lower, respectively, in 2022 than in 2016; whereas the quantity of U.S. shipments of subject imports from India were *** percent higher.¹⁰ Overall, U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by quantity, were *** percent lower in 2022 than in 2016.

Since the original investigations, U.S. producer Alpek Polyester USA, LLC ("Alpek Polyester"), formerly DAK Americas, ceased operations of PSF in December 2021 and is no longer a U.S. producer of fine denier PSF.¹¹ In addition, there have been two new entrants into the U.S. fine denier market since the original investigations. Sun Fiber LLC ("Sun Fiber") began

¹⁰ The increase in U.S. shipments of subject imports from India was driven by ***. *** of the fine denier PSF that *** imported from India, ***, were imported under the Temporary Importation under Bond ("TIB") program. ***.

The TIB program provides for the temporary importation of goods under bond, not imported for sale or sale on approval, without payment of duty with the intent to export or destroy the goods within a certain period of time not to exceed three years from the date of importation (see 19 CFR 10.31 through 10.40). Under the TIB program, ***. Staff telephone interview with *** and emails from ***.

U.S. importers (***) may avoid the payment of antidumping or countervailing duties on their imports of products that are subject to antidumping or countervailing duty orders by using the TIB program if they can document and map to CBP that the U.S.-produced downstream product that uses the imported input subject to AD/CVD orders is exported and not sold in the United States. CBP's ruling 225700, *Temporary Importation Under Bond (TIB); Aramid yarn subject to an antidumping duty order; "Processing"; Subheading 9813.00.05, HTSUS; Inapplicability of cash deposit of antidumping duties at entry to TIB entries*; June 16, 1995.

¹¹ Alpek Annual Report 2022: <https://www.alpek.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Alpek-Annual-Report-2022.pdf>, p. 72.

producing fine denier PSF at its Richburg, South Carolina, operations in July 2018. Fiber Industries LLC dba Darling Fibers (“Darling”) began producing fine denier PSF at its Darlington, South Carolina, plant in December 2020.¹² U.S. producers’ capacity and production were *** and *** percent lower, respectively, in 2022 than in 2016. These decreases were largely driven by ***. U.S. producers’ U.S. shipment quantity was *** percent lower in 2022 than in 2016, but U.S. producers’ U.S. shipment value was *** percent higher. The number of production and related workers (PRWs) was lower in 2022 than in 2016 and productivity declined from *** pounds per hour to *** pounds per hour. The U.S. producers reported an operating income of \$*** in 2016 and an operating loss of \$*** in 2022.

¹² Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, March 3, 2023, p. 22-23.

Table I-3
Fine denier PSF: Comparative data from the original investigations and subsequent reviews,
(terminal years)

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per pound; shares in percent.

Item	Measure	2016	2022
Apparent consumption	Quantity	***	***
U.S. producers market share	Share of quantity	***	***
China market share	Share of quantity	***	***
India market share	Share of quantity	***	***
South Korea, subject share	Share of quantity	***	***
Taiwan, subject share	Share of quantity	***	***
Subject market share	Share of quantity	***	***
Nonsubject market share	Share of quantity	***	***
Import market share	Share of quantity	***	***
Apparent consumption	Value	***	***
U.S. producers market share	Share of value	***	***
China market share	Share of value	***	***
India market share	Share of value	***	***
South Korea, subject market share	Share of value	***	***
Taiwan, subject market share	Share of value	***	***
Subject market share	Share of value	***	***
Nonsubject market share	Share of value	***	***
Import market share	Share of value	***	***
China	Quantity	***	1,054
China	Value	***	882
China	Unit value	***	\$0.84
India	Quantity	***	***
India	Value	***	***
India	Unit value	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***
South Korea, subject	Unit value	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	267,026
All import sources	Value	***	211,493
All import sources	Unit value	***	\$0.79

Table continued.

Table I-3 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Comparative data from the original investigations and subsequent reviews,
(terminal years)

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per pound; ratios in percent.

Item	Measure	2016	2022
Capacity	Quantity	***	503,603
Production	Quantity	***	***
Capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***
Producer U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***
Producer U.S. shipments	Value	***	***
Producer U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***
Producer inventories	Quantity	***	24,901
Producer inventory ratio to total shipments	Ratio	***	***
Production workers (number)	Noted in label	***	561
Hours worked (in 1,000 hours)	Noted in label	***	1,224
Wages paid (1,000 dollars)	Noted in label	***	37,236
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	Noted in label	***	\$30.42
Productivity (pounds per hour)	Noted in label	***	***
Net sales	Quantity	***	***
Net sales	Value	***	***
Net sales	Unit value	***	***
Cost of goods sold	Value	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***
SG&A expense	Value	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***
Unit COGS	Unit value	***	***
Unit operating income	Unit value	***	***
COGS/ Sales	Ratio	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ Sales	Ratio	***	***

Source: Office of Investigations memorandum INV-QQ-017 (February 6, 2018), official U.S. import statistics, data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and proprietary, Census-edited Customs data.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Data for 2016 are from the last year of the original investigations; and 2022 the last year of these first reviews.

Table I-4 and figure I-1 present U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' imports from the original investigations and the current full five-year reviews.

Table I-4
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' imports, 2014-22

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Item	Measure	2014	2015	2016
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All imports sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table I-4 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' imports, 2014-22

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All imports sources	Quantity	236,792	157,343	195,056
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table I-4 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' imports, 2014-22

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All imports sources	Quantity	141,096	233,322	267,026
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***

Source: Office of Investigations memorandum INV-QQ-017 (February 6, 2018), official U.S. import statistics, data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and proprietary, Census-edited Customs data.

Note: U.S. import data presented for 2014-16 are based on official U.S. import statistics, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data to classify imports from zero or de minimis rate firms identified as nonsubject. U.S. import data presented for 2017-22 are also based on official U.S. import statistics, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data to classify imports from zero or de minimis rate firms as nonsubject, with the exception of ***.

Figure I-1
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. imports, 2014-22

* * * * *

Source: Office of Investigations memorandum INV-QQ-017 (February 6, 2018), official U.S. import statistics, data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and proprietary, Census-edited Customs data.

Statutory criteria

Section 751(c) of the Act requires Commerce and the Commission to conduct a review no later than five years after the issuance of an antidumping or countervailing duty order or the suspension of an investigation to determine whether revocation of the order or termination of the suspended investigation “would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy (as the case may be) and of material injury.”

Section 752(a) of the Act provides that in making its determination of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury--

(1) IN GENERAL.-- . . . the Commission shall determine whether revocation of an order, or termination of a suspended investigation, would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. The Commission shall consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated. The Commission shall take into account--

(A) its prior injury determinations, including the volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry before the order was issued or the suspension agreement was accepted,

(B) whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement,

(C) whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if the order is revoked or the suspension agreement is terminated, and

(D) in an antidumping proceeding . . . , (Commerce’s findings) regarding duty absorption

(2) VOLUME.--In evaluating the likely volume of imports of the subject merchandise if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission shall consider whether the likely volume of imports of the subject merchandise would be significant if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States. In so doing, the Commission shall consider all relevant economic factors, including--

(A) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country,

(B) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories,

(C) the existence of barriers to the importation of such merchandise into countries other than the United States, and

(D) 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.

(3) PRICE.--In evaluating the likely price effects of imports of the subject merchandise if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission shall consider whether--

(A) there is likely to be significant price underselling by imports of the subject merchandise as compared to domestic like products, and

(B) imports of the subject merchandise are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of domestic like products.

(4) IMPACT ON THE INDUSTRY.--In evaluating the likely impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the order is revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission shall consider all relevant economic factors which are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including, but not limited to--

(A) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity,

(B) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment, and

(C) 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.

The Commission shall evaluate all such relevant economic factors . . . within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.

Section 752(a)(6) of the Act states further that in making its determination, “the Commission may consider the magnitude of the margin of dumping or the magnitude of the net countervailable subsidy. If a countervailable subsidy is involved, the Commission shall consider

information regarding the nature of the countervailable subsidy and whether the subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement.”

Organization of report

Information obtained during the course of the reviews that relates to the statutory criteria is presented throughout this report. A summary of trade and financial data for fine denier PSF as collected in the original investigations and the current full five-year reviews is presented in appendix C. U.S. industry data are based on the questionnaire responses of six U.S. producers of fine denier PSF that are believed to have accounted for the vast majority of domestic production of fine denier PSF in 2022. U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce’s official import statistics and the questionnaire responses of 16 U.S. importers of fine denier PSF that are believed to have accounted for *** percent of all subject imports and *** percent of nonsubject imports in 2022. Foreign industry data and related information are based on the questionnaire responses of two Indian producers of fine denier PSF which accounted for *** percent of total production in India. No questionnaire responses were received from fine denier PSF producers in China, South Korea, or Taiwan. Responses by U.S. producers, importers, purchasers, and foreign producers of fine denier PSF to a series of questions concerning the significance of the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders and the likely effects of revocation of such orders are presented in appendix D.

Commerce's reviews¹³

Administrative reviews

Commerce has completed three administrative reviews of the outstanding countervailing duty order on fine denier PSF from India and two administrative reviews of the outstanding antidumping duty order on fine denier PSF from India.¹⁴

The results of the three administrative reviews of the countervailing duty order with regard to subject imports of fine denier PSF from India are shown in table I-5.

Table I-5
Fine denier PSF: Administrative reviews of the countervailing duty order for India

Date results published	Period of review	Producer or exporter	Margin (percent)
December 30, 2020, 85 FR 86537	November 6, 2017 – December 31, 2018	Reliance Industries Limited	4.44
September 7, 2021, 86, FR 50047	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019	Reliance Industries Limited	4.89
July 13, 2022, 87 FR 41663	January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020	Reliance Industries Limited	6.88

Source: Cited Federal Register notices.

The results of the two administrative reviews of the antidumping duty order with regard to subject imports of fine denier PSF from India are shown in table I-6.

Table I-6
Fine denier PSF: Administrative reviews of the antidumping duty order for India

Date results published	Period of review	Producer or exporter	Margin (percent)
June 1, 2021, 86 FR 29249	January 5, 2018 – June 30, 2019	Reliance Industries Limited	21.43
November 12, 2021, 86 FR 62786	July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020	Reliance Industries Limited	21.43

Source: Cited Federal Register notices.

Note: Commerce rescinded the administrative review covering the period of July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021, for the antidumping duty order on fine denier PSF from India after Reliance Industries Limited withdrew their review request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation for the requested review. 86 FR 50034, September 7, 2021, and 86 FR 58885, October 25, 2021.

¹³ Commerce has not conducted any scope rulings since the completion of the original investigations. In addition, Commerce has not issued any duty absorption findings, any company revocations, or anti-circumvention findings since the imposition of the orders.

¹⁴ For previously reviewed or investigated companies not included in an administrative review, the cash deposit rate continues to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period.

Changed circumstances reviews

Commerce has conducted one changed circumstances review with respect to fine denier PSF from South Korea. In October 2019, Commerce determined that Toray Advanced Materials Korea, Inc. is the successor-in-interest to Toray Chemical Korea, Inc., and effective April 1, 2019, subject merchandise produced and exported by Toray Chemical Korea, Inc. is not subject to the antidumping duty order on fine denier PSF from Korea.¹⁵

Five-year reviews

Commerce has issued the final results of its expedited reviews with respect to all subject countries.¹⁶ Tables I-7 through I-12 present the margins calculated by Commerce in its original investigations and first five-year reviews.

Table I-7
Fine denier PSF: Commerce's original and first five-year countervailable subsidy margins for producers/exporters in China

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)
Jiangyin Hailun Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd	37.75	37.75
Jiangyin Huahong Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd	47.57	47.57
All others	42.66	42.66

Source: 83 FR 11681, March 16, 2018; and 88 FR 36278, June 2, 2023.

Table I-8
Fine denier PSF: Commerce's original and first five-year countervailable subsidy margins for producers/exporters in India

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)
Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited	13.38	14.35
Reliance Industries Limited	27.36	28.33
All others	24.80	25.77

Source: 83 FR 11681, March 16, 2018; and 88 FR 37513, June 8, 2023.

¹⁵ 84 FR 52457, October 2, 2019, as amended by 84 FR 65350, November 27, 2019.

¹⁶ 88 FR 36278, June 2, 2023; and 88 FR 37512 and 88 FR 37513, June 8, 2023.

Table I-9**Fine denier PSF: Commerce's original and first five-year dumping margins for producers/exporters in China**

Exporter	Producer	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)
Jiangyin Hailun Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd	Jiangyin Hailun Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd./Jiangyin Xinlun Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Yunlun Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Bolun Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Fenghua Synthetic Fiber Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Huamei Special Fiber Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Huasheng Polymerization Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Huayi Polymerization Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Huaxing Synthetic Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Xingsheng Plastic Co., Ltd	72.22	See note
Jiangyin Huahong Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	Jiangyin Huahong Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Huakai Polyester Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Hongkai Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	65.17	See note
Hangzhou Best Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	Hangzhou Best Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
Cixi Jiangnan Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd	Cixi Jiangnan Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd	68.70	See note
Jiangsu Xinsu Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	Jiangsu Xinsu Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
Jiangyin Jinyan Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	Jiangyin Jinyan Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd./Jiangsu Xiang He Tai Fiber Technology Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
Jiangyin Yangxi International Trade Co., Ltd	Jiangsu Hengze Composite Materials Technology Co., Ltd./Chuzhou Prosperity Environmental Protection Color Fiber Co., Ltd./Jiangsu Xiang He Tai Fiber Technology Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Hengfeng Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd./Jiangyin Shunze Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	68.70	See note

Table continued.

Table I-9 Continued**Fine denier PSF: Commerce's original and first five-year dumping margins for producers/exporters in China**

Exporter	Producer	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)
Zhejiang Jinfuchun Industrial Co., Ltd	Zhejiang Jinfuchun Industrial Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
Nanyang Textile Co., Ltd	Nanyang Textile Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
Ningbo Dafa Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd	Ningbo Dafa Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd	68.70	See note
Zhaoqing Tifo New Fibre Co., Ltd	Zhaoqing Tifo New Fibre Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
Unifi Textiles (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	Jiangyin Yueda Chemical Fiber Limited Company/Hangzhou BenMa Chemical and Spinning Company Ltd./Yizheng Chemical Fiber Limited Liability Company	68.70	See note
Yuyao Dafa Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	Yuyao Dafa Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
Zhangjiagang City Hongtuo Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	Jiangyin Jindun Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
Zhejiang Linan Foreign Trade Co., Ltd	Zhejiang Huashun Technology Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
Suzhou Zhengbang Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	Suzhou Zhengbang Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd	68.70	See note
All others		103.06	See note

Source: 83 FR 34545, July 20, 2018; and 88 FR 37512, June 8, 2023.

Note: In its expedited first review, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on fine denier PSF from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at weighted-average margins of up to 103.06 percent. Commerce did not present weighted-average dumping margins for individual companies or a country-wide dumping margin.

Table I-10**Fine denier PSF: Commerce's original and first five-year dumping margins for producers/exporters in India**

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)
Reliance Industries Limited	21.43	See note
Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited	21.43	See note
All others	21.43	See note

Source: 83 FR 34545, July 20, 2018; and 88 FR 37512, June 8, 2023.

Note: In its expedited first review, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on fine denier PSF from India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at weighted-average margins of up to 21.43 percent. Commerce did not present weighted-average dumping margins for individual companies or a country-wide dumping margin.

Table I-11**Fine denier PSF: Commerce's original and first five-year dumping margins for producers/exporters in South Korea**

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)
Toray Chemical Korea Inc	0.00	See note
Huvis Corporation	45.23	See note
Down Nara, Co., Ltd., Down-Nara, Co., Ltd (AKA Koreco Synthetic Fiber Co., Ltd.)	45.23	See note
All others	30.15	See note

Source: 83 FR 34545, July 20, 2018; and 88 FR 37512, June 8, 2023.

Note: In its expedited first review, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on fine denier PSF from South Korea would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at weighted-average margins of up to 45.23 percent. Commerce did not present weighted-average dumping margins for individual companies or a country-wide dumping margin.

Note: Toray Advanced Materials Korea, Inc. is the successor-in-interest to Toray Chemical Korea, Inc.

Table I-12**Fine denier PSF: Commerce's original and first five-year dumping margins for producers/exporters in Taiwan**

Producer/exporter	Original margin (percent)	First five-year review margin (percent)
Tainan Spinning Co., Ltd	0.00	See note
Far Eastern Textile Ltd. (AKA Far Eastern New Century Corporation)	48.86	See note
All others	24.43	See note

Source: 83 FR 34545, July 20, 2018; and 88 FR 37512, June 8, 2023.

Note: In its expedited first review, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on fine denier PSF from Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at weighted-average margins of up to 48.86 percent. Commerce did not present weighted-average dumping margins for individual companies or a country-wide dumping margin.

The subject merchandise

Commerce's scope

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

The merchandise covered by the Order is fine denier polyester staple fiber (fine denier PSF), not carded or combed, measuring less than 3.3 decitex (3 denier) in diameter. The scope covers all fine denier PSF, whether coated or uncoated. The following products are excluded from the scope:

(1) PSF equal to or greater than 3.3 decitex (more than 3 denier, inclusive) currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 5503.20.0045 and 5503.20.0065.

(2) Low-melt PSF defined as a bi-component polyester fiber having a polyester fiber component that melts at a lower temperature than the other polyester fiber component, which is currently classifiable under HTSUS subheading 5503.20.0015.¹⁷

Tariff treatment

Fine denier PSF is currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025. The general rate of duty is 4.3 percent ad valorem for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025.¹⁸ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Effective September 24, 2018, fine denier PSF originating in China was 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 fine denier PSF was increased to 25 percent ad valorem.¹⁹

¹⁷ Commerce's Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders on Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from India, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan, May 30, 2023, p. 2.

¹⁸ USITC, HTS (2023) Revision 11, Publication 5462, September 2023, p. 55-5. The duty rate on originating goods of South Korea is free under the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement. See HTS general note 33(o)/tariff classification rules 55.1 for rules of origin applicable to HTS heading 5503.20.00.

¹⁹ 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 11, Publication 5462, September 2023, p. 99-III-43.

(continued...)

The product

Description and applications

Fine denier PSF is a manmade fiber, similar in appearance to cotton or wool. The distinguishing physical characteristics of fine denier PSF include the denier count and the length of the fiber. Other variable characteristics of fine denier PSF may be the finish (“luster”) applied to the fiber and the “crimp” of the fiber, which impacts the fiber’s tenacity, or strength.

Fine denier PSF is used for knit, woven, and nonwoven applications. Knit and woven applications include the production of textiles, such as those used in clothing and bed linens. Nonwoven applications include the production of household and hygiene products such as baby wipes, diapers, or coffee filters. Knit or woven applications tend to require higher tenacity than nonwoven applications, and thus require more crimping. Fine denier PSF with a silicone finish or coating may also be used in certain fill applications, such as pillows.

Fine denier PSF is converted either to yarn for knitting or weaving into fabric, or to a nonwoven product (through bonding by chemical, mechanical or heat process, or solvent), prior to inclusion in the end product. It can also be used as fiberfill without conversion. Once converted, fine denier PSF-produced textiles are known for their soft surface texture; resistance to stretching and shrinking; wrinkle-, abrasion-, and moisture-resistance; dyeability; and washability. Nonwoven fabrics made from fine denier PSF provide specific functions such as stretch, softness, fire-resistance, washability, cushioning, thermal and acoustic filtration, and sterility. Fine denier PSF used in fill applications provides softness and loft similar to down.

Fine denier PSF can be “mechanically crimped,” which involves adding a two- or three-dimensional saw-tooth sine-curve, or spiral shape to the fibers, normally at the rate of five to fifteen crimps per inch. Crimping simulates the natural folds in cotton to aid in processing and adds strength to the finished textile product.

The subject merchandise is cut-to-length, which differentiates it from filament—a long, continuous strand of fiber. After extrusion and stretching, fine denier PSF is cut in lengths, generally of five inches (125 mm) or less. Some PSF known as “short cut” PSF is cut to lengths of 10 mm or below. Finishes are also sprayed onto the fiber during the manufacturing process and can include a silicone or a “slick” finish (otherwise known as “siliconized PSF”), an oil finish, or other finishes, depending on the end-use application. Fine denier PSF can also be black or non-

(...continued)

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).

white in color. Black and colored fine denier PSF is combined with cotton by yarn spinners to make heathered yarn, which can be used in colored apparel, as well as in non-woven applications. Fine denier PSF is sold to end users in bales. The bales are then compressed to pack product as densely as possible for efficient shipment. The vast majority of end users have spinning mills that use the subject merchandise in the production of textiles.

Manufacturing processes

The manufacture of fine denier PSF may be divided into two discrete stages. The first stage of the process is the polymer formation. The formation of the polymer PSF begins by reacting monoethylene glycol (MEG) with either purified terephthalic acid (PTA) or its methyl ester in the presence of an antimony catalyst. The reaction is carried out at a high temperature and in a vacuum to achieve the high molecular weights needed to form useful fiber. The mix is then sent through an esterification process before it is polymerized. Esterification is the chemical process of combining an acid and an alcohol to form an ester. Fine denier PSF that is produced from the raw materials MEG and PTA is referred to as virgin PSF. Virgin PSF is characterized by the purity of the whiteness of the fiber.

PSF may also be produced from recycled materials (polyester chips) and is referred to as post-consumer recycled fine denier PSF ("PCF PSF" or "PCF"). In the production of PCF, the recycled materials are generally post-consumer recyclables such as polyethylene terephthalate ("PET") flakes from recycled plastic bottles. If recycled materials are used, the first step of the production process is to melt the chips to a liquid.

The second stage of the manufacturing process is the fiber formation, including extruding, stretching, cutting, and baling. These steps are the same whether the polymers are formed from virgin raw materials or recycled PET flake. After polymerization, the solid, molten plastic, which has a consistency similar to cold honey, must be heated and liquefied before it can be extruded. Once heated, the liquid fiber-forming polymers are then extruded through tiny holes of a spinneret, a device similar in principle to a showerhead, to form continuous filaments of semi-solid polymer. The denier of the fiber is controlled by the size of the holes on the spinneret. After extrusion, the semi-solid fibers are blasted with cold air to form solid fibers. This process is known as quenching.

Next, the solid fibers are coated for the first time with an oil finish, usually only for internal use to facilitate further processing. The spun tow, as it is now known, is collected into a can to be stretched. The spun tow is sent over a creel and a series of "draw wheels" to orient the fiber molecules and strengthen the tow. Next the tow may be sent through a crimping machine, which gives the fiber tow a two-dimensional, saw-tooth shape. The tow is then sent

through an oven to heat-set the crimp. A second finish (usually silicone or some type of oil-based finish) may be added during this stage of the process, either before the fiber tow is crimped and heat-set or directly after, depending on the preference of the manufacturer. Finally, the fiber tow is cut to length and baled.

Domestic like product issues

In its original determinations, the Commission defined the domestic like product as all domestically produced fine denier PSF that corresponds to Commerce’s scope description.²⁰ In its notice of institution in these current five-year reviews, the Commission solicited comments from interested parties regarding the appropriate domestic like product and domestic industry.²¹ Three interested parties commented on the Commission’s definition of the domestic like product. The domestic interested parties and respondent David C. Poole Company, Inc. (“Poole”) agreed with the Commission’s definition of the domestic like product in their responses to the notice of institution from these current reviews, but the domestic interested parties reserved the right to comment on the appropriate definitions during the course of the proceeding.²² However, no party requested that the Commission collect data concerning other possible domestic like products in their comments on the Commission’s draft questionnaires and no party made arguments for separate like products in prehearing or posthearing briefs.²³

²⁰ Original CVD Publication, p. 10.

²¹ 88 FR 6790, February 1, 2023.

²² *Substantive Response of domestic interested parties*, p. 23; *Substantive Response of Poole*, p. 2

²³ Respondent Reliance Industries Limited (“Reliance”) submitted that “the domestic like product should be reconsidered in view of the fact that the U.S. industry does not produce a number of products produced by the Indian industry. Thus, it does not produce like product to the merchandise under consideration produced and exported from India.” In its comments on the Commission’s draft questionnaires, Reliance requested that the Commission add a question in the U.S. producers’, U.S. importers’, and foreign producers’ questionnaires asking for a breakout of U.S. shipments based on whether the fine denier PSF is biodegradable or not, which was added. *Substantive response of Reliance*, p. 15, and respondent Reliance’s comments on draft questionnaires, September 18, 2023, pp. 3-7.

U.S. market participants

U.S. producers

During the original investigations, five firms supplied the Commission with information on their U.S. operations with respect to fine denier PSF. These firms accounted for the vast majority of U.S. production of fine denier PSF in 2016.²⁴ In these current proceedings, the Commission issued U.S. producers' questionnaires to 14 firms, six of which provided the Commission with information on their product operations. These firms are believed to account for the vast majority of U.S. production of fine denier PSF in 2022. Presented in table I-13 is a list of current domestic producers of product and each company's position on continuation of the orders, production location(s), and share of reported production of fine denier PSF in 2022.

Table I-13
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers, positions on orders, U.S. production locations, and shares of reported U.S. production, 2022

Share in percent

Firm	Position on orders	Production location(s)	Share of production
Alpek Polyester	***	Charlotte, NC Moncks Corner, SC	***
Auriga	***	Spartanburg, SC	***
Darling	***	Darlington, SC	***
Nan Ya	***	Lake City, SC	***
Palmetto	***	Kingstree, SC	***
Sun Fiber	***	Richburg, SC	***
All firms	Various	Various	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---". ***.

²⁴ The five U.S. producers that supplied the Commission with usable questionnaire information during the original investigations were: Auriga, DAK Americas (now Alpek Polyester), Nan Ya, Palmetto Synthetics, LLC ("Palmetto"), and William Barnet & Son, LLC ("William Barnet").

U.S. importers

In the original investigations, 29 U.S. importing firms supplied the Commission with usable information on their operations involving the importation of fine denier PSF, accounting for *** percent of U.S. imports of fine denier PSF from China, *** percent from India, *** percent of subject imports from South Korea, and *** percent of subject imports from Taiwan during 2016.²⁶ Of the responding U.S. importers, three were domestic producers: Auriga, DAK Americas, and William Barnet.

In the current proceedings, the Commission issued U.S. importers' questionnaires to 80 firms believed to be importers of fine denier PSF, as well as to all U.S. producers of fine denier PSF. Usable questionnaire responses were received from 17 firms, representing *** percent of U.S. imports from China, *** from India, *** percent from subject sources in South Korea, and *** percent from subject sources in Taiwan, and *** percent from total subject sources.²⁷ Table I-15 lists all responding U.S. importers of fine denier PSF from subject and nonsubject sources, their locations, and their shares of U.S. imports in 2022.

²⁶ Investigation Nos. 701-TA-579-580 and 731-TA-1369-1372 (Final): Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan, Confidential Report, INV-QQ-017, February 6, 2018 ("Original confidential report"), p. IV-1.

²⁷ Based on official Commerce statistics for imports of fine denier PSF, importers' questionnaire data accounted for *** percent of imports from South Korea and *** percent of imports from Taiwan during 2022, both of which include imports from subject and nonsubject sources. ***.

Table I-15
Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2022

Shares in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
Alpek Polyester	Charlotte, NC	***	***	***
American Textile	Duquesne, PA	***	***	***
Auriga	Spartanburg, SC	***	***	***
Bernet	Los Angeles, CA	***	***	***
BMT	New York, NY	***	***	***
DECA	Memphis, TN	***	***	***
Gildan	Salisbury, NC	***	***	***
Inman Mills	Inman, SC	***	***	***
Mativ	Pittsfield, MA	***	***	***
Milliken	Spartanburg, SC	***	***	***
Parkdale	Gastonia, NC	***	***	***
Poole	Greenville, SC	***	***	***
RSM	Charlotte, NC	***	***	***
Spuntech	Roxboro, NC	***	***	***
Stein Fibers	Albany, NY	***	***	***
William Bernet	Spartanburg, SC	***	***	***
William Burnett	Statesville, NC	***	***	***
All firms	Various	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

U.S. purchasers

The Commission received 18 usable questionnaire responses from firms that bought fine denier PSF during January 2017 through September 2023.²⁸ Three are end users for woven applications, ten are end users for nonwoven applications, and six identified themselves as “other.” Among these other end users, two identified themselves as yarn spinners, one identified themselves as manufacturers of pillows and other bedding products, two identified themselves as a manufacturer of nonwovens, one identified itself as a manufacturer of staple fiber. In general, responding U.S. purchasers were located in various regions of the United States but most (seven firms) were located in the Southeast. The responding purchasers represented firms in a variety of domestic industries, including textiles and apparel, home furnishings (pillows and bedding), personal hygiene, and nonwoven fabrics. Large purchasers of fine denier PSF include ***.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Quantity

Table I-16 and figure I-2 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by quantity for fine denier PSF. Apparent U.S. consumption decreased by *** percent from 2017 to 2020, increased by *** percent during 2020-21, then decreased from 2021-22 by *** percent, for an overall *** percent decrease from 2017 to 2022. Apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent lower during January-September (“interim”) 2023 compared with interim 2022. The largest changes in apparent U.S. consumption occurred during 2019-20, when apparent U.S. consumption decreased by *** percent and during 2020-21, when apparent U.S. consumption increased by *** percent. The decrease from 2019 to 2020 reflected decreases in U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments and imports from nonsubject sources. The increase in apparent U.S. consumption from 2020 to 2021 reflected higher U.S. shipments by U.S. producers and imports from subject and nonsubject sources.

²⁸ Of the 17 responding purchasers, 15 purchased the domestic product, one purchased imports of the subject merchandise from China, one purchased imports of the subject merchandise from India, and nine purchased imports of fine denier PSF from other sources.

Table I-16
Fine denier PSF: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2017	2018	2019
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
China	Quantity	118,017	1,131	155
India, TIB	Quantity	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Quantity	***	***	***
India	Quantity	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Quantity	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	61,197	135,792	177,238
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	236,792	157,343	195,056
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***
India, TIB	Share	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Share	***	***	***
India	Share	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Share	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table I-16 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	41	160	1,054	1,054	151
India, TIB	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	104,770	150,952	184,602	137,615	132,124
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	141,096	233,322	267,026	197,595	212,732
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, TIB	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023, adjusted using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires to report imports from *** and using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed November 20, 2023 to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. The trends for India, and as a result overall subject sources, are driven by ***.

Figure I-2
Fine denier PSF: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023, adjusted using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires to report imports from *** and using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed November 20, 2023 to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

U.S. producers' market share increased by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2018, reaching a high of *** percent, then declined irregularly from 2018 to 2022 by *** percentage points. U.S. producers' market share decreased overall during 2017-22 by *** percentage points. U.S. producers' market share was *** percent during interim 2023, *** percentage points lower than during interim 2022. The market shares of U.S. imports from each of the subject sources, except India, were *** in every year during 2018-22 and in interim 2022 and interim 2023. The market share for U.S. imports from India increased by *** percentage points during 2017-22, which was driven by ***. Overall, subject imports' market share decreased by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022, but was *** percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Nonsubject imports' market share increased from approximately

*** of U.S. consumption to approximately *** of U.S. consumption from 2017 to 2022. Nonsubject imports' market share increased to a high of *** percent in interim 2023.

Value

Table I-17 and figure I-3 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for fine denier PSF. During 2017-22, unlike quantity, the value of apparent U.S. consumption increased by *** percent, increasing by *** percent during 2017-18, decreasing by *** percent during 2018-20, then increasing by *** percent during 2020-22. However, the value of apparent consumption was *** percent lower during interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. The market shares of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and subject imports both decreased during 2017-22, by *** and *** percentage points, respectively, while the market share of nonsubject imports increased by *** percentage points. The market shares of U.S. imports from each of the subject sources, except India, were *** in every year during 2018-22 and in interim 2022 and interim 2023. The market share for U.S. imports from India increased from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2022. The market share of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments was *** percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, while the market shares of subject and nonsubject imports were *** and *** percentage points higher, respectively.

Table I-17
Fine denier PSF: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2017	2018	2019
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***
China	Value	71,118	817	277
India, TIB	Value	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Value	***	***	***
India	Value	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Value	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	48,949	108,614	130,903
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	158,643	127,232	145,130
All sources	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***
China	Share of value	***	***	***
India, TIB	Share of value	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Share of value	***	***	***
India	Share of value	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of value	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Share of value	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	***	***
All sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table I-17 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
China	Value	56	147	882	882	232
India, TIB	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Value	2,059	11,396	12,317	10,793	3,135
India	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	59,196	98,724	152,312	112,968	93,012
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	79,925	145,933	211,493	158,426	149,366
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, TIB	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023, adjusted using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires to report imports from *** and using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed November 20, 2023 to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. The trends for India, and as a result overall subject sources, are driven by ***.

Figure I-3
Fine denier PSF: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023, adjusted using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires to report imports from ***, and using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed November 20, 2023 to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Part II: Conditions of competition in the U.S. market

U.S. market characteristics

Fine denier PSF is used primarily in woven, knit, or spun applications for apparel such as socks, hosiery, and other worn fabrics and textiles. It is also used in nonwoven applications, including wipes (e.g., baby wipes, hygiene products, and household cleaning wipes), filters (e.g., water filters, face masks, and air filters), and as fiberfill for pillows and cushions, bedding, furniture, and insulation. Fine denier PSF differs from PSF of a larger diameter (greater than 3 denier) and from low-melt PSF in terms of end-use applications and, particularly for low-melt PSF, production processes.¹ Fine denier PSF is sold primarily to end users, which process the fibers into woven, knitted, or nonwoven forms for ultimate inclusion in downstream products. U.S. producers ship a majority of their product to end users for woven applications, whereas most imported product is shipped to end users for nonwoven applications (see table II-2).

The majority of firms (all six U.S. producers, 12 of 14 responding importers and 17 of 18 purchasers) indicated that the market for fine denier PSF was not subject to distinctive conditions of competition. Importer/purchaser *** reported that with fewer producers in the United States, pricing has been less competitive versus the rest of the world; and purchaser *** reported that fine denier commands a higher price point, so demand drops during economic downturns.

Apparent U.S. consumption of fine denier PSF decreased during January 2017-September 2023. Overall, apparent U.S. consumption in 2022 was *** percent lower than in 2017.

Impact of section 301 tariffs

U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to report the impact of section 301 tariffs on overall demand, supply, prices, or raw material costs (table II-1). Most responding firms reported either no impact or that they did not know the impact.²

Among the firms reporting that there was an impact, there was overall consensus that the price of fine denier PSF and overall demand in the U.S. market have generally seen no change since January 1, 2017. Five importers and two purchasers reported that they saw an

¹ Original CVD publication, p. II-1.

² Two of 6 responding U.S. producers, 7 of 16 importers, and 4 of 17 purchasers reported no impact; and 2 U.S. producers, 4 importers, and 9 purchasers reported that they did not know the impact.

increase in supply from countries other than China. Importer *** and U.S. producer *** indicated that section 301 tariffs slowed the rate of imports from China but there was a large increase of imports from other countries, which brought the overall price down.

Table II-1
Fine denier PSF: Count of firms' responses regarding the impact of the 301 tariffs on Chinese origin products

Factor	Firm type	Steadily increased	Fluctuated up	No change	Fluctuated down	Steadily decreased
Domestic supply in market	U.S. producers	0	0	2	0	0
China supply in market	U.S. producers	0	0	2	0	0
Other than China supply in market	U.S. producers	0	0	2	0	0
Prices of scope merchandise	U.S. producers	0	0	2	0	1
Overall demand in market	U.S. producers	0	0	2	0	0
Raw material costs of scope merchandise	U.S. producers	0	0	2	0	0
Domestic supply in market	Importers	0	0	5	1	1
China supply in market	Importers	0	1	2	1	3
Other than China supply in market	Importers	1	4	1	1	0
Prices of scope merchandise	Importers	0	1	3	2	1
Overall demand in market	Importers	0	1	4	2	0
Raw material costs of scope merchandise	Importers	0	1	3	2	0
Domestic supply in market	Purchasers	0	0	2	2	0
China supply in market	Purchasers	0	0	0	2	2
Other than China supply in market	Purchasers	0	2	0	2	0
Prices of scope merchandise	Purchasers	0	3	1	0	0
Overall demand in market	Purchasers	0	0	3	1	0
Raw material costs of scope merchandise	Purchasers	1	0	3	0	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Channels of distribution

The vast majority of fine denier PSF from both U.S. producers and importers is sold to end users (table II-2). U.S. producers shipped most of their product to end users for woven applications with a sizable amount to nonwoven applications. Importers shipped the majority of their fine denier PSF from subject sources to end users for nonwoven applications in all years except for 2019. Beginning in 2020, subject sources shifted the vast majority of their shipments to nonwoven end users.

Table II-2
Fine denier PSF: Share of U.S. shipments, by source, channel of distribution, and period

Source	Channel	2017	2018	2019	2020
United States	Distributors	***	***	***	***
United States	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
United States	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
China	Distributors	***	***	***	***
China	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
China	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
India	Distributors	***	***	***	***
India	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
India	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***
All other sources	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
All other sources	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***
All import sources	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
All import sources	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table II-2 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Share of U.S. shipments, by source, channel of distribution, and period

Source	Channel	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
United States	Distributors	***	***	***	***
United States	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
United States	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
China	Distributors	***	***	***	***
China	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
China	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
India	Distributors	***	***	***	***
India	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
India	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***
All other sources	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
All other sources	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***
All import sources	End users: Woven	***	***	***	***
All import sources	End users: Nonwoven	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Geographic distribution

U.S. producers reported selling fine denier PSF to all regions in the contiguous United States (table II-3). All six U.S. producers reported selling fine denier PSF to the Southeast, while only one firm (***) reported selling to the Mountain region. Importers also reported selling fine denier PSF from most subject sources to most regions in the contiguous United States, though the largest numbers of importers reported shipments to the Southeast region for all four subject sources.

For U.S. producers, 0.9 percent of sales were within 100 miles of their production facilities, 95.8 percent were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and 3.3 percent were over 1,000 miles. Importers sold 7.5 percent within 100 miles of their U.S. points of shipment, 87.5 percent between 101 and 1,000 miles, and 5.0 percent over 1,000 miles.

Table II-3
Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Region	U.S. producers	China	India	South Korea, subject	Taiwan, subject	Subject sources
Northeast	5	2	2	2	1	5
Midwest	4	2	2	2	1	4
Southeast	6	8	8	4	4	13
Central Southwest	2	2	1	1	1	2
Mountains	1	1	0	1	1	1
Pacific Coast	2	2	1	3	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
All regions (except Other)	1	1	0	1	0	1
Reporting firms	6	9	8	6	4	14

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Other U.S. markets include AK, HI, PR, and VI.

Supply and demand considerations

U.S. supply

Table II-4 provides a summary of the supply factors regarding fine denier PSF from U.S. producers and from India; no data were reported for the other three subject countries. Reported capacity in India was much higher than reported U.S. capacity. Reported Indian capacity utilization was much higher than reported U.S. capacity utilization and inventory ratios were lower for Indian producers than for U.S. producers. Reporting firms in both the United States and India reported that they primarily served their home markets rather than export markets in 2022. Producers in *** the United States *** reported being able to shift production between fine denier PSF and other products.

Table II-4
Fine denier PSF: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio and share in percent.

Factor	Measure	United States	China	India	South Korea	Taiwan
Capacity 2017	Quantity	532,472	***	***	***	***
Capacity 2022	Quantity	503,603	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization 2017	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization 2022	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2017	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2022	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments 2022	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Non-US export market shipments 2022	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ability to shift production	Count	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Responding U.S. producers accounted for more than half of U.S. production of fine denier PSF in 2022. Responding foreign producer/exporter firms accounted for more than 100 percent of U.S. imports of fine denier PSF from India during 2022. The Commission did not receive questionnaire responses from producers in China, South Korea, or Taiwan.

Domestic production

Based on available information, U.S. producers of fine denier PSF have the ability to respond to changes in demand with moderate-to-large changes in the quantity of shipments of U.S.-produced fine denier PSF to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are unused capacity, the availability of inventories, and the ability to shift production to or from alternate products. A factor mitigating responsiveness is the limited share of exports.

Domestic capacity utilization decreased from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2022, driven by a decrease in total production. Domestic capacity decreased by 5.4 percent. Auriga testified it has ample available capacity to produce additional fine denier PSF and that its capacity utilization was low in 2022 and plummeted further in 2023 to unsustainably low levels.³

U.S. producers' inventories of fine denier PSF decreased heavily in 2018, almost doubled in 2019, then decreased in 2020, before remaining consistent through 2022 with only a slight reduction. Relative to total shipments, U.S. producers' inventory levels decreased from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2022.

Four of the six responding U.S. producers reported that they could switch production from fine denier PSF to other products. All four producers reported that they could produce either coarser or heavier denier PSF on the same equipment.⁴ In general, the factors limiting these U.S. producers' ability to shift production were ***.

Most purchasers (12 of 18) reported changes in the availability of fine denier PSF from domestic producers. Purchasers cited the closure of DAK Americas and Darling, which reduced U.S. capacity. Purchasers *** reported that they were purchasing fine denier PSF from DAK Americas and Darling, but when they closed their production, these purchasers shifted their purchases to other firms and facilities within the United States. Purchaser *** reported it replaced its purchases from the closed U.S. facilities with sources in ***. Domestic interested parties stated that even with recent plant closures, there was significant excess capacity to

³ Hearing transcript, p. 27 (Brekovsky). Domestic interested parties argue that a high level of capacity utilization is necessary to remain profitable. If production lines are not run at optimal efficiency levels, significant costs are incurred; production curtailments or shutdowns often are the only alternative. Hearing transcript, p. 18 (Sparkman).

⁴ The ***.

supply the U.S. market throughout the review period.⁵ Darling, Nan Ya, and Auriga testified that they have invested in new equipment and brought on additional capacity.⁶

Subject imports

Table II-4 provides a summary of the supply of fine denier PSF from reporting subject countries; additional data are provided in Part VII. Very limited information is available on the industries in subject countries. No foreign producers from China, South Korea, or Taiwan responded to the Commission's questionnaire.

Limited information from responding producers in India indicate that the Indian producers are able to respond to changes in demand with moderate-to-large changes in the quantity of shipments of fine denier PSF to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are the large overall capacity of the industry in India, some unused capacity, some ability to shift shipments from alternate markets, and the ability to shift production to or from alternate products. A factor mitigating responsiveness of supply is the limited availability of inventories.

Reported production capacity and reported capacity utilization in India both decreased slightly between 2017 and 2022. Total reported inventories for India were *** percent of their total shipments in 2022 down from *** percent in 2017. *** responding producers from India reported being able to shift production from fine denier PSF to ***, ***. Most responding Indian producers' shipments went to their home market; export shipments represented *** percent of their total shipments in 2022; of the Indian producers' export shipments, *** percent went to non-U.S. markets. Indian producers reported that their primary export markets were ***.

Five of 15 responding purchasers reported that the availability of fine denier PSF from subject countries had changed since 2017, with firms stating the availability of fine denier PSF from subject countries has drastically decreased since the orders were implemented.

Imports from nonsubject sources

Nonsubject imports for *** percent of all U.S. imports of fine denier PSF, by quantity, in 2022.⁷ The largest sources of nonsubject imports during 2022 were Thailand, Indonesia and

⁵ Hearing transcript, pp. 41-42 (Ringel).

⁶ Hearing transcript, pp. 62-63 (Bockoven, Sparkman, Brekovsky).

⁷ See table IV-1.

Turkey; imports from these countries accounted for *** percent, *** percent and *** percent, respectively, of all imports.⁸

Only one of 15 responding purchasers reported that the availability of fine denier PSF from nonsubject countries had changed since 2017. Purchaser *** reported that there was an increase in supply from Vietnam and Honduras.

⁸ Percentages derived from official U.S. imports statistics for imports from Thailand, Indonesia, and Turkey (i.e., the numerators) and from table IV-1 for total imports (i.e., the denominator). Official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed February 21, 2024. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Supply constraints

Most U.S. producers reported supply constraints while most importers and purchasers reported no supply constraints. Four of 6 responding U.S. producers, 6 of 15 responding importers, and 3 of 17 responding purchasers reported that they had experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2017. U.S. importer/purchaser *** and purchaser *** reported that U.S. producers DAK and Darling both stopped making certain fibers prior to shutting their plants down. Importers *** reported that there were supply chain reliability issues especially during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Importer *** reported that ***.

As discussed previously, most purchasers indicated that the availability of supply for U.S.-produced product had changed while the availability of supply for subject and nonsubject imports had not changed. All responding purchasers indicated that they do not anticipate any changes in the supply of fine denier PSF from domestic sources or subject or nonsubject import sources.

New suppliers

Four of 18 purchasers indicated that new suppliers entered the U.S. market since January 1, 2017, and two expect additional entrants. Purchasers named the following firms as new market entrants: Sun Fiber and Darling, which entered the market in 2020 but subsequently left the market in 2021. When asked about expected new entrants, purchasers *** reported that there will likely be new international manufacturers who will export fine denier PSF.

U.S. demand

Based on available information, the overall demand for fine denier PSF is likely to experience moderate changes in response to changes in price. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness are the limited range and cost effectiveness of substitute products and the wide range of cost shares of fine denier PSF in most of its end-use applications.

End uses and cost share

U.S. demand for fine denier PSF depends on the demand for U.S.-produced downstream products. Fine denier PSF is used in woven, knit, or spun applications as well as in nonwoven applications. Reported end uses for fine denier PSF include apparel (such as socks, hosiery, liners, and other worn fabrics and textiles), wipes (such as baby wipes, hygiene products, and household cleaning wipes), filters and filter papers (such as water filters, face masks, air filters,

and needlepunch filtration), fiberfill and batting (for cushions, pillows, bedding, furniture, and automotive interiors), medical gowns and drapes, sterilization wraps, apparel sewing threads, battery separators, nonwoven fabrics, mop yarn, cluster fiber, spunlace, and insulation.⁹

Fine denier PSF accounts for a broad range of the share of the cost of the end-use products in which it is used, since most of the time it is blended or used in combination with other fabrics and materials (such as cotton). In the original investigations, cost shares were reported to be 6 to almost 100 percent for apparel and textile applications, 8 to almost 100 percent for fiberfill applications and 28 to almost 100 percent for nonwoven applications.¹⁰

In these reviews, all 6 U.S. producers, 15 of 16 responding importers, and 14 of 15 responding purchasers reported that there were no changes in the end uses and cost share of fine denier PSF since January 1, 2017. Importer *** answered that there were more nonwoven end uses and fewer for yarn spinning in the United States. U.S. producer *** responded that end uses remained the same, apart from the introduction of recycled content within fine denier and blended products.

Business cycles

All six U.S. producers and most importers and purchasers indicated that the market was not subject to business cycles. Six importers and five purchasers reported that the fine denier PSF market was subject to business cycles.

Importers *** reported that yarn spinning is seasonal depending on apparel sales and importer *** reported lower consumption of fine denier PSF in the United States in December and during the summer months. Importer *** reported that market demand has decreased substantially since 2022; importer *** reported that the market follows economic cycle trends which were exasperated by COVID-19; and importer *** reported that fine denier PSF is primarily used for yarn spinning and nonwoven spunlace applications where the consumption and blend ratios of polyester varies in line with crude oil prices and cotton prices.

⁹ Original CVD publication, p. II-8.

¹⁰ Original CVD publication, p. II-8.

Demand trends

Most U.S. producers and importers reported a decrease in U.S. demand for fine denier PSF since January 1, 2017 and a plurality of purchasers reported no change in U.S. demand (table II-5). Firms' responses regarding anticipated demand were mixed, with a majority of U.S. producers and purchasers anticipating no change in demand (table II-6). Among importers, nearly equal numbers of firms reported they anticipate an increase (5 firms), no change (5 firms), or a decrease in demand (6 firms).

Table II-5
Fine denier PSF: Count of firms' responses regarding overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type, since January 1, 2017

Market	Firm type	Steadily increased	Fluctuated up	No change	Fluctuated down	Steadily decreased
U.S. demand	U.S. producers	0	0	2	4	0
U.S. demand	Importers	2	2	2	6	4
U.S. demand	Purchasers	3	2	6	4	1
U.S. demand	Foreign producers	***	***	***	***	***
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	0	0	1	4	0
Foreign demand	Importers	2	6	3	2	1
Foreign demand	Purchasers	1	1	6	1	0
Demand in subject home market	Foreign producers	***	***	***	***	***
Demand in other export markets	Foreign producers	***	***	***	***	***
Demand for end use products	Purchasers	5	0	4	3	4

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table II-6**Fine denier PSF: Count of firms' responses regarding anticipated overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type**

Market	Firm type	Steadily increase	Fluctuate up	No change	Fluctuate down	Steadily decrease
U.S. demand	U.S. producers	0	0	3	2	0
U.S. demand	Importers	2	3	5	5	1
U.S. demand	Purchasers	3	1	9	2	0
U.S. demand	Foreign producers	***	***	***	***	***
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	0	0	0	4	0
Foreign demand	Importers	4	5	3	3	0
Foreign demand	Purchasers	1	0	8	0	0
Demand in subject home market	Foreign producers	***	***	***	***	***
Demand in other export markets	Foreign producers	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

In explaining demand decreases, firms cited general poor economic conditions, decreasing product demand resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, fewer spinning mills operating in the United States, global competition in general and increased competition from imported finished goods. Importer *** reported an overall downturn in the market because of poor economic conditions. Purchaser *** reported that some customers have moved from finer to coarser fibers, which are less expensive or have more recycled content. Importer *** reported that fine denier PSF is consumed primarily for apparel yarn applications and most apparel yarn consumption today takes place in low labor cost apparel fabric producing markets in Asia, that U.S. demand continues to decline while global demand for fine denier PSF continues to grow. It added that most consumption remains in Asia and that the United States has lost most of its textile business to low labor cost production in Asia. When describing reasons for anticipated demand declines, firms cited poor expected economic conditions.

In explaining demand increases, importers *** reported that demand depends on general economic trends. Importers *** reported that demand should increase if general market conditions were to improve. Purchaser and importer *** reported a general increase in demand during COVID-19; and purchaser *** cited a temporary increase in demand for utility bedding during COVID-19, though they both reported that demand has since decreased.

Substitute products

All six responding U.S. producers and a majority of importers (14 of 16) and purchasers (16 of 18) reported that there have not been any changes in the number or types of products

that can be substituted for fine denier PSF since 2017. Purchaser *** reported that there has been development of new fibers similar to fine denier which can be used as a substitute. Purchaser *** reported that there is now demand for PSF made from PCR (Post-Consumer Recycled). Importer *** reported that ***.

During the final investigations, all five responding U.S. producers and a majority of importers (21 of 26) and purchasers (26 of 31) reported that there were no substitutes for fine denier PSF. Some importers and purchasers reported that substitutes varied depending on end use. Reported substitutes were cotton fiber in woven apparel fabric and spun yarns and recycled and other types of PSF as general substitutes. In terms of using cotton as a substitute, multiple purchasers reported a direct correlation between cotton prices and fine denier PSF prices.¹¹ These firms elaborated that when cotton prices change, yarn spinners will increase or decrease the content of PSF in various products.¹²

Substitutability issues

This section assesses the degree to which U.S.-produced fine denier PSF and imports of fine denier PSF from subject countries can be substituted for one another by examining the importance of certain purchasing factors and the comparability of fine denier PSF from domestic and imported sources based on those factors. Based on available data, staff believes that there is a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced fine denier PSF and fine denier PSF imported from subject sources depending on the type of product.¹³ Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include similar quality, availability, and lead times

¹¹ In terms of using cotton as a substitute, one purchaser reported that there was a direct correlation between cotton prices and fine denier PSF prices, and another purchaser suggested that when cotton prices change, yarn spinners will increase or decrease the content of PSF in spun yarn. A different purchaser also stated that price is one factor that affects the substitutability between cotton and fine denier PSF. A fourth purchaser added that cotton and polyester can be substituted in the apparel market where the customer is looking for the least expensive combination of the two (i.e., if the price of cotton is high, it will be replaced with polyester, and vice versa). Original CVD publication, p. II-13.

¹² Original CVD publication, p. II-18.

¹³ The degree of substitution between domestic and imported fine denier PSF depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products and reflects how easily purchasers can switch from domestically produced fine denier PSF to the fine denier PSF imported from subject countries (or vice versa) when prices change. The degree of substitution may include such factors as relative prices (discounts/rebates), quality differences (e.g., grade standards, defect rates, etc.), and differences in sales conditions (e.g., lead times between order and delivery dates, reliability of supply, product services, etc.).

for fine denier PSF that are produced-to-order, little preference for particular country of origin or producers, similarities between domestically produced fine denier PSF and fine denier PSF imported from subject countries across multiple purchase factors and limited significant factors other than price. Factors reducing substitutability include a few purchasers' domestic content requirements and reported slightly limited interchangeability between fine denier PSF from domestic and subject sources.

For product types and applications in which both domestic producers and importers of subject product compete in substantial volumes, staff believes that there is a high degree of substitutability. To the extent that some products are not available from either domestic or subject import sources, substitutability may be more limited.

Factors affecting purchasing decisions¹⁴

Purchaser decisions based on source

As shown in table II-7, most purchasers and their customers sometimes or never make purchasing decisions based on the producer or country of origin. Of the ten purchasers that reported that they at least sometimes make decisions based on the manufacturer, six firms cited quality preferences and several firms cited continuity and consistency of production. Of the nine purchasers that reported that they at least sometimes make decisions based on the country of origin, two cited Berry Amendment compliance, and three based decisions on lower cost product.¹⁵

¹⁴ Seventeen of 18 purchasers indicated they had marketing/pricing knowledge of domestic product, 9 of China product, 5 of India product, 7 of Korea product, 6 of Taiwan product, and 10 of product from nonsubject countries.

¹⁵ The Berry Amendment requires certain items purchased by DOD to be 100 percent domestic in origin. The items covered by the law apply to DOD purchases of textiles and clothing. www.trade.gov/berry-amendment, retrieved December 18, 2023.

Table II-7**Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses regarding frequency of purchasing decisions based on producer and country of origin**

Firm making decision	Decision based on	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Purchaser	Producer	3	1	6	8
Customer	Producer	0	1	4	12
Purchaser	Country	1	1	7	8
Customer	Country	0	0	7	10

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Importance of purchasing domestic product

Sixteen of 17 purchasers reported that most or all of their purchases did not require purchasing U.S.-produced product. Four reported that domestic product was required by law (for 2 to 40 percent of their purchases), two reported it was required by their customers (for 10 to 100 percent of their purchases), and one reported other preference for domestic product. A reason cited for preferring domestic product was capacity constraints.

Most important purchase factors

The most often cited top three factors firms consider in their purchasing decisions for fine denier PSF were price/cost (18 firms), quality (16 firms), and availability/supply (13 firms) as shown in table II-8. Price/cost was the most frequently cited first-most important factor (cited by eight firms), followed by quality (cited by seven firms) and availability/supply (three firms). Availability/supply was the most frequently reported second-most important factors (seven firms), followed by quality (six firms).

Table II-8**Fine denier PSF: Count of ranking of factors used in purchasing decisions as reported by purchasers, by factor**

Firm making decision	First	Second	Third	Total
Price/ cost	8	4	6	18
Quality	7	6	3	16
Availability/ supply	3	7	3	13
All other factors	0	1	6	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Other factors include consistency of quality, range of product lines, lead times, payment terms, and customer service.

Importance of specified purchase factors

Purchasers were asked to rate the importance of 20 factors in their purchasing decisions (table II-9). The factors rated as very important by more than half of responding purchasers were reliability of supply (all 18 purchasers); availability, price, and product consistency (17 firms each); cut length, delivery time, and quality meets industry standards (15 firms each); delivery terms (13 firms); and payment terms (11 firms). Most firms reported that biodegradable was not an important factor in their purchase decision for fine denier PSF.

Table II-9
Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses regarding importance of purchase factors, by factor

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Availability	17	1	0
Biodegradable	2	4	12
Coating (e.g., silicon)	6	5	7
Coloring	3	11	4
Cut length	15	3	0
Delivery terms	13	5	0
Delivery time	15	3	0
Discounts offered	4	10	4
Minimum quantity requirements	4	7	7
Packaging	4	9	5
Payment terms	11	6	1
Price	17	1	0
Product consistency	17	1	0
Product range	5	11	2
Quality meets industry standards	15	3	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	7	10	1
Recycled content	5	10	3
Reliability of supply	18	0	0
Technical support/service	6	11	1
U.S. transportation costs	9	6	3

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Lead times

Fine denier PSF is primarily produced to order. U.S. producers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were sold from inventories, while importers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were sold from inventories, with lead times for both U.S. producers and importers averaging 7 days. The remaining *** percent of U.S. producers' commercial shipments and *** percent of importers' commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging *** and *** days, respectively.

Supplier certification

Nine of 18 responding purchasers require their suppliers to become certified or qualified to sell fine denier PSF to their firm. Purchasers reported that the time to qualify a new supplier ranged from 15 to 295 days.¹⁶ Five purchasers reported that a domestic or foreign supplier had failed in its attempt to qualify fine denier PSF or had lost its approved status since 2017. Suppliers that reportedly failed in their attempts to qualify included U.S. producers Nan Ya, Darling, Fibertex, and an unnamed Indonesian firm (among importers and foreign producers).

Minimum quality specifications

As can be seen from table II-10, all responding purchasers reported that domestically produced fine denier PSF as well as fine denier PSF imported from subject and nonsubject sources always or usually met minimum quality specifications.

Table II-10
Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses regarding suppliers' ability to meet minimum quality specifications, by source

Source of purchases	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never
United States	11	7	0	0
China	6	2	0	0
India	4	1	0	0
South Korea, subject	5	2	0	0
Taiwan, subject	4	1	0	0
Nonsubject sources	6	3	0	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Purchasers were asked how often domestically produced or imported fine denier PSF meets minimum quality specifications for their own or their customers' uses.

Changes in purchasing patterns

Twelve purchasers reported that they had changed suppliers since January 1, 2017, while six reported that they had not. Firms that reported changing suppliers generally dropped or reduced purchases from China, South Korea, and Taiwan whereas no purchasers reported changing suppliers from India. Five purchasers reported increased purchases from other sources.

Purchasers were also asked about changes in their purchasing patterns from different countries since January 1, 2017 (table II-11). Six of 16 responding purchasers reported increased purchases of U.S.-produced product, with all six citing increased import prices as the

¹⁶ Five firms reported qualification times of 90 days or fewer and three reported 180 days or more.

reason. On the other hand, seven purchasers reported decreased purchases of U.S.-produced product, because of higher prices, fewer suppliers, and/or an overall decline in business. Purchaser *** reported that it ***; and purchaser *** reported that it reduced U.S. purchases because of lower demand for its products. Purchaser *** reported increased purchases of product from nonsubject countries because of more competitive prices. *** reduced purchases from Taiwan because of the foreign producer’s unwillingness to supply to the United States.

Table II-11
Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers’ responses regarding changes in purchase patterns from U.S., subject, and nonsubject countries

Source of purchases	Steadily increased	Fluctuated up	No change	Fluctuated down	Steadily decreased	Did not purchase
United States	4	2	3	4	3	0
China	1	0	0	1	2	11
India	1	0	2	0	0	12
South Korea, subject	1	0	0	0	3	10
Taiwan, subject	0	0	0	0	3	12
All other sources	3	3	3	1	2	5
Sources unknown	0	0	1	0	0	7

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Purchase factor comparisons of domestic products, subject imports, and nonsubject imports

Purchasers were asked questions comparing fine denier PSF produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries. First, purchasers were asked for a country-by-country comparison on the same 20 factors (table II-12) for which they were asked to rate the importance.

In comparing the domestic product with that from subject sources, most responding purchasers rated the products as comparable for 19 of the 20 factors for China, 19 factors for India, 20 factors for South Korea, and 18 factors for Taiwan. Price was often cited as not comparable which was considered a very important factor.

With respect to fine denier PSF produced in the United States compared to product from China and India, a majority of responding U.S. purchasers reported that U.S. product was inferior on price (i.e., more expensive). Half of responding U.S. purchasers reported that domestically-produced fine denier PSF was inferior on price when compared to product from Taiwan.

Most responding purchasers reported that domestically-produced and nonsubject fine denier PSF were comparable on 19 of 20 factors, including coating, coloring, cut length, discounts offered, packaging, quality meeting industry standards, and quality exceeding

industry standards. A majority of purchasers reported that domestically-produced fine denier PSF was superior to nonsubject fine denier PSF on delivery time, technical support and service, and minimum quantity requirements.

Table II-12
Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. China	2	8	0
Biodegradable	U.S. v. China	1	3	0
Coating (e.g., silicon)	U.S. v. China	0	7	0
Coloring	U.S. v. China	0	8	0
Cut length	U.S. v. China	1	8	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. China	3	5	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. China	7	1	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. China	0	7	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. China	4	4	0
Packaging	U.S. v. China	0	8	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. China	2	6	0
Price	U.S. v. China	1	0	6
Product consistency	U.S. v. China	3	5	0
Product range	U.S. v. China	0	6	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. China	0	7	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. China	0	7	0
Recycled content	U.S. v. China	0	5	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. China	3	4	1
Technical support/service	U.S. v. China	5	3	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. China	5	2	1

Continued on next page.

Table II-12 Continued**Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. India	3	5	1
Biodegradable	U.S. v. India	2	3	0
Coating (e.g., silicon)	U.S. v. India	0	6	0
Coloring	U.S. v. India	1	6	0
Cut length	U.S. v. India	1	7	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. India	4	3	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. India	6	1	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. India	1	6	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. India	4	3	0
Packaging	U.S. v. India	0	7	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. India	4	3	0
Price	U.S. v. India	2	1	4
Product consistency	U.S. v. India	3	4	0
Product range	U.S. v. India	2	4	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. India	1	6	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. India	1	6	0
Recycled content	U.S. v. India	0	5	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. India	4	3	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. India	5	2	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. India	4	2	1

Continued on next page.

Table II-12 Continued**Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	3	5	0
Biodegradable	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	1	4	0
Coating (e.g., silicon)	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	0	6	0
Coloring	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	0	7	0
Cut length	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	1	7	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	4	3	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	6	1	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	1	5	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	3	4	0
Packaging	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	1	6	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	2	5	0
Price	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	2	2	3
Product consistency	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	3	4	0
Product range	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	1	5	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	0	7	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	1	6	0
Recycled content	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	0	5	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	3	4	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	5	1	1
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. South Korea, subject	3	2	1

Continued on next page.

Table II-12 Continued**Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	2	2	0
Biodegradable	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	0	3	0
Coating (e.g., silicon)	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	0	3	0
Coloring	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	0	3	0
Cut length	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	0	3	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	3	0	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	3	0	0
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	1	1	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	2	0	0
Packaging	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	0	2	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	1	1	0
Price	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	1	0	1
Product consistency	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	1	1	0
Product range	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	1	1	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	0	2	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	1	1	0
Recycled content	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	0	1	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	1	1	0
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	2	0	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Taiwan, subject	0	2	0

Continued on next page.

Table II-12 Continued**Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. v. Nonsubject	4	5	1
Biodegradable	U.S. v. Nonsubject	1	4	0
Coating (e.g., silicon)	U.S. v. Nonsubject	1	6	0
Coloring	U.S. v. Nonsubject	0	8	0
Cut length	U.S. v. Nonsubject	0	9	0
Delivery terms	U.S. v. Nonsubject	5	4	0
Delivery time	U.S. v. Nonsubject	7	1	1
Discounts offered	U.S. v. Nonsubject	1	7	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. v. Nonsubject	4	5	0
Packaging	U.S. v. Nonsubject	0	9	0
Payment terms	U.S. v. Nonsubject	2	6	1
Price	U.S. v. Nonsubject	0	1	8
Product consistency	U.S. v. Nonsubject	3	5	1
Product range	U.S. v. Nonsubject	1	7	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. v. Nonsubject	0	8	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. v. Nonsubject	1	7	0
Recycled content	U.S. v. Nonsubject	0	5	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. v. Nonsubject	3	5	1
Technical support/service	U.S. v. Nonsubject	4	4	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. v. Nonsubject	3	5	1

Continued on next page.

Table II-12 Continued**Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	China v. Nonsubject	1	4	0
Biodegradable	China v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Coating (e.g., silicon)	China v. Nonsubject	1	2	0
Coloring	China v. Nonsubject	0	4	0
Cut length	China v. Nonsubject	0	4	0
Delivery terms	China v. Nonsubject	1	3	0
Delivery time	China v. Nonsubject	0	4	0
Discounts offered	China v. Nonsubject	0	3	0
Minimum quantity requirements	China v. Nonsubject	0	4	0
Packaging	China v. Nonsubject	0	4	0
Payment terms	China v. Nonsubject	0	2	2
Price	China v. Nonsubject	1	1	2
Product consistency	China v. Nonsubject	1	3	0
Product range	China v. Nonsubject	0	3	0
Quality meets industry standards	China v. Nonsubject	0	3	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	China v. Nonsubject	0	3	0
Recycled content	China v. Nonsubject	0	3	0
Reliability of supply	China v. Nonsubject	1	3	0
Technical support/service	China v. Nonsubject	1	3	0
U.S. transportation costs	China v. Nonsubject	1	3	0

Continued on next page.

Table II-12 Continued**Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	India v. Nonsubject	2	1	0
Biodegradable	India v. Nonsubject	0	1	0
Coating (e.g., silicon)	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Coloring	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Cut length	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Delivery terms	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Delivery time	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Discounts offered	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Minimum quantity requirements	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Packaging	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Payment terms	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Price	India v. Nonsubject	1	0	1
Product consistency	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Product range	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Quality meets industry standards	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Recycled content	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Reliability of supply	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Technical support/service	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
U.S. transportation costs	India v. Nonsubject	0	2	0

Continued on next page.

Table II-12 Continued**Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	1	2	0
Biodegradable	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Coating (e.g., silicon)	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Coloring	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Cut length	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Delivery terms	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Delivery time	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Discounts offered	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Minimum quantity requirements	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Packaging	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Payment terms	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Price	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	1	1
Product consistency	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	1	1
Product range	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	1	1
Quality meets industry standards	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	1	1
Recycled content	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Reliability of supply	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Technical support/service	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	1	1
U.S. transportation costs	South Korea, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0

Continued on next page.

Table II-12 Continued**Fine denier PSF: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	1	2	0
Biodegradable	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Coating (e.g., silicon)	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Coloring	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Cut length	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Delivery terms	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Delivery time	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Discounts offered	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Minimum quantity requirements	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Packaging	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Payment terms	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Price	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	1	1
Product consistency	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Product range	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Quality meets industry standards	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Recycled content	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0
Reliability of supply	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	1	1	0
Technical support/service	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	1	1	0
U.S. transportation costs	Taiwan, subject v. Nonsubject	0	2	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported fine denier PSF

In order to determine whether U.S.-produced fine denier PSF can generally be used in the same applications as subject imports, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked whether the products can always, frequently, sometimes, or never be used interchangeably. As shown in tables II-13 to II-15, all responding U.S. producers and a majority or plurality of importers reported that U.S. fine denier PSF is always interchangeable with subject imports from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan. Responding purchasers' responses were mixed, with most firms reporting that domestic product is sometimes or frequently interchangeable with each subject source.

Purchaser *** reported that ***. Purchaser *** reported that ***.

Table II-13
Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. producers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China	6	0	0	0
United States vs. India	6	0	0	0
United States vs. South Korea, subject	6	0	0	0
United States vs. Taiwan, subject	6	0	0	0
China vs. India	6	0	0	0
China vs. South Korea, subject	6	0	0	0
China vs. Taiwan, subject	6	0	0	0
India vs. South Korea, subject	6	0	0	0
India vs. Taiwan, subject	6	0	0	0
South Korea, subject vs. Taiwan, subject	6	0	0	0
United States vs. Other	5	1	0	0
China vs. Other	5	1	0	0
India vs. Other	5	1	0	0
South Korea, subject vs. Other	5	1	0	0
Taiwan, subject vs. Other	5	1	0	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table II-14

Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. importers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China	8	4	2	0
United States vs. India	7	5	2	0
United States vs. South Korea	8	3	2	0
United States vs. Taiwan	8	4	1	0
China vs. India	7	3	1	0
China vs. South Korea	7	2	1	0
China vs. Taiwan	7	3	1	0
India vs. South Korea	6	3	2	0
India vs. Taiwan	6	3	1	0
South Korea vs. Taiwan	8	2	0	0
United States vs. Other	7	4	1	0
China vs. Other	6	2	1	0
India vs. Other	5	3	1	0
South Korea vs. Other	6	1	1	0
Taiwan vs. Other	5	3	1	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table II-15

Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. purchasers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China	2	4	4	0
United States vs. India	2	3	4	0
United States vs. South Korea	2	5	3	0
United States vs. Taiwan	3	3	2	0
China vs. India	1	2	2	0
China vs. South Korea	1	1	3	0
China vs. Taiwan	1	2	2	0
India vs. South Korea	1	1	2	0
India vs. Taiwan	1	1	1	0
South Korea vs. Taiwan	1	1	2	0
United States vs. Other	3	2	4	1
China vs. Other	0	2	2	1
India vs. Other	0	2	2	0
South Korea vs. Other	0	1	2	0
Taiwan vs. Other	0	2	2	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

In addition, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to assess how often differences other than price were significant in sales of fine denier PSF from the United States, subject, or nonsubject countries. As seen in tables II-16 to II-18, all responding U.S. producers reported that differences other than price were never significant across sources. Purchasers' and importer's responses were more varied. In general, a plurality of purchasers reported that differences other than price were sometimes significant across sources (except for the comparison between the United States and India and other sources). Purchaser *** reported that ***.

Table II-16
Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. producers reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China	0	0	0	6
United States vs. India	0	0	0	6
United States vs. South Korea	0	0	0	6
United States vs. Taiwan	0	0	0	6
China vs. India	0	0	0	6
China vs. South Korea	0	0	0	6
China vs. Taiwan	0	0	0	6
India vs. South Korea	0	0	0	6
India vs. Taiwan	0	0	0	6
South Korea vs. Taiwan	0	0	0	6
United States vs. Other	0	0	0	6
China vs. Other	0	0	0	6
India vs. Other	0	0	0	6
South Korea vs. Other	0	0	0	6
Taiwan vs. Other	0	0	0	6

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table II-17

Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. importers reporting the significance of differences between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China	4	3	5	2
United States vs. India	3	4	3	3
United States vs. South Korea	2	3	4	3
United States vs. Taiwan	2	3	4	3
China vs. India	2	3	2	4
China vs. South Korea	1	3	2	4
China vs. Taiwan	1	2	3	4
India vs. South Korea	1	2	3	4
India vs. Taiwan	1	2	2	5
South Korea vs. Taiwan	1	2	2	4
United States vs. Other	3	1	5	3
China vs. Other	1	0	4	3
India vs. Other	1	0	3	4
South Korea vs. Other	1	0	3	3
Taiwan vs. Other	1	0	3	4

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table II-18

Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. purchasers reporting the significance of differences between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China	3	0	6	1
United States vs. India	4	1	3	1
United States vs. South Korea	2	0	4	1
United States vs. Taiwan	3	0	3	1
China vs. India	1	1	2	1
China vs. South Korea	1	0	3	1
China vs. Taiwan	1	0	3	1
India vs. South Korea	1	0	2	1
India vs. Taiwan	1	0	1	2
South Korea vs. Taiwan	1	0	2	1
United States vs. Other	4	1	1	1
China vs. Other	2	1	1	0
India vs. Other	1	1	0	1
South Korea vs. Other	1	1	0	0
Taiwan vs. Other	1	1	0	1

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Elasticity estimates

This section discusses elasticity estimates. Parties did not comment on these estimates in their prehearing or posthearing briefs.

U.S. supply elasticity

The domestic supply elasticity for fine denier PSF measures the sensitivity of the quantity supplied by U.S. producers to changes in the U.S. market price of fine denier PSF. The elasticity of domestic supply depends on several factors including the level of excess capacity, the ease with which producers can alter capacity, producers' ability to shift to production of other products, the existence of inventories, and the availability of alternate markets for U.S.-produced fine denier PSF. Analysis of the factors above indicates that the U.S. industry has the ability to increase or decrease shipments to the U.S. market; an estimate in the range of 4 to 8 is suggested.

U.S. demand elasticity

The U.S. demand elasticity for fine denier PSF measures the sensitivity of the overall quantity demanded to a change in the U.S. market price of fine denier PSF. This estimate depends on factors discussed above such as the existence, availability, and commercial viability of substitute products, as well as the component share of the fine denier PSF in the production of any downstream products. Based on the available information, the aggregate demand for fine denier PSF is likely to be moderately elastic; a range of -0.25 to -0.75 is suggested.

Substitution elasticity

The elasticity of substitution depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products.¹⁷ Product differentiation, in turn, depends upon such factors as quality (e.g., chemistry, appearance, etc.) and conditions of sale (e.g., availability, sales terms/discounts/promotions, etc.). Based on available information, the elasticity of substitution between U.S.-produced fine denier PSF and imported fine denier PSF is likely to be in the range of 3 to 6. For product types and applications in which both domestic and imported subject product compete, substitution elasticity is likely to be at the higher end of

¹⁷ The substitution elasticity measures the responsiveness of the relative U.S. consumption levels of the subject imports and the domestic like products to changes in their relative prices. This reflects how easily purchasers switch from the U.S. product to the subject products (or vice versa) when prices change.

the range. To the extent that some products are not available from either domestic or subject import sources, substitutability may be more limited. To the extent that some products are not available domestically, substitutability is more limited.

Part III: Condition of the U.S. industry

Overview

The information in this section of the report was compiled from responses to the Commission’s questionnaires. Six firms, which accounted for the vast majority of U.S. production of fine denier PSF during 2022, supplied information on their fine denier PSF operations in these reviews.¹

Table III-1 presents events in the U.S. industry since January 1, 2017.

Table III-1
Fine denier PSF: Recent developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
New Production	Sun Fiber	In July 2018, Sun Fiber LLC started production of fine denier PSF at its Richburg, South Carolina facility.
New Production	Darling	In December 2020, Darling started production of fine denier PSF at its Darlington, South Carolina facility.
Closure	Alpek Polyester (formerly DAK Americas LLC)	On December 31, 2021, DAK Americas LLC closed its PSF manufacturing operations near Charleston, South Carolina. About 200 full time workers and 40 contract workers were affected by the closure. The company is no longer a producer of fine denier PSF.
Expansion	Darling	On January 13, 2022, Darling announced a \$30 million investment to restore and modernize fiber production lines, which would expand operations.
Production Suspension	Darling	On November 30, 2022, Darling suspended PSF production in South Carolina, laying off 250 people. The company announced that it would resume operations once market dynamics enable the company to leverage the scale of its assets.

Source: Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, March 3, 2023, p. 22-23; Nonwovens Industry, “DAK to Shut Down Staple Fiber Operations at Cooper River Site,” May 6, 2021, https://www.nonwovens-industry.com/contents/view_breaking-news/2021-05-06/dak-shuts-down-staple-fiber-operations-at-cooper-river-site/; State of South Carolina, Office of the Governor, “Fiber Industries expanding operations in Darlington County,” January 13, 2022, <https://governor.sc.gov/news/2022-01/fiber-industries-expanding-operations-darlington-county>; Fiber Industries, “Fiber Industries Launches Strategic Transition to Achieve Long-Term Growth,” November 30, 2022, <https://www.fiberindustries.com/blog/fiber-industries-launches-strategic-transition-to-achieve-long-term-growth>.

¹ Two firms, *** and *** submitted questionnaires that were not usable. *** produced *** pounds of fine denier PSF in 2022, accounting for *** percent of U.S. production in 2022. *** produced *** pounds of fine denier PSF in 2022, accounting for *** percent of 2022 U.S. production.

Changes experienced by the industry

Producers in the United States were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of fine denier PSF since January 1, 2017. All six producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Table III-2 presents the changes identified by these producers.

Table III-2
Fine denier PSF: Reported changes in operations since January 1, 2017

Type of change	Firm name and narrative on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Plant closings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Weather related or force majeure events	***
Other	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

The Commission asked domestic producers to report whether the COVID-19 pandemic or any government actions to contain the spread of the COVID-19 virus resulted in changes to the firm’s supply chain arrangements, production, employment, and shipments relating to fine denier PSF. Table III-3 presents the firms’ responses to this question.

Table III-3
Fine denier PSF: Impact of COVID-19 on U.S. producers’ operations, by firm

Firm	Narrative on COVID-19 impact on operations
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Anticipated changes in operations

Two of the six domestic producers reported anticipated changes in the character of their operations relating to the production of fine denier PSF. *** anticipates continued declines in fine denier PSF production based on the volume and pricing of fine denier PSF imports. *** anticipates restarting operations and expanding fine denier PSF capacity with additional product offerings once market conditions improve.

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

Table III-4 presents U.S. producers’ installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment. Installed overall capacity decreased overall during 2017-22, by 7.1 percent, and was 1.4 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Installed overall capacity increased by 23.4 percent from 2019 to 2021 ***, then decreased by 25.9 percent from 2021 to 2022 as ***. Practical overall capacity also increased during 2019-21, by 23.7 percent, then decreased by 28.4 percent during 2021-22. Practical overall capacity decreased irregularly during 2017-22, by 9.3 percent, and was 27.9 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

Overall production of fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products using the same machinery decreased by 27.0 percent during 2017-22 and was 45.3 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Practical overall capacity utilization decreased irregularly by 16.3 percentage points during 2017-22 and was 17.2 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

Table III-4
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Capacity and production in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
Installed overall	Capacity	892,000	907,000	907,000
Installed overall	Production	701,700	763,506	697,112
Installed overall	Utilization	78.7	84.2	76.9
Practical overall	Capacity	844,538	868,538	864,538
Practical overall	Production	701,700	763,506	697,112
Practical overall	Utilization	83.1	87.9	80.6
Practical fine denier PSF	Capacity	532,472	533,278	541,564
Practical fine denier PSF	Production	***	***	***
Practical fine denier PSF	Utilization	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-4 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Capacity and production in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Installed overall	Capacity	1,117,000	1,119,000	829,000	621,750	613,000
Installed overall	Production	595,169	671,539	511,927	410,726	224,725
Installed overall	Utilization	53.3	60.0	61.8	66.1	36.7
Practical overall	Capacity	955,163	1,069,418	765,980	574,235	413,950
Practical overall	Production	595,169	671,539	511,927	410,726	224,725
Practical overall	Utilization	62.3	62.8	66.8	71.5	54.3
Practical fine denier PSF	Capacity	607,250	716,182	503,603	375,587	173,369
Practical fine denier PSF	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical fine denier PSF	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Constraints on capacity

All six responding U.S. producers reported constraints in the manufacturing process. Table III-5 presents their reported narratives regarding practical overall capacity constraints.

Table III-5
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' reported capacity constraints to practical overall capacity since January 1, 2017

Type of change	Firm name and narrative on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table III-6 presents each U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization, and their shares of total production.

Practical fine denier PSF capacity increased by 1.7 percent during 2017-19, as ***, and increased again during 2019-21 by 32.2 percent, driven by **. Practical fine denier PSF capacity then decreased by 29.7 percent from 2021 to 2022, as **. ² Overall, practical fine denier PSF capacity decreased by 5.4 percent during 2017-22, and was 53.8 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The lower interim 2023 capacity is due to **.

Fine denier PSF production decreased overall during 2017-22 by ** percent. Fine denier PSF production increased from 2017 to 2018 by ** percent, then decreased from 2018 to 2019 by ** percent and again by ** percent from 2019 to 2020. From 2020 to 2021, ** of the six U.S. producers reported increases in production but **, decreased its production by ** percent, such that fine denier PSF production overall only increased by ** percent. During 2021-22, ** of the six producers also reported increased production, but with ** overall production decreased by ** percent. All U.S. producers reported lower production in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022, resulting in interim 2023 production being ** percent lower than in interim 2022.

In 2017, ** accounted for the largest share of total U.S. production at ** percent, followed by ** at ** percent. With **, in 2022, ** accounted for the largest share of total U.S. production at ** percent, followed by ** at ** percent.

Given that production decreased more than capacity, fine denier PSF capacity utilization decreased by ** percentage points during 2017-22 and was ** percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

** reported a toll arrangement in which **. ** reports its toll production accounts

² **.

for *** percent of its total production.

Table III-6
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in 1,000 pounds

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	532,472	533,278	541,564

Table continued.

Table III-6 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in 1,000 pounds

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	607,250	716,182	503,603	375,587	173,369

Table continued.

Table III-6 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, firm and period

Production

Production in 1,000 pounds

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-6 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, firm and period

Production

Production in 1,000 pounds

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-6 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the U.S. producer's production to its production capacity

Table III-6 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the U.S. producer's production to its production capacity

Table III-6 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Share of production

Share in percent

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table III-6 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Share of production

Share in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure III-1
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Alternative products

As shown in table III-7, *** to *** percent of the product produced during 2017-22 by U.S. producers was fine denier PSF. Fine denier PSF's share decreased to *** percent in interim 2023. U.S. producers reported the following alternative products produced using shared machinery and/or labor: ***.

Table III-7
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio and share in percent

Product type	Measure	2017	2018	2019
Fine denier PSF	Quantity	***	***	***
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	701,700	763,506	697,112
Fine denier PSF	Share	***	***	***
Other products	Share	***	***	***
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table III-7 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio and share in percent

Product type	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Fine denier PSF	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	595,169	671,539	511,927	410,726	224,725
Fine denier PSF	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and exports

Table III-8 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. Total shipments decreased irregularly by *** percent during 2017-22 and was *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

U.S. shipments, ***, accounted for over *** percent of total shipments throughout the data collection period. U.S. shipment quantity increased by *** percent during 2017-18, decreased by *** percent during 2018-20, increased during 2020-21 by *** percent, then decreased during 2021-22 by *** percent, for an overall decrease of *** percent during 2017-22. U.S. shipment quantity was *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. U.S. shipment value increased by *** percent during 2017-18, decreased by *** percent during 2018-20, then increased during 2020-22 by *** percent, for an overall increase of *** percent during 2017-22. U.S. shipment value was *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. U.S. shipment average unit value increased by *** percent during 2017-18, decreased by *** percent during 2018-20, then increased by *** percent during 2020-22, for an overall *** percent increase in U.S. shipment average unit value during 2017-22. However, U.S. shipment average unit value was *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

Export shipments decreased irregularly by *** percent by quantity and *** percent by value during 2017-22 and were *** percent lower in quantity and *** percent lower in value in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. Export shipments were reported by *** of the six U.S. producers and principal export markets reported include: ***.

Table III-8
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table III-8 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. producers' inventories

Table III-9 presents U.S. producers' end-of-period inventories and the ratio of these inventories to U.S. producers' production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments. End-of-period inventories decreased overall by 39.8 percent during 2017-22 and were 28.8 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. End-of-period inventories were lowest in interim 2023 and highest in 2017. The ratio of inventory to U.S. production, shipments, and total shipments ranged from *** to *** percent.

Table III-9
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio are inventories to production and shipments

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
End-of-period inventory	Quantity	41,380	18,211	35,561
Inventory to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***
Inventory to U.S. shipments	Ratio	***	***	***
Inventory to total shipments	Ratio	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-9 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio are inventories to production and shipments

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
End-of-period inventory	Quantity	26,742	26,769	24,901	20,786	14,804
Inventory to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory to U.S. shipments	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory to total shipments	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. producers' imports from subject sources

One U.S. producer, ***, reported imports from subject sources (India) and are presented in table III-10. The ratio of *** imports from subject sources to its U.S. production was *** percent or less in each time period during 2017-22 and both interim periods. As noted in table III-11, ***.

Table III-10

Fine denier PSF: *'s U.S. production, subject imports, and ratio of subject imports to production, by source and period**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***
Imports from India	Quantity	***	***	***
Imports from India to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-10 Continued

Fine denier PSF: *'s U.S. production, subject imports, and ratio of subject imports to production, by source and period**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from India	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from India to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Table III-11

Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' reasons for importing

Item	Narrative response on reason(s) for importation
***'s reason for importing	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. producers' purchases of imports from subject sources

No responding U.S. producer reported purchases of fine denier PSF from subject sources during 2017-22 and both interim periods.

U.S. employment, wages, and productivity

Table III-12 shows U.S. producers' employment-related data. The number of production and related workers ("PRWs"), total hours worked, and total wages paid increased during 2017-21, then decreased during 2021-22 largely due to ***. The number of PRWs increased overall during 2017-22 by 7.5 percent, but was 56.2 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. Total hours worked increased overall during 2017-22 by 4.7 percent, but were 56.5 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. Hourly wages increased by 18.5 percent during 2017-22, and were 15.6 percent higher in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.³ Given that total hours worked and wages increased during 2017-22 while production declined, productivity declined by *** pounds per hour and unit labor costs increased by *** percent during this time.

³ ***.

Table III-12**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' employment related information, by period**

Item	2017	2018	2019
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	522	579	585
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	1,169	1,293	1,340
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,239	2,233	2,291
Wages paid (\$1,000)	29,999	33,953	37,166
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$25.66	\$26.26	\$27.74
Productivity (pounds per hour)	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per pound)	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-12 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' employment related information, by period**

Item	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	693	712	561	577	253
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	1,331	1,600	1,224	958	417
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	1,921	2,247	2,182	1,660	1,648
Wages paid (\$1,000)	36,216	46,107	37,236	28,554	14,368
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$27.21	\$28.82	\$30.42	\$29.81	\$34.46
Productivity (pounds per hour)	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per pound)	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: ***.

Financial experience of U.S. producers

Background⁴

Six U.S. producers provided usable financial results on their fine denier PSF operations. All U.S. producers provided their annual financial results on a calendar-year basis. Four of the responding U.S. producers provided their financial data on a GAAP basis and the remaining producers provided their financial data on the basis of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).⁵

Figure III-2 presents each responding firm’s share of the total reported net sales quantity in 2022.

⁴ The following abbreviations are used in the tables and/or text of this section: generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), fiscal year (“FY”), net sales (“NS”), cost of goods sold (“COGS”), selling, general, and administrative expenses (“SG&A expenses”), average unit values (“AUVs”), research and development (“R&D”), and return on assets (“ROA”).

⁵ ***. U.S. producers’ questionnaire response of ***, section II-2a. ***. U.S. producers’ questionnaire response of ***, section II-2a.

Figure III-2
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' share of net sales quantity in 2022, by firm

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Operations on fine denier PSF

Table III-13 presents aggregated data on U.S. producers' operations in relation to fine denier PSF, while table III-14 presents corresponding changes in AUVs. Table III-15 presents selected company-specific financial data.

Table III-13
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	Value	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
Other expense (income), net	Value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-13 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other expense (income), net	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-13 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per pound; count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	Share	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	***	***	***
Net losses	Count	***	***	***
Data	Count	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-13 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per pound; count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Net losses	Count	***	***	***	***	***
Data	Count	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares represent the share of COGS. Unit values shown as "0.00" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.005," respectively.

Table III-14
Fine denier PSF: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in percent

Item	2017-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Jan-Sep 2022-23
Total net sales	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-14 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per pound

Item	2017-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Jan-Sep 2022-23
Total net sales	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other inputs	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: All raw materials	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Unit values shown as “0.00” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.005.” Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table III-15
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
COGS to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
COGS to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit PTA costs

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period****Unit PTA costs**

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period****Unit MEG costs**

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period****Unit MEG costs**

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other input costs

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other input costs

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit total raw materials

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period****Unit total raw materials**

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period****Unit direct labor**

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period****Unit direct labor**

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Unit net income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-15 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period
Unit net income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Unit values shown as "0.00" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.005." Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Net sales

As shown in table III-13, fine denier PSF net sales are only comprised of commercial sales; internal consumption and transfers to related firms were not reported by any U.S. producer. Total sales quantity increased irregularly from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2019, then declined irregularly to *** pounds in 2022 while total sales value increased irregularly from \$*** in 2017 to \$*** in 2019 then declined to \$*** in 2020 before increasing to \$*** in 2022. Both net sales quantity and value were lower in January-September 2023 (“interim 2023”) compared to January-September 2022 (“interim 2022”). The average unit net sales value (per pound) increased irregularly from \$*** in 2017 to \$*** in 2019 then declined in 2020 (\$***) before increasing in 2022 (\$***). The net sales AUV was lower in interim 2023 at \$*** than in interim 2022 at \$***. On a company specific basis, ***.⁶

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss

Raw material costs represent the largest component of total COGS, and ranged from *** percent of total COGS in interim 2023 to *** percent of total COGS in 2018. Raw material costs increased irregularly from 2017 to 2019 then declined in 2020 before increasing to 2022, for an overall increase of *** percent from 2017 to 2022. Raw material costs were lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. On a per pound basis, raw materials costs increased irregularly from 2017 to 2019 then declined in 2020 before increasing to 2022, for an overall increase from 2017 to 2022. They were lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. As shown in

⁶ ***. Email from ***, November 17, 2023. ***. U.S. producers’ questionnaire response of ***, section II-2a.

table III-15, ***.⁷ As a ratio to net sales, raw material costs decreased overall from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2020 then increased to *** percent in 2022. They were lower in interim 2023 at *** percent compared to *** percent in interim 2022.

Raw materials consisted of PTA, MEG, and other material inputs. In 2022, PTA accounted for *** percent of total raw material costs, MEG accounted for *** percent, and other material inputs accounted for *** percent. The “other material inputs” category included ***. On a per pound basis, PTA increased from 2017 to 2019 then declined in 2020 before increasing from 2020 to 2022, for an overall increase from 2017 to 2022. MEG per pound overall declined from 2017 to 2022 while other raw material inputs per pound overall increased from 2017 to 2022. PTA, MEG and other raw material inputs per pound were lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.⁸

Direct labor costs represented the smallest component of COGS and ranged from *** percent of total COGS in interim 2022 to *** percent of total COGS in 2020. Direct labor costs increased irregularly from 2017 to 2020 then declined to 2022, for an overall decline of *** percent from 2017 to 2022; and were lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.⁹ On a per pound basis, direct labor costs increased from 2017 to 2020 then declined to 2022 (to the same per-pound value as 2017), and were higher in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.

⁷ ***. U.S. producers’ questionnaire responses of ***, section III-6 and III-7a, Email from ***, November 21, 2023.

⁸ ***. U.S. producers’ questionnaire responses of ***, section III-9a and emails from ***, November 17, 2023 and ***, November 17, 2023.

⁹ ***. U.S. producers’ questionnaire response of ***, section II-2a and email from ***, November 17, 2023.

***. As a ratio to net sales, direct labor costs increased from 2017 to 2020 then declined to 2022, for an overall decline of *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022; and was higher in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.

Other factory costs represented the second largest component of COGS and ranged from *** percent of total COGS in interim 2018 to *** percent of total COGS in interim 2023. Other factory costs increased overall from 2017 to 2022 by *** percent and were lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. On a per pound basis, other factory costs increased by \$*** per pound from 2017 to 2022 and were higher in interim 2023 at \$*** per pound compared to \$*** per pound in interim 2022. ***.¹⁰ As a ratio to net sales, other factory costs increased overall by *** percentage points from 2017 to 2022 and was higher in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.

Total COGS increased irregularly from 2017 to 2019 then declined in 2020 before increasing from 2020 to 2022, for an overall increase of *** percent from 2017 to 2022. Total COGS was lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. On a per pound basis, total COGS increased irregularly from 2017 to 2019 then declined in 2020 before increasing to 2022, for an overall increase of *** percent from 2017 to 2022. Per-pound total COGS was lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. As a ratio to net sales, total COGS declined irregularly from 2017 to 2019 then increased in 2020 before declining irregularly to 2022, for an overall increase from 2017 to 2022. It was higher in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.

Gross profit increased irregularly from \$*** in 2017 to \$*** in 2019 then declined irregularly to a *** in 2022. The gross loss improved in interim 2023 at *** compared to *** in interim 2022. The gross profit margin (gross profit as a ratio to net sales) exhibited a similar trend to total gross profit from 2017 to 2022 but declined/worsened in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. As shown in table III-15, ***

¹⁰ ***. Email from ***, November 17, 2023.

***.

SG&A expenses and operating income or loss

As shown in table III-13, the U.S. industry's SG&A expenses increased irregularly from 2017 to 2022. They were lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. As shown in table III-15, ***.¹¹ The SG&A expense ratio (SG&A expense as a ratio to net sales) decreased irregularly from 2017 to 2019 then increased in 2020 before declining to 2022. The SG&A expense ratio was higher in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.

Table III-13 shows that U.S. producers' aggregate operating income increased irregularly from *** in 2017 to \$*** in 2019 then overall declined to *** in 2022. The operating loss improved in interim 2023 at *** compared to interim 2022 at ***. The operating income margin (operating income as a ratio to net sales) improved irregularly from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2019 then declined to *** percent in 2021 before improving to *** percent in 2022. The operating loss margin was higher/worse in interim 2023 at *** percent than in interim 2022 at *** percent. As shown in table III-15, ***.

¹¹ ***.

All other expenses and net income or loss

Classified below the operating income level are interest expense, other expense, and other income. In table III-13, these items are aggregated and only the net amount is shown. Aggregate all other expenses increased from 2017 to 2022 and were higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. ***,¹² ***,¹³

As shown in table III-13, U.S. producers' net income increased irregularly from *** in 2017 to \$*** in 2019 then overall declined to *** in 2022. The net loss modestly improved in interim 2023 at *** compared to interim 2022 at *** million. The net income margin (net income as a ratio to net sales) exhibited a generally similar trend to total net income from 2017 to 2022; however, between the comparable interim periods the net loss margin worsened. As shown in table III-15, ***,¹⁴

¹² U.S. producers' questionnaire response of ***, section III-10a

¹³ Email from ***, December 12, 2023.

¹⁴ A variance analysis is most useful for products that do not have substantial changes in cost structure and/or product mix over the period investigated, and the methodology is most sensitive at the plant or firm level, rather than the aggregated industry level. A variance analysis is not shown due to the ***.

Capital expenditures and research and development expenses

Table III-16 presents capital expenditures, by firm, and table III-18 presents R&D expenses, by firm. Tables III-17 and III-19 present the firms' narrative explanations of the nature, focus, and significance of their capital expenditures and R&D expenses, respectively.

Table III-16
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-16 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Table III-17
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
Alpek Polyester	***
Auriga	***
Darling	***
Nan Ya	***
Palmetto	***
Sun Fiber	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table III-18
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' R&D expenses, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2017	2018	2019
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-18 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' R&D expenses, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--".

Table III-19
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their R&D expenses, by firm

Firm	Narrative on R&D expenses
Alpek Polyester	***
Auriga	***
Darling	***
Nan Ya	***
Palmetto	***
Sun Fiber	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Assets and return on assets

Table III-20 presents data on the U.S. producers' total net assets, while table III-21 presents their operating ROA.¹⁵ Table III-22 presents U.S. producers' narrative responses explaining their major asset categories and any significant changes in asset levels over time.

Table III-20
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' total net assets, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Table III-21
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' ROA, by firm and period

Ratio in percent

Firm	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alpek Polyester	***	***	***	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

¹⁵ The operating ROA is calculated as operating income divided by total assets. With respect to a firm's overall operations, the total asset value reflects an aggregation of a number of assets which are generally not product specific. Thus, high-level allocations are generally required in order to report a total asset value on a product-specific basis.

Table III-22
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their total net assets, by firm

Firm	Narrative on assets
Alpek Polyester	***
Auriga	***
Darling	***
Nan Ya	***
Palmetto	***
Sun Fiber	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

The Commission’s questionnaire requested companies to describe the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic or government actions to contain the spread of the COVID-19 virus on the firm’s financial performance during the reporting period. ***.¹⁶

¹⁶ U.S. producers’ questionnaire responses, section III-15.

Part IV: U.S. imports and the foreign industries

U.S. imports

Overview

The Commission issued U.S. importers' questionnaires to 80 potential importers of fine denier PSF since 2017, as well as to all U.S. producers of fine denier PSF. Seventeen firms provided data and information in response to the questionnaires, while four firms indicated that they had not imported product during the period for which data were collected. Based on official Commerce statistics for imports of fine denier PSF, importers' questionnaire data accounted for *** percent of total U.S. imports, *** percent of total subject imports, and *** percent of nonsubject imports during 2022. Firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire accounted for the following shares of individual countries' subject imports (as a share of official import statistics, by quantity) during 2022:

- *** percent of the subject imports from China
- *** percent of the subject imports from India¹
- *** percent of the subject imports from South Korea
- *** percent of subject imports from Taiwan²

In light of the data coverage by the Commission's questionnaires, import data in this report, unless otherwise noted, are based on official Commerce statistics for fine denier PSF

¹ From 2020 onwards, fine denier PSF imports reported in questionnaires were greater than imports reported under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025. ***.

² Based on official Commerce statistics, questionnaire responses accounted for *** percent of imports from South Korea and *** percent of imports from Taiwan during 2022, both of which include imports from subject and nonsubject sources. ***.

imports from China, South Korea, and Taiwan, and questionnaire responses for imports from India.^{3 4}

Imports from subject and nonsubject sources

Table IV-1 and figure IV-1 present information on U.S. imports of fine denier PSF from subject sources and all other sources over the period examined. U.S. imports from subject sources decreased by quantity and value during 2017-22, by *** and *** percent, respectively, and were *** percent lower in quantity and *** percent lower in value during interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. Conversely, U.S. imports from nonsubject sources increased by quantity and value during 2017-22, by *** and *** percent, respectively, and were *** percent higher in quantity but *** percent lower in value during interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. Total U.S. imports increased by quantity and value during 2017-22, by 12.8 and 33.3 percent, respectively, and were 7.7 percent higher in quantity but 5.7 percent lower in value during interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.

The share of U.S. imports from China to total imports declined from approximately half of total imports in 2017 to under one percent in all subsequent time periods, as import quantities from China decreased by 99.1 percent during 2017-22. The quantity, value, and share of imports from South Korea and Taiwan also declined during 2017-22. The quantity, value, and share of imports from India, on the other hand, increased during 2017-22. Imports from India increased by *** percent in quantity and *** percent in value during 2017-22 and accounted for approximately *** of total imports in 2022. Imports from India began increasing in 2020 when ***.⁵ Overall, the share of subject imports to total imports by quantity decreased by ***

³ Official import statistics presented in this report are based on HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025. ***.

⁴ One importer, *** reported importing a negligible quantity of out-of-scope merchandise under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025.

⁵ Fine denier PSF imported from India, as presented in table IV-1, are based on questionnaire data and are broken out by whether or not they were imported using the TIB program. Given that ***, “India, non-TIB” denotes all fine denier PSF imported from India, except for fine denier PSF imported by ***) and “India, TIB” denotes all fine denier PSF imported from India by ***. See part I, fn. 10 for more details on ***. Fine denier PSF from India, imported under the TIB program, accounted for *** percent of fine denier imports from India in 2020, *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, and *** percent in interim 2023. Fine denier PSF from India, imported under the TIB program, accounted *** percent of fine denier imports from subject sources in 2020, *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, and *** percent in interim 2023.

percentage points during 2017-22 and was *** percentage points lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.

The share of nonsubject imports to total imports increased from approximately *** of total imports in 2017 to approximately *** in 2022. The share of nonsubject imports to total imports reached a high of *** percent in 2019 before it began to decline in 2020 as imports from India increased. Nonsubject imports' increase in quantity, value, and share of total imports from 2017 to 2022 was driven by the increase in imports from Indonesia and Thailand, which, together accounted for over half of total imports in 2022.⁶

Unit values of imports from all sources increased by 18.2 percent from 2017 to 2022, but were 12.4 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.

The ratio of subject imports to U.S. production decreased from *** percent in 2017 to a low of *** percent in 2019. This ratio began to increase in 2020 as imports from India increased and reached *** percent in 2022. The ratio of nonsubject imports to U.S. production increased from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2022. U.S. production was *** percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022, resulting in the ratios of subject and nonsubject imports to U.S. production reaching highs of *** and *** percent, respectively, in interim 2023.

⁶ Imports from Indonesia increased from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2022; imports from Thailand increased from *** pounds in 2017 to *** pounds in 2022.

Table IV-1
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars

Source	Measure	2017	2018	2019
China	Quantity	118,017	1,131	155
India, TIB	Quantity	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Quantity	***	***	***
India	Quantity	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Quantity	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	61,197	135,792	177,238
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	236,792	157,343	195,056
China	Value	71,118	817	277
India, TIB	Value	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Value	***	***	***
India	Value	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Value	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	48,949	108,614	130,903
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	158,643	127,232	145,130

Table continued.

Table IV-1 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
China	Quantity	41	160	1,054	1,054	151
India, TIB	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	104,770	150,952	184,602	137,615	132,124
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	141,096	233,322	267,026	197,595	212,732
China	Value	56	147	882	882	232
India, TIB	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	59,196	98,724	152,312	112,968	93,012
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	79,925	145,933	211,493	158,426	149,366

Table continued.

Table IV-1 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and period

Unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2017	2018	2019
China	Unit value	0.60	0.72	1.79
India, TIB	Unit value	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Unit value	***	***	***
India	Unit value	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Unit value	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Unit value	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	0.80	0.80	0.74
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	0.67	0.81	0.74
China	Share of quantity	49.8	0.7	0.1
India, TIB	Share of quantity	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Share of quantity	***	***	***
India	Share of quantity	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Share of quantity	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	25.8	86.3	90.9
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-1 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and period

Unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
China	Unit value	1.36	0.92	0.84	0.84	1.54
India, TIB	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	0.57	0.65	0.83	0.82	0.70
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	0.57	0.63	0.79	0.80	0.70
China	Share of quantity	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
India, TIB	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	74.3	64.7	69.1	69.6	62.1
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-1 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and period

Shares and ratios in percent; ratios represent the ratio to U.S. production

Source	Measure	2017	2018	2019
China	Share of value	44.8	0.6	0.2
India, TIB	Share of value	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Share of value	***	***	***
India	Share of value	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of value	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Share of value	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	30.9	85.4	90.2
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	Ratio	***	***	***
India, TIB	Ratio	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Ratio	***	***	***
India	Ratio	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Ratio	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Ratio	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-1 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and period

Shares and ratios in percent; ratios represent the ratio to U.S. production

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
China	Share of value	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
India, TIB	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	74.1	67.6	72.0	71.3	62.3
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, TIB	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023, adjusted using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires to report imports from ***, and using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed November 20, 2023, to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import values are landed, duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure IV-1 Continued

Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports quantities and average unit values, by source and by period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023, adjusted using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires to report imports from *** and using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed November 20, 2023, to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import values are landed, duty-paid values.

Cumulation considerations

In assessing whether U.S. imports from the subject countries are likely to compete with each other and with the domestic like product, the Commission has generally considered four factors: (1) fungibility, (2) presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets, (3) common or similar channels of distribution, and (4) simultaneous presence in the market. Information regarding channels of distribution, market areas, and interchangeability appear in Part II. Additional information concerning fungibility, geographical markets, and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.

Fungibility

Table IV-2 and figure IV-2 present U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' 2022 U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF by its post-consumer recycled ("PCR") content. The vast majority (over *** percent) of fine denier PSF from each source contained no PCR content. U.S. producers and importers of fine denier PSF from India and nonsubject sources reported U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF with some PCR content.

Table IV-2
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and recycled content amount, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	100% PCR Content	>=50%, <100% PCR content	>0%, <50% PCR content	Virgin, no PCR content	All recycled content amounts
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-2 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and recycled content amount, 2022

Share across in percent

Source	100% PCR Content	>=50%, <100% PCR content	>0%, <50% PCR content	Virgin, no PCR content	All recycled content amounts
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	***	***	100.0
India, TIB	***	***	***	***	100.0
India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All imports	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-2 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and recycled content amount, 2022

Share down in percent

Source	100% PCR Content	>=50%, <100% PCR content	>0%, <50% PCR content	Virgin, no PCR content	All recycled content amounts
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	---	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure IV-2
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and recycled content amount, 2022

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table IV-3 and figure IV-3 present U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' 2022 U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF by whether they were short cut (i.e., cut to lengths of 10 mm or below) fine denier PSF or not. The majority of fine denier PSF imported from each source was non-short cut. Imports from subject and nonsubject sources in South Korea had the greatest U.S. shipment ratios of short cut to total fine denier PSF. U.S. shipments of short cut fine denier PSF were also reported by U.S. producers, India, and nonsubject sources.

Table IV-3
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and length, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Short cut	Non-short cut	All lengths
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-3 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and length, 2022**

Share across in percent

Source	Short cut	Non-short cut	All lengths
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	100.0
India, TIB	***	***	100.0
India, non-TIB	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All imports	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-3 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and length, 2022**

Share down in percent

Source	Short cut	Non-short cut	All lengths
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure IV-3
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and length, 2022

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table IV-4 and figure IV-4 present U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' 2022 U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF by whether they were black or colored versus non-colored. The majority of fine denier PSF imported from each source was non-colored. Imports from subject and nonsubject sources in South Korea had the greatest U.S. shipment ratios of black or colored fine denier PSF to total fine denier PSF. U.S. shipments of black or colored fine denier PSF were reported from all sources except Taiwan (subject and nonsubject).

Table IV-4
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and coloring, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Black or colored	Non-colored	All colorings
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-4 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and coloring, 2022**

Share across in percent

Source	Black or colored	Non-colored	All colorings
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	100.0
India, TIB	***	***	100.0
India, non-TIB	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All imports	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-4 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and coloring, 2022**

Share down in percent

Source	Black or colored	Non-colored	All colorings
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure IV-4
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and coloring, 2022

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires

Table IV-5 and figure IV-5 present U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' 2022 U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF by whether they were siliconized or not. The vast majority (over *** percent) of fine denier PSF reported from each source was non-siliconized. U.S. shipments of siliconized fine denier PSF were reported from U.S. producers, China, South Korea (subject and nonsubject sources), and nonsubject sources.

Table IV-5
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and coating, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Siliconized	Non-siliconized	All coatings
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-5 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and coating, 2022**

Share across in percent

Source	Siliconized	Non-siliconized	All coatings
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	100.0
India, TIB	***	***	100.0
India, non-TIB	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All imports	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-5 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and coating, 2022**

Share down in percent

Source	Siliconized	Non-siliconized	All coatings
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure IV-5
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and coating, 2022

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires

Table IV-6 and figure IV-6 present U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' 2022 U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF by whether they were micro denier PSF (i.e., equal to or less than 1.0 denier) or not. The vast majority (over *** percent) of U.S. shipments reported from each source were non-micro denier. U.S. shipments of micro denier PSF were reported from U.S. producers, India, South Korea (subject and nonsubject sources), and nonsubject sources.

Table IV-6
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and denier, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Micro-denier	Non-micro denier	All deniers
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-6 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and denier, 2022**

Share across in percent

Source	Micro-denier	Non-micro denier	All deniers
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	100.0
India, TIB	***	***	100.0
India, non-TIB	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All imports	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-6 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and denier, 2022**

Share down in percent

Source	Micro-denier	Non-micro denier	All deniers
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure IV-6
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and denier, 2022

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires

Table IV-7 and figure IV-7 present U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' 2022 U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF by whether they are biodegradable (i.e., can biodegrade by at least 50 percent within 400 days) or not. *** reported U.S. shipments of biodegradable fine denier PSF.⁷

Table IV-7
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and degradation schedule, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Biodegradable	Non-biodegradable	All degradation schedules
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

⁷ In its comments on draft questionnaires, Indian producer and respondent Reliance stated that Indian producers are able to produce fine denier PSF that can degrade in 390 days using technology developed and sold under the brand name "CICLO." Reliance also stated that U.S. producers do not produce this biodegradable fine denier PSF fiber and therefore U.S. purchasers are forced to rely on imports for meeting their demand. Respondent Reliance's comments on draft questionnaires, September 18, 2023, p. 3.

Table IV-7 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and degradation schedule, 2022**

Share across in percent

Source	Biodegradable	Non-biodegradable	All degradation schedules
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	100.0
India, TIB	***	***	100.0
India, non-TIB	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All imports	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-7 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and degradation schedule, 2022**

Share down in percent

Source	Biodegradable	Non-biodegradable	All degradation schedules
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All imports	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure IV-7
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and degradation schedule, 2022

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires

Geographical markets

Table IV-8 presents data on U.S. imports entered under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, by source and by border of entry in 2022, based on official import statistics. During 2022, the vast majority of imports from each subject source and nonsubject sources entered the United States via the East. Minimal imports entered via the North from Taiwan and nonsubject sources, via the South from India and nonsubject sources, and via the West from all sources other than India.

Table IV-8
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
China	1,053	---	---	2	1,054
India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India	61,227	---	1,528	---	62,755
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	250,112	287	4,879	6,778	262,056

Table continued.

Table IV-8 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2022

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
China	99.8	---	---	0.2	100.0
India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India	97.6	---	2.4	---	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	95.4	0.1	1.9	2.6	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-8 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2022

Share down in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
China	0.4	---	---	0.0	0.4
India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India	24.5	---	31.3	---	23.9
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023 and January 31, 2024, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed February 1, 2024 to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Presence in the market

Table IV-9 and figures IV-8 and IV-9 present monthly data for U.S. imports by source during January 2017-September 2023 under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025. Subject U.S. imports were present from China in 57 of 81 months, from India in 78 of 81 months, from South Korea in 51 of 81 months, and from Taiwan in 59 of 81 months.

Table IV-9
Fine denier PSF: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	China	India, TIB	India, non-TIB	India
2017	January	17,302	***	***	1,510
2017	February	12,895	***	***	2,041
2017	March	8,815	***	***	5,013
2017	April	14,834	***	***	1,937
2017	May	10,323	***	***	4,398
2017	June	11,945	***	***	4,743
2017	July	19,210	***	***	3,201
2017	August	3,151	***	***	4,926
2017	September	7,644	***	***	1,486
2017	October	10,809	***	***	5,667
2017	November	830	***	***	2,104
2017	December	260	***	***	3,188
2018	January	86	***	***	1,748
2018	February	626	***	***	1,089
2018	March	140	***	***	2,256
2018	April	49	***	***	2,012
2018	May	43	***	***	3,021
2018	June	40	***	***	2,144
2018	July	---	***	***	2,210
2018	August	2	***	***	632
2018	September	3	***	***	44
2018	October	87	***	***	536
2018	November	1	***	***	953
2018	December	55	***	***	---

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	China	India, TIB	India, non-TIB	India
2019	January	---	***	***	545
2019	February	1	***	***	---
2019	March	1	***	***	262
2019	April	---	***	***	43
2019	May	88	***	***	91
2019	June	2	***	***	199
2019	July	---	***	***	225
2019	August	---	***	***	33
2019	September	---	***	***	132
2019	October	52	***	***	130
2019	November	12	***	***	130
2019	December	0	***	***	176
2020	January	---	***	***	343
2020	February	0	***	***	137
2020	March	---	***	***	225
2020	April	14	***	***	132
2020	May	---	***	***	---
2020	June	1	***	***	42
2020	July	---	***	***	304
2020	August	0	***	***	197
2020	September	1	***	***	271
2020	October	1	***	***	702
2020	November	24	***	***	468
2020	December	---	***	***	953

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	China	India, TIB	India, non-TIB	India
2021	January	---	***	***	303
2021	February	49	***	***	47
2021	March	3	***	***	655
2021	April	---	***	***	687
2021	May	---	***	***	609
2021	June	7	***	***	728
2021	July	---	***	***	4,335
2021	August	46	***	***	6,017
2021	September	55	***	***	3,523
2021	October	1	***	***	8,954
2021	November	1	***	***	8,660
2021	December	0	***	***	7,411
2022	January	438	***	***	3,222
2022	February	11	***	***	5,033
2022	March	---	***	***	6,566
2022	April	383	***	***	3,419
2022	May	219	***	***	6,791
2022	June	2	***	***	4,379
2022	July	0	***	***	3,644
2022	August	1	***	***	6,667
2022	September	---	***	***	8,192
2022	October	---	***	***	5,639
2022	November	---	***	***	4,792
2022	December	---	***	***	4,410
2023	January	24	***	***	6,096
2023	February	1	***	***	2,459
2023	March	---	***	***	5,379
2023	April	---	***	***	10,438
2023	May	---	***	***	4,862
2023	June	0	***	***	6,304
2023	July	---	***	***	7,994
2023	August	125	***	***	3,262
2023	September	1	***	***	2,889

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	South Korea, subject	Taiwan, subject	Subject sources	Subject sources less India, TIB
2017	January	***	***	***	***
2017	February	***	***	***	***
2017	March	***	***	***	***
2017	April	***	***	***	***
2017	May	***	***	***	***
2017	June	***	***	***	***
2017	July	***	***	***	***
2017	August	***	***	***	***
2017	September	***	***	***	***
2017	October	***	***	***	***
2017	November	***	***	***	***
2017	December	***	***	***	***
2018	January	***	***	***	***
2018	February	***	***	***	***
2018	March	***	***	***	***
2018	April	***	***	***	***
2018	May	***	***	***	***
2018	June	***	***	***	***
2018	July	***	***	***	***
2018	August	***	***	***	***
2018	September	***	***	***	***
2018	October	***	***	***	***
2018	November	***	***	***	***
2018	December	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	South Korea, subject	Taiwan, subject	Subject sources	Subject sources less India, TIB
2019	January	***	***	***	***
2019	February	***	***	***	***
2019	March	***	***	***	***
2019	April	***	***	***	***
2019	May	***	***	***	***
2019	June	***	***	***	***
2019	July	***	***	***	***
2019	August	***	***	***	***
2019	September	***	***	***	***
2019	October	***	***	***	***
2019	November	***	***	***	***
2019	December	***	***	***	***
2020	January	***	***	***	***
2020	February	***	***	***	***
2020	March	***	***	***	***
2020	April	***	***	***	***
2020	May	***	***	***	***
2020	June	***	***	***	***
2020	July	***	***	***	***
2020	August	***	***	***	***
2020	September	***	***	***	***
2020	October	***	***	***	***
2020	November	***	***	***	***
2020	December	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	South Korea, subject	Taiwan, subject	Subject sources	Subject sources less India, TIB
2021	January	***	***	***	***
2021	February	***	***	***	***
2021	March	***	***	***	***
2021	April	***	***	***	***
2021	May	***	***	***	***
2021	June	***	***	***	***
2021	July	***	***	***	***
2021	August	***	***	***	***
2021	September	***	***	***	***
2021	October	***	***	***	***
2021	November	***	***	***	***
2021	December	***	***	***	***
2022	January	***	***	***	***
2022	February	***	***	***	***
2022	March	***	***	***	***
2022	April	***	***	***	***
2022	May	***	***	***	***
2022	June	***	***	***	***
2022	July	***	***	***	***
2022	August	***	***	***	***
2022	September	***	***	***	***
2022	October	***	***	***	***
2022	November	***	***	***	***
2022	December	***	***	***	***
2023	January	***	***	***	***
2023	February	***	***	***	***
2023	March	***	***	***	***
2023	April	***	***	***	***
2023	May	***	***	***	***
2023	June	***	***	***	***
2023	July	***	***	***	***
2023	August	***	***	***	***
2023	September	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	South Korea, nonsubject	Taiwan, nonsubject	Nonsubject sources	All other sources	All sources
2017	January	***	***	***	***	23,472
2017	February	***	***	***	***	24,417
2017	March	***	***	***	***	23,782
2017	April	***	***	***	***	23,829
2017	May	***	***	***	***	20,288
2017	June	***	***	***	***	24,182
2017	July	***	***	***	***	28,916
2017	August	***	***	***	***	15,495
2017	September	***	***	***	***	18,145
2017	October	***	***	***	***	27,026
2017	November	***	***	***	***	11,390
2017	December	***	***	***	***	9,877
2018	January	***	***	***	***	7,114
2018	February	***	***	***	***	10,241
2018	March	***	***	***	***	11,993
2018	April	***	***	***	***	16,183
2018	May	***	***	***	***	17,519
2018	June	***	***	***	***	12,276
2018	July	***	***	***	***	14,753
2018	August	***	***	***	***	15,696
2018	September	***	***	***	***	11,049
2018	October	***	***	***	***	16,255
2018	November	***	***	***	***	17,909
2018	December	***	***	***	***	15,871

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	South Korea, nonsubject	Taiwan, nonsubject	Nonsubject sources	All other sources	All sources
2019	January	***	***	***	***	15,556
2019	February	***	***	***	***	17,306
2019	March	***	***	***	***	18,836
2019	April	***	***	***	***	19,412
2019	May	***	***	***	***	21,631
2019	June	***	***	***	***	17,514
2019	July	***	***	***	***	17,183
2019	August	***	***	***	***	19,452
2019	September	***	***	***	***	15,455
2019	October	***	***	***	***	12,276
2019	November	***	***	***	***	10,217
2019	December	***	***	***	***	10,366
2020	January	***	***	***	***	11,325
2020	February	***	***	***	***	13,233
2020	March	***	***	***	***	11,133
2020	April	***	***	***	***	11,827
2020	May	***	***	***	***	11,251
2020	June	***	***	***	***	6,622
2020	July	***	***	***	***	8,976
2020	August	***	***	***	***	8,227
2020	September	***	***	***	***	8,843
2020	October	***	***	***	***	12,051
2020	November	***	***	***	***	10,228
2020	December	***	***	***	***	13,345

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	South Korea, nonsubject	Taiwan, nonsubject	Nonsubject sources	All other sources	All sources
2021	January	***	***	***	***	17,695
2021	February	***	***	***	***	15,422
2021	March	***	***	***	***	16,739
2021	April	***	***	***	***	16,684
2021	May	***	***	***	***	12,848
2021	June	***	***	***	***	18,118
2021	July	***	***	***	***	18,927
2021	August	***	***	***	***	17,993
2021	September	***	***	***	***	18,612
2021	October	***	***	***	***	21,554
2021	November	***	***	***	***	18,299
2021	December	***	***	***	***	18,605
2022	January	***	***	***	***	15,737
2022	February	***	***	***	***	11,533
2022	March	***	***	***	***	21,442
2022	April	***	***	***	***	20,966
2022	May	***	***	***	***	26,099
2022	June	***	***	***	***	18,186
2022	July	***	***	***	***	20,825
2022	August	***	***	***	***	27,874
2022	September	***	***	***	***	33,036
2022	October	***	***	***	***	21,508
2022	November	***	***	***	***	25,889
2022	December	***	***	***	***	18,960
2023	January	***	***	***	***	20,499
2023	February	***	***	***	***	14,579
2023	March	***	***	***	***	31,224
2023	April	***	***	***	***	29,922
2023	May	***	***	***	***	22,301
2023	June	***	***	***	***	22,987
2023	July	***	***	***	***	29,283
2023	August	***	***	***	***	24,654
2023	September	***	***	***	***	17,202

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023 and January 31, 2024, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed February 1, 2024 to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure IV-8
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports from individual subject sources, by month, January 2017 through September 2023

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023 and January 31, 2024, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed February 1, 2024 to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Figure IV-9
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports from aggregated subject and nonsubject sources, by month, January 2017 through September 2023

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023 and January 31, 2024, adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed February 1, 2024 to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table IV-10 presents data for inventories of U.S. imports of fine denier PSF by source held in the United States.

Inventories from subject sources decreased by *** percent during 2017-22 and were *** percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. The largest decrease in inventories from subject sources occurred during 2017-18 (*** percent), as imports from China, the largest source of subject imports in 2017, decreased by *** percent and inventories of imports from China subsequently decreased by *** percent. Inventories from subject sources from South Korea and Taiwan also decreased during 2017-22, by *** , and *** percent, respectively, as imports from these sources all declined during this period. Inventories of U.S. import shipments from India also decreased overall from 2017-22, by *** percent, but fluctuated during this period, decreasing during 2017-2019 as imports from India declined, then increased by *** percent in 2019-20 and again by *** percent from 2020-21, as *** increasing amounts of fine denier PSF from India.

Inventories from nonsubject sources increased by *** percent during 2017-22, as imports from nonsubject sources increased by *** percent during this period. Imports from nonsubject sources only decreased during 2019-20, as apparent consumption fell by *** percent and nonsubject imports fell by *** percent.

Apparent consumption was *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, which may have caused end of period inventory of imports from all sources to be *** percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, as importers may have sold less than they anticipated in interim 2023.

Table IV-10**Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2017	2018	2019
Inventories quantity	China	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	China	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	China	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	China	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	India, TIB	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India, TIB	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India, TIB	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India, TIB	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	India, non-TIB	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India, non-TIB	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India, non-TIB	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India, non-TIB	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	India	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Subject sources	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Subject sources	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Subject sources	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Subject sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-10 Continued

Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Inventories quantity	China	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	China	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	China	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	China	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	India	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-10 Continued**Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2017	2018	2019
Inventories quantity	South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All other sources	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All other sources	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All other sources	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All other sources	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-10 Continued

Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Inventories quantity	South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: ***. Email from ***, November 16, 2023.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

U.S. importers' imports subsequent to September 30, 2023

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they had imported or arranged for the importation of fine denier PSF, by source, for delivery after September 30, 2023. As presented in table IV-11, arranged imports from subject sources (India and Taiwan) accounted for around half of total arranged imports.

Table IV-11
Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers' arranged imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Oct-Dec 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Apr-Jun 2024	Jul-Sep 2024	Total
China	***	***	***	***	***
India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

The industry in China

Overview

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from four firms, which accounted for approximately all production of fine denier PSF in China and approximately *** percent of fine denier PSF export from China to the United States during 2016.⁸

In these current, full five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 89 firms that may currently produce fine denier PSF in China⁹ and the Indian respondents provided a list of 75 firms that may currently produce fine denier PSF in China.¹⁰ The Commission issued a foreign producer questionnaire to 35 firms for which valid contact information was identified and received a response from one firm, ***, certifying that it has not produced or exported fine denier PSF to the United States since January 1, 2017.

There were no major developments in the Chinese industry since the imposition of the orders identified by interested parties in the proceeding, and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

⁸ Original confidential report, p. VII-3.

⁹ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 3, 2023, exh. 3.

¹⁰ Indian respondents' supplemental response to the notice of institution, March 17, 2023, pp. 8-9.

Exports

According to GTA, the leading export markets for PSF, which includes fine denier PSF and out-of-scope merchandise, from China are Vietnam, Pakistan, and Indonesia (table IV-12). During 2017, the United States was the top export market for PSF from China, accounting for 16.6 percent. During 2022, Vietnam was the top export market for PSF from China, accounting for 15.0 percent, followed by Pakistan, accounting for 10.1 percent.

Table IV-12
PSF: Exports from China, by period

Quantity in 1,000; value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	367,811	358,545	232,729	184,383	179,292	115,166
Vietnam	Quantity	184,996	224,348	260,562	307,820	372,930	329,374
Pakistan	Quantity	166,026	165,044	147,597	144,364	247,505	221,147
Indonesia	Quantity	217,230	279,202	231,086	88,032	165,823	153,021
Bangladesh	Quantity	53,378	68,402	73,409	63,250	126,261	118,683
Brazil	Quantity	83,787	76,840	76,034	107,974	89,106	114,228
Russia	Quantity	94,457	84,911	82,807	70,624	70,485	100,743
India	Quantity	123,716	103,025	167,940	93,663	69,584	85,636
Turkey	Quantity	56,539	89,672	69,327	33,980	36,559	82,344
All other destination markets	Quantity	863,457	813,353	815,650	660,186	690,834	875,153
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	1,843,586	1,904,798	1,924,412	1,569,893	1,869,087	2,080,329
All destination markets	Quantity	2,211,397	2,263,343	2,157,140	1,754,276	2,048,379	2,195,495
United States	Value	148,365	168,605	81,992	54,908	61,520	42,888
Vietnam	Value	92,450	131,105	134,446	125,631	180,635	167,233
Pakistan	Value	74,312	89,572	68,026	51,268	108,888	108,932
Indonesia	Value	99,725	149,613	108,831	32,837	73,748	73,127
Bangladesh	Value	25,692	39,131	37,194	23,818	59,482	61,519
Brazil	Value	40,508	43,475	38,675	43,070	40,502	56,625
Russia	Value	43,449	44,223	38,714	27,804	34,530	49,399
India	Value	55,549	58,163	80,439	36,692	33,706	45,184
Turkey	Value	26,882	50,669	35,642	13,969	18,711	41,844
All other destination markets	Value	421,548	462,869	418,986	280,907	338,947	460,962
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	880,116	1,068,822	960,954	635,997	889,150	1,064,825
All destination markets	Value	1,028,480	1,237,427	1,042,946	690,905	950,669	1,107,713

Table continued.

Table IV-12
PSF: Exports from China, by period

Unit value in dollars per pound; share in percent

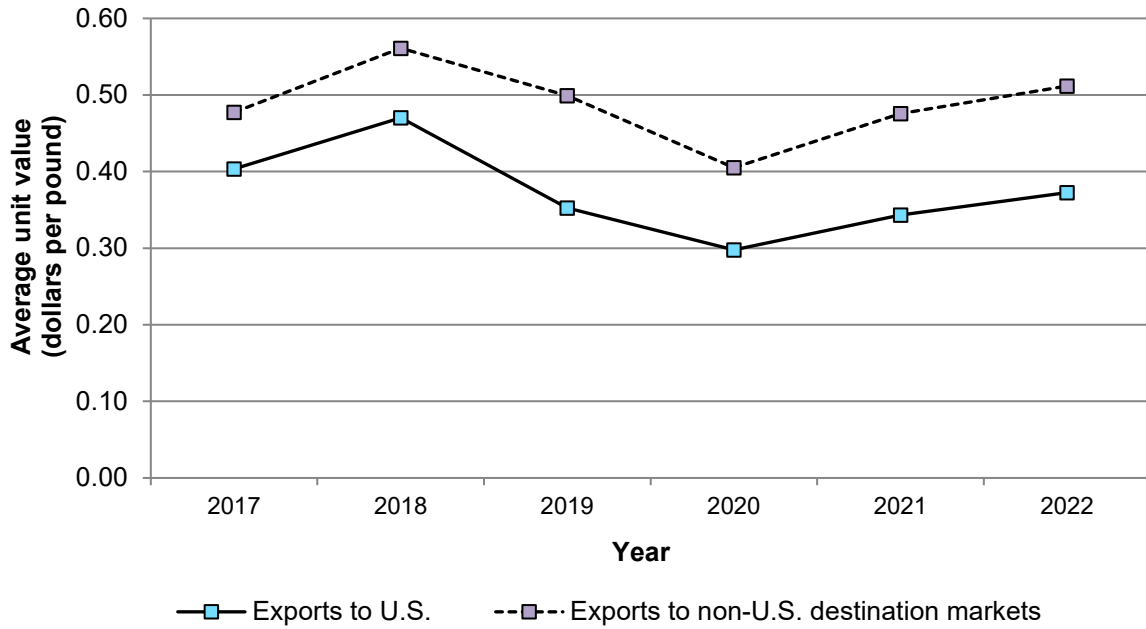
Destination market	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	0.40	0.47	0.35	0.30	0.34	0.37
Vietnam	Unit value	0.50	0.58	0.52	0.41	0.48	0.51
Pakistan	Unit value	0.45	0.54	0.46	0.36	0.44	0.49
Indonesia	Unit value	0.46	0.54	0.47	0.37	0.44	0.48
Bangladesh	Unit value	0.48	0.57	0.51	0.38	0.47	0.52
Brazil	Unit value	0.48	0.57	0.51	0.40	0.45	0.50
Russia	Unit value	0.46	0.52	0.47	0.39	0.49	0.49
India	Unit value	0.45	0.56	0.48	0.39	0.48	0.53
Turkey	Unit value	0.48	0.57	0.51	0.41	0.51	0.51
All other destination markets	Unit value	0.49	0.57	0.51	0.43	0.49	0.53
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	0.48	0.56	0.50	0.41	0.48	0.51
All destination markets	Unit value	0.47	0.55	0.48	0.39	0.46	0.50
United States	Share of quantity	16.6	15.8	10.8	10.5	8.8	5.2
Vietnam	Share of quantity	8.4	9.9	12.1	17.5	18.2	15.0
Pakistan	Share of quantity	7.5	7.3	6.8	8.2	12.1	10.1
Indonesia	Share of quantity	9.8	12.3	10.7	5.0	8.1	7.0
Bangladesh	Share of quantity	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.6	6.2	5.4
Brazil	Share of quantity	3.8	3.4	3.5	6.2	4.4	5.2
Russia	Share of quantity	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.4	4.6
India	Share of quantity	5.6	4.6	7.8	5.3	3.4	3.9
Turkey	Share of quantity	2.6	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.8	3.8
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	39.0	35.9	37.8	37.6	33.7	39.9
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	83.4	84.2	89.2	89.5	91.2	94.8
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 5503.20 as reported by China Customs in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed November 28, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top. All remaining top export destinations are shown in descending order of 2022 data.

Figure IV-10

PSF: Average unit values of exports from China to the United States and all non-U.S. destination markets, by year



Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 5503.20 as reported by China Customs in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed November 28, 2023.

The industry in India

Overview

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from three firms that estimated they accounted for *** percent of overall production of fine denier PSF in India in 2016. These firms' reported exports to the United States accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of fine denier PSF from India in 2016.¹¹

In these current, full five-year reviews, the Indian respondents provided a list of ten firms that may currently produce fine denier PSF,¹² and the domestic interested parties provided a list of 13 firms that may currently produce fine denier PSF in India.¹³ The Commission issued a foreign producer questionnaire to ten firms for which valid contact information was identified and received questionnaire responses from two firms, The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited ("Bombay Dyeing") and Reliance Industries Ltd ("Reliance"),¹⁴ and a response from one firm that it is not a producer or exporter of fine denier PSF.¹⁵

¹¹ Original confidential report, p. VII-11.

¹² Indian respondents' supplemental response to the notice of institution, March 17, 2023, exh. 1.

¹³ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 3, 2023, exh. 3.

¹⁴ During the original investigations, responses were received from Alok Industries Limited ("Alok"), Bombay Dyeing, and Reliance. During these current reviews, Alok provided data in response to the notice of institution but did not submit a foreign producer questionnaire. ***. Indian respondents' supplemental response to the notice of institution, March 8, 2023.

¹⁵ ***. Email from ***, October 14, 2023.

Table IV-13 presents information on the fine denier PSF operations of the responding producers and exporters in India. The two responding foreign producers from India accounted for *** percent of fine denier PSF imports from India, according to official import statistics.^{16 17}

Table IV-13
Fine denier PSF: Summary data for producers in India, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Firm	Production (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (1,000 pounds)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Bombay Dyeing	***	***	***	***	***	***
Reliance	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

¹⁶ Official import statistics are believed to be understated, as ***.

¹⁷ Reliance estimated its fine denier PSF production accounts for *** percent of total fine denier PSF production in India. Bombay Dyeing estimated its fine denier PSF production accounts for *** percent of total fine denier PSF production in India, ***.

Developments in the industry

Table IV-14 presents events in the Indian industry since the Commission’s original investigations.

Table IV-14
Fine denier PSF: Recent developments in the Indian industry

Item	Firm	Event
Expansion	Ganesh Ecosphere Ltd.	Indian firm Ganesh Ecosphere announced that it set up an additional production line and commenced commercial production of recycled polyester staple fiber (RPSF) with an installed capacity of 21,000 tons per annum. With the commissioning of the project, the consolidated RPSF capacity of the company reached 108,600 tons per annum.
Partial Acquisition	Reliance	On February 29, 2020, Reliance acquired Alok Industries, which claims to be India’s largest fully integrated textile company with a dominant presence in the cotton and polyester segments.
Acquisition	Reliance	In September 2022, it was announced that Reliance would acquire Shubhlaxmi Polytex Ltd., a polyester fiber, yarn, and textile-grade chips manufacturer with a capacity of 252,000 metric tons per annum.
Acquisition	Reliance	In 2023, Reliance acquired a majority share of Sintex Textiles.

Source: The Textile Magazine, “Ganesh Ecosphere to expand recycling capacity by 35,000 TPA,” December 4, 2018, [https://www.indiantextilemagazine.in/ganesh-eosphere-to-expand-recycling-capacity-by-35000-tpa/#:~:text=Ganesh%20Ecosphere%20had%20recently%20set,company%20reached%201%2C08%2C600%20TPA](https://www.indiantextilemagazine.in/ganesh-eosphere-to-expand-recycling-capacity-by-35000-tpa/#:~:text=Ganesh%20Ecosphere%20had%20recently%20set,company%20reached%201%2C08%2C600%20TPA;); The Economic Times, “Reliance Industries acquires Shubhalakshmi Polyesters for Rs 1,592 crore,” September 10, 2022, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/cons-products/garments/-/textiles/reliance-industries-acquires-shubhalakshmi-polyesters-for-rs-1592-crore/articleshow/94112400.cms>; The Hindu BusinessLine, “Reliance Industries acquires 37.7% state in Alok Industries,” February 29, 2020, <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/markets/reliance-industries-to-hold-377-equity-in-alok-industries-following-allotment-of-8333-crore-shares/article30949902.ece#:~:text=Alok%20Industries%20allotted%2083.33%20crore%20shares%20to%20RIL&text=Pursuant%20to%20this%20acquisition%2C%20RIL,with%20the%20approved%20Resolution%20Plan>; Financial Express, “Reliance completes Sintex Industries buy, infuses Rs 1,500 crore under resolution plan,” March 30, 2023, <https://www.financialexpress.com/industry/reliance-completes-sintex-industries-buy-infuses-rs-1500-crore-under-resolution-plan/3026414/>.

Changes in operations

Producers in India were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of fine denier PSF since 2017. One producer, ***, indicated in its questionnaire that it had experienced an acquisition, as presented in table IV-15.

Table IV-15
Fine denier PSF: Reported changes in operations in India, since January 1, 2017, by firm

Item	Firm name and narrative on changes in operations
Acquisitions	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Operations on fine denier PSF

Table IV-16 presents data on Indian producers' installed capacity, practical capacity, and production on the same equipment. Installed and practical overall capacity was steady during 2017-22 and between both interim periods (***) increase during 2019-20 and *** decrease during 2020-21). Overall production of fine denier PSF and other products using the same equipment decreased by *** percent during 2017-20, increased by *** percent during 2020-21, then decreased by *** percent during 2021-22, for an overall *** percent decrease during 2017-22. Overall production was *** percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. Overall capacity utilization was over *** percent in each year during 2017-22, with the exception of 2020, when it reached a low of *** percent, and was *** percent in interim 2023.

Table IV-16**Fine denier PSF: India producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period**

Capacity and production in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
Installed overall	Capacity	***	***	***
Installed overall	Production	***	***	***
Installed overall	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical overall	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical overall	Production	***	***	***
Practical overall	Utilization	***	***	***
Fine denier PSF	Capacity	***	***	***
Fine denier PSF	Production	***	***	***
Fine denier PSF	Utilization	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-16 Continued**Fine denier PSF: India producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period**

Capacity and production in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Installed overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Fine denier PSF	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Fine denier PSF	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Fine denier PSF	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table IV-17 presents Indian producers' reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints.

Table IV-17**Fine denier PSF: Producers' in India reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2017**

Item	Firm name and narrative on constraints to practical overall capacity
Other constraints	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table IV-18 presents data on the fine denier PSF operations of the responding producers in India. Capacity remained steady during the period for which data were collected, with slight variations due to ***. Production of fine denier PSF decreased between 2017-20, with the largest decrease occurring during 2019-20 (**% percent),¹⁸ increased during 2020-21 by **% percent, then decreased by **% percent from 2021-22 and was **% percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. ***.

Approximately **% percent of total fine denier PSF shipments were home market shipments (the vast majority of which were commercial shipments) throughout the data collection period. Home market shipments decreased by **% percent during 2017-20, then increased by **% percent during 2020-22, for an overall **% percent increase during 2017-22, but were **% percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022. Export shipments increased during 2017-19, then decreased irregularly during 2020-22, with a sharp decrease during 2021-22 of **% percent, such that export shipments decreased overall from 2017-22 by **% percent and were **% percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.¹⁹

Average unit values were similar for home market and export shipments, with home market shipments having slightly higher unit values from 2017-21, then export shipments had higher unit values than home market shipments during 2022 and interim 2023. Average unit values for export shipments increased more than home market shipment unit values during 2017-22, at **% and **% percent, respectively.

¹⁸ ***.

¹⁹ ***.

Table IV-18
Fine denier PSF: Data on industry in India, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	Quantity	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Quantity	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Value	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Value	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-18 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Data on industry in India, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-18 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Data on industry in India, by period

Unit value in dollars per pound; ratio and share in percent

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019
Internal consumption and transfers	Unit value	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ratio	Ratio	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	Ratio	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	Ratio	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Share	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Share	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Share	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-18 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Data on industry in India, by period

Unit value in dollars per pound; ratio and share in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Internal consumption and transfers	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ratio	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption and transfers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table IV-19 presents Indian producers' exports by destination market. U.S. export quantity increased by *** percent during 2017-22, whereas export quantity to non-U.S. destination markets decreased by *** percent, such that the share of U.S. exports to total exports increased from *** to *** percent during 2017-22. The share of U.S. exports to total exports increased in interim 2023 to *** percent. Unit values of U.S. exports were higher compared to all other destination markets in each time period other than 2019, when the average unit value of exports to the European Union was slightly higher. Together, Reliance and Bombay Dyeing identified a wide range of countries as their primary export markets including: ***.²⁰ ***.

²⁰ Indonesia has an antidumping duty order on all grades of PSF from India that will continue until August 2027. Turkey has an antidumping duty order on all grades of PSF from India that will continue until August 2024.

Table IV-19**Fine denier PSF: Producers' exports from India, by destination market and period**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per pound; Shares and ratios in percent

Destination market	Measure	2017	2018	2019
United States	Quantity	***	***	***
European Union	Quantity	***	***	***
Asia	Quantity	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***
All destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***
United States	Value	***	***	***
European Union	Value	***	***	***
Asia	Value	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Value	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	***	***	***
All destination markets	Value	***	***	***
United States	Unit value	***	***	***
European Union	Unit value	***	***	***
Asia	Unit value	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***
All destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***
United States	Share of quantity	***	***	***
European Union	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Asia	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	Ratio	***	***	***
European Union	Ratio	***	***	***
Asia	Ratio	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***
All destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-19 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Producers' exports from India, by destination market and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per pound; Shares and ratios in percent

Destination market	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
United States	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Value	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
European Union	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Asia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Non-U.S. destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All destination markets	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Ratios represent the portion of the producers' total shipments that are exported by producers and resellers.

Table IV-20 presents Indian producers' total shipments by product type in 2022. Indian producers reported shipments of all types of fine denier PSF identified in questionnaires except for ***.

Table IV-20
Fine denier PSF: Foreign producers' in India total shipments by product in 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per pound; shares and ratios in percent

Product	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Share of Total Shipments Quantity	Share of Total Shipments Value
100% PCR Content	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	***	***	***	***	***
Short-cut	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Alternative products

As shown in table IV-21, both responding firms produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce fine denier PSF, including ***. Fine denier PSF accounted for over *** percent of overall production throughout the data collection period. In terms of the ability to shift production between fine denier PSF and out-of-scope merchandise, Reliance explained that ***.

Table IV-21
Fine denier PSF: Producers' in India overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by product type and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share and ratio in percent

Product type	Measure	2017	2018	2019
Fine denier PSF	Quantity	***	***	***
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***
Fine denier PSF	Share	***	***	***
Other products	Share	***	***	***
All products	Share	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-21 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Producers' in India overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by product type and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share and ratio in percent

Product type	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Sep 2022	Jan-Sep 2023
Fine denier PSF	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Fine denier PSF	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Share	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Exports

According to GTA, the leading export markets for PSF, a category that also includes out-of-scope merchandise, from India are the United States, Nepal, and Turkey (table IV-22). During 2022, the United States was the top export market for PSF from India, accounting for 21.1 percent, followed by Nepal, accounting for 15.3 percent.

Table IV-22
PSF: Exports from India, by destination market and by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	98,178	88,353	64,353	59,813	123,622	118,536
Nepal	Quantity	57,494	67,361	62,587	52,272	80,508	85,897
Turkey	Quantity	28,854	27,244	32,001	43,336	108,249	56,753
Belgium	Quantity	36,205	34,514	39,995	33,035	42,048	36,424
Spain	Quantity	15,462	21,386	18,271	24,470	36,959	26,298
Germany	Quantity	17,888	14,743	21,045	25,279	26,369	23,064
Mexico	Quantity	13,478	31,558	34,004	22,447	49,945	22,592
Bangladesh	Quantity	44,133	57,620	73,929	87,220	50,607	20,831
Brazil	Quantity	12,001	23,484	22,812	22,228	37,013	18,741
All other destination markets	Quantity	163,000	188,134	235,673	262,669	274,430	151,998
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	388,514	466,044	540,318	572,957	706,127	442,597
All destination markets	Quantity	486,692	554,398	604,670	632,770	829,749	561,133
United States	Value	54,655	55,626	31,387	24,600	63,530	73,919
Nepal	Value	27,906	37,182	29,486	18,247	36,894	43,983
Turkey	Value	15,338	16,583	16,655	16,268	55,219	30,852
Belgium	Value	17,080	19,190	19,638	12,350	20,109	20,714
Spain	Value	7,805	12,114	9,279	8,905	18,735	15,094
Germany	Value	9,176	8,968	10,892	10,585	13,853	14,126
Mexico	Value	6,907	19,321	17,472	8,621	26,264	14,247
Bangladesh	Value	21,313	31,528	34,148	28,425	22,117	11,205
Brazil	Value	6,065	13,642	11,339	7,939	17,897	11,104
All other destination markets	Value	80,033	107,480	114,818	92,757	134,845	89,274
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	191,623	266,008	263,726	204,097	345,933	250,599
All destination markets	Value	246,278	321,634	295,113	228,697	409,463	324,517

Table continued.

Table IV-22 Continued
PSF: Exports from India, by destination market and by period

Unit values in dollars per pound; shares in percent

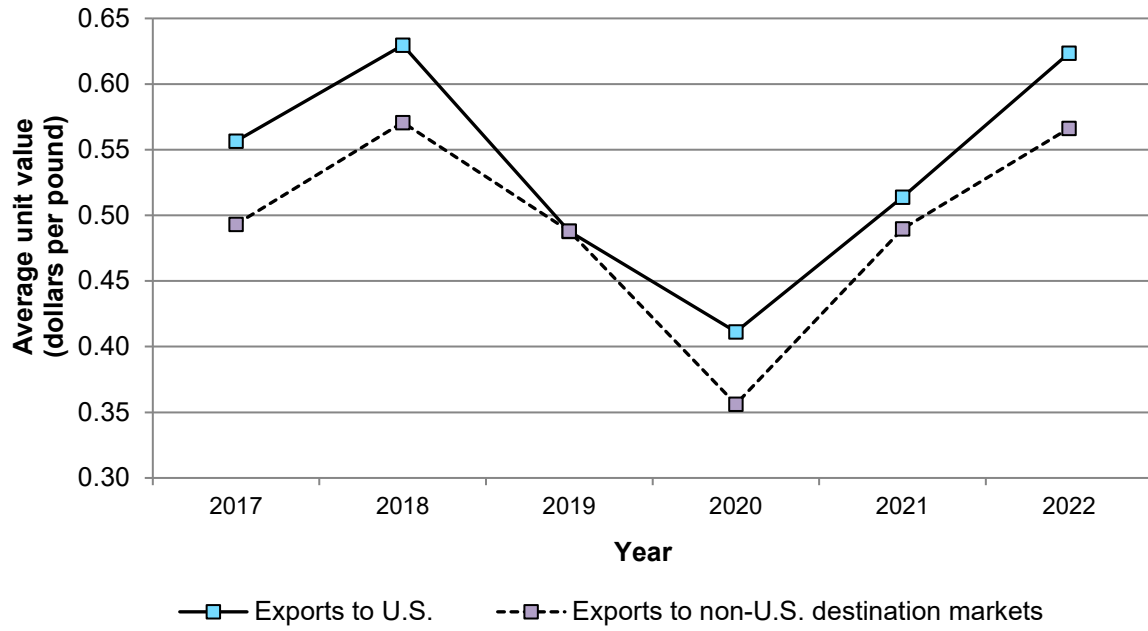
Destination market	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	0.56	0.63	0.49	0.41	0.51	0.62
Nepal	Unit value	0.49	0.55	0.47	0.35	0.46	0.51
Turkey	Unit value	0.53	0.61	0.52	0.38	0.51	0.54
Belgium	Unit value	0.47	0.56	0.49	0.37	0.48	0.57
Spain	Unit value	0.50	0.57	0.51	0.36	0.51	0.57
Germany	Unit value	0.51	0.61	0.52	0.42	0.53	0.61
Mexico	Unit value	0.51	0.61	0.51	0.38	0.53	0.63
Bangladesh	Unit value	0.48	0.55	0.46	0.33	0.44	0.54
Brazil	Unit value	0.51	0.58	0.50	0.36	0.48	0.59
All other destination markets	Unit value	0.49	0.57	0.49	0.35	0.49	0.59
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	0.49	0.57	0.49	0.36	0.49	0.57
All destination markets	Unit value	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.36	0.49	0.58
United States	Share of quantity	20.2	15.9	10.6	9.5	14.9	21.1
Nepal	Share of quantity	11.8	12.2	10.4	8.3	9.7	15.3
Turkey	Share of quantity	5.9	4.9	5.3	6.8	13.0	10.1
Belgium	Share of quantity	7.4	6.2	6.6	5.2	5.1	6.5
Spain	Share of quantity	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.9	4.5	4.7
Germany	Share of quantity	3.7	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.1
Mexico	Share of quantity	2.8	5.7	5.6	3.5	6.0	4.0
Bangladesh	Share of quantity	9.1	10.4	12.2	13.8	6.1	3.7
Brazil	Share of quantity	2.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	4.5	3.3
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	33.5	33.9	39.0	41.5	33.1	27.1
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	79.8	84.1	89.4	90.5	85.1	78.9
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 5503.20 as reported by the India Ministry of Commerce in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed November 28, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top. All remaining top export destinations are shown in descending order of 2022 data.

Figure IV-11

PSF: Average unit values of exports from India to the United States and all non-U.S. destination markets, by year



Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 5503.20 as reported by the India Ministry of Commerce in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed November 28, 2023.

The industry in South Korea

Overview

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission did not receive any questionnaires responses from producers or exporters of fine denier PSF from South Korea.²¹

In these current, full five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 31 firms that may currently produce fine denier PSF in South Korea,²² and the Indian respondents provided a list of two firms that may currently produce fine denier PSF in South Korea.²³ The Commission issued a foreign producer questionnaire to seven firms for which valid contact information was identified, but received no responses.

There were no major developments in the South Korean industry since the imposition of the orders identified by interested parties in the proceeding, and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

²¹ Original CVD publication, p. VII-14.

²² Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 3, 2023, exh. 3.

²³ Indian respondents' supplemental response to the notice of institution, March 17, 2023, p. 8.

Exports

According to GTA, the leading export markets for PSF from South Korea are the United States, Italy, Poland, and Vietnam (table IV-23). During 2022, the United States was the top export market for PSF from South Korea, accounting for 16.3 percent, followed by the Italy and Poland, each accounting for 6.9 percent.

Table IV-23
PSF: Exports from South Korea, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	262,296	253,171	258,602	249,065	234,917	224,505
Italy	Quantity	82,145	94,111	97,059	89,846	102,087	94,497
Poland	Quantity	92,879	102,857	96,432	108,292	104,518	94,437
Vietnam	Quantity	111,148	117,637	101,448	101,414	94,253	83,380
Germany	Quantity	87,559	71,036	70,001	67,445	67,497	68,235
Japan	Quantity	85,662	92,951	82,255	67,286	64,172	67,769
China	Quantity	189,968	193,127	166,070	147,679	119,878	62,169
Turkey	Quantity	37,113	49,968	44,525	51,482	51,319	58,032
United Kingdom	Quantity	70,308	79,164	63,670	62,638	58,960	53,932
All other destination markets	Quantity	668,916	709,657	633,468	611,624	715,178	569,410
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	1,425,697	1,510,508	1,354,928	1,307,706	1,377,863	1,151,861
All destination markets	Quantity	1,687,993	1,763,679	1,613,530	1,556,771	1,612,780	1,376,366
United States	Value	142,835	166,989	147,818	124,442	135,026	124,571
Italy	Value	42,712	57,447	48,174	38,241	50,068	46,694
Poland	Value	44,417	58,669	45,352	43,202	49,441	44,487
Vietnam	Value	70,283	82,460	64,087	56,627	57,922	55,921
Germany	Value	50,245	46,774	40,181	34,877	38,834	39,567
Japan	Value	46,808	58,684	48,195	35,112	36,069	39,324
China	Value	112,762	124,995	82,975	67,322	61,716	36,190
Turkey	Value	21,511	33,304	24,043	24,785	30,196	32,645
United Kingdom	Value	32,916	44,419	31,715	26,549	27,181	25,080
All other destination markets	Value	369,998	457,091	348,871	291,097	388,930	314,791
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	791,653	963,842	733,593	617,811	740,358	634,700
All destination markets	Value	934,487	1,130,831	881,412	742,253	875,384	759,271

Table continued.

Table IV-23 Continued
PSF: Exports from South Korea, by period

Unit values in dollars per pound; shares in percent

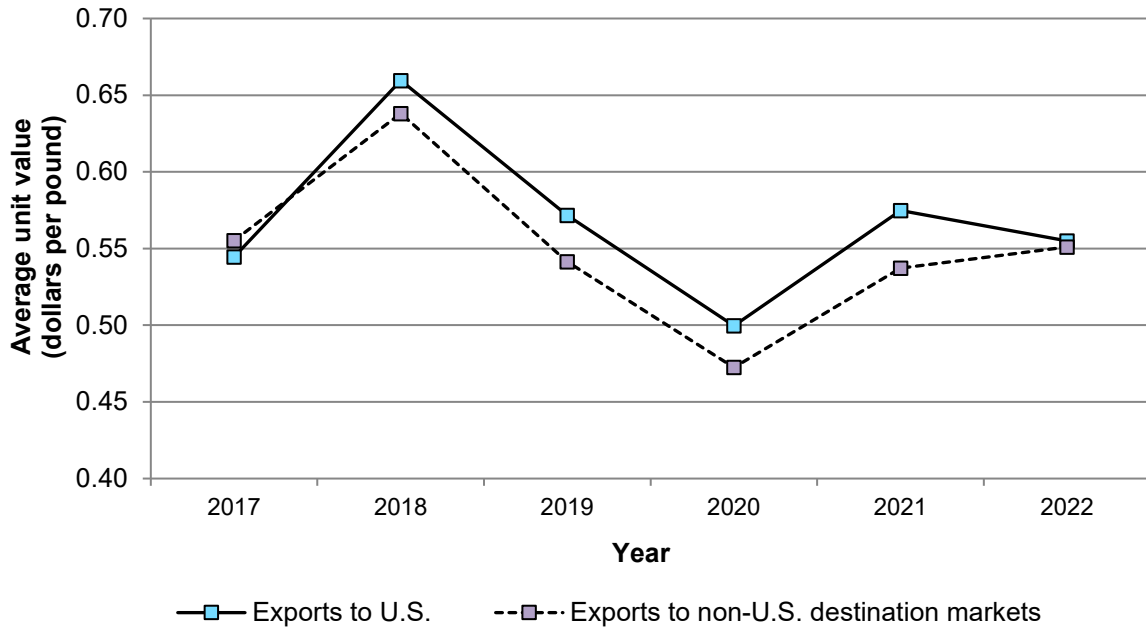
Destination market	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	0.54	0.66	0.57	0.50	0.57	0.55
Italy	Unit value	0.52	0.61	0.50	0.43	0.49	0.49
Poland	Unit value	0.48	0.57	0.47	0.40	0.47	0.47
Vietnam	Unit value	0.63	0.70	0.63	0.56	0.61	0.67
Germany	Unit value	0.57	0.66	0.57	0.52	0.58	0.58
Japan	Unit value	0.55	0.63	0.59	0.52	0.56	0.58
China	Unit value	0.59	0.65	0.50	0.46	0.51	0.58
Turkey	Unit value	0.58	0.67	0.54	0.48	0.59	0.56
United Kingdom	Unit value	0.47	0.56	0.50	0.42	0.46	0.47
All other destination markets	Unit value	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.48	0.54	0.55
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	0.56	0.64	0.54	0.47	0.54	0.55
All destination markets	Unit value	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.48	0.54	0.55
United States	Share of quantity	15.5	14.4	16.0	16.0	14.6	16.3
Italy	Share of quantity	4.9	5.3	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.9
Poland	Share of quantity	5.5	5.8	6.0	7.0	6.5	6.9
Vietnam	Share of quantity	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.1
Germany	Share of quantity	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	5.0
Japan	Share of quantity	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.0	4.9
China	Share of quantity	11.3	11.0	10.3	9.5	7.4	4.5
Turkey	Share of quantity	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.2
United Kingdom	Share of quantity	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	39.6	40.2	39.3	39.3	44.3	41.4
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	84.5	85.6	84.0	84.0	85.4	83.7
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 5503.20 as reported by Korea Trade Statistics Promotion Institute (KTSPI) in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed November 28, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top. All remaining top export destinations are shown in descending order of 2022 data.

Figure IV-12

PSF: Average unit values of exports from South Korea to the United States and all non-U.S. destination markets, by year



Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 5503.20 as reported by Korea Trade Statistics Promotion Institute (KTSPI) in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed November 28, 2023.

The industry in Taiwan

Overview

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received a foreign producer/exporter questionnaire from Tainan, however, in Commerce's final determination, it calculated a weighted-average dumping margin of zero percent for Tainan. Therefore, this firm's data were not included in the staff report or publication.²⁴

In these current, full five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of eight firms that may currently produce fine denier PSF in Taiwan,²⁵ and the Indian respondents provided a list of four firms that may currently produce fine denier PSF in Taiwan.²⁶ The Commission issued a foreign producer questionnaire to six firms for which valid contact information was identified, but only received a response from *** indicating it will not be completing the questionnaire.²⁷

There were no major developments in the Taiwanese industry since the imposition of the orders identified by interested parties in the proceeding, and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

²⁴ Original CVD publication, pp. VII-16-17.

²⁵ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 3, 2023, exh. 3.

²⁶ Indian respondents' supplemental response to the notice of institution, March 17, 2023, pp. 7-8.

²⁷ Email from ***, November 28, 2023.

Exports

According to GTA, the leading export markets for PSF, a category that includes out-of-scope merchandise, from Taiwan are Vietnam, Mexico, and the United Kingdom (table IV-24). During 2022, Vietnam was the top export market for PSF from Taiwan, accounting for 24.9 percent, followed by Mexico, accounting for 9.6 percent.

Table IV-24
PSF: Exports from Taiwan, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	69,579	19,571	14,752	29,971	18,858	17,053
Vietnam	Quantity	193,790	185,823	168,275	146,724	150,958	123,664
Mexico	Quantity	20,847	23,642	30,324	34,265	37,493	47,687
United Kingdom	Quantity	45,592	43,704	42,136	34,483	38,637	35,753
Thailand	Quantity	34,700	40,432	32,829	26,173	29,619	23,756
Germany	Quantity	33,159	28,391	24,988	20,514	22,554	18,892
Japan	Quantity	13,596	16,982	19,559	19,704	22,307	18,777
Turkey	Quantity	22,830	22,801	18,740	19,946	21,625	18,291
Pakistan	Quantity	42,431	38,367	39,413	58,596	44,238	18,061
All other destination markets	Quantity	366,091	357,302	276,399	231,213	221,874	174,679
Non-U.S. destination markets	Quantity	773,035	757,444	652,663	591,619	589,306	479,559
All destination markets	Quantity	842,614	777,014	667,416	621,589	608,164	496,612
United States	Value	37,781	14,219	9,760	14,571	10,972	11,336
Vietnam	Value	98,678	110,724	83,622	58,642	72,274	65,835
Mexico	Value	11,590	14,899	14,840	13,584	18,231	25,650
United Kingdom	Value	23,847	26,684	22,609	14,949	19,095	18,109
Thailand	Value	19,674	25,647	17,874	12,277	16,508	13,726
Germany	Value	17,440	18,399	14,024	9,778	11,788	10,215
Japan	Value	8,451	12,025	12,830	11,501	13,304	11,428
Turkey	Value	11,537	13,638	10,239	9,856	11,925	10,076
Pakistan	Value	21,520	22,297	18,561	22,075	23,510	10,694
All other destination markets	Value	206,857	230,500	159,130	115,897	124,316	105,361
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	419,595	474,812	353,728	268,559	310,950	271,093
All destination markets	Value	457,376	489,031	363,488	283,130	321,922	282,430

Table continued.

Table IV-24 Continued
PSF: Exports from Taiwan, by period

Unit value in dollars per pound; share in percent

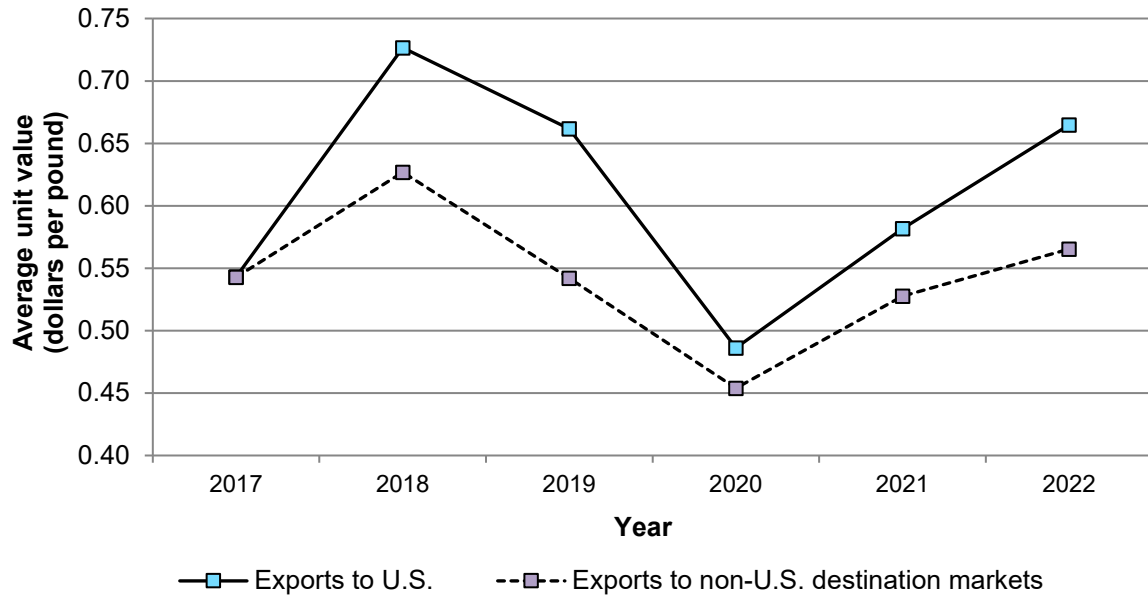
Destination market	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	0.54	0.73	0.66	0.49	0.58	0.66
Vietnam	Unit value	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.48	0.53
Mexico	Unit value	0.56	0.63	0.49	0.40	0.49	0.54
United Kingdom	Unit value	0.52	0.61	0.54	0.43	0.49	0.51
Thailand	Unit value	0.57	0.63	0.54	0.47	0.56	0.58
Germany	Unit value	0.53	0.65	0.56	0.48	0.52	0.54
Japan	Unit value	0.62	0.71	0.66	0.58	0.60	0.61
Turkey	Unit value	0.51	0.60	0.55	0.49	0.55	0.55
Pakistan	Unit value	0.51	0.58	0.47	0.38	0.53	0.59
All other destination markets	Unit value	0.57	0.65	0.58	0.50	0.56	0.60
Non-U.S. destination markets	Unit value	0.54	0.63	0.54	0.45	0.53	0.57
All destination markets	Unit value	0.54	0.63	0.54	0.46	0.53	0.57
United States	Share of quantity	8.3	2.5	2.2	4.8	3.1	3.4
Vietnam	Share of quantity	23.0	23.9	25.2	23.6	24.8	24.9
Mexico	Share of quantity	2.5	3.0	4.5	5.5	6.2	9.6
United Kingdom	Share of quantity	5.4	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.4	7.2
Thailand	Share of quantity	4.1	5.2	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.8
Germany	Share of quantity	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.8
Japan	Share of quantity	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.8
Turkey	Share of quantity	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.7
Pakistan	Share of quantity	5.0	4.9	5.9	9.4	7.3	3.6
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	43.4	46.0	41.4	37.2	36.5	35.2
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share of quantity	91.7	97.5	97.8	95.2	96.9	96.6
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 5503.20 as reported by Taiwan Directorate General of Customs in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed November 28, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top. All remaining top export destinations are shown in descending order of 2022 data.

Figure IV-13

PSF: Average unit values of exports from Taiwan to the United States and all non-U.S. destination markets, by year



Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 5503.20 as reported by Taiwan Directorate General of Customs in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed November 28, 2023.

Third-country trade actions

According to the domestic interested parties, antidumping duty orders are in effect on imports of PSF, including the fine denier PSF within the scope of these reviews, from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan as shown in table IV-25.

Table IV-25
PSF: Third-country trade actions on imports of PSF from the subject countries

Country imposing trade remedy	Subject country or countries subject to trade action	Type of remedy	Covered product	Year of duty imposition/renewal
Indonesia	China, India, and Taiwan	Antidumping	Polyester staple fiber	2019
Mexico	China	Antidumping	Short-fiber polyester	2019
Pakistan	China	Antidumping	Polyester staple fiber	2021
Pakistan	Taiwan	Antidumping	Polyester staple fiber	2022
Turkey	South Korea	Antidumping	Polyester synthetic staple fiber	2018
Turkey	China	Antidumping	Polyester synthetic staple fiber	2018
Turkey	India and Taiwan	Antidumping	Polyester synthetic staple fiber	2019
Turkey	China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan	Safeguard	Polyester fiber	2021

Source: WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, accessed December 4, 2023. On April 14, 2023, the Ministry of Trade of Turkey initiated an anti-dumping sunset review investigation for subject imports from China and South Korea. CCFGroup, "Turkey launches the third anti-dumping sunset review investigation on China polyester staple fiber," April 18, 2023,

https://www.ccfgroup.com/newscenter/newsview.php?Class_ID=600000&Info_ID=2023041830065.

Global Trade Alert, "Turkey: Temporary suspension of definitive antidumping duty on imports of polyester synthetic staple fibres from Chinese Taipei, India and Thailand," accessed December 4, 2023,

<https://www.globaltradealert.org/intervention/18487/anti-dumping/turkey-temporary-suspension-of-definitive-antidumping-duty-on-imports-of-polyester-synthetic-staple-fibres-from-chinese-taipei-india-and-thailand>.

Global market

Table IV-26 presents global export data for PSF, a category that includes fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products (by source in descending order of quantity for 2022). Leading exporters China, South Korea, Thailand, India, and Taiwan together accounted for over two-thirds (68 percent) of global exports of PSF in 2022.

Table IV-26
PSF: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	119,244	119,920	79,963	83,799	107,673	92,327
China	Quantity	2,211,397	2,263,343	2,157,141	1,754,276	2,048,379	2,195,495
India	Quantity	486,692	554,398	604,670	632,770	829,749	561,133
South Korea	Quantity	1,687,994	1,763,679	1,613,530	1,556,771	1,612,780	1,376,366
Taiwan	Quantity	842,614	777,014	667,416	621,589	608,164	496,612
Subject sources	Quantity	5,228,696	5,358,435	5,042,757	4,565,406	5,099,073	4,629,606
Thailand	Quantity	608,875	674,832	732,432	830,015	795,617	701,225
Indonesia	Quantity	311,871	396,938	583,637	553,722	543,274	468,291
Vietnam	Quantity	127,324	236,807	426,295	470,917	502,007	414,842
Turkey	Quantity	84,315	82,109	99,110	231,448	358,279	347,320
Malaysia	Quantity	260,238	227,751	287,746	251,548	300,575	295,376
All other exporters	Quantity	1,102,385	1,156,792	1,149,075	1,070,260	1,307,585	906,632
All reporting exporters	Quantity	7,842,949	8,253,584	8,401,013	8,057,115	9,014,082	7,855,619
United States	Value	92,762	88,961	64,959	60,929	83,756	82,492
China	Value	1,028,480	1,237,427	1,042,946	690,905	950,669	1,107,713
India	Value	246,278	321,634	295,113	228,697	409,463	324,517
South Korea	Value	934,487	1,130,831	881,412	742,253	875,384	759,271
Taiwan	Value	457,376	489,031	363,488	283,130	321,922	282,430
Subject sources	Value	2,666,621	3,178,923	2,582,959	1,944,985	2,557,438	2,473,932
Thailand	Value	309,201	404,134	370,261	322,228	365,532	364,688
Indonesia	Value	158,997	226,186	282,302	209,559	251,543	239,838
Vietnam	Value	73,874	157,028	185,596	175,270	206,297	185,211
Turkey	Value	47,857	52,656	52,443	93,762	192,246	232,990
Malaysia	Value	137,169	138,885	144,715	99,074	160,343	156,127
All other exporters	Value	680,416	760,581	692,806	568,786	761,637	772,879
All reporting exporters	Value	4,166,897	5,007,353	4,376,041	3,474,593	4,578,793	4,508,158

Table continued.

Table IV-26 Continued
PSF: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Unit values in dollars per pound; Shares in percent

Exporting country	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	0.78	0.74	0.81	0.73	0.78	0.89
China	Unit value	0.47	0.55	0.48	0.39	0.46	0.50
India	Unit value	0.51	0.58	0.49	0.36	0.49	0.58
South Korea	Unit value	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.48	0.54	0.55
Taiwan	Unit value	0.54	0.63	0.54	0.46	0.53	0.57
Subject sources	Unit value	0.51	0.59	0.51	0.43	0.50	0.53
Thailand	Unit value	0.51	0.60	0.51	0.39	0.46	0.52
Indonesia	Unit value	0.51	0.57	0.48	0.38	0.46	0.51
Vietnam	Unit value	0.58	0.66	0.44	0.37	0.41	0.45
Turkey	Unit value	0.57	0.64	0.53	0.41	0.54	0.67
Malaysia	Unit value	0.53	0.61	0.50	0.39	0.53	0.53
All other exporters	Unit value	0.62	0.66	0.60	0.53	0.58	0.85
All reporting exporters	Unit value	0.53	0.61	0.52	0.43	0.51	0.57
United States	Share of quantity	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
China	Share of quantity	28.2	27.4	25.7	21.8	22.7	27.9
India	Share of quantity	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.9	9.2	7.1
South Korea	Share of quantity	21.5	21.4	19.2	19.3	17.9	17.5
Taiwan	Share of quantity	10.7	9.4	7.9	7.7	6.7	6.3
Subject sources	Share of quantity	66.7	64.9	60.0	56.7	56.6	58.9
Thailand	Share of quantity	7.8	8.2	8.7	10.3	8.8	8.9
Indonesia	Share of quantity	4.0	4.8	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.0
Vietnam	Share of quantity	1.6	2.9	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.3
Turkey	Share of quantity	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.9	4.0	4.4
Malaysia	Share of quantity	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.8
All other exporters	Share of quantity	14.1	14.0	13.7	13.3	14.5	11.5
All reporting exporters	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 5503.20 reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed November 28, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top followed by the countries under order, all remaining top exporting countries in descending order of 2022 data.

Part V: Pricing data

Factors affecting prices

Raw material costs

The primary raw material inputs used to produce fine denier PSF are monoethylene glycol (“MEG”) and purified terephthalic acid (“PTA”). Some fine denier PSF is also manufactured from recycled material, though the inputs are chemically the same. Because of additional costs associated with the collection, transportation, and processing of post-consumer recycled material, fine denier PSF made from recycled inputs typically commands a higher price. A mineral- or phosphate-based oil finish can also be applied to the product to serve as a lubricant and anti-static agent, though these oils make up a relatively small share of the total production cost.¹

Between 2017 and 2022, U.S. producers’ raw material costs as a share of the cost of goods sold (“COGS”) increased irregularly from *** percent to *** percent. During January-September 2023, U.S. producers’ raw material costs as a share of COGS was *** percent (see part III).

Between January 2018 and December 2023, the price of monoethylene glycol (“MEG”) in the United States decreased by *** percent and the price of PTA increased by *** percent (figure V-1 and table V-1).² Nan Ya testified that there is a close relationship between raw material prices and the pricing of fine denier PSF, explaining that while fine denier PSF is often priced monthly based on market prices, its prices are sometimes indexed to raw material costs, where the pricing is determined by the raw material costs plus an adder which would include the cost of manufacturing, of packaging, delivery, and profit.³

¹ Original CVD Publication, p. V-1.

² MEG and PTA prices from ***, Petitioners’ postconference brief, Exhibit 1, p. 13. *** projects that PTA prices will ***. MEG prices are projected to ***. Recycled fiber prices were ***, and are projected to ***.

³ Hearing transcript, p. 101 (Sparkman).

A plurality of U.S. producers and importers reported a fluctuation up in costs of all four specified raw materials (MEG, PTA, PCR, and clean bottle flake) during the review period (table V-2). A majority or plurality of firms anticipate future increases in the costs of all four materials (table V-3).

Figure V-1
Raw material prices: Monoethylene glycol ("MEG") and purified terephthalic acid ("PTA"),
monthly, January 2018 - December 2023

* * * * *

Source: ***

Table V-1**Raw material prices: Monoethylene glycol ("MEG") and purified terephthalic acid ("PTA"), monthly, January 2018 - December 2023**

Prices in dollars per pound

Year	Month	MEG	PTA
2018	January	***	***
2018	February	***	***
2018	March	***	***
2018	April	***	***
2018	May	***	***
2018	June	***	***
2018	July	***	***
2018	August	***	***
2018	September	***	***
2018	October	***	***
2018	November	***	***
2018	December	***	***
2019	January	***	***
2019	February	***	***
2019	March	***	***
2019	April	***	***
2019	May	***	***
2019	June	***	***
2019	July	***	***
2019	August	***	***
2019	September	***	***
2019	October	***	***
2019	November	***	***
2019	December	***	***
2020	January	***	***
2020	February	***	***
2020	March	***	***
2020	April	***	***
2020	May	***	***
2020	June	***	***
2020	July	***	***
2020	August	***	***
2020	September	***	***
2020	October	***	***
2020	November	***	***
2020	December	***	***

Table continued.

Table V-1 Continued
Raw material prices: Monoethylene glycol ("MEG") and purified terephthalic acid ("PTA"),
monthly, January 2018 - December 2023

Prices in dollars per pound

Year	Month	MEG	PTA
2021	January	***	***
2021	February	***	***
2021	March	***	***
2021	April	***	***
2021	May	***	***
2021	June	***	***
2021	July	***	***
2021	August	***	***
2021	September	***	***
2021	October	***	***
2021	November	***	***
2021	December	***	***
2022	January	***	***
2022	February	***	***
2022	March	***	***
2022	April	***	***
2022	May	***	***
2022	June	***	***
2022	July	***	***
2022	August	***	***
2022	September	***	***
2022	October	***	***
2022	November	***	***
2022	December	***	***
2023	January	***	***
2023	February	***	***
2023	March	***	***
2023	April	***	***
2023	May	***	***
2023	June	***	***
2023	July	***	***
2023	August	***	***
2023	September	***	***
2023	October	***	***
2023	November	***	***
2023	December	***	***

Source: ***

Table V-2
Fine denier PSF: Count of firms' responses regarding changes to raw materials cost, by raw material and firm type

Number of firms reporting

Raw material costs	Firm type	Steadily increased	Fluctuated up	No change	Fluctuated down	Steadily decreased	Don't know
MEG	U.S. producers	1	2	1	0	0	1
MEG	Importers	0	6	1	4	0	5
PTA	U.S. producers	1	3	0	0	0	1
PTA	Importers	0	6	1	3	0	5
PCR	U.S. producers	1	2	0	0	0	2
PCR	Importers	1	3	2	4	0	5
Clean bottle flake	U.S. producers	2	1	0	0	0	2
Clean bottle flake	Importers	0	3	1	3	0	6

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table V-3
Fine denier PSF: Count of firms' responses regarding anticipated changes to raw materials cost, by raw material and firm type

Number of firms reporting

Raw Material	Firm type	Steadily increase	Fluctuate up	No change	Fluctuate down	Steadily decrease	Don't know
MEG costs	U.S. producers	1	1	1	0	0	3
MEG costs	Importers	0	3	2	0	0	9
PTA costs	U.S. producers	1	2	0	0	0	3
PTA costs	Importers	0	3	2	0	0	9
PCR costs	U.S. producers	2	0	0	0	0	4
PCR costs	Importers	2	2	2	0	0	8
Clean bottle flake	U.S. producers	2	0	0	0	0	4
Clean bottle flake	Importers	0	2	1	0	0	10

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Transportation costs for fine denier PSF shipped from each of the subject countries to the United States during 2022 averaged 6.3 percent for China, 7.4 percent for India, 8.3 percent

for South Korea, and 16.9 percent for Taiwan. These estimates were derived from official import data and represent the transportation and other charges on imports.⁴

U.S. inland transportation costs

Most responding U.S. producers (4 of 6) and importers (9 of 11) reported that they typically arrange transportation to their customers. Most U.S. producers reported that their U.S. inland transportation costs ranged from 3 to 6 percent. Importers reported U.S. inland transportation costs ranging from less than one percent to 20 percent, with half of responding importers reporting costs of 2 to 4 percent.

Pricing practices

Pricing methods

As presented in table V-4, most U.S. producers sell fine denier PSF through transaction-by-transaction negotiations, and some also sell contracts. All responding importers also sell fine denier PSF via transaction-by-transaction negotiations, while just over a quarter (4 of 11) reported also selling through contracts.

Table V-4
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers and importers reported price setting methods, by number of responding firms

Method	U.S. producers	U.S. importers
Transaction-by-transaction	5	11
Contract	3	4
Set price list	0	2
Other	0	1
Responding firms	6	11

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: The sum of responses down may not add up to the total number of responding firms as each firm was instructed to check all applicable price setting methods employed.

The majority of U.S. producers' sales were through annual contracts in 2022 (table V-5). Importers reported selling three-quarters of their product in the spot market in 2022 and most of the remainder through short-term contracts. No U.S. producers or importers reported selling

⁴ The estimated transportation costs were obtained by subtracting the customs value from the c.i.f. value of the imports for 2022 and then dividing by the customs value based on the HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025.

via long-term contract in 2022. Four purchasers reported that they purchase product weekly, ten purchase monthly, one purchases quarterly, and two reported purchases based on customer demand.

Table V-5
Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and importers' shares of U.S. commercial shipments by type of sale, 2022

Share in percent

Item	U.S. producers	Subject U.S. importers
Long-term contracts	***	***
Annual contract	***	***
Short-term contracts	***	***
Spot sales	***	***
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

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

Sales terms and discounts

Most firms reported typically quoting prices on a delivered basis. Three of 6 U.S. producers and 8 of 10 importers reported quoting prices on a delivered basis, while 4 U.S. producers and 4 importers reported quoting prices on an f.o.b. basis. Most U.S. producers (4 of 6) reported offering discounts of some kind, while most responding importers (9 of 11) reported no specific discount policy. Specifically, 3 U.S. producers offer quantity discounts and 2 offer total volume discounts, while 1 importer offers quantity discounts and 2 offer total volume discounts.

Price leadership

Eleven of 18 purchasers identified specific supplier firms as price leaders in the fine denier PSF market. Six purchasers (***) named Nan Ya as a price leader, reporting that when Nan Ya initiates price changes, most of the industry follows. Purchaser (***) also named DAK Americas, and Darling alongside Nan Ya; (***) named Auriga alongside Nan Ya; and (***) named Sun Fiber alongside Nan Ya. Other price leaders named by purchasers were Indorama, Mekong, Stein Fibers, Auriga, and Chinese firms.

Price and purchase cost data

The Commission requested U.S. producers and importers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of the following fine denier PSF products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2017-September 2023. Firms that imported these products from subject sources for own use were requested to provide import purchase cost data.

Product 1--Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring 0.85 denier to less than 1.15 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier.

Product 2--Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring 1.15 denier through and including 1.8 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier.

Product 3--Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, 1.15 denier through and including 1.8 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring 3.0-5.0 grams per denier.

Product 4--Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring greater than 1.8 denier and less than 3.0 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier.

Price data

Six U.S. producers and seven importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.⁵ Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF and *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from China, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of

⁵ Per-unit pricing data are calculated from total quantity and total value data provided by U.S. producers and importers. The precision and variation of these figures may be affected by rounding, limited quantities, and producer or importer estimates.

subject imports from India, and *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from South Korea in 2022.⁶ No pricing product data were reported for Taiwan in 2022.⁷

Price data for products 1-4 are presented in tables V-6 to V-9 and figures V-2 to V-5.

Table V-6
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarter

Quantity in pounds; Prices in dollars per pound; Margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China price	China quantity	China margin	India price	India quantity	India margin
2017 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

⁶ Pricing coverage is based on commercial U.S. shipments reported in questionnaires. As a share of U.S. shipments from each source, pricing coverage was as follows in 2022: U.S. producers (*** percent), subject imports from China (*** percent), subject imports from India (*** percent), and subject imports from South Korea (*** percent).

⁷ Price data for Taiwan were reported only in 2017 and 2018 and in one quarter of 2023.

Table V-6 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarter

Quantity in pounds; Prices in dollars per pound; Margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	South Korea, subject price	South Korea, subject quantity	South Korea, subject margin	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin
2017 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure V-2

Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, by source and quarter

Price of product 1

* * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 1: Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring 0.85 denier to less than 1.15 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier.

Table V-7**Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarter**

Quantity in pounds; Prices in dollars per pound; Margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China price	China quantity	China margin	India price	India quantity	India margin
2017 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table V-7 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarter

Quantity in pounds; Prices in dollars per pound; Margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	South Korea, subject price	South Korea, subject quantity	South Korea, subject margin	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin
2017 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure V-3
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, by source and quarter

Price of product 2

* * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 2: Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring 1.15 denier through and including 1.8 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier.

Table V-8**Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarter**

Quantity in pounds; Prices in dollars per pound; Margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China price	China quantity	China margin
2017 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Pricing data for product 3 was not reported for India, South Korea, and Taiwan. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--".

Figure V-4
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, by quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 3: Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, 1.15 denier through and including 1.8 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring 3.0-5.0 grams per denier.

Table V-9**Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarter**

Quantity in pounds; Prices in dollars per pound; Margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China price	China quantity	China margin	India price	India quantity	India margin
2017 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table V-9 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarter

Quantity in pounds; Prices in dollars per pound; Margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	South Korea, subject price	South Korea, subject quantity	South Korea, subject margin
2017 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Importer prices for product 4 from 2019 through 2020 is based on reported data from one importer *** with a very small volume of goods. Pricing data for product 4 was not reported for Taiwan. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Figure V-5
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, by quarter

Price of product 4

* * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 4: Virgin polyester staple fiber, excluding biodegradable, siliconized and black or other colored fiber, measuring greater than 1.8 denier and less than 3.0 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier.

Import purchase cost data

Four importers provided usable import purchase cost data for their internal use of product 1 imported from China and India; and product 2 imported from China, although not all firms reported cost data for all quarters.⁸ Purchase cost data reported by these firms accounted for 89.1 percent of subject imports from India in 2022;⁹ no data were reported for China in 2022. Landed duty paid purchase cost data for imports from China and India for products 1 and 2 are presented in tables V-10 to V-11 and figures V-6 to V-7, along with U.S. producers' sales prices.¹⁰

Importers reporting import purchase cost data were asked to provide additional information regarding the costs and benefits of directly importing fine denier PSF. Seven of 10 responding importers reported that they incurred additional costs beyond landed duty-paid costs by importing fine denier PSF directly rather than purchasing from a U.S. producer or U.S. importer. Firms were also asked to identify specific additional costs they incurred as a result of importing fine denier PSF. Firms reported the following estimates (as a share of landed duty-paid value) for the following factors: inland transportation costs, 2 to 16 percent; and warehousing costs, 2 to 10 percent. Firms reported other additional costs: *** reported a cost of ***. Importer *** reported a cost of ***.

Firms were also asked to describe how these additional costs incurred by importing fine denier PSF directly compares with additional costs incurred when purchasing from a U.S. producer or U.S. importer. Six importers reported that they compare import purchase costs to both U.S. producers' and other importers' prices, one importer reported that it compares these costs to U.S. producers' prices, and one importer reported that it does not compare import purchase costs to either U.S. producers' or other importers' prices. In general,

⁸ No firm reported import purchase cost data for product from Taiwan or Korea; nor did any firm report internally consuming fine denier PSF imported from Taiwan or Korea. No firm reported import purchase cost data for product 3 or 4 from China or India.

⁹ Based on subject imports reported in questionnaires.

¹⁰ LDP import value does not include any potential additional costs that a purchaser may incur by importing rather than purchasing from another importer or U.S. producer. Price-cost differences are based on LDP import values whereas margins of underselling/overselling are based on importer sales prices.

firms stated that the benefits of importing fine denier PSF for their own internal use included the following: cost savings (reported by 7 importers); risk mitigation against domestic supply shortages/disruptions (reported by 2 importers); and quality control (reported by 2 importers). Firms estimated that the margin saved by directly importing fine denier PSF for their own use ranged from 5.0 percent to 35.0 percent.

Firms were also asked whether the import cost (both excluding and including additional costs) of fine denier PSF they imported are lower than the price of purchasing fine denier PSF from a U.S. producer or importer. Three importers *** reported that imported fine denier PSF requires increased inventory levels or warehousing services. The increased inventory is directly related to longer import lead times and potential logistics delays.

Three importers estimated that they saved between *** percent of the purchase price by importing fine denier PSF rather than purchasing from a U.S. producer, and seven importers estimated saving between *** percent compared to purchasing the product from a U.S. producer.¹¹

¹¹ Seven firms reported that they based their estimates on previous company transactions, and two reported basing their estimates on market research.

Table V-10**Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and price-cost differentials, by quarter**

Quantity in pounds; Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China unit LDP value	China quantity	China price/cost differential	India unit LDP value	India quantity	India price/cost differential
2017 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Purchase cost data for Product 1 was not reported for South Korea and Taiwan. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--".

Figure V-6

Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and price-cost differentials, by quarter

Purchase cost of product 1

* * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table V-11**Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, and price-cost differentials, by quarter**

Quantity in pounds; Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China unit LDP value	China quantity	China price/cost differential
2017 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2017 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2018 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Purchase cost data for Product 2 was not reported for India, South Korea, and Taiwan. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--".

Figure V-7

Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, and price-cost differentials, by quarter

Purchase cost of product 2

* * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Price and purchase cost trends

In general, prices increased during January 2017 to September 2023. Table V-12 summarizes the price trends and purchase cost trends, by country and by product. As shown in the table, domestic price increases ranged from *** to *** percent during January 2017 to September 2023. Import price changes mostly showed decreases, with import price decreases (for products 1 and 4 from South Korea and product 2 from China, India, and South Korea) ranging from *** to *** percent and product 1 from India had a price increase of ***. Indexed prices for U.S. producers and subject importers are shown in tables V-13 and V-14 and figures V-8 and V-9.

Table V-12

Fine denier PSF: Number of quarters containing observations, low price and purchase cost, high price and purchase cost, and change in price and purchase cost over period, by product and source, January 2017 through September 2023

Quantity in pounds; Prices in dollars per pound; Change over period in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Quantity	Low price/cost	High price/cost	First quarter price/cost	Last quarter price/cost	Change over period
Product 1	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	China price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	China cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	India price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	India cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	South Korea, subject price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	South Korea, subject cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Taiwan, subject price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Taiwan, subject cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	China price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	China cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	India price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	India cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	South Korea, subject price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	South Korea, subject cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Taiwan, subject price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Taiwan, subject cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table V-12 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Number of quarters containing observations, low price and purchase cost, high price and purchase cost, and change in price and purchase cost over period, by product and source, January 2017 through September 2023

Quantity in pounds; Prices in dollars per pound; Change over period in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Quantity	Low price/cost	High price/cost	First quarter price/cost	Last quarter price/cost	Change over period
Product 3	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	China price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	China cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	India price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	India cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	South Korea, subject price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	South Korea, subject cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Taiwan, subject price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Taiwan, subject cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	China price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	China cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	India price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	India cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	South Korea, subject price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	South Korea, subject cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Taiwan, subject price	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Taiwan, subject cost	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Percent change column is percentage change from the first quarter 2017 to the third quarter in 2023. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--".

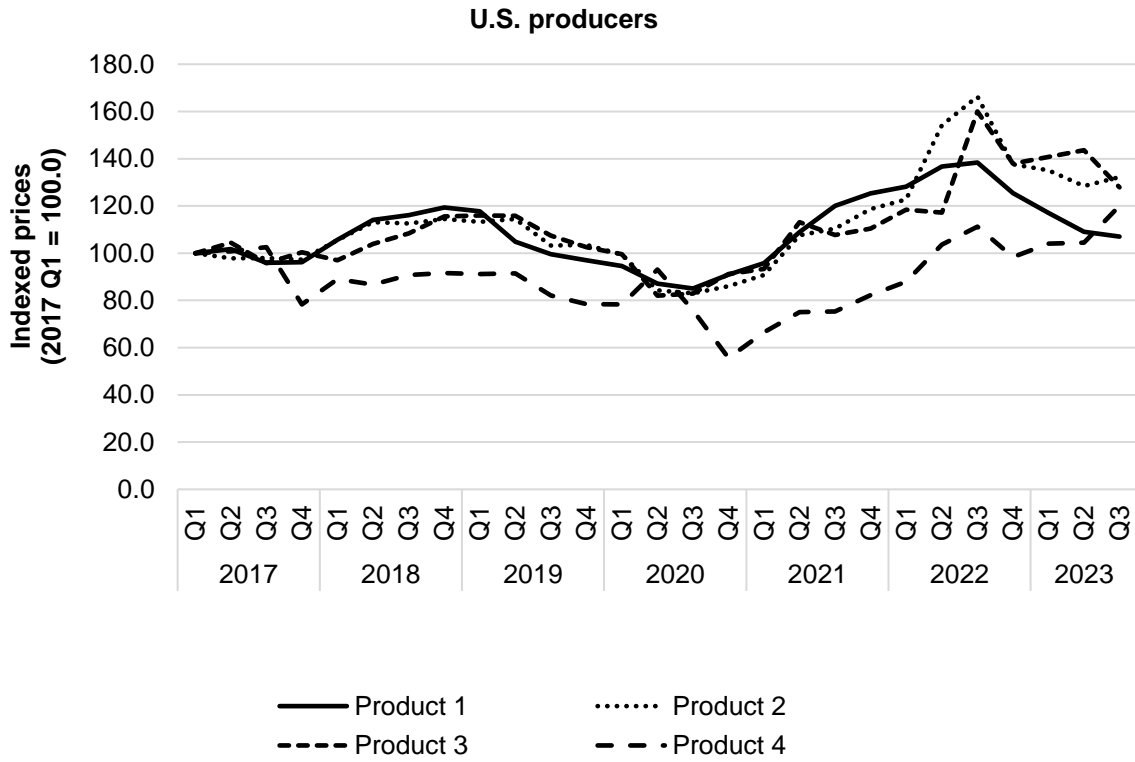
Table V-13
Fine denier PSF: Indexed U.S. producer prices, January 2017 through September 2023

Indexed prices in percent (2017 Q1 = 100.0 percent)

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
2017 Q1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017 Q2	101.8	97.7	104.4	100.7
2017 Q3	96.0	97.9	95.7	102.5
2017 Q4	96.2	97.2	100.3	78.3
2018 Q1	105.7	105.6	97.0	89.0
2018 Q2	114.1	113.1	103.9	86.7
2018 Q3	116.1	112.5	108.3	90.8
2018 Q4	119.3	114.5	115.5	91.6
2019 Q1	117.8	113.3	116.0	91.2
2019 Q2	104.9	114.5	115.8	91.5
2019 Q3	99.5	103.2	107.5	82.1
2019 Q4	97.0	103.5	102.5	78.4
2020 Q1	94.5	99.4	99.5	78.3
2020 Q2	87.1	84.3	82.0	93.1
2020 Q3	85.0	83.0	82.8	75.9
2020 Q4	90.9	86.1	91.2	55.6
2021 Q1	95.7	90.8	93.3	66.5
2021 Q2	108.9	107.6	113.1	75.1
2021 Q3	120.1	110.4	107.6	75.4
2021 Q4	125.4	118.7	110.4	82.2
2022 Q1	128.2	122.8	118.4	88.0
2022 Q2	136.7	154.1	117.2	103.6
2022 Q3	138.4	166.3	160.0	111.3
2022 Q4	125.5	137.7	138.0	98.4
2023 Q1	117.0	135.0	140.8	104.0
2023 Q2	109.0	128.4	143.7	104.4
2023 Q3	107.1	132.2	127.9	120.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure V-8
Fine denier PSF: Indexed U.S. producer prices, January 2017 through September 2023



Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table V-14
Fine denier PSF: Indexed subject U.S. importer prices, January 2017 through September 2023

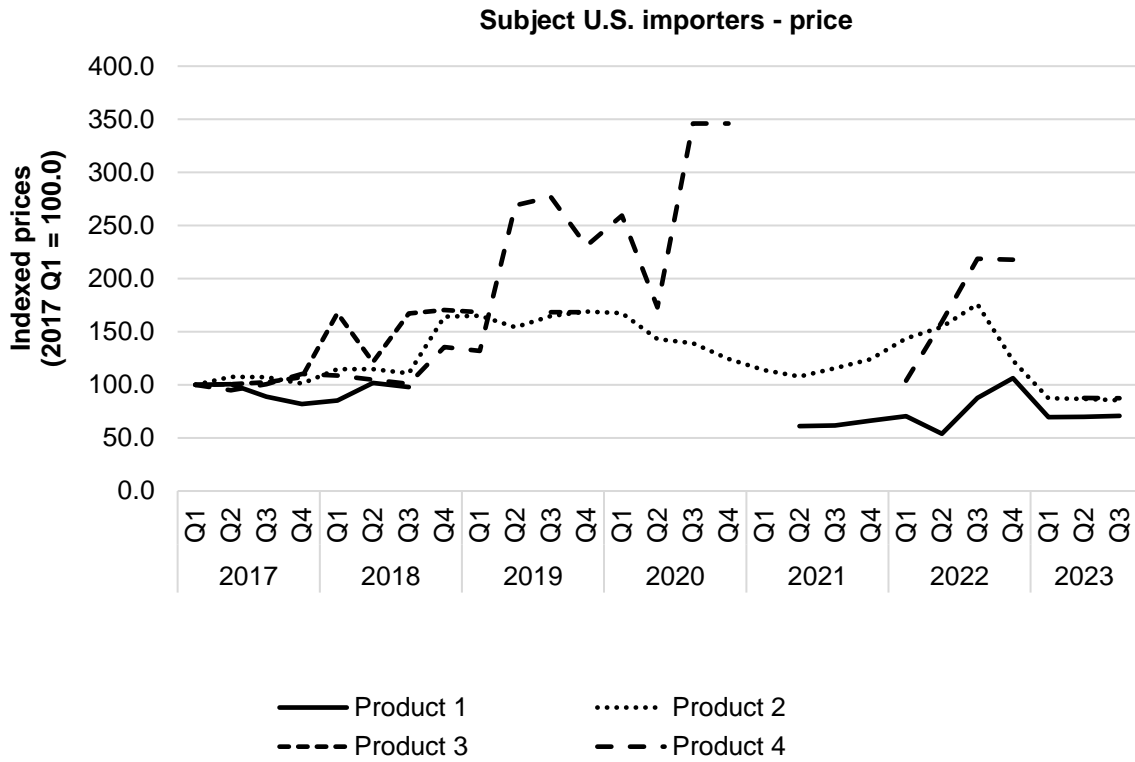
Indexed prices in percent (2017 Q1 = 100.0 percent)

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
2017 Q1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017 Q2	100.5	107.5	100.7	94.9
2017 Q3	88.8	107.2	102.4	100.6
2017 Q4	82.0	101.3	107.3	110.1
2018 Q1	85.2	114.8	167.5	108.8
2018 Q2	101.8	114.6	121.5	104.7
2018 Q3	98.0	110.8	167.1	100.8
2018 Q4	---	164.1	170.4	135.5
2019 Q1	---	164.9	168.4	132.0
2019 Q2	---	154.1	---	269.1
2019 Q3	---	164.6	168.4	276.8
2019 Q4	---	168.9	168.4	230.7
2020 Q1	---	167.3	---	259.5
2020 Q2	---	143.0	---	173.0
2020 Q3	101.6	139.2	---	346.0
2020 Q4	---	124.4	---	346.0
2021 Q1	---	113.8	---	---
2021 Q2	61.0	107.7	---	---
2021 Q3	61.8	115.6	---	88.3
2021 Q4	66.1	124.0	---	---
2022 Q1	70.3	143.5	---	103.8
2022 Q2	53.9	154.4	---	159.3
2022 Q3	87.7	175.9	---	218.6
2022 Q4	106.3	122.8	---	217.8
2023 Q1	69.4	87.2	---	---
2023 Q2	70.0	86.6	---	87.6
2023 Q3	70.8	85.4	---	87.4

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Importer prices for product 4 from 2019 through 2020 is based on reported data from one importer *** with a very small volume of goods. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Figure V-9
Fine denier PSF: Indexed subject U.S. importer prices, January 2017 through September 2023



Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Importer prices for product 4 from 2019 through 2020 is based on reported data from one importer *** with a very small volume of goods.

Price and purchase cost comparisons

Price comparisons¹²

As shown in tables V-15 and V-16, prices for fine denier PSF imported from subject countries were below those for U.S.-produced product in 101 of 164 instances; margins of underselling ranged from 0.5 to 63.0 percent. In the remaining 63 instances, prices for fine denier PSF imported from subject countries were between 1.4 and 261.5¹³ percent above prices for the domestic product.

Prices for fine denier PSF imported from China were below those for U.S.-produced product in 43 of 52 instances, with margins ranging from *** to *** percent. Prices for fine denier PSF imported from India were below those for U.S.-produced product in 19 of 56 instances; margins of underselling ranged from *** to *** percent. In the remaining 37 instances, prices for fine denier PSF from India were between *** and *** percent above prices for the domestic product. Prices for fine denier PSF imported from South Korea were below those for U.S.-produced product in 37 of 49 instances; margins of underselling ranged from *** to *** percent. In the remaining 12 instances, prices for fine denier PSF from South Korea were between *** and *** percent above prices for the domestic product. Prices for fine denier PSF imported from Taiwan were below those for U.S.-produced product in 2 of 7 instances; margins of underselling ranged from *** to *** percent. In the remaining 5 instances, prices for fine denier PSF from Taiwan were between *** and *** percent above prices for the domestic product.

¹² In the original investigations, subject imports from China were priced lower than domestic product in 16 of 60 comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent; subject imports from India were priced lower than domestic product in 5 of 13 comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent; and subject imports from South Korea were priced lower than domestic product in 1 of 3 comparisons, with underselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent. There were no pricing data reported for imports from Taiwan. Original confidential report, p. V-34.

¹³ This margin is based on one importer (***) with a very small volume of sales for ***.

Table V-15**Fine denier PSF: Instances of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by product, January 2017 through September 2023**

Quantity in pounds; Margins in percent

Item	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Minimum margin	Maximum margin
Product 1	Underselling	29	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	41	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	5	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	26	***	***	***	***
All products	Underselling	101	***	29.1	0.5	63.0
Product 1	Overselling	9	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	33	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	6	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	15	***	***	***	***
All products	Overselling	63	***	(34.6)	(1.4)	(261.5)

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Table V-16**Fine denier PSF: Instances of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by country, January 2017 through September 2023**

Quantity in pounds; Margins in percent

Item	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Minimum margin	Maximum margin
China	Underselling	43	***	***	***	***
India	Underselling	19	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Underselling	37	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Underselling	2	***	***	***	***
All subject countries	Underselling	101	***	29.1	0.5	63.0
China	Overselling	9	***	***	***	***
India	Overselling	37	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Overselling	12	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Overselling	5	***	***	***	***
All subject countries	Overselling	63	***	(34.6)	(1.4)	(261.5)

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Price-cost comparisons

As shown in tables V-17 and V-18, landed duty-paid costs for fine denier PSF imported from China were below the sales price for U.S.-produced product in 11 of 12 instances (** pounds); price-cost differentials ranged from *** to *** percent. In the remaining single instance (** pounds), landed duty-paid costs for fine denier PSF from China were *** percent above sales prices for the domestic product.

Landed duty-paid costs for fine denier PSF imported from India were below the sales price for U.S.-produced product in all 13 instances (** pounds); price-cost differentials ranged from *** to *** percent.

Table V-17
Fine denier PSF: Instances of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by product, January 2017 through September 2023

Quantity in pounds; Differentials in percent

Item	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average differential	Minimum differential	Maximum differential
Product 1	Lower	19	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Lower	5	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Lower	---	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Lower	---	***	***	***	***
All products	Lower	24	***	26.1	2.7	66.6
Product 1	Higher	1	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Higher	---	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Higher	---	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Higher	---	***	***	***	***
All products	Higher	1	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table V-18

Fine denier PSF: Instances of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by country, January 2017 through September 2023

Quantity in pounds; Differentials in percent

Item	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average differential	Minimum differential	Maximum differential
China	Lower	11	***	***	***	***
India	Lower	13	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Lower	---	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Lower	---	***	***	***	***
All subject countries	Lower	24	***	26.1	2.7	66.6
China	Higher	1	***	***	***	***
India	Higher	---	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Higher	---	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Higher	---	***	***	***	***
All subject countries	Higher	1	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

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 6700, February 1, 2023	<i>Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-02-01/pdf/2023-02083.pdf
88 FR 6790, February 1, 2023	<i>Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan; Institution of Five-Year Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-02-01/pdf/2023-02081.pdf
88 FR 31006, May 15, 2023	<i>Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan; Notice of Commission Determinations To Conduct Full Five-Year Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-05-15/pdf/2023-10293.pdf
88 FR 36278, June 2, 2023	<i>Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-06-02/pdf/2023-11777.pdf
88 FR 37513, June 8, 2023	<i>Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From India: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-06-08/pdf/2023-12261.pdf
88 FR 37512, June 8, 2023	<i>Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber From People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of South Korea, and Taiwan: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-06-08/pdf/2023-12260.pdf
88 FR 59940, August 30, 2023	<i>Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber (PSF) From China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan; Scheduling of Full Five-Year Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-08-30/pdf/2023-18651.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject: Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan

Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-579-580 and 731-TA-1369-1372 (Review)

Date and Time: January 23, 2024 - 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with these investigations in the Main Hearing Room (Room 101), 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC.

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Continuation (**Paul C. Rosenthal**, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP)
In Opposition to Continuation (**David J. Craven**, Craven Trade Law LLC)

In Support of the Continuation of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Kelley Drye & Warren LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Auriga Polymers Inc.
Fiber Industries LLC d/b/a Darling Fibers
Nan Ya Plastics Corporation, America

Michael Sparkman, Senior Business Manager, Nan Ya Plastics Corp. America

Tom Brekovsky, Vice President of Polymer and Fiber, Auriga Polymers Inc.

Don Bockoven, President and Chief Executive Officer,
Fiber Industries LLC d/b/a Darling Fibers

Gina E. Beck, Senior Economist, Georgetown Economic Services LLC

W. Brad Hudgens, Senior Economist, Georgetown Economic Services LLC

**In Support of the Continuation of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Jacob T. Jones, Economist, Georgetown Economic Services LLC

Paul C. Rosenthal)
Kathleen W. Cannon) – OF COUNSEL
Brooke M. Ringel)

**In Opposition to the Continuation of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:**

Craven Trade Law LLC
Chicago, IL
on behalf of

Reliance Industries Ltd (“RIL”)

A.K. Gupta (remote witness), Director, TPM Consultants

Aastha Gupta (remote witness), Joint Partner, TPM Consultants

Praveen Khandelwal (remote witness), Executive Partner, TPM Consultants

Salil Arora (remote witness), Senior Associate, TPM Consultants

Tarun Jagga (remote witness), Head – Staple Businesses, Polyester,
Reliance Industries Ltd.

Rajnish Jayaswal, Vice President, Reliance Industries Ltd

Puneet Goyal, Chief Representative America, RIL USA Inc.

David J. Craven) – OF COUNSEL

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Continuation (**Kathleen W. Cannon and Paul C. Rosenthal**,
Kelley Drye & Warren LLP)

In Opposition to Continuation (**David J. Craven**, Craven Trade Law LLC)

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

Fine denier PSF: Summary data compiled in the current proceeding.....C-3

Fine denier PSF: Summary data compiled in the previous proceeding..... C-12

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN THE CURRENT PROCEEDING

Table C-1

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data							
	Calendar year						Jan-Sep	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
U.S. consumption quantity:								
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):								
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, TIB.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:								
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):								
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, TIB.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

	Period changes						
	Calendar year						Jan-Sep
	2017-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. consumption quantity:							
Amount.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):							
China.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, TIB.....	▲***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
India, non-TIB.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
India.....	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
South Korea, subject.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Subject sources.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources less India, TIB.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Korea, nonsubject.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***
All other sources.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
U.S. consumption value:							
Amount.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):							
China.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, TIB.....	▲***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
India, non-TIB.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
India.....	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
South Korea, subject.....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Taiwan, subject.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Subject sources.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources less India, TIB.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Korea, nonsubject.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***
All other sources.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data							
	Calendar year						Jan-Sep	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
U.S. imports from:								
China:								
Quantity.....	118,017	1,131	155	41	160	1,054	1,054	151
Value.....	71,118	817	277	56	147	882	882	232
Unit value.....	\$0.60	\$0.72	\$1.79	\$1.36	\$0.92	\$0.84	\$0.84	\$1.54
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, TIB:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less India, TIB:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

	Period changes						Jan-Sep 2022-23
	Calendar year						
	2017-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
U.S. imports from:							
China:							
Quantity.....	▼(99.1)	▼(99.0)	▼(86.3)	▼(73.4)	▲287.4	▲558.1	▼(85.6)
Value.....	▼(98.8)	▼(98.9)	▼(66.0)	▼(79.8)	▲162.4	▲499.7	▼(73.6)
Unit value.....	▲38.8	▲19.8	▲147.2	▼(24.1)	▼(32.3)	▼(8.9)	▲83.6
Ending inventory quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
India, TIB:							
Quantity.....	▲***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	▲***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	▲***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, non-TIB:							
Quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
India:							
Quantity.....	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Korea, subject:							
Quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Taiwan, subject:							
Quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▼***	▼***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:							
Quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Subject sources less India, TIB:							
Quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data							
	Calendar year						Jan-Sep	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
U.S. imports from:								
South Korea, nonsubject:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:								
Quantity.....	61,197	135,792	177,238	104,770	150,952	184,602	137,615	132,124
Value.....	48,949	108,614	130,903	59,196	98,724	152,312	112,968	93,012
Unit value.....	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.74	\$0.57	\$0.65	\$0.83	\$0.82	\$0.70
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources:								
Quantity.....	236,792	157,343	195,056	141,096	233,322	267,026	197,595	212,732
Value.....	158,643	127,232	145,130	79,925	145,933	211,493	158,426	149,366
Unit value.....	\$0.67	\$0.81	\$0.74	\$0.57	\$0.63	\$0.79	\$0.80	\$0.70
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

	Period changes						
	Calendar year						Jan-Sep
	2017-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. imports from:							
South Korea, nonsubject:							
Quantity.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, nonsubject:							
Quantity.....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
All other sources:							
Quantity.....	▲201.7	▲121.9	▲30.5	▼(40.9)	▲44.1	▲22.3	▼(4.0)
Value.....	▲211.2	▲121.9	▲20.5	▼(54.8)	▲66.8	▲54.3	▼(17.7)
Unit value.....	▲3.2	▼(0.0)	▼(7.7)	▼(23.5)	▲15.8	▲26.2	▼(14.2)
Ending inventory quantity.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources:							
Quantity.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources:							
Quantity.....	▲12.8	▼(33.6)	▲24.0	▼(27.7)	▲65.4	▲14.4	▲7.7
Value.....	▲33.3	▼(19.8)	▲14.1	▼(44.9)	▲82.6	▲44.9	▼(5.7)
Unit value.....	▲18.2	▲20.7	▼(8.0)	▼(23.9)	▲10.4	▲26.6	▼(12.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data							
	Calendar year						Jan-Sep	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023
U.S. producers:								
Practical capacity quantity.....	532,472	533,278	541,564	607,250	716,182	503,603	375,587	173,369
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	41,380	18,211	35,561	26,742	26,769	24,901	20,786	14,804
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers (fn2).....	522	579	585	693	712	561	577	253
Hours worked (1,000s) (fn2).....	1,169	1,293	1,340	1,331	1,600	1,224	958	417
Wages paid (\$1,000) (fn2).....	29,999	33,953	37,166	36,216	46,107	37,236	28,554	14,368
Hourly wages (dollars per hour) (fn2).....	\$25.66	\$26.26	\$27.74	\$27.21	\$28.82	\$30.42	\$29.81	\$34.46
Productivity (pounds per hour) (fn2)(fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (fn2)(fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

	Period changes						
	Calendar year						Jan-Sep
	2017-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. producers':							
Practical capacity quantity.....	▼(5.4)	▲0.2	▲1.6	▲12.1	▲17.9	▼(29.7)	▼(53.8)
Production quantity.....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. shipments:							
Quantity.....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Export shipments:							
Quantity.....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	▼(39.8)	▼(56.0)	▲95.3	▼(24.8)	▲0.1	▼(7.0)	▼(28.8)
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers (fn2).....	▲7.5	▲10.9	▲1.0	▲18.5	▲2.7	▼(21.2)	▼(56.2)
Hours worked (1,000s) (fn2).....	▲4.7	▲10.6	▲3.6	▼(0.7)	▲20.2	▼(23.5)	▼(56.5)
Wages paid (\$1,000) (fn2).....	▲24.1	▲13.2	▲9.5	▼(2.6)	▲27.3	▼(19.2)	▼(49.7)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour) (fn2).....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Productivity (pounds per hour) (fn2)(fn3).....	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit labor costs (fn2)(fn3).....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Net sales:							
Quantity.....	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn4).....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
SG&A expenses.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn4).....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit COGS.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4).....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn4).....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net assets.....	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2023, adjusted using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires to report imports from *** and using proprietary, Census-edited Customs data for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 accessed November 20, 2023 to report ***. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series and import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508 compliant tables containing these data are contained in parts I, III, and IV of this report.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--***

fn3.--***

fn4.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN THE PREVIOUS PROCEEDING

Table C-1

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2014	Calendar year 2015	2016	January to September 2016	2017	2014-16	Calendar year 2014-15	2015-16	Jan-Sep 2016-17
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:									
China:									
Quantity.....	76,710	113,253	162,256	119,178	106,183	111.5	47.6	43.3	(10.9)
Value.....	56,977	69,215	90,105	66,412	63,391	58.1	21.5	30.2	(4.5)
Unit value.....	\$0.74	\$0.61	\$0.56	\$0.56	\$0.60	(25.2)	(17.7)	(9.1)	7.1
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India:									
Quantity.....	22,377	28,158	27,270	20,470	29,857	21.9	25.8	(3.2)	45.9
Value.....	17,458	19,046	15,825	11,753	18,204	(9.4)	9.1	(16.9)	54.9
Unit value.....	\$0.78	\$0.68	\$0.58	\$0.57	\$0.61	(25.6)	(13.3)	(14.2)	6.2
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		January to September			Calendar year			Jan-Sep
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2014-16	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
U.S. producers:									
Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	637	667	654	672	638	2.7	4.7	(1.9)	(5.1)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	1,397	1,490	1,476	1,123	1,095	5.7	6.7	(0.9)	(2.5)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	35,400	37,667	35,895	27,637	24,493	1.4	6.4	(4.7)	(11.4)
Hourly wages (dollars).....	\$25.34	\$25.28	\$24.32	\$24.61	\$22.37	(4.0)	(0.2)	(3.8)	(9.1)
Productivity (pounds per hour).....	349.7	315.1	274.6	281.9	284.3	(21.5)	(9.9)	(12.9)	0.9
Unit labor costs.....	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.09	\$0.08	22.2	10.7	10.4	(9.9)
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Notes:

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Undefined.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics for HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed November 9, 2017 with adjustments to identify the zero or de minimis rate firms identified by the Department of Commerce and to remove out-of-scope imports imported from *** using proprietary Customs records, accessed December 20, 2017.

APPENDIX D

EFFECTS OF THE ORDERS AND LIKELY IMPACT OF REVOCATION

Table D-1

Fine denier PSF: Firms' narratives on the impact of the order(s) and the likely impact of revocation

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Effect of order	U.S. producers	***
Effect of order	U.S. producers	***
Effect of order	U.S. producers	***
Effect of order	U.S. producers	***
Effect of order	U.S. producers	***
Effect of order	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***
Likely impact of revocation	U.S. producers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***
Effect of order	Importers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Importers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Likely impact of revocation	Purchasers	***
Effect of order	Foreign producers	***
Effect of order	Foreign producers	***

Response type	Firm type	Firm name and narrative on impact or likely impact
Likely impact of revocation	Foreign producers	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

APPENDIX E

U.S. SHIPMENTS BY TYPE

Table E-1**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by post-consumer recycled (PCR) content**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

PCR content	Source	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Share of quantity	Share of value
100% PCR Content	United States	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	United States	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	United States	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	United States	***	***	***	***	***
100% PCR Content	China	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	China	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	China	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	China	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	China	***	***	***	***	***
100% PCR Content	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
100% PCR Content	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
100% PCR Content	India	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	India	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	India	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	India	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	India	***	***	***	***	***
100% PCR Content	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
100% PCR Content	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E-1 Continued

Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by post-consumer recycled (PCR) content

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

PCR content	Source	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Share of quantity	Share of value
100% PCR Content	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
100% PCR Content	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
100% PCR Content	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
100% PCR Content	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
>=50%, <100% PCR content	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
>0%, <50% PCR content	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
Virgin, no PCR content	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All recycled content amounts	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table E-2**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by length**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Length	Source	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Share of quantity	Share of value
Short cut	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	United States	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	China	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	China	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	China	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	India	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	India	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	India	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Short cut	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-short cut	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All lengths	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table E-3**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by coloring**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Coloring	Source	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Share of quantity	Share of value
Black or colored	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	United States	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	China	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	China	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	China	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	India	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	India	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	India	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Black or colored	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-colored	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All colorings	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table E-4**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by coating**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Coating	Source	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Share of quantity	Share of value
Siliconized	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	United States	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	China	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	China	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	China	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	India	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	India	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	India	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Siliconized	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-siliconized	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All coatings	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table E-5**Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by denier**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Denier	Source	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Share of quantity	Share of value
Micro-denier	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	United States	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	China	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	China	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	China	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	India	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	India	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	India	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Micro-denier	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-micro denier	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All deniers	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table E-6

Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by degradation schedule

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Degradation	Source	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Share of quantity	Share of value
Biodegradable	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	United States	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	United States	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	China	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	China	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	China	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	India, non-TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	India	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	India	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	India	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	Subject sources less India, TIB	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Biodegradable	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
Non-biodegradable	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All degradation schedules	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

