

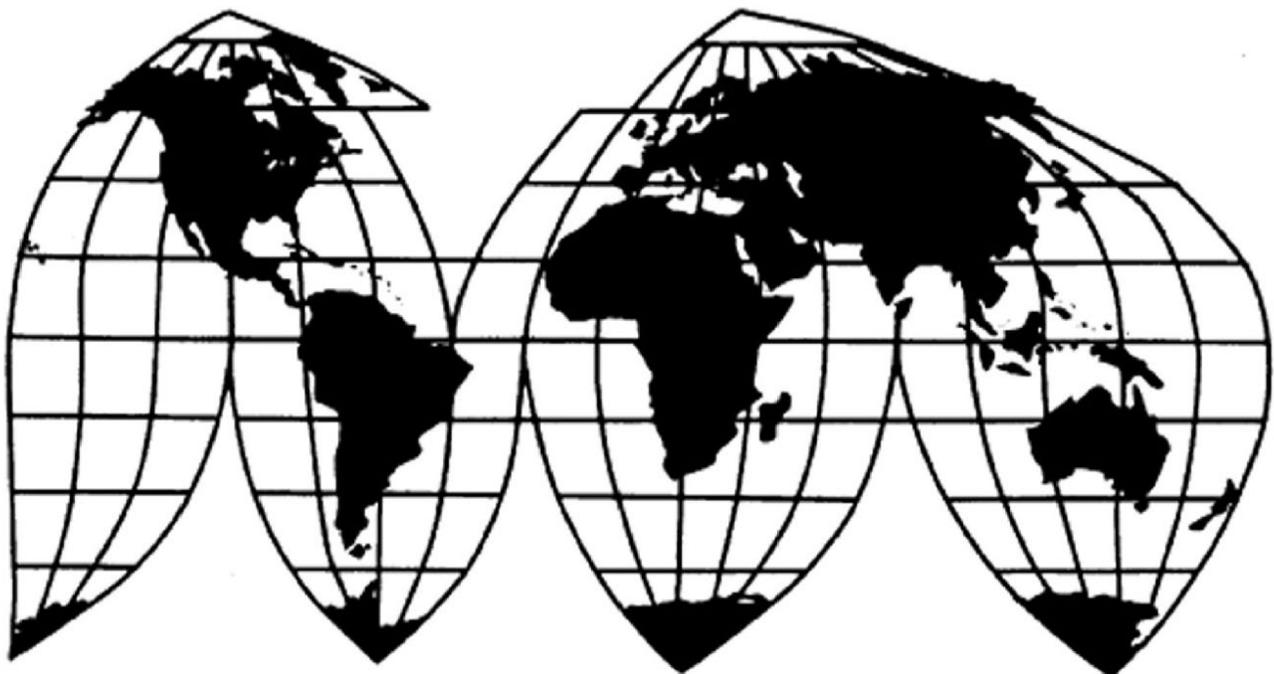
Aluminum Extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-695-698 and 731-TA-1643-1644 and 1646-1657
(Final)

Publication 5560

November 2024

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published.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

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-695-698 and 731-TA-1643-1644 and 1646-1657 (Final)

Aluminum Extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam, provided for in subheadings 7604.10.10, 7604.10.30, 7604.10.50, 7604.21.00, 7604.29.10, 7604.29.30, 7604.29.50, 7608.10.00, 7608.20.00, 7609.00.00, 7610.10.00, and 7610.90.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”), and imports of the subject merchandise from China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey that have been found to be subsidized by the governments of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey.^{2 3}

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these investigations effective October 4, 2023, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the U.S. Aluminum Extruders Coalition (consisting of Alexandria Extrusion Company, Alexandria, Minnesota; APEL Extrusions Inc., Coburg, Oregon; Bonnell Aluminum, Newnan, Georgia; Brazeway, Adrian, Michigan; Custom Aluminum Products, South Elgin, Illinois; Extrudex Aluminum, North Jackson, Ohio; International Extrusions, Garden City, Michigan; Jordan Aluminum Company, Memphis,

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

² 89 FR 80452; 89 FR 80458; 89 FR 80463; 89 FR 80468; 89 FR 80472; 89 FR 80477; 89 FR 80482; 89 FR 80487; 89 FR 80492; 89 FR 80496; 89 FR 80501; 89 FR 80506; 89 FR 80512; 89 FR 80517; 89 FR 80521; 89 FR 80526; 89 FR 80530; and 89 FR 80536. (October 3, 2024)

³ Chair Amy A. Karpel dissenting. Commissioner Rhonda K. Schmidlein did not participate.

Tennessee; M-D Building Products, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Merit Aluminum, Corona, California; MI Metals, Oldsmar, Florida; Pennex Aluminum, Wellsville, Pennsylvania; Tower Extrusions, Olney, Texas; and Western Extrusions, Carrollton, Texas) and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and that imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam were sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* on May 23, 2024 (89 FR 45677).⁴ The Commission conducted its hearing on October 1, 2024. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

⁴ The Commission subsequently revised its schedule in a notice published in the *Federal Register* on August 16, 2024 (89 FR 66738).

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we determine that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”), and Vietnam found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the governments of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey.^{1 2}

I. Background

The petitions in these investigations were filed on October 4, 2023, by the U.S. Aluminum Extruders Coalition, consisting of extruders of aluminum,³ and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union (“the USW”), a union representing workers at domestic extruders’ production facilities (collectively, “Petitioners”). Representatives of petitioning firms Bonnell Aluminum, Brazeway LLC, Tower Extrusions, Western Extrusions, and the USW appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel, and Petitioners submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs.⁴

Several respondent entities participated in these investigations. Bergstrom, Inc. and Bergstrom China Group Partners, LLC (collectively “Bergstrom”), an importer of subject merchandise, appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel and submitted a posthearing brief. The Coalition for Fair Mexican Exports of Aluminum Extrusions (“Mexican Coalition”), an

¹ Chair Amy A. Karpel determines that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of cumulated subject imports. *See* Dissenting Views of Chair Amy A. Karpel. She joins sections I-VI.C of the Commission’s views, except where noted.

² Commissioner Rhonda K. Schmidlein did not participate in these investigations.

³ The Coalition is comprised of the following 14 U.S. aluminum extruders: Alexandria Extrusion Company; APEL Extrusions; Bonnell Aluminum; Brazeway; Custom Aluminum Products; Extrudex Aluminum; International Extrusions; Jordan Aluminum Company; M-D Building Products, Inc.; Merit Aluminum Corporation; MI Metals; Pennex Aluminum; Tower Extrusions; and Western Extrusions. Petition at 1.

⁴ A representative from Century Aluminum Company also appeared at the hearing. The company is a producer of primary aluminum, the raw material for production of aluminum extrusions. Hearing Tr. at 68-69 (Aboud).

association of exporters of subject merchandise from Mexico, appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel and submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs. MAHLE Behr USA Inc.; MAHLE Behr Charleston Inc.; MAHLE Behr Dayton L.L.C.; MAHLE Behr Service America L.L.C.; MAHLE Behr Manufacturing Management, Inc.; MAHLE Behr Mt. Sterling, Inc.; MAHLE Behr Rio Bravo, S. de R.L. de C.V.; MAHLE Behr Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.; and MAHLE Behr Service Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. (collectively, “MAHLE”), producers and exporters of subject merchandise in Mexico and U.S. importers of subject merchandise from Mexico, appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel and submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs. The Downstream Industry Coalition, consisting of Johnson Controls Inc., a U.S. importer of subject merchandise from Mexico, and several of its affiliates,⁵ appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel and submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs. Tecnoglass S.A.S. and its affiliates (collectively, “Tecnoglass”), producers and exporters of subject merchandise in Colombia, appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel and submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs. New Age Aluminum Industries Sdn. Bhd. (“New Age”), a producer and exporter of subject merchandise in Malaysia, appeared at the hearing accompanied by counsel and submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs. Lucerne International, Inc., an importer of subject merchandise, appeared at the hearing and filed prehearing and posthearing briefs. ZF North America, Inc., an importer of subject merchandise, appeared at the hearing and filed a posthearing brief. CEDAL Durán S.A., a producer and exporter of aluminum extrusions in Ecuador, filed prehearing and posthearing briefs. Reflection Window + Wall, LLC (“Reflection”), an importer of subject merchandise from Mexico, filed prehearing and posthearing briefs. Erdoğanlar Alüminyum San. ve Tic. A.Ş., a producer and exporter of subject merchandise in Turkey, and the Istanbul Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals Exporters’ Association, an association of exporters of subject merchandise in Turkey, filed prehearing and posthearing briefs (collectively, “Turkish Respondents”). GameChange Solar LLC (“GameChange”), a U.S. importer of subject merchandise, filed a prehearing brief. Tesla, Inc., a U.S. importer of subject merchandise, filed prehearing and posthearing briefs. A representative from the government of Turkey appeared at the hearing and filed a posthearing brief and the government of Ecuador filed a posthearing statement.

⁵ The Downstream Industry Coalition consists of Air Distribution Technologies, Inc.; Daikin Comfort Technologies North America; Danfoss, LLC; Dorman Products, Inc.; Enclos Corp.; Johnson Controls, Inc.; Modine Manufacturing Company; Rockler Companies, Inc. and Sign-Zone, LLC.

II. Domestic Like Product

A. In General

In determining whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of subject merchandise, the Commission first defines the “domestic like product” and the “industry.”⁹ Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), defines the relevant domestic industry as the “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.”¹⁰ In turn, 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.”¹¹

By statute, the Commission’s “domestic like product” analysis begins with the “article subject to an investigation,” *i.e.*, the subject merchandise as determined by Commerce.¹² Therefore, Commerce’s determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value is “necessarily the starting point of the Commission’s like product analysis.”¹³ The Commission then defines the domestic like product in light of the imported articles Commerce has identified.¹⁴ The decision regarding the

imports from South Korea; *** percent of subject imports from Taiwan; *** percent of subject imports from Thailand; *** percent of subject imports from Turkey; *** percent of subject imports from the UAE; and *** percent of subject imports from Vietnam. CR/PR at VII-4. Shares are based on the shares of adjusted imports as presented in Table IV-2. CR/PR at VII-4 n.5.

⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10).

¹² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10). The Commission must accept Commerce’s determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value. *See, e.g., USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 34 Fed. App’x 725, 730 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (“The ITC may not modify the class or kind of imported merchandise examined by Commerce.”); *Algoma Steel Corp. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1988), *aff’d*, 865 F.3d 240 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 492 U.S. 919 (1989).

¹³ *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *see also Hitachi Metals, Ltd. V. United States*, 949 F.3d 710, 715 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (the statute requires the Commission to start with Commerce’s subject merchandise in reaching its own like product determination).

¹⁴ *Cleo*, 501 F.3d at 1298 n.1 (“Commerce’s {scope} finding does not control the Commission’s {like product} determination.”); *Hosiden Corp. v. Advanced Display Mfrs.*, 85 F.3d 1561, 1568 (Fed. Cir. (Continued...))

appropriate domestic like product(s) in an investigation is a factual determination, and the Commission has applied the statutory standard of “like” or “most similar in characteristics and uses” on a case-by-case basis.¹⁵ No single factor is dispositive, and the Commission may consider other factors it deems relevant based on the facts of a particular investigation.¹⁶ The Commission looks for clear dividing lines among possible like products and disregards minor variations.¹⁷

B. Product Description

Commerce defined the scope of the imported merchandise under investigation as follows:

The merchandise subject to this investigation are aluminum extrusions, regardless of form, finishing, or fabrication, whether assembled with other parts or unassembled, whether coated, painted, anodized, or thermally improved. Aluminum extrusions are shapes and forms, produced by an extrusion process, made from aluminum alloys having metallic elements corresponding to the alloy series designations published by the Aluminum Association commencing with

1996) (the Commission may find a single like product corresponding to several different classes or kinds defined by Commerce); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748–52 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (affirming the Commission’s determination defining six like products in investigations where Commerce found five classes or kinds).

¹⁵ See, e.g., *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 749 n.3 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (“every like product determination ‘must be made on the particular record at issue’ and the ‘unique facts of each case’”). The Commission generally considers a number of factors, including the following: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) interchangeability; (3) channels of distribution; (4) customer and producer perceptions of the products; (5) common manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees; and, where appropriate, (6) price. See *Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455 n.4; *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996).

¹⁶ See, e.g., S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (1979).

¹⁷ *Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455; *Torrington*, 747 F. Supp. at 748-49; see also S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (Congress has indicated that the like product standard should not be interpreted in “such a narrow fashion as to permit minor differences in physical characteristics or uses to lead to the conclusion that the product and article are not ‘like’ each other, nor should the definition of ‘like product’ be interpreted in such a fashion as to prevent consideration of an industry adversely affected by the imports under consideration.”).

the numbers 1, 3, and 6 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents). Specifically, subject aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 1 contain not less than 99 percent aluminum by weight. Subject aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 3 contain manganese as the major alloying element, with manganese accounting for not more than 3.0 percent of total materials by weight. Subject aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 6 contain magnesium and silicon as the major alloying elements, with magnesium accounting for at least 0.1 percent but not more than 2.0 percent of total materials by weight, and silicon accounting for at least 0.1 percent but not more than 3.0 percent of total materials by weight. The scope also includes merchandise made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 5 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) that have a magnesium content accounting for up to but not more than 2.0 percent of total materials by weight.

The country of origin of the aluminum extrusion is determined by where the metal is extruded (*i.e.*, pressed through a die).

Aluminum extrusions are produced and imported in a wide variety of shapes and forms, including, but not limited to, hollow profiles, other solid profiles, pipes, tubes, bars, and rods. Aluminum extrusions that are drawn subsequent to extrusion (drawn aluminum) are also included in the scope. Subject aluminum extrusions are produced and imported with a variety of coatings and surface treatments, and types of fabrication. The types of coatings and treatments applied to aluminum extrusions include, but are not limited to, extrusions that are mill finished (*i.e.*, without any coating or further finishing), brushed, buffed, polished, anodized (including bright dip), liquid painted, electroplated, chromate converted, powder coated, sublimated, wrapped, and/or bead blasted. Subject aluminum extrusions may also be fabricated, *i.e.*, prepared for assembly, or thermally improved. Such operations would include, but are not limited to,

extrusions that are cut-to-length, machined, drilled, punched, notched, bent, stretched, stretch-formed, hydroformed, knurled, swedged, mitered, chamfered, threaded, spun, etched, and engraved. Performing such operations in third countries does not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation.

The types of products that meet the definition of subject merchandise include but are not limited to, the aluminum extrusion portions of vehicle roof rails and sun/moon roof framing, solar panel racking rails and framing, tradeshow display fixtures and framing, parts for tents or clear span structures, fence posts, drapery rails or rods, electrical conduits, door thresholds, flooring trim, electric vehicle battery trays, heat sinks, signage or advertising poles, telescoping poles, or cleaning system components.

Aluminum extrusions may be heat sinks, which are fabricated aluminum extrusions that dissipate heat away from a heat source and may serve other functions, such as structural functions. Heat sinks come in a variety of sizes and shapes, including but not limited to a flat electronic heat sink, which is a solid aluminum extrusion with at least one flat side used to mount electronic or mechanical devices; a heat sink that is a housing for electronic controls or motors; lighting heat sinks, which dissipate heat away from LED devices; and process and exchange heat sinks, which are tube extrusions with fins or plates used to hold radiator tubing. Heat sinks are included in the scope, regardless of whether the design and production of the heat sinks are organized around meeting specified thermal performance requirements and regardless of whether they have been tested to comply with such requirements. For purposes of the investigations on aluminum extrusions from the People's Republic of China, only heat sinks designed and produced around meeting specified thermal performance requirements and tested to comply with such requirements are included in the scope. Excluded from the scope of the investigation are large, multifinned extruded aluminum heat sinks designed to dissipate heat, meeting the following criteria: (1) an aspect ratio (defined as the ratio of the area of a void in an extrusion to the size of the smallest gap opening at the entrance of that void and calculated by dividing the void area by the square of the gap

opening) greater than 15 to 1; or (2) the circumscribing circle diameter (defined as the diameter of the smallest circle that will entirely enclose the extrusion's cross-sectional profile) rounded up to the next half inch, exceeds 10 inches, and the weight-per-foot (defined as the theoretical weight of the profile as extruded prior to any machining that may remove material and calculated by multiplying the area of the profile in square inches by 1.2) exceeds 3.50 pounds per foot.

Merchandise that is comprised solely of aluminum extrusions or aluminum extrusions and fasteners, whether assembled at the time of importation or unassembled, is covered by the scope in its entirety. A fastener is any material or part that serves an attachment function, fastens two or more components, or serves to prevent or restrict movement of a component or another item. Examples of fasteners include, but are not limited to, nuts, bolts, clamps, and end caps.

The scope also includes aluminum extrusions contained in merchandise that is a part or subassembly of a larger whole, whether or not the merchandise also contains a component other than aluminum extrusions that is beyond a fastener. Such merchandise may be either assembled or unassembled at the time of importation. A "part or subassembly" is defined as a unit designed to be attached to, or incorporated with, one or more other units or components into a larger completed product. Only the aluminum extrusion portion of the merchandise described in this paragraph, whether assembled or unassembled, is subject merchandise included in the scope and subject to duties. Examples of merchandise that is a part or subassembly of a larger whole include, but are not limited to, window parts or subassemblies; door unit parts or subassemblies; shower and bath parts or subassemblies; solar panel mounting systems; fenestration system parts or subassemblies, such as units which make up a curtain wall, and window walls and window wall units, which collectively make up a fenestration system on the side of a building; and parts or subassemblies of storefronts; furniture parts or subassemblies; appliance parts or subassemblies, such as fin evaporator coils and systems for refrigerators; railing or deck system parts or subassemblies; fence system parts or subassemblies; motor vehicle parts or subassemblies, such as bumpers for motor vehicles; trailer parts or

subassemblies, such as side walls, flooring, and roofings; electric vehicle charging station parts or subassemblies; or signage or advertising system parts or subassemblies. Parts or subassemblies described by this paragraph that are subject to duties in their entirety pursuant to existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders (defined as those antidumping and countervailing duty orders that are in effect as of the date of publication of order resulting from this investigation) are excluded from the scope of this investigation. Any part or subassembly that otherwise meets the requirements of this scope and that is not covered by other antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders remains subject to the scope of the investigation.

The scope excludes aluminum extrusions contained in fully and permanently assembled merchandise, if the assembled merchandise is not a part or subassembly of a larger whole. To be excluded under this paragraph, the assembled merchandise must also contain a component other than aluminum extrusions, beyond fasteners. In addition, to be excluded under this paragraph, the assembled merchandise must be ready for use as imported, without undergoing after importation any processing, fabrication, finishing, or assembly or the addition of parts or material (with the exception of consumable parts or material or interchangeable media or tooling).

The scope also excludes aluminum extrusions contained in unassembled merchandise if the unassembled merchandise is not a part or subassembly of a larger whole. To be excluded under this paragraph, the unassembled merchandise must also contain a component other than aluminum extrusions, beyond fasteners. In addition, to be excluded under this paragraph, the unassembled merchandise must be a packaged combination of parts that is ready to be assembled as imported, without undergoing after importation any processing, fabrication, or finishing or the addition of parts or material (with the exception of consumable parts or material or interchangeable media or tooling). To be excluded under this paragraph, the unassembled merchandise must be sold and enter as a discrete kit on one Customs entry form.

Examples of such excluded assembled and unassembled merchandise include windows with glass, door units with door panel and glass, motor vehicles, trailers, furniture, appliances, and solar panels and solar modules. Window walls and window wall units are not considered windows with glass for purposes of this exclusion.

The scope also excludes merchandise containing multiple subassemblies of a larger whole with non-extruded aluminum components beyond fasteners. A subassembly that meets the definition of subject merchandise, including any product expressly identified as subject merchandise in this scope, can only be excluded if it is fully and permanently assembled with at least one other different subassembly, and where (1) at least one of the subassemblies, if entered individually, would not itself be subject to the scope; (2) the aluminum extrusions within the merchandise collectively account for 50 percent or less of the actual weight of the combined multiple subassemblies (without including any non-extruded aluminum fasteners in the calculations); and (3) the aluminum extrusions within the merchandise collectively account for 50 percent or less of the number of pieces of the combined multiple subassemblies (without including any non-extruded aluminum fasteners in the calculations).

The scope also includes aluminum extrusions that have been further processed in a third country, including, but not limited to, the finishing and fabrication processes described above, assembly, whether with other aluminum extrusion components or with non-aluminum extrusion components, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product. Third country processing; finishing; and/or fabrication, including those processes described in the scope, does not alter the country of origin of the subject aluminum extrusions.

The following aluminum extrusion products are excluded: aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designations commencing with the number 2 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) and containing in excess of 1.5 percent copper by weight;

aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 5 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) and containing in excess of 2.0 percent magnesium by weight; and aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 7 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) and containing in excess of 2.0 percent zinc by weight.

The scope also excludes aluminum alloy sheet or plates produced by means other than the extrusion process, such as aluminum products produced by a method of continuous casting or rolling. Cast aluminum products are also excluded. The scope also excludes unwrought aluminum in any form.

The scope also excludes collapsible tubular containers composed of metallic elements corresponding to alloy code 1080A as designated by the Aluminum Association (not including proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) where the tubular container (excluding the nozzle) meets each of the following dimensional characteristics: (1) length of 37 millimeters (mm) or 62 mm; (2) outer diameter of 11.0 mm or 12.7 mm; and (3) wall thickness not exceeding 0.13 mm.

Also excluded from the scope are extruded drawn solid profiles made from an aluminum alloy with the Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 1, 3, or 6 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents), including variants on individual alloying elements not to circumvent the other Aluminum Association series designations, which meet each of the following characteristics: (1) solid cross sectional area greater than 62.4 mm² and less than 906 mm², (2) minimum electrical conductivity of 58% of the international annealed copper standard (IACS) or maximum resistivity of 2.97 mW/cm, (3) a uniformly applied nonelectrically conductive temperature resistant coating co-extruded over characteristic (1) of either polyamide, crosslinked polyethylene, or silicone rubber material which meets the following standards: (a) Vicat A temperature threshold of >140 degrees Celsius, (b) flammability requirements of UL 94V-0, and (c) a minimum coating thickness of

0.10 mm and maximum coating thickness of 2.0 mm, with a maximum thickness tolerance of ± 0.20 mm, (4) characteristic 3 may or may not be encapsulated with a "Precision Drawn Tubing," wall thicknesses less than 1.2mm, which is mechanically fixed in place, and (5) packaged in straight lengths, bent or formed and/or attached to hardware.

Also excluded from the scope are extruded tubing and drawn over a ID plug and through a OD die made from an aluminum alloy with the Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 3, 5, or 6 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents), including variants on individual alloying elements not to circumvent the other Aluminum Association series designations, which meet each of the following characteristics: (1) an outside mean diameter no greater than 30 mm with a tolerance less than or equal to ± 0.10 mm, (2) uniform wall thickness no greater than 2.7 mm with wall tolerances less than or equal to ± 0.1 mm, (3) may be coated with materials, including zinc, such that the coating material weight is no less than 3 g/ m² and no greater than 30 g/m², and (4) packaged in continuous coils, straight lengths, bent or formed.

The scope also excludes fully and permanently assembled glass refrigerator shelves with decorative aluminum trim meeting the following characteristics: (1) aluminum trim meeting Aluminum Association series 6063-T5 designation that is anodized; (2) aluminum trim length of not more than 800mm, and (3) aluminum trim width of not more than 40mm. Such fully and permanently assembled glass refrigerator shelves include other components in addition to the aluminum trim, including, but not limited to, glass, steel, and plastic. Only fully and permanently assembled glass refrigerator shelves that require no further processing, fabrication, finishing, assembly, or the addition of any parts or material are excluded. Imports of glass refrigerator shelves are classified under HTSUS 8418.99.8050, which is being included for convenience.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation is certain rectangular wire, imported in bulk rolls or precut strips and produced from continuously cast rolled aluminum wire rod, which is subsequently extruded to dimension to form

rectangular wire with or without rounded edges. The product is made from aluminum alloy grade 1070 or 1370 (not including proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents), with no recycled metal content allowed. The dimensions of the wire are 2.95 mm to 6.05 mm in width, and 0.65 mm to 1.25 mm in thickness. Imports of rectangular wire are provided for under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7605.19.0000, 7604.10.5000, or 7616.99.5190.

Also excluded from the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on aluminum extrusions from the People's Republic of China are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China. See *Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 76 FR 30650 (May 26, 2011); and *Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 76 FR 30653 (May 26, 2011) (collectively, Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China). Solely for the investigations on aluminum extrusions from the People's Republic of China, the following is an exhaustive list of products where the aluminum extrusion portions thereof meet the definition of subject merchandise. The language contained in the rest of the scope applies to this exhaustive list of products. Merchandise that is not included in the following list that meets the definition of subject merchandise in the 2011 antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China remains subject to the earlier orders. No other section of this scope language that provides examples of subject merchandise is exhaustive.

The aluminum extrusion portions of the following products are included in the scope of the investigations on aluminum extrusions from the People's Republic of China, whether assembled or unassembled: heat sinks as described above; cleaning system components like mop parts and subassemblies and poles; banner stand and back wall parts and subassemblies; fabric wall systems; drapery rails; side mount valve controls; water heater anodes; solar panel mounting systems; automotive heating and cooling system components; assembled motor cases with stators; louver assemblies; event décor; window

wall and window wall units and parts; trade booths; micro channel heat exchangers; telescoping poles, pole handles, and pole attachments; flagpoles; wind sign frames; foreline hose assembly; electronics enclosures; parts and subassemblies for storefronts, including portal sets; light poles; air duct registers; outdoor sporting goods parts and subassemblies; glass refrigerator shelves; aluminum ramps; handicap ramp system parts and subassemblies; frames and parts for tents and clear span structures; parts and subassemblies for screen enclosures, patios, and sunrooms; parts and subassemblies for walkways and walkway covers; aluminum extrusions for Light Emitting Diode (LED) lights; parts and subassemblies for screen, storm, and patio doors; pontoon boat parts and subassemblies, including rub rails, flooring, decking, transom structures, canopy systems, seating; boat hulls, framing, ladders, and transom structures; parts and subassemblies for docks, piers, boat lifts and mounting; recreational and boat trailer parts and subassemblies, including subframes, crossmembers, and gates; solar tracker assemblies with gears; garage door framing systems; door threshold and sill assemblies; highway and bridge signs; bridge, street, and highway rails; scaffolding, including planks and struts; railing and support systems; parts and subassemblies for exercise equipment; weatherstripping; door bottom and sweeps; door seals; floor transitions and trims; parts and subassemblies for modular walls and office furniture; truck trailer parts and subassemblies; boat cover poles, outrigger poles, and rod holders; bleachers and benches; parts and subassemblies for elevators, lifts, and dumbwaiters; parts and subassemblies for mirror and framing systems; window treatments; parts and subassemblies for air foils and fans; bus and Recreational Vehicle (RV) window frames; sliding door rails; dock ladders; parts and subassemblies for RV frames and trailers; awning, canopy, and sunshade structures and their parts and subassemblies; marine motor mounts; linear lighting housings; and cluster mailbox systems.

Imports of the subject merchandise are primarily provided for under the following categories of the HTSUS: 7604.10.1000; 7604.10.3000; 7604.10.5000; 7604.21.0010; 7604.21.0090; 7604.29.1010; 7604.29.1090; 7604.29.3060; 7604.29.3090; 7604.29.5050; 7604.29.5090; 7608.10.0030; 7608.10.0090;

7608.20.0030; 7608.20.0090; 7609.00.0000; 7610.10.0010; 7610.10.0020;
7610.10.0030; 7610.90.0040; and 7610.90.0080.

Imports of the subject merchandise, including subject merchandise entered as parts of other products, may also be classifiable under the following additional HTSUS categories, as well as other HTSUS categories: 6603.90.8100; 7606.12.3091; 7606.12.3096; 7615.10.2015; 7615.10.2025; 7615.10.3015; 7615.10.3025; 7615.10.5020; 7615.10.5040; 7615.10.7125; 7615.10.7130; 7615.10.7155; 7615.10.7180; 7615.10.9100; 7615.20.0000; 7616.10.9090; 7616.99.1000; 7616.99.5130; 7616.99.5140; 7616.99.5190; 8302.10.3000; 8302.10.6030; 8302.10.6060; 8302.10.6090; 8302.20.0000; 8302.30.3010; 8302.30.3060; 8302.41.3000; 8302.41.6015; 8302.41.6045; 8302.41.6050; 8302.41.6080; 8302.42.3010; 8302.42.3015; 8302.42.3065; 8302.49.6035; 8302.49.6045; 8302.49.6055; 8302.49.6085; 8302.50.0000; 8302.60.3000; 8302.60.9000; 8305.10.0050; 8306.30.0000; 8414.59.6590; 8415.90.8045; 8418.99.8005; 8418.99.8050; 8418.99.8060; 8419.50.5000; 8419.90.1000; 8422.90.0640; 8424.90.9080; 8473.30.2000; 8473.30.5100; 8479.89.9599; 8479.90.8500; 8479.90.9596; 8481.90.9060; 8481.90.9085; 8486.90.0000; 8487.90.0080; 8503.00.9520; 8508.70.0000; 8513.90.2000; 8515.90.2000; 8516.90.5000; 8516.90.8050; 8517.71.0000; 8517.79.0000; 8529.90.7300; 8529.90.9760; 8536.90.8585; 8538.10.0000; 8541.90.0000; 8543.90.8885; 8547.90.0020; 8547.90.0030; 8547.90.0040; 8708.10.3050; 8708.29.5160; 8708.80.6590; 8708.99.6890; 8807.30.0060; 9031.90.9195; 9401.99.9081; 9403.99.1040; 9403.99.9010; 9403.99.9015; 9403.99.9020; 9403.99.9040; 9403.99.9045; 9405.99.4020; 9506.11.4080; 9506.51.4000; 9506.51.6000; 9506.59.4040; 9506.70.2090; 9506.91.0010; 9506.91.0020; 9506.91.0030; 9506.99.0510; 9506.99.0520; 9506.99.0530; 9506.99.1500; 9506.99.2000; 9506.99.2580; 9506.99.2800; 9506.99.5500; 9506.99.6080; 9507.30.2000; 9507.30.4000; 9507.30.6000; 9507.30.8000; 9507.90.6000; and 9603.90.8050.

While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.¹⁸

The scope definition in the final phase of these investigations is generally the same as that in Commerce’s notice of initiation, although it contains a new definition of subassembly¹⁹ and new exclusions.²⁰

Aluminum extrusions are shapes and forms produced by an extrusion process of the aluminum alloys designated beginning with the numbers 1, 3, and 6, or with the number 5 and having a magnesium content up to but not more than 2 percent of total by weight, as published by the Aluminum Association.²¹ Shapes and forms of aluminum extrusions include, but are not limited to, hollow profiles, pipes, tubes, bars, and rods. They are produced with various finishes, coatings, and surface treatments.²²

The scope definition covers all in-scope aluminum extrusions, regardless of whether the extrusion has been fabricated. The scope definition indicates that fabrication includes, but is not limited to, cutting to length, machining, drilling, punching, notching, bending, stretching, knurling, swedging, mitering, chamfering, threading, and spinning, except as otherwise specified in Commerce’s scope definition.²³

¹⁸ See, e.g., *Aluminum Extrusions From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 89 Fed. Reg. 80,506, 80,509-11 (Oct. 3, 2024).

¹⁹ The scope now defines a “part or subassembly” as a “unit designed to be attached to, or incorporated with, one or more other units or components into a larger completed product.”

²⁰ The revised scope also excludes aluminum extrusions contained in unassembled merchandise if the unassembled merchandise is not a part or subassembly of a larger whole. Examples of such excluded assembled and unassembled merchandise include windows with glass, door units with door panel and glass, motor vehicles, trailers, furniture, appliances, and solar panels and solar modules. The scope also excludes merchandise containing multiple subassemblies of a larger whole with non-extruded aluminum components beyond fasteners if they satisfy a three-part weight and piece test. See *also* Hearing Tr. at 76-78, 154-55 (DeFrancesco).

Also excluded from the scope are extruded drawn solid profiles meeting certain specifications. Also excluded from the scope are extruded tubing and drawn over a ID plug and through a OD die made from an aluminum alloy meeting certain specifications. The scope also excludes fully and permanently assembled glass refrigerator shelves with decorative aluminum trim meeting certain characteristics. Also excluded are large, multifinned extruded aluminum heat sinks meeting certain specifications.

²¹ CR/PR at I-36. Aluminum alloys include other elements such as iron, silicon, copper, magnesium, manganese, and zinc in order to enhance alloys’ properties. CR/PR at Table I-21.

²² CR/PR at I-36.

²³ CR/PR at I-36.

Aluminum extrusions can be imported with other components attached in addition to fasteners.²⁴ Aluminum extrusions are in-scope merchandise if contained in merchandise that is a part or subassembly of a larger whole, whether or not the merchandise also contains a component other than aluminum extrusions that is beyond a fastener.²⁵ The scope clarifies that it excludes “aluminum extrusions contained in fully and permanently assembled merchandise, if the assembled merchandise is not a part or subassembly of a larger whole.” The scope definition excludes merchandise subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum extrusions from China issued in May 2011, but the scope states that certain merchandise not subject to the existing orders on aluminum extrusions from China, such as finished heat sinks, are included in the scope definition in these China investigations.²⁶

C. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioners’ Arguments. Petitioners ask the Commission to define a single domestic like product coextensive with the scope, as it did in the preliminary phase of these investigations. It contends that aluminum extrusions are a product that exists on a broad continuum without clear dividing lines, as the Commission has consistently found with respect to this product. Petitioners assert that the scope language now more clearly states that only the aluminum extrusion portion of subassemblies falls within the scope of the investigations.²⁷

Petitioners argue that there is no clear dividing line between Crash Relevant extrusions (“CR extrusions”) and all other in-scope aluminum extrusions (“OCR extrusions”), contrary to Tesla’s argument. It submits that CR extrusions share the same general physical characteristics

²⁴ The scope defines a fastener as any material or part that serves an attachment function, fastens two or more components, or serves to prevent or restrict movement of a component or another item. Examples of fasteners include, but are not limited to, nuts, bolts, clamps, and end caps.

²⁵ The scope gives the following examples of a part or subassembly of larger whole: window parts or subassemblies; door unit parts or subassemblies; shower and bath parts or subassemblies; solar panel mounting systems; fenestration system parts or subassemblies, such as units which make up a curtain wall, and window walls and window wall units, which collectively make up a fenestration system on the side of a building; and parts or subassemblies of storefronts; furniture parts or subassemblies; appliance parts or subassemblies, such as fin evaporator coils and systems for refrigerators; railing or deck system parts or subassemblies; fence system parts or subassemblies; motor vehicle parts or subassemblies, such as bumpers for motor vehicles; trailer parts or subassemblies, such as side walls, flooring, and roofings; electric vehicle charging station parts or subassemblies; or signage or advertising system parts or subassemblies.

²⁶ See CR/PR at I-24 to I-25.

²⁷ Petitioners’ Prehearing Br. at 5-7.

as other aluminum extrusions and are produced by the same U.S. extruders, in the same facilities, with the same workers, and on the same equipment as other aluminum extrusions. They argue CR extrusions are sold to the same automotive customers as many other aluminum extrusions and are perceived by producers and customers to fall within the same general product category of aluminum extrusions. Finally, they claim that pricing data show that CR extrusions are within the same range of prices as other aluminum extrusions.²⁸

Respondents' Arguments. Tesla argues that the Commission should define CR extrusions as a separate domestic like product. It contends that CR extrusions are engineered to absorb or deflect energy in the event of a collision, thereby protecting vehicle occupants. Because of CR extrusions' vital role in vehicle safety, it contends that there is a clear dividing line between CR extrusions and all other in-scope extrusions under each of the six like product factors considered by the Commission.²⁹

Tesla contends that CR extrusions must be produced to more exacting specifications than other extrusions. It further claims that the production process for CR extrusions differs significantly from that of other extrusions. It claims that the majority of domestic extrusion facilities cannot and do not produce CR extrusions, because they lack the required equipment, processes, and labor.³⁰ Tesla also claims that CR extrusions sell at higher prices than other extrusions because of the greater time required for their production and more expensive raw materials.³¹

Reflection argues that its window wall units or systems³² should be defined as a separate domestic like product. It argues that, despite scope language to the contrary, the Commission should consider the whole window wall unit assembly as subject merchandise because window wall units are the product that is actually imported, and then define a separate domestic like product corresponding to window wall units.³³ It further contends that

²⁸ Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Answers to Questions at 62.

²⁹ Tesla's Prehearing Br. at 21.

³⁰ Tesla's Prehearing Br. at 23-24 and Attachment A (***) Declaration); Tesla's Posthearing Br., Answers to Questions at 6.

³¹ Tesla's Prehearing Br. at 32-34.

³² Fenestration systems, commonly referred to as window wall systems or window wall units are used to install windows in high-rise buildings. Window wall units are sold to construction companies that build high rise buildings. Reflection's Prehearing Br. at 7-9, 12-13.

³³ Reflection's Prehearing Br. at 7-9.

the Commission can only assess injury by reason of subject imports of window wall units if it defines window wall units as a separate domestic like product.³⁴

D. Domestic Like Product Analysis

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we define a single domestic like product consisting of all aluminum extrusions, coextensive with the scope, as the Commission did in its preliminary determinations.³⁵ In its preliminary determinations, the Commission found that the scope encompassed a variety of aluminum alloy products in different shapes and forms that were subjected to varying amounts of finishing and fabrication processes but generally manufactured in the same facilities using the same processes and employees, at least at the extrusion stage but often in additional stages of finishing and fabrication. It found that all in-scope aluminum extrusions shared similar channels of distribution, were perceived by producers and customers as a general category of products and were priced along a continuum according to the same pricing formula. While recognizing that certain aluminum extrusions designed for specific end uses were not interchangeable with other aluminum extrusions, the Commission found this lack of interchangeability to be characteristic of products on a continuum. It noted that when faced with such a continuum of products, the Commission generally does not define each type of product as a separate domestic like product, as the only product “like” the corresponding subject imported product, but rather considers the continuum itself to constitute a single domestic like product. The Commission therefore concluded that it was appropriate to include all aluminum extrusions in a single domestic like product.³⁶

The Commission also rejected respondents’ arguments that subassemblies containing aluminum extrusions (such as window wall units) are entirely in-scope merchandise and should

³⁴ Reflection’s Prehearing Br. at 4-7.

³⁵ See *Aluminum Extrusions from China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-695-698 and 731-TA-1643-1657 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5477 (Nov. 2023) (“*Preliminary Determinations*”) at 34-35.

³⁶ Preliminary Determinations at 26-27 (citing *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 701-417-421 and 731-952, 954, 956-59, 961-62 (Final), USITC Pub. 3546 (Oct. 2002) at 8; *Certain Steel Wire Rod from Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-368-371 (Final), USITC Pub. 3075 (Nov. 1997) at 7.

be defined as separate domestic like products. Respondents contended that, notwithstanding that only the aluminum extrusion portion of subassemblies would be subject to any duties, the Commission should consider the subassemblies in their entirety as in-scope merchandise. Rejecting this argument, the Commission found that the subject merchandise relevant to its like product analysis included the aluminum extrusion components of subassemblies, but not the entire subassemblies.³⁷ Because the entire subassemblies, such as window wall systems, assemblies, and complex aluminum parts, were not subject merchandise, the Commission would not define the domestically produced products corresponding to such subassemblies as separate domestic like products. While recognizing that the definition of the domestic like product may be expanded to include out-of-scope merchandise when no clear dividing line separates such merchandise from in-scope merchandise, the Commission explained that it would be inappropriate to define a separate domestic like product corresponding to out-of-scope merchandise.³⁸

The Commission also rejected respondents' arguments that finished heat sinks, water heater anodes, and aluminum pipe and tubes should be defined as separate domestic like products. It found that these products, and other aluminum extrusions, were part of a single domestic like product comprising a continuum of products. The particular products argued by respondents primarily differed from other types of domestically produced aluminum extrusions in terms of their distinctive physical characteristics and end uses. It found that such

³⁷ The Commission also observed that this is not the only instance in which Commerce defined the scope of an investigation to encompass only portions of a subassembly. *Preliminary Determinations* at 21 n.46. (citing *Aluminum Extrusions from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-475 and 731-TA-1177 (Review), USITC Pub.4677 (March 2017 at 18 n.62. (citing *Certain Steel Wheels from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-478 and 731-TA-1182 (Final), USITC Pub. 4319 at 5 (May 2012) (scope includes "steel wheels, whether or not attached to tires or axles" If imported as an assembly, "the tire or axle is not covered by the scope"); *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from China, India, and Sri Lanka*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-551 to 553 and 731-TA-1307 to 1308 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 4594 at 7 (Mar. 2016) (scope includes "certain off road tires, whether or not mounted on wheels or rims" although "if a subject tire is imported mounted on a wheel or rim, only the tire is covered by the scope." If the tires are attached to a vehicle, they are "not covered by the scope"); *DRAMs and DRAM Modules from Korea*, Inv. 701-TA-431 (Final), USITC Pub. 3616 (Aug. 2003) (scope included removable memory modules on motherboards)).

³⁸ *Preliminary Determinations* at 22-23. It observed that for the Commission to include out-of-scope merchandise in its domestic like product definition, the Commission would need to find that there is no clear dividing line between in-scope and out-of-scope merchandise. Then, in order to find separate domestic like products, the Commission would need to find that there is a clear dividing line between the in-scope and out-of-scope merchandise. *Id.* at 23 n.51.

distinctions, and the resulting lack of interchangeability with other types of aluminum extrusions, were typical of products that exist on a continuum.³⁹

We discuss below whether window wall units or CR extrusions should be defined as separate domestic like products.

1. Whether Window Wall Units Should be Defined as a Separate Domestic Like Product

As in the preliminary phase of the investigations, Reflection urges the Commission to define window wall units as a separate domestic like product. The Commission in its *Preliminary Determinations* explained why it would be inappropriate to define a separate domestic like product corresponding to out-of-scope merchandise. Defining a separate domestic like product corresponding to out-of-scope merchandise would be internally inconsistent because the Commission would first need to find that there is no clear dividing line between in-scope and out-of-scope merchandise and then, to define the out-of-scope merchandise as a separate like product, find that there is a clear dividing line between the in-scope and out-of-scope merchandise.⁴⁰ Reflection does not challenge the Commission's reasoning or conclusion from the preliminary determinations based on its finding that only the aluminum extrusion portion of the window wall unit is subject merchandise.⁴¹ Indeed, Commerce's final determination clearly indicates that "{o}nly the aluminum extrusion portion of the merchandise described in this paragraph . . . is subject merchandise included in the scope and subject to duties."⁴² Therefore, for the same reasons the Commission provided in its

³⁹ *Preliminary Determinations* at 30-31, 33-35.

⁴⁰ *Preliminary Determinations* at 22-23 & n.51.

⁴¹ In its initiation notice, Commerce indicated that "{o}nly the aluminum extrusion portion of the merchandise described in this paragraph, whether assembled or unassembled, is subject to duties." Respondents argued that this language did not indicate that only the aluminum extrusion portion of the subassembly is subject merchandise. See *Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Taiwan, Thailand, the Republic of Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 88 Fed. Reg. 74433,74421, 74429-30 (Oct. 31, 2023); *Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and the Republic of Turkey: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 88 Fed. Reg. 74433,74438-40 (Oct. 31, 2023).

⁴² See, e.g., *Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 89 Fed. Reg. 80,506, 80,509-11 (Oct. 3, 2024).

preliminary determinations, we do not define window wall units as a separate domestic like product.

2. Whether CR Extrusions Should be Defined as a Separate Domestic Like Product

In its comments on the draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations, Tesla argued that because CR extrusions have distinct physical properties and are produced by different manufacturing processes, they should be defined as a separate domestic like product.⁴³ Accordingly, the Commission collected trade and financial data on CR extrusions and OCR extrusions, and asked questionnaire respondents to rate the comparability and comment on the similarities and differences between CR extrusions and OCR extrusions with respect to the Commission's six like product factors.⁴⁴ We discuss below the information that industry participants reported with respect to the domestic like product factors.

Physical Characteristics and Uses. The majority of U.S. producers (18 of 27) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are fully comparable with respect to physical characteristics and uses.⁴⁵ The majority of U.S. importers (12 of 22) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are never comparable with respect to physical characteristic and uses, although five importers indicated that they are fully comparable, and five importers indicated that they are somewhat comparable.⁴⁶ Three U.S. purchasers reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are sometimes comparable with respect to physical characteristic and uses, one purchaser reported that they are fully comparable, one reported that they are mostly comparable, and one reported that they are never comparable.⁴⁷

Domestic producers most frequently commented on the similarities of CR extrusions and OCR extrusions.⁴⁸ Of the U.S. producers of CR extrusions, nine of ten indicated they overlap in physical characteristics because both are often produced with series 6000 alloys.⁴⁹ While CR extrusions are typically produced to particular yield and tensile strengths, several

⁴³ Tesla's Comments on Draft Questionnaires (Feb. 2, 2024).

⁴⁴ See CR/PR at Table I-22, Appendix D.

⁴⁵ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁴⁶ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁴⁷ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁴⁸ See CR/PR at Appendix D.

⁴⁹ See CR/PR at Appendix D. The vast majority of domestic producers indicated that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions have similar physical characteristics. *See Id.*

domestic producers noted that OCR extrusions may also be produced to the same yield and tensile strengths as CR extrusions.⁵⁰ Domestic producers acknowledged different uses of CR extrusions and OCR extrusions but they also noted that OCR extrusions, like CR extrusions, may be used for automobile production.⁵¹ The ***, stated that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions “can share similar attributes” but the “physical profile designs, alloys, production methodologies, performance characteristics, and quality requirements are distinctly different.”⁵²

Although many U.S. importers did not provide relevant information because they were unfamiliar with CR extrusions, several importers that reported importing CR extrusions (***) commented on the similarities and differences of CR and OCR extrusions.⁵³ Most of these importers indicated that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are generally similar in physical attributes.⁵⁴ *** indicated that there are “{s}imilar features between CR and non-CR parts however end results and applications differ.”⁵⁵ *** stated that “all products are produced with 6000 series alloys but some products have similar shape but less than 240 Mpa and less than 260 Mpa tensile strength.”⁵⁶ *** indicated that “CR extrusions and other extrusions share many of the same physical characteristics - alloys, strength, etc.”⁵⁷ *** indicated that they are “fully comparable with customer specific requirements and IATF standards.”⁵⁸ ***, however, emphasized the differences, stating that “CR extrusions must meet significantly different and more exacting physical characteristics as compared to other in-scope extrusions, including other automotive grade extrusions.”⁵⁹

Manufacturing Facilities, Production Processes, and Production Workers. The majority of U.S. producers (18 of 27) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are fully comparable with respect to manufacturing facilities, processes and workers.⁶⁰ The majority of

⁵⁰ See CR/PR at Table D-1 (***)

⁵¹ See e.g. CR/PR at Table D-1 (***)

⁵² CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁵³ CR/PR at Table D-2. See CR/PR at Table F-10 (listing importers of CR extrusions).

⁵⁴ See CR/PR at Table D-2 (CR extrusions and OCR extrusions differ) (***) ; CR/PR at Table D-2 (CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are similar) (***)

⁵⁵ See CR/PR at Table D-2.

⁵⁶ See CR/PR at Table D-2.

⁵⁷ See CR/PR at Table D-2.

⁵⁸ See CR/PR at Table D-2.

⁵⁹ See CR/PR at Table D-2.

⁶⁰ CR/PR at Table I-22.

U.S. importers (14 of 18) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are fully, mostly, or somewhat comparable with respect to manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers.⁶¹ Two U.S. purchasers reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are fully or mostly comparable with respect to manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers, but two purchasers reported that they are never comparable.⁶²

The great majority of domestic producers indicated in their comments that the manufacturing facilities, processes, and workers for the production of CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are the same or similar.⁶³ Producers of CR extrusions usually reported producing CR extrusions and OCR extrusions at the same facilities with the same equipment and employees.⁶⁴ ***, however, indicated that it dedicates a high tonnage press to the production of CR extrusions because its ***.⁶⁵

Some importers reported that producers need upgraded presses and temperature controls to produce CR extrusions.⁶⁶ On the other hand, importers *** indicated that the production processes are comparable or that both products are produced with the same equipment and employees.⁶⁷ *** also indicated the processes for production of CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are similar.⁶⁸ *** reported that there are substantial differences in the equipment and processes needed for the production of CR extrusions compared to OCR extrusions.⁶⁹

Interchangeability. The majority of U.S. producers (16 of 27) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are fully interchangeable.⁷⁰ The majority of U.S. importers (16 of 21) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are never interchangeable.⁷¹ Three U.S. purchasers reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are never interchangeable, two reported that they are mostly interchangeable, and one purchaser reported that they are fully

⁶¹ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁶² CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁶³ See CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁶⁴ See CR/PR at Table D-1 (***). *** at another facility in order to produce CR extrusions. *Id.* ***, a firm that does not produce CR extrusions, indicated it would need “***.” *Id.*

⁶⁵ CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁶⁶ CR/PR at Table D-2 (***).

⁶⁷ See CR/PR at Table D-3.

⁶⁸ CR/PR at Table D-2.

⁶⁹ See CR/PR at Table D-3. *** also estimates that “***.” *Id.*

⁷⁰ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁷¹ CR/PR at Table I-22.

interchangeable.⁷² Notwithstanding these responses, questionnaire respondents also generally agreed that both CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are produced to particular specifications for their intended uses, and are therefore not interchangeable in the same applications.⁷³

Customer and Producer Perceptions. The majority of U.S. producers (21 of 26) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are fully or mostly comparable with respect to customer and producer perceptions.⁷⁴ The majority of U.S. importers (14 of 21) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are never comparable with respect to customer and producer perceptions.⁷⁵ Five purchasers reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are somewhat comparable with respect to customer and producer perceptions, two purchasers reported that they are fully comparable, and two reported that they are never comparable.⁷⁶

Most domestic producers described similar customer and producer perceptions for CR and OCR extrusions. They reported that CR extrusions are marketed in the same manner to the same automotive customers as OCR extrusions.⁷⁷ They also indicated that all aluminum extrusions are perceived to be different products with different uses, to a certain extent, and that CR extrusions are no different from OCR extrusions in this regard.⁷⁸ *** reported that CR extrusions are viewed by producers and customers as similar to other structural aluminum extrusions, and *** explained that although “customers may view an individual product differently from another product, that is the case with all extrusions.”⁷⁹ Of producers of CR extrusions, only *** reported that CR extrusions are perceived to be a unique product with special performance characteristics.⁸⁰

Five importers (in addition to ***) reported that CR extrusions are viewed as a unique product because of their specifications and use.⁸¹ *** stated that “{b}oth producers and automotive OEMs recognize that CR extrusions are a wholly different product than other types of extrusions.”⁸² On the other hand, *** emphasized *** in terms of customer and producer

⁷² CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁷³ CR/PR at Tables D-1, D-2, and D-3.

⁷⁴ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁷⁵ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁷⁶ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁷⁷ See CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁷⁸ See CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁷⁹ CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁸⁰ See CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁸¹ See CR/PR at Table D-2 (responses of ***).

⁸² See CR/PR at Table D-3.

perceptions.⁸³ *** indicated that the products are “somewhat comparable since either will need to meet safety specifications.”⁸⁴ *** commented that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions differ in end use.⁸⁵

Channels of Distribution. The majority of U.S. producers (21 of 26) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are fully comparable with respect to channels of distribution.⁸⁶ The majority of U.S. importers (12 of 19) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are never comparable with respect to channels of distribution.⁸⁷ Two purchasers reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are fully or mostly comparable with respect to channels of distribution, and one purchaser reported that they are never comparable.⁸⁸

Domestic producers reported that CR extrusions are sold through the same channels of distribution as other automotive extrusions.⁸⁹ *** noted that OCR extrusions are sold to a *** of end users; *** indicated that “CR extrusions are sold in distinct distribution channels to automotive original equipment manufacturers.”⁹⁰ Importers *** indicated that the channels of distribution for CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are similar.⁹¹

The record indicates that approximately *** of CR extrusions are sold to automotive end users with the remainder sold to “other end users.”⁹² Approximately *** of OCR extrusions are sold to “other end users” with roughly *** sold to distributors, and the remaining *** percent of OCR extrusions sold to automotive end users.⁹³

Price. The majority of U.S. producers (21 of 25) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are fully or mostly comparable with respect to price.⁹⁴ The majority of U.S. importers (12 of 18) reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are never comparable with

⁸³ See CR/PR at Table D-3. *** commented that “***.” *Id.*

⁸⁴ See CR/PR at Table D-3.

⁸⁵ See CR/PR at Table D-3.

⁸⁶ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁸⁷ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁸⁸ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁸⁹ CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁹⁰ CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁹¹ CR/PR at Table D-2.

⁹² See CR/PR at Table I-23.

⁹³ See CR/PR at Table I-23. In 2023, U.S. producers reported U.S. shipments of *** short tons of CR extrusions and approximately *** short tons of automotive OCR extrusions shipped directly to automotive end users. *Calculated from* Tables I-23, C-2 and C-3.

⁹⁴ CR/PR at Table I-22.

respect to price.⁹⁵ Two purchasers reported that CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are somewhat comparable with respect to price, three purchasers reported that they are never comparable with respect to price, and one purchaser reported that they are fully comparable with respect to price.⁹⁶

Domestic producers reported that CR extrusions are priced in the same manner as OCR extrusions at comparable prices.⁹⁷ *** explained that “[a]ll extrusions are priced the same way. {London Metal Exchange} + Midwest Premium + conversion price. Some CR extrusions have a price premium but that is no different from other non-CR extrusions that also have a price premium.”⁹⁸ Among producers of CR extrusions, only *** indicated that CR extrusions are priced higher than OCR extrusions.⁹⁹ Three importers in addition to *** reported that CR extrusions command higher prices than OCR extrusions.¹⁰⁰

The Commission collected pricing information for CR extrusions.¹⁰¹ This information indicates that CR extrusions are priced similarly to OCR extrusions.¹⁰²

Conclusion. We do not find a clear dividing line between CR extrusions and OCR extrusions. The record shows that there are substantial similarities between CR extrusions and OCR extrusions with respect to the Commission’s traditional domestic like product factors. CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are both primarily produced in series 6000 alloys and may overlap in specifications, such as yield strength and tensile strength.¹⁰³ The majority of domestic producers manufacture CR extrusions and OCR extrusions in the same facilities with the same equipment and employees using the same production process.¹⁰⁴ While some importers reported that CR extrusions are perceived to be a unique product, most domestic producers reported that producers and customers view CR extrusions as one type of aluminum extrusion.¹⁰⁵ CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are both mostly sold directly to end users of

⁹⁵ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁹⁷ See CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁹⁸ See CR/PR at Table D-1.

⁹⁹ See CR/PR at Table D-1.

¹⁰⁰ See CR/PR at Table D-2 (***).

¹⁰¹ See CR/PR at V-7 (pricing product 5).

¹⁰² See CR/PR at Tables I-24 and I-25 and Fig. I-3

¹⁰³ See CR/PR at IV-25 and Table D-1; Petitioners’ Posthearing Br., Answers to Questions at 64 and Exhibit 31.

¹⁰⁴ CR/PR at Table D-1.

¹⁰⁵ CR/PR at Tables D-1 and D-2.

some type, with most CR extrusions and some OCR extrusions sold to automotive end users.¹⁰⁶ Finally, CR extrusions and OCR extrusions are sold at comparable prices based on the same pricing formula.¹⁰⁷

Furthermore, while CR extrusions are produced to particular specifications according to their end use, OCR extrusions are also produced to their own specifications for their particular end uses.¹⁰⁸ For this reason, CR extrusions lack interchangeability with OCR extrusions, but this is generally true of all aluminum extrusions designed for specific end uses. Such a lack of interchangeability is typical of products that exist on a continuum.¹⁰⁹ Based on the preponderance of similarities between CR extrusions and OCR extrusions, we do not define CR extrusions as a separate domestic like product for the final phase of these investigations.

In sum, we define a single domestic like product consisting of all aluminum extrusions, coextensive with Commerce's scope definition.

III. Domestic Industry

The domestic industry is defined 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."¹¹⁰ 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.

A. Related Parties

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. 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

¹⁰⁶ See CR/PR at Table I-23, D-1 and D-2.

¹⁰⁷ CR/PR at Tables I-24, I-25, and D-1.

¹⁰⁸ See CR/PR at Table D-1.

¹⁰⁹ See *Certain Steel Nails from China and the United Arab Emirates*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1114-1115 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3939 at 8 (Aug. 2007); *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China, Germany, and Turkey*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1099-1101 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3832 (Jan. 2006) at 11.

¹¹⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

or which are themselves importers.¹¹¹ Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission's discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.¹¹²

Nine U.S. producers are subject to possible exclusion from the definition of the domestic industry under the related parties provision because they imported subject merchandise during the January 2021-March 2024 period of investigation ("POI"), are related parties by virtue of their relationships with importers or exporters of subject merchandise, or both.^{113 114} No party addressed whether there are appropriate circumstances to exclude any domestic producers as a related party. We address each U.S. producer below.

¹¹¹ 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).

¹¹² 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 Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

¹¹³ CR/PR at III-31.

¹¹⁴ Petitioner *** reported purchasing *** short tons of subject imports from Mexico in 2022. CR/PR at Table III-17. A domestic producer that does not itself import subject merchandise or does not share a corporate affiliation with an importer may nonetheless be deemed a related party if it controls a purchaser of large volumes of subject imports. See Statement of Administrative Action ("SAA") at 858. The Commission has found such control to exist, for example, where the domestic producer's purchases were responsible for a predominant proportion of an importer's subject imports and the importer's subject imports were substantial. See, e.g., *Iron Construction Castings from Brazil, Canada, and China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-248, 731-TA-262-263, 265 (Fourth Review), USITC Pub. 4655 at 11 (Dec. 2016); *Chlorinated Isocyanurates from China and Spain*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1082-1083 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 4646 at 12 (Nov. 2016). *** purchases were equivalent to *** percent of the importer's total imports from Mexico in 2022, and the importer only accounted for *** percent of subject imports from Mexico that year. See CR/PR at Table III-17. Because *** did not control the importer of a large volume of subject imports, we find that *** does not qualify as a related party.

***. *** owns an exporter of subject merchandise in Mexico, ***, and therefore qualifies as a related party.¹¹⁵ *** is a *** and accounted for *** percent of domestic production of aluminum extrusions in 2023, and was the *** domestic producer based on production volume that year.¹¹⁶ There is no information on the record that *** affiliation with *** acted to shield it from the effects of subject import competition or mask injury. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

***. *** reported that it is owned by an exporter of subject merchandise in Italy, ***, so *** therefore qualifies as a related party.¹¹⁷ *** accounted for *** percent of domestic production of aluminum extrusions in 2023.¹¹⁸ It was the *** domestic producer based on production volume.¹¹⁹ It ***.¹²⁰ There is no information on the record that *** affiliation with *** acted to shield it from the effects of subject import competition or mask injury. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

***. *** is subject to possible exclusion under the related parties provision because it imported subject merchandise during the POI. *** also is affiliated with two exporters of subject merchandise in Mexico, *** and ***, and two exporters of subject merchandise in China, *** and ***, and therefore qualifies as a related party.¹²¹ It accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of aluminum extrusions in 2023 and was the *** of the reporting U.S. producers that year in terms of U.S. production volume.¹²² It ***.¹²³ *** imported subject merchandise from *** throughout the POI and from *** only in 2022.¹²⁴ The ratio of its subject imports to its domestic production was *** in 2021, *** percent in 2022, and *** percent in

¹¹⁵ CR/PR at Table III-2; CR/PR at III-23 n.8; 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B)(ii)(I).

¹¹⁶ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹¹⁷ CR/PR at Table III-2; 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B)(ii)(II).

¹¹⁸ CR/PR at Table III-1

¹¹⁹ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹²⁰ U.S. Producers' Questionnaire Response at I-4.

¹²¹ CR/PR at Table III-2; *** U.S. Producer Questionnaire Response at I-7; 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B)(ii)(III). *** is affiliated with each producer of subject merchandise via common ownership, see 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B)(ii)(III), as all five companies are subsidiaries of ***, a Norwegian company. *** U.S. Producer Questionnaire Response at I-7.

¹²² CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹²³ U.S. Producers' Questionnaire Response at I-4.

¹²⁴ CR/PR at Table III-11.

2023; it was *** percent interim 2024, compared to *** percent in interim 2023.¹²⁵ *** indicates that it “***.”¹²⁶

Given that *** was the *** U.S. producer, with a ratio of subject imports to domestic production that remained *** low throughout the POI, its primary interest appears to be in domestic production. The record also does not indicate *** domestic production operations benefited from its subject imports, or that its affiliation with exporters in Mexico and China acted to shield it from the effects of subject import competition, to the extent that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

***. *** is subject to possible exclusion under the related parties provision because it imported subject merchandise during the POI. *** also is affiliated with *** and four aforementioned subject exporters with which *** is affiliated, as well as a U.S. importer, ***, and therefore qualifies as a related party.¹²⁷ *** accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of aluminum extrusions in 2023 and was the *** of the 31 reporting U.S. producers that year in terms of U.S. production volume.¹²⁸ It ***.¹²⁹ *** and its affiliate *** both reported importing from ***, and of the two companies *** accounted for *** of the subject imports from ***.¹³⁰ *** and its affiliate’s total imports of subject merchandise during the POI were *** short tons in 2021, *** short tons in 2022, *** short tons in 2023, and *** short tons in interim 2024, compared with *** short tons in interim 2023.¹³¹ *** U.S. production of aluminum extrusions increased from *** short tons in 2021, to *** short tons in 2022, and *** short tons in 2023; its U.S. production was *** short tons in interim 2024, compared with *** short tons in interim

¹²⁵ CR/PR at Table III-11. *** imports from subject sources were *** short tons in 2021, *** short tons in 2022, *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in interim 2023, and *** short tons in interim 2024. *Id.*

¹²⁶ CR/PR at Table III-16.

¹²⁷ CR/PR at Table III-2; *** U.S. Producer Questionnaire Response at I-7. *** is a subsidiary of ***. *Id.* Although *** reported *** as an affiliate, there is no further information on the record as to whether a control relationship exists such that *** and *** are related parties. However, assuming that *** and *** are related parties, as discussed further below, we determine that appropriate circumstance do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

¹²⁸ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹²⁹ U.S. Producers’ Questionnaire Response at I-4.

¹³⁰ CR/PR at Table III-12.

¹³¹ CR/PR at Table III-12.

2023.¹³² The ratio of *** subject imports to *** domestic production was *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, and *** percent in 2023.¹³³ It was *** percent in interim 2024, compared with *** percent in interim 2023.¹³⁴ *** explained that it imported certain products that it could not produce in the United States.¹³⁵ The firm reported increasing capital expenditures of \$*** in 2021, \$*** in 2022, \$*** in 2023, and \$*** in interim 2024, compared with \$*** in interim 2023.¹³⁶

Based on these considerations, the record indicates that *** primary interest would appear to be in domestic production. Moreover, given *** share of domestic production, to the extent that its domestic production operations may have benefitted from its subject imports, or that its affiliation with a U.S. importer or with exporters in Mexico and China acted to shield it from the effects of subject import competition, any such effects would be unlikely to skew the data or mask injury to the domestic industry. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

***. Domestic producer *** qualifies as a related party because its sister company, ***, is an importer of subject merchandise from China.¹³⁷ Because the record indicates that a third party directly controls both ***, *** qualifies as a related party.¹³⁸ Jordan is a *** and accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of aluminum extrusions in 2023.¹³⁹ It was the *** of the 31 reporting U.S. producers that year in terms of U.S. production volume.¹⁴⁰ Although *** sister company, ***, was an importer of subject merchandise from China, the volume of *** imports is unknown because it did not complete an importers' questionnaire response.¹⁴¹

There is no information on the record that *** affiliation with *** acted to shield it from the effects of subject import competition or mask injury. In light of this, and in the absence of

¹³² CR/PR at Table III-12.

¹³³ CR/PR at Table III-12.

¹³⁴ CR/PR at Table III-12.

¹³⁵ CR/PR at Table III-16. It explained that ***." *Id.*

¹³⁶ CR/PR at Table H-2.

¹³⁷ CR/PR at III-31 n.9. The Commission did not receive a questionnaire response from the importer, ***. For purposes of this analysis, we assume that *** and *** are owned by the same parent company.

¹³⁸ CR/PR at Table III-2; CR/PR at III-31 n.9; 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B)(ii)(III).

¹³⁹ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹⁴⁰ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹⁴¹ CR/PR at III-31 n.9.

any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

***. *** is subject to possible exclusion under the related parties provision because it imported subject merchandise during the POI. It accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of aluminum extrusions in 2023 and was the *** of the 31 reporting U.S. producers that year in terms of U.S. production volume.¹⁴² ***.¹⁴³ *** imported subject merchandise from *** in 2022 and 2023.¹⁴⁴ The ratio of its subject imports to its domestic production was *** percent in 2022 and *** percent in 2023.¹⁴⁵ *** indicates that it imported for ***.¹⁴⁶

*** ratio of subject imports to domestic production was very low, and its primary interest appears to be in domestic production. The record also does not indicate that *** domestic production operations benefitted from its imports of subject merchandise or that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury to the domestic industry. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

. *** is subject to possible exclusion under the related parties provision because it imported subject merchandise during the POI. *** also owns an exporter of subject merchandise in Mexico, ***, and therefore qualifies as a related party.¹⁴⁷ *** accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of aluminum extrusions in 2023 and was the *** of the 31 reporting U.S. producers that year in terms of U.S. production volume.¹⁴⁸ ***.¹⁴⁹ *** imported subject merchandise from *** in 2023 and interim 2024.¹⁵⁰ The ratio of its subject imports to its domestic production was *** percent in 2023, and *** percent in interim 2024.¹⁵¹ In providing its reason for importing, *** explained that it “.”¹⁵²

¹⁴² CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹⁴³ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹⁴⁴ CR/PR at Table III-13.

¹⁴⁵ CR/PR at Table III-13. *** subject imports from Mexico were *** short tons in 2022, *** short tons in 2023, and *** short tons in in interim 2023. *Id.*

¹⁴⁶ CR/PR at Table III-16.

¹⁴⁷ CR/PR at Table III-2.

¹⁴⁸ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹⁴⁹ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹⁵⁰ CR/PR at Table III-14.

¹⁵¹ CR/PR at Table III-14. *** subject imports from Mexico were *** short tons in 2023 and *** short tons in interim 2024. *Id.*

¹⁵² CR/PR at Table III-16.

Given that *** is a *** and only imported subject merchandise in 2023 and interim 2024, when its ratio of subject imports to domestic production was low, its primary interest appears to be in domestic production. There is also no information on the record that *** domestic production operations benefitted from its imports of subject merchandise to such an extent that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew the industry data or mask injury to the domestic industry or that its affiliation with *** acted to shield it from the effects of subject import competition. Given these considerations, and the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

***. *** qualifies as a related party because it shares ownership by *** with an exporter of subject merchandise in Italy, ***.¹⁵³ *** accounted for *** percent of domestic production of aluminum extrusions in 2023.¹⁵⁴ It was the *** domestic producer based on production volume.¹⁵⁵ It ***.¹⁵⁶

There is no information on the record that *** affiliation with *** acted to shield it from subject import competition or that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury to the domestic industry. In light of this, and the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

***. U.S. producer *** qualifies as a related party because its parent, ***, is an importer of aluminum extrusions from subject sources.¹⁵⁷ *** accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of aluminum extrusions in 2023, and it was the *** of the 31 reporting U.S. producers that year in terms of U.S. production volume.¹⁵⁸ It ***.¹⁵⁹ *** imported small quantities of subject merchandise from *** in 2021, 2022 and 2023.¹⁶⁰ The ratio of its parent's subject imports to its domestic production was less than *** during the POI.¹⁶¹ *** explained that the ***.¹⁶²

¹⁵³ CR/PR at Table III-2; 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B)(ii)(III).

¹⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table III-1

¹⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹⁵⁶ U.S. Producers' Questionnaire Response at I-4.

¹⁵⁷ CR/PR at III-31; 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B)(ii)(II).

¹⁵⁸ CR/PR at Table III-1.

¹⁵⁹ U.S. Producers' Questionnaire at I-4.

¹⁶⁰ CR/PR at Table III-15.

¹⁶¹ CR/PR at Table III-15. *** subject imports were only *** short ton in 2021, *** short tons in 2022 and *** short ton in 2023. *Id.*

¹⁶² CR/PR at Table III-16.

There is no information on the record that *** relationship with a U.S. importer acted to shield it from the effects of subject import competition or that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury to the domestic industry. In light of these considerations, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of aluminum extrusions.

IV. Negligible Imports

Pursuant to Section 771(24) of the Tariff Act, imports from a subject country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product that account for less than 3 percent of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the most recent 12 months for which data are available preceding the filing of the petition shall be deemed negligible.¹⁶³ The statute further provides that subject imports from a single country which comprise less than 3 percent of total such imports of the product may not be considered negligible if there are several countries subject to investigation with negligible imports and the sum of such imports from all those countries collectively accounts for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States.^{164 165}

Imports from five of the 14 subject countries are above the statutory negligibility threshold for purposes of the antidumping duty investigations. Specifically, adjusted official import data indicate that from October 2022 through September 2023, the most recent 12-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, subject imports from China accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Indonesia accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Mexico accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Turkey accounted for *** percent of total imports, and subject imports from Vietnam accounted for *** percent of total imports.¹⁶⁶ Because the relevant imports from each of these subject countries exceed the three percent negligibility threshold, we find that

¹⁶³ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a), 1677(24)(A)(i), 1677(24)(B); *see also* 15 C.F.R. § 2013.1 (developing countries for purposes of 19 U.S.C. § 1677(36)).

¹⁶⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(ii).

¹⁶⁵ Petitioners stated that subject imports from all subject countries are not negligible. Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 28. Respondents do not address the issue.

¹⁶⁶ CR/PR at Table IV-5.

imports from China, Indonesia, Mexico, Turkey, and Vietnam subject to the antidumping duty investigations are not negligible.

Subject imports from China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey are also above the statutory negligibility threshold for purposes of the countervailing duty investigations.¹⁶⁷ Adjusted official import data indicate that from October 2022 through September 2023, subject imports from China accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Indonesia accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Mexico accounted for *** percent of total imports, and subject imports from Turkey accounted for *** percent of total imports.¹⁶⁸ Because the relevant imports from each of these subject countries exceed the three percent negligibility threshold, we find that imports from China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey subject to the countervailing duty investigations are not negligible.

Subject imports from nine subject countries are below the 3 percent individual subject country statutory negligibility threshold in antidumping duty investigations and may be aggregated. Adjusted official import data indicate that subject imports from Colombia accounted for *** percent of total imports during the relevant period, subject imports from Ecuador accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from India accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Italy accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Malaysia accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from South Korea accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Taiwan accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Thailand accounted for *** percent of total imports, and subject imports from the UAE accounted for *** percent of total imports.¹⁶⁹ In the aggregate, imports from these nine countries subject to the antidumping duty investigations accounted for *** percent of total imports.¹⁷⁰ Because this exceeds the 7 percent statutory threshold pertinent to aggregated imports from individually negligible sources, we find that subject imports are not negligible with respect to the antidumping duty investigations on aluminum extrusions from Colombia, Ecuador, India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and the UAE.

¹⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table IV-5.

¹⁶⁸ CR/PR at Table IV-5.

¹⁶⁹ CR/PR at Table IV-6.

¹⁷⁰ CR/PR at Table IV-6.

V. Cumulation

For purposes of evaluating the volume and effects for a determination of material injury by reason of subject imports, section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act requires the Commission to cumulate subject imports from all countries as to which petitions were filed and/or investigations self-initiated by Commerce on the same day, if such imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product in the U.S. market. In assessing whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product, the Commission generally has considered four factors:

- (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 geographic markets of subject 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 the subject imports are simultaneously present in the market.¹⁷¹

While no single factor is necessarily determinative, and the list of factors is not exclusive, these factors are intended to provide the Commission with a framework for determining whether the subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.¹⁷² Only a “reasonable overlap” of competition is required.¹⁷³

¹⁷¹ See *Certain Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings from Brazil, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-278-280 (Final), USITC Pub. 1845 (May 1986), *aff'd*, *Fundicao Tupy, S.A. v. United States*, 678 F. Supp. 898 (Ct. Int’l Trade), *aff'd*, 859 F.2d 915 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

¹⁷² See, e.g., *Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1989).

¹⁷³ The Statement of Administrative Action (SAA) to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA), expressly states that “the new section will not affect current Commission practice under which the (Continued...)

A. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioners argue that the Commission should cumulate subject imports from all subject countries for its analysis of present material injury by reason of subject imports. They contend that subject imports from all sources are fungible with each other and with domestically produced aluminum extrusions, as confirmed in their view by the questionnaire responses of U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers. They also highlight that responding purchasers indicated that subject imports and the domestic product are comparable with respect to all purchasing factors except price. Finally, they argue that subject imports from all sources and domestically produced aluminum extrusions compete in the same geographic markets and in the same channels of distribution, and that subject imports and domestically produced aluminum extrusions were simultaneously present in the U.S. market.¹⁷⁴

The Government of Turkey argues that the Commission should not cross-cumulate subject imports in countervailing duty investigations with those in antidumping duty investigations for the Commission's present material injury analysis.¹⁷⁵

B. Analysis

We consider subject imports from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam on a cumulated basis because the statutory criteria for cumulation are satisfied. As an initial matter, Petitioners filed the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with respect to the subject countries on the same day, October 4, 2023.¹⁷⁶

statutory requirement is satisfied if there is a reasonable overlap of competition." H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, Vol. I at 848 (1994) (citing *Fundicao Tupy, S.A. v. United States*, 678 F. Supp. at 902; see *Goss Graphic Sys., Inc. v. United States*, 33 F. Supp. 2d 1082, 1087 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998) ("cumulation does not require two products to be highly fungible"); *Wieland Werke, AG*, 718 F. Supp. at 52 ("Completely overlapping markets are not required.").

¹⁷⁴ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 31-38.

¹⁷⁵ Government of Turkey's Posthearing Br. at 9; Hearing Tr. at 26 (Basibug).

Cross-cumulation is not an issue in these investigations. There are antidumping investigations with respect to all subject countries, and there are no producers excluded from any antidumping investigation for a country in which there is also a countervailing duty investigation. As a result, there are no imports subject to a countervailing duty investigation that are not also subject to an antidumping investigation.

¹⁷⁶ None of the statutory exceptions to cumulation applies in these investigations. See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(ii).

Fungibility. Most responding U.S. producers, U.S. importers, and purchasers reported that subject imports from each source were either “always” or “frequently” interchangeable with the domestic like product and imports from other subject sources.¹⁷⁷ With the exception of pricing, most responding purchasers rated domestically produced aluminum extrusions as comparable to aluminum extrusions imported from each subject country with respect to 16 enumerated factors that influence purchasing decisions.¹⁷⁸

In addition, the Commission’s pricing data indicate overlap and head-to-head competition in sales of pricing product 1, the pricing product accounting for the largest volume of sales reported by domestic producers and importers, between domestically produced aluminum extrusions and subject imports from nine subject countries, and in sales of pricing product 2 between domestically produced aluminum extrusions and subject imports from eight subject countries.¹⁷⁹ Moreover, most responding purchasers reported shifting purchases from the domestic industry to subject imports from one or more of the 14 subject countries during the POI, again indicating fungibility between domestically produced aluminum extrusions and subject imports.¹⁸⁰

Furthermore, the record indicates that subject imports from each subject country for which data are available overlapped with the domestic like product in terms of alloy series and finish. In 2023, the vast majority of U.S. shipments of domestically produced aluminum extrusions (**% percent) and subject imports (**% percent) consisted of aluminum extrusions made from 6000 series alloys.¹⁸¹ Indeed, over two-thirds of U.S. shipments of domestically produced aluminum extrusions and subject imports consisted of aluminum extrusions made from 6061 or 6063 series alloys that year.¹⁸² Only for two sources of subject imports, China at

¹⁷⁷ See CR/PR at Tables II-16-18.

¹⁷⁸ See CR/PR at Table II-15. The domestic product was usually rated inferior to subject imports with respect to price. See *Id.* In addition, a plurality of purchasers reported that the delivery time of the domestic product was superior to subject imports from China, and a plurality of purchasers rated the availability of the domestic product as comparable to subject imports from China. See *Id.*

¹⁷⁹ See CR/PR at Table V-11.

¹⁸⁰ CR/PR at Table V-16. Of the 55 responding purchasers, 37 reported that, since 2021, they had purchased imported aluminum extrusions from 13 of the 14 subject countries instead of U.S.-produced product. *Id.*

¹⁸¹ CR/PR at Table IV-9.

¹⁸² CR/PR at Table IV-9.

*** percent and Ecuador at *** percent, was the percentage of aluminum extrusions produced from 6000 series alloys under *** percent.¹⁸³

With respect to finish, U.S. producers shipped both anodized/finished and unworked aluminum extrusions in 2023, with most U.S. shipments from U.S. producers being unworked OCR extrusions (*** percent).¹⁸⁴ A substantial portion of U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources was also unworked OCR extrusions (*** percent) that year.¹⁸⁵

Anodized/finished aluminum extrusions accounted for over *** percent of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments and over *** of the U.S. shipments from each subject source.¹⁸⁶ Thus, the record indicates that there was a sufficient degree of fungibility between subject imports and the domestic like product for purposes of cumulation.

Channels of Distribution. Although the majority of U.S. producers' shipments were to "other" end users (*i.e.*, other than automotive), they also sold significant quantities to distributors. During the 2021-2023 period, the percentage of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments going to "other" end users ranged from 64.1 percent to 64.8 percent and the percentage going to distributors ranged from 27.2 percent to 28.3 percent.¹⁸⁷

With the exception of subject imports from the UAE, a substantial share of importers' U.S. shipments of imports from each subject source, ranging from *** percent to *** percent, were made to "other" end users during the 2021-2023 period.¹⁸⁸ Responding importers made substantial shares of their U.S. shipments of subject imports from Ecuador, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam to distributors, ranging from *** percent to *** percent during the 2021-2023 period.¹⁸⁹ Thus, the domestic like product and subject imports from seven of 14 countries substantially overlapped for shipments to both other end users and distributors.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸³ CR/PR at Table IV-9.

¹⁸⁴ CR/PR at Table IV-10.

¹⁸⁵ CR/PR at Table IV-10.

¹⁸⁶ CR/PR at Table IV-10.

¹⁸⁷ CR/PR at Table II-1.

¹⁸⁸ CR/PR at Table II-1. The domestic producers' shipments and importers' shipments of subject imports from Colombia, India, Italy, South Korea Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam were mostly to other end users. *Id.*

¹⁸⁹ CR/PR at Table II-1. Vietnam's share of U.S. shipments ***. *Id.*

¹⁹⁰ See CR/PR at Table II-1. Subject imports from the UAE were primarily shipped to automotive end users. See *Id.* Substantial portions of subject imports from China, Taiwan and Thailand were also (Continued...)

Geographic Overlap. U.S. producers reported selling aluminum extrusions to all regions in the contiguous United States, as did importers of subject merchandise from the 14 subject countries.¹⁹¹ Official import statistics also indicate that imports from each subject country entered the United States through ports located in the East, West, and South regions.¹⁹² Imports from each subject source mostly entered in the South and West regions, except for subject imports from China, which primarily entered in the East and West regions, and subject imports from India, which primarily entered in the East region.¹⁹³ Subject imports from Italy, Turkey, and UAE also entered mostly in the East region.¹⁹⁴

Simultaneous Presence in Market. The domestic like product was present in the U.S. market throughout the POI.¹⁹⁵ Imports from all subject sources were present in the U.S. market in all 39 months of the POI.¹⁹⁶

Conclusion. The record indicates that subject imports from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam are fungible with domestically produced aluminum extrusions and each other. The record also indicates that imports from each of the subject countries and domestically produced aluminum extrusions were sold in overlapping channels of distribution and geographic markets and were simultaneously present in the U.S. market during the POI. Because there is a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam and domestically produced aluminum extrusions, we cumulate subject imports from these sources for our analysis of whether there is material injury by reason of subject imports.

shipped to automotive end users. *See id.* The domestic industry and importers of subject imports from India, Italy, Mexico, South Korea, and Vietnam also made shipments to automotive end users, though such shipments accounted for a smaller share of their total shipments. *See id.*

¹⁹¹ CR/PR at Table II-2.

¹⁹² *See* CR/PR at Table IV-12.

¹⁹³ *See* CR/PR at Table IV-12.

¹⁹⁴ *See* CR/PR at Table IV-12.

¹⁹⁵ *See* CR/PR at Tables V-6 to V-10.

¹⁹⁶ *See* CR/PR at Table IV-13.

VI. No Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

Based on the record in the final phase of this investigation, we find that an industry in the United States is not materially injured by reason of imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam that Commerce has found to be sold at LTFV and subsidized by the governments of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey.¹⁹⁷

A. Legal Standards

In the final phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, the Commission determines whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of the imports under investigation.¹⁹⁸ In making this determination, the Commission must consider the volume of subject imports, their effect on prices for the domestic like product, and their impact on domestic producers of the domestic like product, but only in the context of U.S. production operations.¹⁹⁹ The statute defines “material injury” as “harm which is not inconsequential, immaterial, or unimportant.”²⁰⁰ In assessing whether the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports, we consider all relevant economic factors that bear on the state of the industry in the United States.²⁰¹ No single factor is dispositive, and all relevant factors are considered “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”²⁰²

Although the statute requires the Commission to determine whether the domestic industry is “materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of” unfairly traded imports,²⁰³ it does not define the phrase “by reason of,” indicating that this aspect of the injury

¹⁹⁷ Chair Karpel does not join this statement and determines that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of cumulated subject imports. She joins sections VI.A.-C., except where noted.

¹⁹⁸ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b), 1673d(b).

¹⁹⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B). The Commission “may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination” but shall “identify each {such} factor ... and explain in full its relevance to the determination.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B).

²⁰⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(A).

²⁰¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

²⁰² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

²⁰³ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b), 1673d(b).

analysis is left to the Commission's reasonable exercise of its discretion.²⁰⁴ In identifying a causal link, if any, between subject imports and material injury to the domestic industry, the Commission examines the facts of record that relate to the significance of the volume and price effects of the subject imports and any impact of those imports on the condition of the domestic industry. This evaluation under the "by reason of" standard must ensure that subject imports are more than a minimal or tangential cause of injury and that there is a sufficient causal, not merely a temporal, nexus between subject imports and material injury.²⁰⁵

In many investigations, there are other economic factors at work, some or all of which may also be having adverse effects on the domestic industry. Such economic factors might include nonsubject imports; changes in technology, demand, or consumer tastes; competition among domestic producers; or management decisions by domestic producers. The legislative history explains that the Commission must examine factors other than subject imports to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other factors to the subject imports, thereby inflating an otherwise tangential cause of injury into one that satisfies the statutory material injury threshold.²⁰⁶ In performing its examination, however, the Commission need not isolate

²⁰⁴ *Angus Chemical Co. v. United States*, 140 F.3d 1478, 1484-85 (Fed. Cir. 1998) ("The statute does not 'compel the commissioners' to employ {a particular methodology}.", *aff'g*, 944 F. Supp. 943, 951 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996).

²⁰⁵ The Federal Circuit, in addressing the causation standard of the statute, observed that "{a}s long as its effects are not merely incidental, tangential, or trivial, the foreign product sold at less than fair value meets the causation requirement." *Nippon Steel Corp. v. USITC*, 345 F.3d 1379, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2003). This was further ratified in *Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. v. United States*, 542 F.3d 867, 873 (Fed. Cir. 2008), where the Federal Circuit, quoting *Gerald Metals, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.3d 716, 722 (Fed. Cir. 1997), stated that "this court requires evidence in the record 'to show that the harm occurred 'by reason of' the LTFV imports, not by reason of a minimal or tangential contribution to material harm caused by LTFV goods.'" See also *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 458 F.3d 1345, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass'n v. USITC*, 266 F.3d 1339, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

²⁰⁶ SAA at 851-52 ("The Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports."); S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (1979) (the Commission "will consider information which indicates that harm is caused by factors other than less-than-fair-value imports."); H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47 (1979) ("in examining the overall injury being experienced by a domestic industry, the ITC will take into account evidence presented to it which demonstrates that the harm attributed by the petitioner to the subsidized or dumped imports is attributable to such other factors;" those factors include "the volume and prices of nonsubsidized imports or imports sold at fair value, contraction in demand or changes in patterns of consumption, trade restrictive practices of and competition between the foreign and domestic producers, developments in technology and the export performance and productivity of the domestic industry"); accord *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 877.

the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfairly traded imports.²⁰⁷ Nor does the “by reason of” standard require that unfairly traded imports be the “principal” cause of injury or contemplate that injury from unfairly traded imports be weighed against other factors, such as nonsubject imports, which may be contributing to overall injury to an industry.²⁰⁸ It is clear that the existence of injury caused by other factors does not compel a negative determination.²⁰⁹

Assessment of whether material injury to the domestic industry is “by reason of” subject imports “does not require the Commission to address the causation issue in any particular way” as long as “the injury to the domestic industry can reasonably be attributed to the subject imports.”²¹⁰ The Commission ensures that it has “evidence in the record” to “show that the harm occurred ‘by reason of’ the LTFV imports,” and that it is “not attributing injury from other

²⁰⁷ SAA at 851-52 (“{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports.”); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass’n*, 266 F.3d at 1345 (“{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports Rather, the Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports.” (emphasis in original)); *Asociacion de Productores de Salmon y Trucha de Chile AG v. United States*, 180 F. Supp. 2d 1360, 1375 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2002) (“{t}he Commission is not required to isolate the effects of subject imports from other factors contributing to injury” or make “bright-line distinctions” between the effects of subject imports and other causes.); *see also Softwood Lumber from Canada*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928 (Remand), USITC Pub. 3658 at 100-01 (Dec. 2003) (Commission recognized that “{i}f an alleged other factor is found not to have or threaten to have injurious effects to the domestic industry, *i.e.*, it is not an ‘other causal factor,’ then there is nothing to further examine regarding attribution to injury”), *citing Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722 (the statute “does not suggest that an importer of LTFV goods can escape countervailing duties by finding some tangential or minor cause unrelated to the LTFV goods that contributed to the harmful effects on domestic market prices.”).

²⁰⁸ S. Rep. 96-249 at 74-75; H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47.

²⁰⁹ *See Nippon Steel Corp.*, 345 F.3d at 1381 (“an affirmative material-injury determination under the statute requires no more than a substantial-factor showing. That is, the ‘dumping’ need not be the sole or principal cause of injury.”).

²¹⁰ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 876 & 78; *see also id.* at 873 (“While the Commission may not enter an affirmative determination unless it finds that a domestic industry is materially injured ‘by reason of’ subject imports, the Commission is not required to follow a single methodology for making that determination ... {and has} broad discretion with respect to its choice of methodology.”) *citing United States Steel Group v. United States*, 96 F.3d 1352, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1996) and S. Rep. 96-249 at 75. In its decision in *Swiff-Train v. United States*, 793 F.3d 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2015), the Federal Circuit affirmed the Commission’s causation analysis as comports with the Court’s guidance in *Mittal*.

sources to the subject imports.”²¹¹ The Federal Circuit has examined and affirmed various Commission methodologies and has disavowed “rigid adherence to a specific formula.”²¹²

The question of whether the material injury threshold for subject imports is satisfied notwithstanding any injury from other factors is factual, subject to review under the substantial evidence standard.²¹³ Congress has delegated this factual finding to the Commission because of the agency’s institutional expertise in resolving injury issues.²¹⁴

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

The following conditions of competition inform our analysis of whether there is material injury by reason of subject imports.

1. Demand Considerations

Aluminum extrusions are used in a wide variety of applications, including building and construction (*e.g.*, windows, door railings, curtain walls, highway and bridge construction), transportation (*e.g.*, automotive and electric vehicles, aircraft, rail, recreation vehicles, aerospace, marine, and other mass transit vehicles), renewable energy projects (*e.g.*, solar module frames, racking systems, and structural fasteners), and engineered production applications (*e.g.*, air conditioners, appliances, lighting, furniture, refrigeration, medical and laboratory equipment, and display structures).²¹⁵ Aluminum extrusions are extensively used in residential and non-residential construction and automobile production, but because of the wide variety of applications for aluminum extrusions, a variety of industries influence

²¹¹ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873 (quoting from *Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722), 877-79. We note that one relevant “other factor” may involve the presence of significant volumes of price-competitive nonsubject imports in the U.S. market, particularly when a commodity product is at issue. In appropriate cases, the Commission collects information regarding nonsubject imports and producers in nonsubject countries in order to conduct its analysis.

²¹² *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 414 F.3d 1331, 1336, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *see also Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 879 (“*Bratsk* did not read into the antidumping statute a Procrustean formula for determining whether a domestic injury was ‘by reason’ of subject imports.”).

²¹³ We provide in our discussion below a full analysis of other factors alleged to have caused any material injury experienced by the domestic industry.

²¹⁴ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873; *Nippon Steel Corp.*, 458 F.3d at 1350, *citing U.S. Steel Group*, 96 F.3d at 1357; S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (“The determination of the ITC with respect to causation is ... complex and difficult, and is a matter for the judgment of the ITC.”).

²¹⁵ CR/PR at II-1.

demand.²¹⁶ Demand for aluminum extrusions, which is derived from demand for its various end uses, generally tracks the U.S. economy.²¹⁷ Demand for aluminum extrusions is also seasonal, typically increasing in spring and summer, particularly in the construction, automotive, and recreational vehicle industries.²¹⁸ Some purchasers indicated that demand for aluminum extrusions in the renewable energy industry is affected by federal and state incentives and interest rates.²¹⁹

Demand for aluminum extrusions contracted at the beginning of the POI due to the COVID-19 pandemic, increased from 2021 to 2022 as the pandemic eased, and then declined in 2023.²²⁰ Demand trends for aluminum extrusions varied somewhat depending on the application. New housing starts, an indicator of residential construction demand, declined irregularly by 4.3 percent from January 2021 to December 2023, initially increasing from January 2021 to March 2022, and then decreasing after April 2022 through December 2023.²²¹ Non-residential construction spending increased steadily during the POI, suggesting increased demand for aluminum extrusions.²²² Domestic automobile production generally decreased from 2021 to 2023, due in part to a global semiconductor chip shortage that began in September 2021.²²³

Responding domestic producers and purchasers generally reported declining demand during the POI, while responding importers views were mixed.²²⁴ Domestic producers generally reported increased demand from 2021 and 2022, followed by a decrease from 2023 to 2024.²²⁵ Purchasers generally reported declining demand during the POI, especially from 2022 to the end of the POI.²²⁶ On the other hand, most importers reported increased demand since the

²¹⁶ CR/PR at II-19.

²¹⁷ CR/PR at II-17.

²¹⁸ CR/PR at II-18.

²¹⁹ CR/PR at II-18.

²²⁰ CR/PR at II-25 to II-26.

²²¹ CR/PR at II-19, Figure II-2.

²²² CR/PR at II-22; CR/PR at Figure II-3. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, non-residential construction spending increased by 21.5 percent between January 2021 and December 2023, and 15.4 percent from December 2023 to March 2024. CR/PR at II-22.

²²³ CR/PR at II-23-24.

²²⁴ CR/PR at II-26; Table II-8. Fifty-one importers reported that demand steadily increased or fluctuated up, 27 importers reported that demand steadily decreased or fluctuated down, and 12 importers reported no change. *Id.*

²²⁵ CR/PR at II-26.

²²⁶ CR/PR at II-26; Table II-8.

beginning of the POI, although overall responses were mixed.²²⁷ At the hearing, industry witnesses testified that U.S. demand for aluminum extrusions was soft or declining during the POI aside from the temporary increase in 2022.²²⁸ Petitioners anticipate that apparent U.S. consumption will decline through 2025 due to weakening demand for aluminum extrusions in key sectors, including the building, construction and automotive industries.²²⁹

Apparent U.S. consumption of aluminum extrusions by quantity decreased irregularly by *** percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing from *** short tons in 2021 to *** short tons in 2022, before decreasing to *** short tons in 2023. Apparent U.S. consumption was *** short tons in interim 2024, compared to *** short tons in interim 2023.²³⁰

2. Supply Considerations

The domestic industry was the largest source of supply to the U.S. market during the POI, and its share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased over the three full years of the period.²³¹ The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased from *** percent in 2021 to *** in 2022 and *** percent in 2023, for an overall decrease of *** percentage points between 2021 and 2023.²³² Its market share was *** percent in interim 2024, as compared with *** percent in interim 2023.²³³

The domestic industry reported several plant openings and upgrades of existing facilities to add capacity during the POI. In 2021, domestic producers Dajcor Aluminum and Western Extrusions began operations at new facilities, Alexandria Industries completed installation of a new extrusion press line, and APEL Extrusions and Aluminum Insights each announced plans to open new production facilities.²³⁴ In 2022, Bunting announced it would open a production

²²⁷ CR/PR at II-25; Table II-8.

²²⁸ Hearing Tr. at 28 (Peisch), 43-44 (Dillett), 173-74 (Colonna) (testifying that demand increased post-COVID until 2022, but that demand declined in 2023), 129 (DeFrancesco) (“I think what the witnesses would tell you is that certainly as demand is softening, there’s going to be demand effects”); 208 (Levy) (stating “from 2021 to 2022, there’s no doubt demand soars” but that “to briefly look ahead to 2023, what happens there is demand plummets”).

²²⁹ Petitioners’ Prehearing Br. at 105-06; Petitioners’ Posthearing Br., Response to Commission Questions at 41.

²³⁰ CR/PR at Table IV-14; Table C-1.

²³¹ CR/PR at Table IV-14.

²³² CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

²³³ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

²³⁴ CR/PR at Table III-3.

facility and Western Extrusions announced the reopening of a previously idled facility.²³⁵ That same year, Pries Enterprises completed its expansion to add a new extrusion line, Tri-City Extrusion announced an expansion of its production facility, and Hydro Extrusion announced an expansion to its billet casting facility that it expected to be operation in late-2024.²³⁶ Also in 2022, International Extrusions installed new extrusion press and fabrication lines that expanded its production capacity, and Momentum Manufacturing Group began operating a new automated extrusion press that it projected would double its custom aluminum manufacturing production.²³⁷ In 2023, Tower Extrusions installed new equipment at its Texas facility that increased its aluminum extrusion productivity.²³⁸

There were also plant closures, reductions in production, and layoffs of workers by the domestic industry during the POI. In 2021, Aluminum Shapes, LLC declared bankruptcy and closed its aluminum extrusion facility in New Jersey.²³⁹ In 2022, Kaiser Aluminum Corp.'s production was disrupted due to an explosion and fire at its Texas facility.²⁴⁰ That same year, Bonnell and Custom Aluminum each announced layoffs of employees that they attributed to declining sales.²⁴¹ In 2023, MI Metals reported that it was not utilizing capacity that it had added through a completed expansion plan that it began in 2021, due to lost sales.²⁴² MI Metals also reduced shifts and days of operations at all four of the firm's aluminum extrusion facilities.²⁴³ That same year, Brazeway announced that it idled an extrusion press, reduced shifts, and laid off workers, and Western Extrusions announced layoffs.²⁴⁴ In 2024, Tubelite USA announced that it would close a Michigan aluminum extrusion facility, lay off workers, and transfer existing operations to facilities in other states.²⁴⁵ Also in 2024, Kaiser Aluminum laid off 75 employees ahead of eventual closure of its aluminum extrusion facility in Texas.²⁴⁶

²³⁵ CR/PR at Table III-3.

²³⁶ CR/PR at Table III-3.

²³⁷ CR/PR at Table III-3.

²³⁸ CR/PR at Table III-3.

²³⁹ CR/PR at Table III-3. In June 2022, Aluminum & Magnesium (Almag), Inc., announced that it had leased a portion of Aluminum Shapes LLC's shuttered extrusions facility to use for aluminum extrusion and anodizing operations. *Id.*

²⁴⁰ CR/PR at Table III-3.

²⁴¹ CR/PR at Table III-3.

²⁴² CR/PR at Table III-3.

²⁴³ CR/PR at Table III-3.

²⁴⁴ CR/PR at Table III-3.

²⁴⁵ CR/PR at Table III-3.

²⁴⁶ CR/PR at Table III-3.

Overall, the domestic industry's practical capacity increased 0.7 percent over the POI, from 1.80 million short tons in 2021 to 1.81 million short tons in 2022 and 1.82 million short tons in 2023.²⁴⁷ It was 0.8 percent higher in interim 2024, at 466,443 short tons than in interim 2023, at 462,969 short tons.²⁴⁸

Subject imports were the second-largest source of supply to the U.S. market during the POI. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption increased irregularly during the 2021-23 period, increasing from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 before decreasing to *** percent in 2023, for an overall increase of *** percentage points between 2021 and 2023.²⁴⁹ Their market share was *** percent in interim 2024, as compared with *** percent in interim 2023.²⁵⁰

Nonsubject imports were the third-largest source of supply to the U.S. market during the POI.²⁵¹ Their share of apparent U.S. consumption increased irregularly during the 2021-2023 period, decreasing from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 before increasing to *** percent in 2023, for an overall increase of *** percentage points between 2021 and 2023.²⁵² Their share was *** percent in interim 2024, as compared with *** percent in interim 2023. The largest sources of nonsubject imports were Canada and Germany.²⁵³

A majority of domestic producers (19 of 30) reported supply constraints in 2021.²⁵⁴ A smaller share of domestic producers (14 of 30) reported supply constraints in 2022.²⁵⁵ In 2023, three of 29 U.S. producers reported supply constraints prior to the petition, and no domestic producers reported supply constraints post-petition in 2023 and 2024.²⁵⁶ Nevertheless, some

²⁴⁷ CR/PR at III-23, Table III-7.

²⁴⁸ CR/PR at III-23, Table III-7.

²⁴⁹ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

²⁵⁰ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

²⁵¹ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

²⁵² CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

²⁵³ CR/PR at II-14.

²⁵⁴ CR/PR at II-14.

²⁵⁵ CR/PR at II-14. Purchaser questionnaire responses described U.S. producers' supply constraints in this period. See *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 928934, at III-14 (***); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 828922, at III-13-14 (***); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 828925, at II-4 (***); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 828931, at III-7 (***); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 827969, at III-13 (***); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 828972, at II-4 (***); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 828942, at III-14 (***); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 828935, at III-14 (***).

²⁵⁶ CR/PR at II-14.

responding purchasers reported continued supply constraints from domestic producers in 2023 and interim 2024.²⁵⁷

Domestic producers attributed the supply constraints they experienced, when they occurred, to varying factors, including labor shortages, difficulties obtaining raw materials, over-buying by customers resulting in supply shortages in the market, import competition, capacity constraints, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on operations.²⁵⁸

A minority of U.S. importers reported supply constraints in each year of the POI, with 19 of 87 importers reporting supply constraints in 2021, 13 of 88 importers reporting supply constraints in 2022, six of 89 importers reporting supply constraints in 2023 prior to the petition, and 18 of 92 importers reporting supply constraints post-petition in 2023 and 2024.²⁵⁹ Importers reported various reasons for supply constraints, mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These reasons included insufficient domestic supplier capacity, international shipping availability constraints, labor shortages, demand exceeding capacity, and supply chain issues.²⁶⁰

U.S. purchasers also reported supply constraints in each year of the POI, with 27 of 54 purchasers reporting supply constraints in 2021, 31 of 55 purchasers reporting supply constraints in 2022, nine of 54 purchasers reporting supply constraints in 2023 prior to the

²⁵⁷ CR/PR at II-14. Purchasers *** reported being put on allocation restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, labor shortages, and increased demand. Purchasers *** stated that U.S. producers declined their orders because they could not handle the increased demand. Purchaser *** reported that by 2023, allocations were lifted by the end of the first quarter that year, while purchasers *** reported that they continued to face supply constraints. CR/PR at II-16-17. *See also* *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 827980, at III-15 (indicating from 2023-24, “***.”); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 828939, at III-14 (***); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 827975 (***); *** Purchaser Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 828923, at III-14 (***).

²⁵⁸ *See* CR/PR at II-14. In 2021, domestic producers *** reported increased demand from customers who were over-ordering or requested increased volumes as part of post-pandemic recovery efforts. Domestic producers *** reported difficulties in meeting the large surge in demand, which led to extended lead times and strategic reviews of customer viability to prioritize long-term commitments. They also stated that labor shortages and difficulty in procuring raw materials, including aluminum billets, added to the supply constraints. In 2022, domestic producers *** reported that their supply constraints eased as the pandemic’s effects began to subside. *Id.* at II-15-16. In 2023, many U.S. producers described having recovered from their supply issues, with U.S. producer *** reporting unutilized capacity. It added that demand had slowed in the second and third quarters of 2023, leading to fewer supply chain constraints across the industry. *Id.* at II-16.

²⁵⁹ CR/PR at II-14.

²⁶⁰ CR/PR at Table II-16.

petition, and nine of 55 purchasers reporting supply constraints post-petition in 2023 and 2024.²⁶¹ We discuss the effects of supply constraints in more detail below in Section VI.E.²⁶²

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Based on the record, we find that there is a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced aluminum extrusions and subject imports when made to the same specifications.²⁶³ Most responding U.S. producers, U.S. importers, and purchasers reported that subject imports from each source were either “always” or “frequently” interchangeable with the domestic like product and imports from other subject sources.²⁶⁴ With the exception of pricing, most responding purchasers rated domestically produced aluminum extrusions as comparable to aluminum extrusions imported from each country with respect to 16 factors that influence purchasing decisions.²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ Most responding purchasers reported that subject and domestic sources always or usually met minimum quality specifications.²⁶⁷ Factors that may limit the substitutability of domestically produced aluminum extrusions and subject imports include purchaser preferences for aluminum extrusions based

²⁶¹ CR/PR at II-14.

²⁶² Chair Karpel discusses the record evidence regarding supply constraints and their effects in the market in her dissent.

²⁶³ See CR/PR at II-27.

²⁶⁴ CR/PR at Tables II-16-II-18.

²⁶⁵ CR/PR at Table II-15. At least two purchasers listed U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions as inferior to subject imports from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam in terms of availability. At least two purchasers listed U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions as inferior compared to subject imports from China, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey UAE, Vietnam in terms of delivery times. Five purchasers listed U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions as inferior to subject imports from Mexico in terms of reliability of supply. Three purchases listed U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions as inferior to subject imports from Taiwan in terms of quality exceeding industry standards. CR/PR at Table II-15 (II-45). Five purchasers listed U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions as inferior to subject imports from Turkey in terms of delivery terms, and four purchasers listed U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions in terms of quality exceeding industry standards. CR/PR at Table II-15 (II-47).

²⁶⁶ Chair Karpel joins this statement, but also observes that a significant minority of purchasers ranked domestically produced aluminum extrusions as superior to subject imports in terms of availability and delivery time. CR/PR at Table II-15.

²⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table II-13.

on past performance, brand, origin of products, and advanced processing within specific end-uses.²⁶⁸

We find that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions for aluminum extrusions, but often not the most important factor.²⁶⁹ Responding purchasers most frequently ranked quality (46 firms) followed by price (37 firms) and availability/supply (17 firms) as among their top three factors in purchasing decisions for aluminum extrusions.²⁷⁰ The majority of purchasers (38 of 55) reported that price was a very important purchasing factor, while sixteen reported price was somewhat important, and one purchaser reported that price was not an important purchasing factor.²⁷¹ Purchasers most often cited availability, reliability of supply, product consistency, quality meets industry standards, delivery time, availability of grades and price as “very important” in their purchasing decisions.²⁷²

In comparing the domestic like product with subject imports, domestic producers, importers, and purchasers disagreed concerning the significance of factors other than price. Most domestic producers reported that factors other than price were never significant in purchasing decisions.²⁷³ In contrast, responses of importers and purchasers were more mixed. In most country comparisons, most importers and purchasers reported that factors other than price were always or frequently significant in purchasing decisions.²⁷⁴ Only two purchasers reported that they always purchase the lowest-priced product, while most, 44 of 54, reported that they usually or sometimes do, and eight reported that they never do.²⁷⁵

Domestic producers reported that *** percent of their commercial U.S. shipments were made-to-order, with lead times averaging *** days.²⁷⁶ The remaining *** percent of their

²⁶⁸ CR/PR at II-28.

²⁶⁹ Chair Karpel does not join this statement and instead finds that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions, among other factors.

²⁷⁰ CR/PR at Table II-10.

²⁷¹ CR/PR at Table II-11.

²⁷² CR/PR at Table II-11. We also note that, as discussed below, while a majority of purchasers that purchased subject imports instead of U.S.-produced products reported that subject import prices were lower than the prices of the U.S.-produced products, only a minority of these purchasers reported that price was a primary reason for their decision to purchase the imported products, and that reported non-price reasons for purchasing imported products rather than U.S.-produced products included U.S. supply constraints, U.S. producers’ lead times, and quality. See CR/PR at V-47 to V-48.

²⁷³ CR/PR at Table II-19.

²⁷⁴ CR/PR at Tables II-20-II-21.

²⁷⁵ CR/PR at II-29.

²⁷⁶ CR/PR at II-32.

commercial U.S. shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging *** days.²⁷⁷ U.S. importers reported that *** percent of their commercial U.S. shipments were produced-to-order with lead times averaging *** days. Importers' remaining *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments came from U.S. inventories (*** percent) and foreign inventories (*** percent).²⁷⁸ Twenty-two of 30 U.S. producers, 16 of 68 importers, and 30 of 54 purchasers reported that they had experienced longer lead times in 2021. Twenty-two of 30 U.S. producers, 13 of 67 importers, and 28 of 51 purchasers reported that they experienced changes in lead times in 2022, and 15 of 30 reporting U.S. producers, 10 of 66 importers, and 17 of 54 purchasers reported that they experienced changes in lead times in 2023.²⁷⁹

Domestic producers reported that the *** of their commercial U.S. shipments were sold through the spot market in 2023 (*** percent), with lesser quantities sold pursuant to annual contracts (*** percent), long-term contracts (*** percent), and short-term contracts (*** percent).²⁸⁰ U.S. producers and importers described short-term contracts as generally having durations of 30 to 250 days, and long-term contracts as typically having durations of two to three years.²⁸¹ Thirteen of 15 responding U.S. producers stated that contracts were indexed to raw material costs.²⁸² Eleven of 15 U.S. producers indicated that their short term contracts did not allow for price renegotiations, while four U.S. producers indicated that such contracts permitted price renegotiations.²⁸³ Nine U.S. producers indicated that their annual contracts did not allow for price renegotiations, while nine U.S. producers indicated that such contracts permitted price renegotiations.²⁸⁴ Seven U.S. producers indicated that their long-term contracts did not allow for price renegotiations, while six U.S. producers indicated that such contracts permitted price renegotiations.²⁸⁵

Importers reported that the *** of their commercial U.S. shipments were sold through the spot market in 2023 (*** percent), with lesser quantities sold pursuant to annual contracts (*** percent), long-term contracts (*** percent), and short-term contracts (*** percent).²⁸⁶

²⁷⁷ CR/PR at II-32.

²⁷⁸ CR/PR at II-32.

²⁷⁹ CR/PR at II-30.

²⁸⁰ CR/PR at Table V-4.

²⁸¹ CR/PR at V-5.

²⁸² CR/PR at V-5.

²⁸³ CR/PR at V-5.

²⁸⁴ CR/PR at V-5.

²⁸⁵ CR/PR at V-5.

²⁸⁶ CR/PR at Table V-4.

Nine of 15 responding importers stated that contracts were indexed to raw material costs.²⁸⁷ Twelve of 15 importers indicated that their short term contracts did not allow for price renegotiations, while three importers indicated that such contracts permitted price renegotiations.²⁸⁸ Eleven importers indicated that their annual contracts did not allow for price renegotiations, while five importers indicated that such contracts permitted price renegotiations.²⁸⁹ Five importers indicated that their long-term contracts did not allow for price renegotiations, while eight importers indicated that such contracts permitted price renegotiations.²⁹⁰

Some imports of aluminum extrusions enter as parts of subassemblies or other products, such as window wall units and heat exchangers, although only the aluminum extrusion portion of such merchandise is within the scope of the investigations.²⁹¹ Most of these imports entered under the non-primary HTS numbers.²⁹² According to adjusted official U.S. import statistics, the share of total imports of aluminum extrusions consisting of imports entered under non-primary HTS numbers was approximately *** percent in the full year periods of the POI, and approximately *** percent in the interim periods.²⁹³

Aluminum, the primary raw material used to produce aluminum extrusions, is a globally traded commodity.²⁹⁴ The global price of aluminum increased from \$0.91 per pound in January 2021 to \$1.59 in March 2022, decreased to around \$0.97 per pound in August 2023, and then increased to \$1.01 in March 2024.²⁹⁵ Raw materials accounted for 65.2 percent of the domestic industry's cost of goods sold (“COGS”) for aluminum extrusions in 2021, 67.8 percent in 2022,

²⁸⁷ CR/PR at V-5.

²⁸⁸ CR/PR at V-5.

²⁸⁹ CR/PR at V-5.

²⁹⁰ CR/PR at V-5.

²⁹¹ CR/PR at I-36, Table IV-11.

²⁹² See Petition, EDIS Doc. 805332 at 16-17. The “primary HTS numbers: include 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040, and 7610.90.0080, which generally cover aluminum products such as bars, rods, and profiles (heading 7604); tubes and pipes (heading 7608); tube or pipe fittings, e.g. couplings, elbows, and sleeves (heading 7609); and certain structures and parts of structures (heading 7610).” CR/PR at IV-14, n.5.

²⁹³ CR/PR at IV-14.

²⁹⁴ CR/PR at V-1.

²⁹⁵ CR/PR at V-1.

and 61.9 percent in 2023.²⁹⁶ Their share of the domestic industry’s COGS was 59.0 percent in interim 2024 compared to 63.6 percent in interim 2023.²⁹⁷

As discussed above, the scope of these investigations is similar to the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders covering certain aluminum extrusions from China. Aluminum extrusions from China subject to the existing orders are excluded from the scope of the investigations. Such imports are classified as nonsubject imports in these investigations and entered the U.S. market in limited quantities during the POI.²⁹⁸

During the POI, subject merchandise from China entering under HTS subheading 7610.90.00 were subject to additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duties pursuant to section 301 of the Tariff Act of 1974²⁹⁹ (“Section 301”).³⁰⁰ Since February 2020, subject merchandise from China entering under HTS subheadings 7604.10.10, 7604.10.30, 7604.10.50, 7604.21.00, 604.29.10, 7604.29.30, 7604.29.50, 7608.10.00, 7608.20.00, 7609.00.00, and 7610.10.00 have been subject to an additional 7.5 percent *ad valorem* duties pursuant to Section 301. Effective September 27, 2024, the additional 7.5 percent duties on aluminum extrusions from China and imported under HTS subheadings 7604.10.10, 7604.10.30, 7604.10.50, 7604.21.00, 7604.29.10, 7604.29.30, 7604.29.50, 7608.10.00, 7608.20.00, and 7609.00.00 were increased to 25 percent *ad valorem* under Section 301, but remained unchanged at 7.5 percent for imports from China imported under HTS subheading 7610.10.00.³⁰¹

During the POI, aluminum extrusions imported under HTS headings 7604, 7608, and 7609 from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam were subject to an additional 10 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (“Section 232”).³⁰² Aluminum extrusions imported under these HTS subheadings from Italy were initially exempt from the Section 232

²⁹⁶ CR/PR at Table VI-1.

²⁹⁷ CR/PR at Table VI-1. U.S. aluminum extrusions producers also purchase aluminum based on the Midwest premium all-in price of aluminum, which followed similar trends. See CR/PR at V-1, Figure V-1.

²⁹⁸ CR/PR at IV-1, n.2. The volume of nonsubject imports from China under existing orders was *** short tons in 2021, *** short tons in 2022, and *** short tons in 2023; it was *** short tons in interim 2024 compared to *** short tons in interim 2023. CR/PR at Table IV-14. Nonsubject imports from China under existing orders accounted for no more than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption during the POI. CR/PR at Table IV-14.

²⁹⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 2411.

³⁰⁰ CR/PR at I-14-I-15.

³⁰¹ CR/PR at I-32.

³⁰² CR/PR at I-32-33.

tariff until June 1, 2018, when they became subject to the tariff along with imports of other European Union (“EU”) member countries. Effective January 1, 2022, aluminum articles from Italy and other EU countries became exempt from Section 232 tariffs and subject instead to tariff rate quotas (“TRQs”).³⁰³ Aluminum extrusions imported under these HTS headings from Mexico have been exempt from the Section 232 tariffs since May 20, 2019; however, effective July 10, 2024, imports of aluminum extrusions from Mexico became subject to a certificate-of-analysis requirement and country of origin restrictions on the aluminum content to be exempted from the Section 232 tariffs.³⁰⁴ During the POI, aluminum extrusions imported under these HTS headings from South Korea have been subject to the Section 232 tariffs.³⁰⁵ Aluminum extrusions imported under these HTS headings from the UAE were initially exempt from the Section 232 tariffs within absolute quotas, but the exemptions were rescinded effective February 3, 2021.³⁰⁶

C. Volume of Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(i) of the Tariff Act provides that the “Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States, is significant.”³⁰⁷

Cumulated subject imports increased from *** short tons in 2021 to *** short tons in 2022, but fell to *** short in 2023, a level *** percent lower than in 2021.³⁰⁸ They were *** percent higher at *** tons in interim 2024 compared to *** tons in interim 2023.³⁰⁹

Cumulated subject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022, before declining to *** percent in 2023, a level ***

³⁰³ CR/PR at I-33. In the full year of 2023, the fill rate of the TRQs for aluminum products from Italy was 92.2 percent. CR/PR at Table I-20.

³⁰⁴ CR/PR at I-35. Country-of-origin restrictions were imposed on the primary-aluminum content to deter transshipment. Eligible aluminum articles must not contain any primary aluminum for which the largest (primary) country of smelt, second largest (secondary) country of smelt, and country of most recent cast is either China, Russia, Belarus, or Iran. *Proclamation 10782: Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States*, 89 Fed. Reg. 57339 (July 15, 2024).

³⁰⁵ CR/PR at I-35.

³⁰⁶ CR/PR at I-35.

³⁰⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(i).

³⁰⁸ CR/PR at Tables IV-2 and C-1.

³⁰⁹ CR/PR at Tables IV-2 and C-1.

percentage points higher than in 2021.³¹⁰ Their market share was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024, at *** percent, compared to *** percent in interim 2023.³¹¹

We find that the volume of cumulated subject imports is significant in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States.³¹² ³¹³ For the reasons discussed below, however, we do not find that this volume of cumulated subject imports had either significant price effects or a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.

D. Price Effects of the Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(ii) of the Tariff Act provides that, in evaluating the price effects of the subject imports, the Commission shall consider whether

(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and

(II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.³¹⁴

³¹⁰ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

³¹¹ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1. As a ratio to domestic production, cumulated subject imports increased from *** in 2021 to *** in 2022, and *** in 2023. CR/PR at Table IV-2. They were equivalent to *** percent of domestic production in interim 2024, compared to *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

³¹² In the final phase of these investigations, Petitioners argue that the Commission lacks questionnaires from firms importing merchandise entering under non-primary HTS numbers. Petitioners' Prehearing Brief at 64. In the preliminary phase of these investigations, Petitioners argued the Commission should not consider imports entering under the non-primary HTS categories that importers reported because the data were "distortive." Petitioners' Postconference Brief at 16-17 (official import statistics represent the best information to measure subject import volumes). In the final phase of the investigations, the Commission used a combination of official import statistics and questionnaire data for imports entering under the non-primary HTS numbers in order to consider the most comprehensive data possible given the expansive scope definition in these investigations.

³¹³ Chair Karpel also finds that the increase in the volume of cumulated subject imports relative to apparent U.S. consumption was significant. As discussed above, cumulated subject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption increased by *** percentage points from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2023 and were *** percentage points higher in interim 2024, at *** percent, than in interim 2023, at *** percent – a level *** percentage points higher than observed at the beginning of the POI in 2021. CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

³¹⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii).

As discussed in section VI.B.4 above, we find that there is a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between cumulated subject imports and the domestic like product when made to the same specifications, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions for aluminum extrusions, but purchasers sometimes considered one or more other factors, such as quality, availability, and reliability of supply, to be more important.³¹⁵

The Commission collected quarterly quantity and f.o.b. pricing data on sales of five pricing products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during the POI.³¹⁶ Seventeen U.S. producers and 18 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.³¹⁷ The pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of domestically produced aluminum extrusions, and *** percent of importers' U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports, in 2023.³¹⁸ Given that aluminum extrusions are

³¹⁵ See CR/PR at Tables II-10 and II-11.

³¹⁶ CR/PR at V-7. The five pricing products are:

Product 1.— Mullions and Split-Mullions, Anodized Finish, Unworked, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.75" x 3" to 3" x 8", Weight: 0.6lb/ft to 7lb/ft.;

Product 2.— Tub and shower components, Anodized and Bright Dip Finishes, Unworked, Alloys in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 0.6" to 3", Weight: 0.1 lb/ft to 1lb/ft;

Product 3.— Rails for Solar Panel Mounting Racks, Anodized Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.40" to 5.60" CCD, Weight: .40 lb/ft to 2.5 lb/ft;

Product 4.— Window Treatments, including Vertical Blinds and Shades, Painted Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 1.0" to 6.0", Weight: 0.20 lb/ft to 2.0 lb/ft.; and

Product 5.— Automotive Crash Relevant grade Crush Cans (or crash cans / crash box), Alloy in 6000 Series, extruded with additional fabrication, assembly, and quality testing/verification steps, capable of meeting OEM specific requirements and tolerances for wall thickness, surface profile, yield & tensile strength, elongation, and energy absorption. CR/PR at V-7.

³¹⁷ CR/PR at V-7.

³¹⁸ CR/PR at Table V-5 (as revised by Memorandum INV-WW-135). Pricing data accounted for *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Mexico in 2023, and subject imports from Mexico accounted for over half of commercial U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports during the POI. Pricing data coverage varied substantially among other subject countries. *Id.* Pricing data for 2023 represented *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from China that year, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Colombia, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Ecuador, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from India, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Italy, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Malaysia, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Mexico, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from South Korea, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Taiwan, *** (Continued...)

produced to order for purchasers in a large variety of shapes and sizes for many different applications, we would expect the pricing products to provide relatively limited coverage of U.S. shipments of subject imports and the domestic product. Nevertheless, we find these pricing data, carefully developed to ensure apples-to-apples price comparisons as discussed below, probative of the relative prices of domestic and subject aluminum extrusions in the U.S. market, particularly given the absence of published prices or price leaders.³¹⁹

Cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 107 of 274 quarterly comparisons, or 39.1 percent of the time, with underselling margins ranging up to 74.7 percent, and averaging 26.6 percent.³²⁰ Cumulated subject imports oversold the domestic like product in the remaining 167 quarterly comparisons, or 60.9 percent of the time, with overselling margins ranging between 0.2 percent and 395.2 percent and averaging 45.3 percent.³²¹ Quarters in which there was underselling accounted for 36.7 percent of total reported subject import sales volume (22.0 million pounds) covered by the Commission's pricing data during the POI, and quarters in which there was overselling accounted for 63.3 percent of reported total reported subject import sales volume (37.9 million pounds).³²²

percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Thailand, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Turkey, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from the UAE, and *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Vietnam. CR/PR at Table V-5.

³¹⁹ Petitioners in their comments on the draft questionnaires argued that the pricing products provide sufficient coverage and data representative of the aluminum extrusions market. Petitioners' Comments on the Draft Questionnaires (Feb. 2, 2024) at 5. In particular, pricing product data collected in the preliminary phase (like pricing product data collected in the final phase) covered approximately 6 percent of domestic producers' commercial shipments and 5 percent of importers' commercial shipments, and Petitioners asserted, "Given the nature of aluminum extrusions and the large variety and volume of products covered by these investigations, this coverage was representative of the market and adequate to convey that 'subject imports predominantly undersold the domestic product.'" *Id.* at 5 (quoting Preliminary Determination at 63). Although Petitioners requested collection of purchase cost data to "more comprehensively assess pricing trends," the Commission did not collect these additional data because, in addition to Petitioners' assertions that pricing product data were representative of the market, it is unclear the extent to which importers import aluminum extrusions for their own use and the additional burden that would be imposed on importers. Importers had indicated that they found it difficult to respond to the questionnaire in the preliminary phase of the investigations, and they continued to report problems in the final phase. *See, e.g.*, CR/PR at IV-2 n.3 and V-7 n.6.

³²⁰ CR/PR at Table V-12 (as revised by Memorandum INV-WW-135).

³²¹ CR/PR at Table V-12.

³²² CR/PR at Table V-12.

The extent of underselling decreased irregularly during the course of the POI. The share of reported subject import sales in quarters of underselling increased from 37.9 percent in 2021 to 41.7 percent in 2022, but declined to 33.1 percent in 2023, and was 19.2 percent in interim 2024.³²³ Thus, the pricing data show predominant overselling by the subject imports that generally increased in terms of reported sales volume over the POI.³²⁴

We have also considered lost sales information reported by responding purchasers. Of 55 responding purchasers, 36 reported that, since January 1, 2021, they had purchased or imported aluminum extrusions from subject sources instead of purchasing domestically produced aluminum extrusions.³²⁵ Thirty-one of these purchasers reported that the price of subject imports was lower than the price of the domestically produced product.³²⁶ Eleven of those purchasers reported that price was a primary reason for their decision to obtain aluminum extrusions from the subject countries rather than the domestic like product.³²⁷ These purchasers indicated they purchased (or imported) *** short tons of aluminum extrusions from subject sources because of price,³²⁸ equivalent to *** percent of the reported purchases and imports of aluminum extrusions from subject sources over the POI (*** short tons).³²⁹ The record also indicates that one purchaser misreported its purchases of subject

³²³ See CR/PR at Table V-14 (as revised by Memorandum INV-WW-135).

³²⁴ We have also considered the purchase cost data Petitioners have constructed and presented as an exhibit to their posthearing brief. Petitioners' Posthearing Brief, Answers to Questions at 57-58 and Exhibit 37. We do not find these yearly AUV data probative given the limited quantities involved and changes in prices over the POI.

³²⁵ CR/PR at Table V-16.

³²⁶ CR/PR at Table V-17.

³²⁷ CR/PR at Table V-17. The two purchasers that explained their purchase of subject imports indicated that lack of domestic availability was the reason they purchased subject imports. *Id.*

³²⁸ CR/PR at Table V-21

³²⁹ CR/PR at Tables V-15 and V-16. This total also equates to approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, and less than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, over the POI. *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables V-15, V-16, and C-1.

We also do not find the fact that 31 of 36 purchasers that purchased subject imports instead of the domestic like product indicated that subject imports were priced lower persuasive evidence that subject imports were priced lower during the POI. See CR/PR at V-47. The tally of 31 of 36 purchasers only indicates that 31 purchasers indicated that they made a purchase when subject imports were lower priced, but it does not indicate what fraction of their purchases were lower priced. Moreover, the tally does not account for purchasers' imports or purchases from multiple subject sources. Only imports from one source may have been lower priced according to the purchaser, yet the tally counts the response as indicating the purchaser reported subject imports are generally lower priced.

imports, and as a result, the data indicating a *** percentage point increase in subject import share substantially overstate any change in import share.³³⁰

Petitioners argue that the product pricing data are distorted because importers reported pricing data for sales of products unrelated to the pricing product definitions, omitted data that they had reported in the preliminary phase of the investigations, or reported pricing data at different levels of trade.³³¹ They contend that many importers reported sales prices by backing out the value-added to the aluminum extrusion through its use in the production of an assembled product or kit (*i.e.*, deriving prices), as opposed to reporting the sales price of the simple extrusion used to produce the assembled product or kit.³³²

We are unpersuaded by Petitioners' arguments that the pricing data should be disregarded in these investigations.³³³ Commission staff confirmed that pricing data do not

³³⁰ *** reported purchases of *** short tons of subject merchandise over the POI. CR/PR at Table V-15. These purchases accounted for over half of the total imports and purchases of subject imports during the POI. It reported its purchases of imports from China were *** short tons in 2023, yet subject imports from China only totaled *** short tons in 2023. U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire at II-1b and CR/PR at Table IV-2. It likely inadvertently reported its purchases in units or pounds instead of short tons. Because its purchases are likely vastly overstated, the data underlying the *** percentage point increase in subject import purchases or imports over the POI significantly overstate any increase in imports and purchases of subject merchandise over the POI.

³³¹ Petitioners' Posthearing Br. at 8; Hearing Tr. 29 (Peisch), 82-83 (DeFrancesco).

³³² Petitioners' Posthearing Br. at 8. Petitioners argue that U.S. importer *** provides an example of the several types of errors in the product pricing data. Petitioners argue that *** reported pricing data ***. Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 80. This importer subsequently verified to staff that its pricing data were correctly reported in the final phase of the investigations. See EDIS Doc. ID 833949, Correspondence Between Mr. Nguyen and *** (Sept. 9-16, 2024)(“***.”).

³³³ Petitioners' Final Comments at 8 (citing *Metal Lockers from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-656 and 731-TA-1533 (Final), USITC Pub. 5218 (Aug. 2021)). In *Metal Lockers from China*, the Commission used revised pricing products suggested by Petitioners, but even in the final phase, the parties agreed the pricing products were not sufficiently defined, and there was a wide variation in prices that suggested the pricing products were too broadly defined. *Id.* at 28-29. In these investigations, Petitioners have argued that the pricing products generally provide pricing data representative of the market. Prices for the domestic product and subject imports generally tracked each other during the POI and there was no “unusually wide range of quarterly sales prices” as observed in *Metal Lockers from China*. *Id.* See CR/PR at Figures V-3 (as revised), V-5, V-7, and V-9. Petitioners also suggest that the Commission should use pricing data collected in the preliminary phase of the investigations. Petitioners' Posthearing Br., Response to Commission Questions at 17-18. The Commission has on occasion utilized questionnaire data from the preliminary phase of the investigations, but unlike in the preliminary phase of the investigations, the importers' questionnaire in the final phase of the investigations instructed importers to include transportation costs to the United States in their reported prices when the U.S. sales are valued on an ex works basis in the country of export.

include data for products not matching the pricing products or prices derived from sales of downstream products that contain aluminum extrusions.³³⁴

Petitioners also contend that purchasers generally indicated that subject imports are lower-priced than the domestic like product. We recognize that most responding purchasers reported that subject imports were lower priced, and that domestically produced aluminum extrusions are “inferior” to subject imports with respect to price.³³⁵ Nevertheless, we find the pricing data a more instructive measure of relative prices than purchasers’ subjective ratings of relative price levels. While purchaser responses to the question about the comparability of prices provide important purchaser-specific information about pricing, the pricing product data are based on objective evidence of actual prices paid, and are specific to each quarter of the POI, unlike the question about the comparability of prices. Among other considerations, purchasers’ subjective ratings of relative price levels do not illustrate trends over the POI, and have not been as carefully reviewed by Commission staff to ensure both that they do not reflect assessments of aluminum extrusion products that are outside the scope and that they reflect apples-to-apples comparisons of the same type of product. Further, 16 of 28 purchasers indicated that subject imports from Mexico, the largest source of subject merchandise, were generally comparably or higher priced than the domestic like product.³³⁶

We have also considered the average unit values (“AUVs”) of U.S. shipments of subject imports and the domestic like product by type, showing that the AUVs of subject import shipments were generally lower than the AUVs of U.S. shipments of the domestic like

³³⁴ See CR/PR at V-6 n.6. Commission staff excluded data provided by several importers and continued to verify that data are correct after the staff report issued. For instance, pricing data were revised in a revision memo issued on October 30, 2024, after an importer contacted the Commission to explain an error in its questionnaire response. See INV-WW-135 (Oct. 30, 2024). Data from *** were removed after it explained that it had inadvertently reported data for sales of products that did not meet the pricing product definitions. See ***. Petitioners urge the Commission to retain these data because the timing of the importer’s revision was “highly suspicious.” See Final Comments at 7. Notwithstanding Petitioners’ claims, *** provided a reasonable explanation that it mistakenly believed it was required to report all of its sales under the pricing products that most closely matched its products. In fact, it indicated that the products that it had erroneously reported as sales of pricing product 1 “***.” See ***.

³³⁵ See CR/PR at Table II-15. A majority of purchasers reported that subject imports from China, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, and the UAE were priced lower than the domestic product. Half of purchasers also indicated that imports from Vietnam are lower priced. See *Id.*

³³⁶ See CR/PR at Table II-15.

product.³³⁷ We attach little weight to these AUV comparisons because they are based on approximations of the value of the aluminum extrusions in annual shipments of window wall units and heat exchangers, and would be influenced by differences in product mix and changes in product mix over time.³³⁸ We have also considered anecdotal evidence of underselling provided by Petitioners, but the evidence does not demonstrate significant underselling or pricing pressure by subject imports.³³⁹

Given the predominant and increasing overselling shown by the pricing data, the *** volume of confirmed lost sales by reason of price, and, as well as the importance most purchasers attach to non-price factors in purchasing decisions, analysis of the lost sales data described above, we find that subject imports did not undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree.³⁴⁰

³³⁷ Domestic producers and importers reported average unit values for their annual shipments of CR extrusions and all other aluminum extrusions, as well as aluminum extrusions embodied in window wall units and heat exchangers. CR/PR at Appendix M.

³³⁸ *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. United States*, 287 F.3d 1365, 1373-74 (Fed. Cir. 2002). *See also Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 594 F. Supp. 2d 1320, 1363 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2008) ("AUV data is not dispositive proof of underselling because this data is only reliable if the product mix is constant over time."). Petitioners also provided emails that purport to demonstrate that domestic producers were told that their prices were above import prices or that the purchasers sourced aluminum extrusions abroad.

³³⁹ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 73-74 and Exhibits 19-25. Petitioners' Exhibit 19, for instance, does not contain contemporaneous communications with purchasers. Exhibit 19 consists of an email from the president of *** in these investigations. Exhibit 20 consists of ***. Exhibit 21 also pertains to a period after the POI and concerns ***. Exhibit 22 consists of ***. The correspondence consists of a request for and provision of a quote. There is no contemporaneous mention of competing price points of subject imports, any pressure on domestic prices, or evidence of lost sales. The description of pricing is contained in a more recent email collecting information for use in these investigations. Exhibit 23 indicates a purchaser switched from a domestic producer to subject imports from Mexico due to lower prices and the domestic producer's long lead times. Exhibit 24 provides ***. The exhibit fails to identify any pricing pressure that can be reasonably attributed to subject imports. Exhibit 25 consists of communications between representatives of ***. One email indicates that ***. Another email from *** contains a chart showing ***. In sum, the communications attached as exhibits to Petitioners' Prehearing Brief do not demonstrate a pattern of significant underselling or lost sales that undermines the pricing data and lost sales information collected in these investigations.

³⁴⁰ We also note that since most extrusions are produced to order according to individual customers' specifications using a large number of different molds, and there are generally not published prices or price leaders, there is not evidence that information relating to pricing is particularly transparent or transmissible in this market.

We have also examined price trends during the POI. Between the first quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2024, U.S. producers' sales prices for aluminum extrusions increased for all products for which data are available, with the exception of product 2.³⁴¹ The domestic industry's sales prices for pricing products 1, 3, 4, and 5 increased from *** to *** percent, depending on the product.³⁴² The sales prices of pricing product 2 decreased by *** percent.³⁴³ Sales prices for subject imports of pricing products 1-4 all increased from between *** and *** percent.³⁴⁴ The sales prices of imports from virtually all subject countries for which there are pricing data reflected increases over the POI.³⁴⁵ Only the sales prices of pricing product 4 from Indonesia declined over the POI, decreasing by *** percent.³⁴⁶ Further, only two of 25 responding purchasers indicated that domestic producers had reduced prices during the POI to compete with lower-priced subject imports.³⁴⁷ Based on this evidence, we find that subject imports did not depress domestic producers' prices to a significant degree.

We have also considered whether subject imports prevented price increases which would otherwise have occurred to a significant degree. As noted above, apparent U.S. consumption, by quantity, fluctuated, but declined overall during the POI.³⁴⁸ Nonetheless, pricing data indicate that domestic sales prices increased for four of the five pricing products over the POI.³⁴⁹ Moreover, the increase in the domestic industry's net sales values between 2021 and 2023 was more than the increase in its unit COGS over the period, causing the domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio to decrease by 0.6 percentage points from 88.3

³⁴¹ CR/PR at Table V-11.

³⁴² CR/PR at Table V-11.

³⁴³ CR/PR at Table V-11.

³⁴⁴ CR/PR at Table V-11. There were only sales of subject imports meeting pricing product 5 during one quarter of the POI. *Id.*

³⁴⁵ CR/PR at Table V-11. Subject import price increases for pricing products for individual countries ranged from *** to *** percent. *Id.*

³⁴⁶ CR/PR at Table V-11. As we discuss further below, the domestic industry's net sales values increased irregularly from 2021 to 2023, another indication that domestic prices generally increased from 2021 to 2023. *See* CR/PR at Table VI-1. The domestic industry's net sales values increased by 25.5 percent from 2021 to 2022 when subject imports increased. *Id.*

³⁴⁷ CR/PR at Table V-18.

³⁴⁸ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1. By quantity, apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent lower in 2023 than in 2021. *Id.* It increased by *** percent from 2021 to 2022 and then declined by *** percent from 2022 to 2023.

³⁴⁹ CR/PR at Table V-11.

percent in 2021 to 88.2 percent in 2022 and 87.7 percent in 2023.³⁵⁰ The ratio was 86.1 percent in interim 2024, compared to 85.9 percent in interim 2023.³⁵¹

From 2021 to 2023, the domestic industry's unit COGS increased by \$609 per short ton, or 13.9 percent, while its unit net sales value increased by \$727 per short ton, or 14.7 percent.³⁵² Thus, the industry's average unit net sales value increased by \$118 more than its unit COGS.³⁵³ Almost one-half (44.2 percent) of the increase in the domestic industry's total COGS was driven by other factory costs, although raw materials were the largest constituent cost element.³⁵⁴ Raw materials increased by \$236 per short ton (8.3 percent) during the 2021-23 period, increasing from \$2,847 per short ton in 2021 to \$3,713 per short ton in 2022 before declining to \$3,083 per short ton in 2023; they were \$512 per short ton (15.8 percent) lower in interim 2024, at \$2,370 per short ton, compared with \$3,242 per short ton in interim 2023.³⁵⁵

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The majority of the domestic industry's sales were on the spot market, but sales made pursuant to contracts were indexed to raw material costs.³⁵⁷ The industry's sales prices generally reflect a combination of a pass through of primary aluminum costs (the metal component) and a conversion price.³⁵⁸ The record indicates that over this period, the increase in the industry's unit net sales value more than covered its increased costs for raw materials, other factory costs, and direct labor, the three components of COGS.³⁵⁹ Furthermore, the domestic industry increased its net sales values more than the increase in its unit COGS from

³⁵⁰ CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1.

³⁵¹ CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1.

³⁵² See CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and VI-2.

³⁵³ See CR/PR at Tables VI-1, VI-2, and C-1. The industry's unit COGS increased from \$4,370 per short ton in 2021 to \$5,477 per short ton in 2022, and then fell to \$4,979 per short ton in 2023; unit COGS were \$4,628 per short ton in interim 2024, compared with \$5,097 per short ton in interim 2023. CR/PR at Tables C-1 and VI-1. The industry's unit net sales values increased from \$4,950 per short ton in 2021 to \$6,211 per short ton in 2022, and then declined to \$5,676 per short ton in 2023; they were \$5,373 per short ton in interim 2024, compared with \$5,932 per short ton in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table VI-1. The industry's other factory costs increased from \$1,024 per short ton in 2021 to \$1,219 per short ton in 2022, and \$1,294 per short ton in 2023. *Id.* They were \$1,280 per short ton in interim 2024, compared to \$1,265 per short ton in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁵⁵ CR/PR at Tables VI-1, VI-2, and C-1.

³⁵⁶ CR/PR at VI-6.

³⁵⁷ CR/PR at V-6 and Table V-4. Thirteen of 15 domestic producers reported that their sales contracts were indexed to raw material costs, primarily the cost of aluminum. CR/PR at V-5.

³⁵⁸ CR/PR at VI-6 to VI-7.

³⁵⁹ See CR/PR at Table VI-2.

2021 to 2022. From 2021 to 2022, the domestic industry's unit net sales value increased by \$1,267 per short ton (25.5 percent) while its unit COGS increased by \$1,107 per short ton (25.3 percent).³⁶⁰

Only in interim 2024 did the domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio increase slightly to 86.1 percent, compared to 85.9 percent in interim 2023, as apparent U.S. consumption declined and the industry's net sales value decreased by more than its unit COGS.³⁶¹ Even so, the domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio was lower in interim 2024 than in 2021.

Petitioners argue that the Commission should find significant price suppression because the differential between domestic conversion prices and conversion costs decreased in the second half of 2022 compared to the first half of 2022, based on data from the preliminary phase of the investigations, as subject imports increased.³⁶² We are unpersuaded by this argument. As an initial matter, we decline to rely on data from the preliminary phase of the investigations instead of the more comprehensive data collected in the final phase absent a compelling reason to do so, and Petitioners have not established that the data on the record of the final phase investigations are inaccurate or incomplete.³⁶³ We also decline to compare data from the first and second halves of 2022 when the record indicates that demand for aluminum

³⁶⁰ See CR/PR at Table VI-2.

³⁶¹ See CR/PR at Table VI-2. The domestic industry's unit COGS and net sales values were \$469 per short ton (9.2 percent) and \$559 per short ton (9.4 percent) lower, respectively, in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁶² Petitioners' Final Comments at 8-9.

³⁶³ Thirty-one domestic producers provided data in the final phase of the investigations compared to 29 producers that provided information in the preliminary phase. See CR/PR at III-1 and INV-VV-097 (Nov. 13, 2023) at III-1. Accordingly, the sources of data for the preliminary phase and final phase are different, making the data not suitable for comparison.

Petitioners also argue that the Commission should restrict its analysis to other factory costs and direct labor when analyzing the industry's ability to pass through its costs to purchasers. They argue the ratio of other factory costs and direct labor to net sales values increased from 2021 to 2023. Petitioners' Final Comments at 8-9. The record indicates that the ratio of other factory costs and direct labor to net sales values decreased from 2021 to 2022 when subject imports increased. The ratio was higher in 2023 when subject imports and apparent U.S. consumption declined. See CR/PR at Table VI-1. These trends do not indicate that subject imports account for the increase in the ratio from 2022 to 2023. Petitioners also did not ask in their comments on the draft questionnaires that the Commission collect information concerning their conversion prices in these investigations.

extrusions is seasonal, with demand increasing during warmer months, particularly in the automotive, construction and solar industries.³⁶⁴

Because of the domestic industry's increasing sales prices and ability to pass through its increased costs to purchasers through higher prices during the POI, including in 2022 when subject imports increased, we find that subject imports did not suppress prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree.

We have found that subject imports did not significantly undersell the domestic like product, and neither depressed nor suppressed prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. We therefore conclude that subject imports did not have significant adverse price effects on the domestic industry during the POI.

E. Impact of the Subject Imports³⁶⁵

Section 771(7)(C)(iii) of the Tariff Act provides that examining the impact of subject imports, the Commission "shall evaluate all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on

³⁶⁴ See CR/PR at II-5 and II-18. As a general matter, "partial year data are only probative if compared to the similar segment for the previous calendar year." *Polyvinyl Alcohol from Germany and Japan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1015-1016 (Final), USITC Pub. 3604 at 24 (June 2003). In certain instances, the Commission will compare different months of different years such as when by statute the Commission considers pre-petition and post-petition periods for its analysis of critical circumstances, but Petitioners do not identify any compelling reason to use such comparisons in this case.

³⁶⁵ The statute instructs the Commission to consider the "magnitude of the dumping margin" in an antidumping proceeding as part of its consideration of the impact of imports. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii)(V). In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from China, Commerce found dumping margins of 4.25 percent for dozens of Chinese producers/exporters, and a China-wide entity rate of 376.85 percent. CR/PR at Table I-6. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Colombia, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 7.11 percent to 39.54 percent, with an all others rate of 11.62 percent. *Id.* at Table I-7. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Ecuador, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 12.50 percent to 51.02 percent, and an all others rate of 18.50 percent. *Id.* at Table I-8. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from India, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 0.00 percent to 39.05 percent, and an all others rate of 19.53 percent. *Id.* at Table I-9. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Indonesia, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 7.63 percent to 112.21 percent, and an all others rate of 9.51 percent. *Id.* at Table I-10. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Italy, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 0.00 percent (de minimis) to 41.67 percent, and an all others rate of (Continued...)

the state of the industry.”³⁶⁶ These factors include output, sales, inventories, capacity utilization, market share, employment, wages, productivity, gross profits, net profits, operating profits, cash flow, return on investment, return on capital, ability to raise capital, ability to service debts, research and development, and factors affecting domestic prices. No single factor is dispositive and all relevant factors are considered “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”³⁶⁷

Many of the domestic industry’s indicators declined over the POI. The domestic industry’s production, capacity utilization, sales, and shipments declined overall during the period. These declines, however, reflected the industry’s persistent production constraints in

13.19 percent. *Id.* at Table I-11. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Malaysia, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 0.00 percent (de minimis) to 27.51 percent, and an all others rate of 16.51 percent. *Id.* at Table I-12. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Mexico, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 7.42 percent to 82.03 percent, and an all others rate of 15.07 percent. *Id.* at Table I-13. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from South Korea, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 0.00 percent (de minimis) to 43.56 percent, and an all others rate of 3.13 percent. *Id.* at Table I-14. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Taiwan, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 0.74 percent (de minimis) to 67.86 percent, and an all others rate of 34.30 percent. *Id.* at Table I-15. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Thailand, Commerce found dumping margins of 2.02 percent to 4.35 percent, and an all others rate of 3.19 percent. *Id.* at Table I-16. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Turkey, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 10.11 percent to 48.43 percent, and an all others rate of 12.95 percent. *Id.* at Table I-17. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from the UAE, Commerce found dumping margins ranging from 7.14 percent to 42.29 percent, and an all others rate of 10.48 percent. *Id.* at Table I-18. In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to aluminum extrusions from Vietnam, Commerce found dumping margins of 16.02 percent for imports from dozens of Vietnamese producers/exporters, and a Vietnam-wide entity rate of 41.84 percent. *Id.* at Table I-19. We take into account in our analysis the fact that Commerce has made final findings that subject producers in all subject countries are selling subject imports in the United States at less than fair value. In addition to this consideration, our impact analysis has considered other factors affecting domestic prices. Our analysis of the absence of significant underselling or adverse price effects of subject imports, described in both the price effects discussion and below, is particularly probative to an assessment of the impact of the subject imports.

³⁶⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii); *see also* SAA at 851 and 885 (“In material injury determinations, 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 also may demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.”).

³⁶⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

2021 and 2022 and the decline in apparent U.S. consumption from 2022 to 2023.³⁶⁸ The industry's financial performance fluctuated over the POI, strengthening when apparent U.S. consumption increased from 2021 to 2022 and weakening when apparent U.S. consumption declined from 2022 to 2023 and in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023. Generally declining apparent U.S. consumption and significant volumes of subject imports did not prevent the domestic industry from increasing its capacity, raising its sales prices for four of five pricing products, and covering its increased costs through higher prices during the POI.

The industry increased its practical capacity by 0.7 percent between 2021 and 2023, from 1.80 million short tons in 2021 to 1.81 million short tons in 2022 and to 1.82 million short tons in 2023; it was higher in interim 2024, at 466,443 short tons, compared with interim 2023, at 462,969 short tons.³⁶⁹ The domestic industry's production quantity decreased by 15.4 percent between 2021 and 2023, decreasing from 1.51 million short tons in 2021 to 1.47 million short tons in 2022 and 1.27 million short tons in 2023; production was lower in interim 2024, at 315,766 short tons, compared with interim 2023, at 338,878 short tons.³⁷⁰ Capacity utilization decreased by 13.4 percentage points between 2021 and 2023, decreasing from 83.5 percent in 2021 to 81.4 percent in 2022 and 70.1 percent in 2023; capacity utilization was lower in interim 2024, at 67.7 percent, compared with interim 2023, at 73.2 percent.³⁷¹

The domestic industry's number of production and related workers ("PRWs") decreased irregularly by 0.9 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing from 15,205 in 2021 to 16,139 in 2022, and then decreasing to 15,064 in 2023.³⁷² The number was 5.8 percent lower in interim 2024, at 14,540 PRWs, compared with interim 2023, at 15,430 PRWs.³⁷³ Hours worked decreased by 1.2 percent between 2021 and 2023, increasing from 32.7 million hours in 2021 to 35.7 million hours in 2022, before declining to 32.3 million hours in 2023; hours worked were 5.8 percent lower in interim 2024, at 7.9 million hours, compared with interim 2023, at 8.4 million hours.³⁷⁴ Wages paid increased by 3.2 percent between 2021 and 2023, rising from \$967.6 million in 2021 to \$1.0 billion in 2022, and then declining to \$998.1 million in 2023; wages paid were 3.5 percent lower in interim 2024, at \$249.8 million, compared with interim 2023, at \$258.8

³⁶⁸ See CR/PR at Table C-1.

³⁶⁹ CR/PR at Tables III-5 and C-1.

³⁷⁰ CR/PR at Tables III-5 and C-1.

³⁷¹ CR/PR at Tables III-5 and C-1.

³⁷² CR/PR at Tables III-19 and C-1.

³⁷³ CR/PR at Tables III-19 and C-1.

³⁷⁴ CR/PR at Tables III-19 and C-1.

million.³⁷⁵ Productivity (in short tons per thousand hours) decreased between 2021 and 2023, decreasing from 46.0 short tons per thousand hours in 2021 and 41.2 short tons per thousand hours in 2022 to 39.4 short tons per thousand hours in 2023; productivity was lower in interim 2024, at 39.8 short tons per thousand hours, as compared with interim 2023, at 40.3 short tons per thousand hours.³⁷⁶

The domestic industry's U.S. shipments decreased 15.4 percent from 2021 to 2023, decreasing from 1.42 million short tons in 2021 to 1.40 million short tons in 2022 and 1.20 million short tons in 2023; U.S. shipments were lower in interim 2024, at 301,744 short tons, compared with interim 2023, at 320,807 short tons.³⁷⁷ The industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased by *** percentage points between 2021 and 2023, decreasing from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 and *** percent in 2023.³⁷⁸ The industry's market share was lower in interim 2024, at *** percent, compared with interim 2023, at *** percent.³⁷⁹

Many of the financial indicators of the domestic industry declined irregularly from 2021 to 2023, reflecting reduced sales and shipments, improving from 2021 to 2022 with increased apparent U.S. consumption before declining with apparent U.S. consumption through the end of the POI. The industry recovered its increased costs by increasing its prices from 2021 to 2023, but declining demand limited its ability to entirely pass through its costs to its customers during interim 2024 when its costs were lower compared to interim 2023. Reflecting its decreased shipments and sales, the industry's net sales decreased irregularly by 2.4 percent between 2021 and 2023, rising from \$7.4 billion in 2021 to \$9.1 billion in 2022, and then declining to \$7.2 billion in 2023; the industry's net sales were lower in interim 2024, at \$1.7 billion, compared with interim 2023, at \$2.0 billion, reflecting the industry's reduced sales and revenues.³⁸⁰

The domestic industry's gross profit increased by 2.4 percent between 2021 and 2023, increasing from \$868.0 million in 2021 to \$1.1 billion in 2022 before declining to \$889.1 million in 2023; the industry's gross profit was lower in interim 2024, at \$235.8 million, compared with

³⁷⁵ CR/PR at Tables III-19 and C-1.

³⁷⁶ CR/PR at Tables III-19 and C-1.

³⁷⁷ CR/PR at Tables III-9 and C-1

³⁷⁸ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

³⁷⁹ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

³⁸⁰ CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1.

interim 2023, at \$284.7 million.³⁸¹ The industry's operating income declined irregularly by 10.2 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing from \$452.3 million in 2021 to \$614.3 million in 2022 and then declining to \$406.0 million in 2023; the domestic industry's operating income was \$116.8 million in interim 2024, compared with \$169.1 million in interim 2023.³⁸² The industry's net income decreased by 16.4 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing from \$415.0 million in 2021 to \$581.0 million in 2022 before decreasing to \$346.8 million in 2023; the domestic industry's net income was \$110.0 million in interim 2024, compared with \$156.8 million in interim 2023.³⁸³

The domestic industry's ratio of operating income to net sales improved from 6.1 percent in 2021 to 6.7 percent in 2022 and then decreased to 5.6 percent in 2023; it was 6.9 percent in interim 2024, compared with 8.4 percent in interim 2023.³⁸⁴ The domestic industry's net income margin improved from 5.6 percent in 2021 to 6.4 percent in 2022 and then decreased to 4.8 percent in 2023; it was 6.5 percent in interim 2024, compared with 7.7 percent in interim 2023.³⁸⁵ The industry's net assets increased by 4.6 percent between 2021 and 2023, rising from \$3.4 billion in 2021 to \$3.6 billion in 2022 and 2023.³⁸⁶ The domestic industry's return on assets increased from 13.3 percent in 2021 to 17.1 percent in 2022 and then decreased to 11.4 percent in 2023.³⁸⁷

The domestic industry made substantial capital investments during the POI in new plants, expansions, and new equipment.³⁸⁸ The industry's capital expenditures decreased irregularly by 17.3 percent between 2021 and 2023, increasing from \$285.3 million in 2021 to \$327.5 million in 2022, and then falling to \$235.9 million in 2023; capital expenditures were higher in interim 2024, at \$60.7 million, compared with interim 2023, at \$52.0 million.³⁸⁹ The domestic industry's R&D expenses increased by *** percent between 2021 and 2023, increasing from \$*** in 2021 to \$*** in 2022 and to \$*** in 2023; the industry's R&D expenses were \$*** in interim 2024, compared to \$*** in interim 2023.³⁹⁰

³⁸¹ CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1.

³⁸² CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1.

³⁸³ CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1.

³⁸⁴ CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1.

³⁸⁵ CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1.

³⁸⁶ CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1.

³⁸⁷ CR/PR at Table VI-4.

³⁸⁸ CR/PR at Table III-3.

³⁸⁹ CR/PR at Tables VI-4 and C-1.

³⁹⁰ CR/PR at Tables VI-4 and C-1.

We do not find a causal nexus between cumulated subject imports and declines in the domestic industry's performance during the POI. The domestic industry's financial performance improved from 2021 to 2022 even as subject import volume and market share increased, but declined from 2022 to 2023 as subject import volume and market share declined.³⁹¹ Despite apparent U.S. consumption that declined irregularly by *** percent during the 2021-2023 period, the domestic industry was able to increase its capacity, increase its sales prices for four of five pricing products, and fully recover its increased costs through higher prices, reducing its COGS to net sales ratio, and its ratio of operating income to net sales declined by just 0.5 percentage points despite the *** percent decline in apparent consumption.³⁹² Although the domestic industry's financial performance was slightly weaker in the three-month interim period of 2024, compared to interim 2023, as subject import volume and market share increased, the industry's ratios of operating and net income to net sales remained higher in interim 2024 than in 2021. The absence of any clear correlation between subject imports and the domestic industry's financial performance is consistent with the pricing data showing predominant overselling by subject imports, as well as the *** volume of confirmed lost sales.³⁹³

We find that the increase in cumulated subject import volume and market share from 2021 to 2022 resulted from the domestic industry's supply constraints as apparent U.S. consumption increased in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁹⁴ Responding domestic producers acknowledged experiencing supply constraints during the period due to labor and

³⁹¹ See CR/PR at Table C-1.

³⁹² Subject imports increased during 2022 in response to a demand surge after COVID-19 restrictions were lifted, coupled with domestic producers experiencing documented supply constraints. CR/PR at II-26.

³⁹³ See CR/PR at Table C-1. The trends in the volume and market share of the subject imports do not correlate with an increase in the domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio. The volume of subject imports and their market share increased from 2021 to 2022, yet the domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio decreased. When the volume of subject imports and their market share decreased from 2022 to 2023, the domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio decreased further. In interim 2024, when subject imports were higher both in volume and market share than in interim 2023, the industry's COGS to net sales ratio was almost unchanged. *Id.*

³⁹⁴ See Table C-1.

raw material shortages.³⁹⁵ A majority of responding domestic producers reported supply constraints in 2021 and nearly half reported such constraints in 2022,³⁹⁶ while increasing numbers of responding purchasers reported supply constraints during this period.³⁹⁷

The record further indicates that the supply constraints significantly affected the ability of the domestic industry to supply the U.S. market, forcing purchasers to turn to subject imports. Four of the five largest producers, ***, which accounted for over *** of the industry's sales by quantity in 2023, reported supply constraints during 2021 and 2022.³⁹⁸ The largest domestic producer, accounting for over *** of the industry's sales in 2023, explained that "***." ³⁹⁹ It also indicated that its ***. ⁴⁰⁰ A majority of domestic producers and purchasers indicated that lead times changed in 2021 and 2022. ⁴⁰¹

During this same period, responding purchasers reported that domestic producers were unable or unwilling to supply aluminum extrusions, placed them on allocation, or had unacceptable lead times. ⁴⁰² Most large purchasers of domestically produced aluminum

³⁹⁵ In 2021, U.S. producers *** reported facing heightened demand from customers who were over-ordering or requesting historically high volumes as part of post-pandemic recovery efforts. Similarly, U.S. producers *** reported difficulties meeting the massive surge in demand, leading to extended lead times and strategic reviews of customer viability to prioritize long-term commitments. They added that labor shortages and raw material procurement difficulties, particularly aluminum billets and paints, added to these constraints. In 2022, as the COVID-19 pandemic's effects began to subside, U.S. producers *** reported that their supply constraints eased. CR/PR at II-15 and II-16.

³⁹⁶ See CR/PR at Table II-4.

³⁹⁷ See CR/PR at Table II-4. Half of purchasers reported supply constraints in 2021, and more than half of purchasers reported supply constraints in 2022. *Id.*

³⁹⁸ U.S. Producers' Questionnaires at IV-18.

³⁹⁹ *** U.S. Producers' Questionnaires at IV-18.

⁴⁰⁰ *** U.S. Producer's Questionnaires at IV-8(b).

⁴⁰¹ See CR/PR at Table II-12. Purchasers generally indicated increasing lead times in 2021 and 2022. In 2023, several purchasers indicated that lead times were decreasing. See U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaires.

⁴⁰² See Mexican Coalition's Prehearing Br. at 9-10 (quoting from 12 U.S. purchasers' questionnaires describing supply constraints).

extrusions (***,⁴⁰³ ***,⁴⁰⁴ ***,⁴⁰⁵ ***,⁴⁰⁶ ***,⁴⁰⁷ ***,⁴⁰⁸ ***,⁴⁰⁹ ***,⁴¹⁰ and ***⁴¹¹) reported supply problems. These nine purchasers accounted for over *** of the *** short tons of reported purchases of the domestic like product.⁴¹² We have also considered the questionnaire responses from nine purchasers that increased their purchases or imports of subject imports from 2021 to 2022 while at the same time decreasing their purchases from domestic producers. Eight of these nine purchasers reported constrained supply in 2021 and 2022, increasing lead times, or other supply problems.⁴¹³ Importers did not report problems with supply constraints or extended lead times to the same extent as the domestic industry.⁴¹⁴

The record therefore shows that the domestic industry's reduced sales and shipments between 2021 and 2022 resulted from its supply constraints and extended lead times rather than subject imports underselling to gain market share. Pricing data show that subject imports oversold the domestic like product in 55.8 percent of quarterly comparisons in 2022, corresponding to 58.3 percent of reported subject import sales volume.⁴¹⁵ As a result of the domestic industry's inability to supply the market as demand recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic, subject imports increased during the first five months of 2022, before irregularly

⁴⁰³ Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-14 ("***.").

⁴⁰⁴ U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-14 (reported supply constraints during 2021, 2022, and 2023) ("***.").

⁴⁰⁵ Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-14 (reported supply constraints in 2022) ("***.").

⁴⁰⁶ Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-14 (reported supply constraints in 2021 and 2022) ("***.").

⁴⁰⁷ Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-14 (reported supply constraints 2021 and 2022) ("***.").

⁴⁰⁸ Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-14 (reported supply constraints during 2021 and 2022).

⁴⁰⁹ Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-30 ("***.").

⁴¹⁰ Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-14 (indicated supply problems with ***).

⁴¹¹ Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-14 (reported supply constraints in 2022) ("***.").

⁴¹² See CR/PR at Table V-15 (showing purchasers and volumes purchased).

⁴¹³ The nine purchasers are ***. Of the nine purchasers, only one ***, did not report supply constraints in 2021 and 2022. See U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaire at III-14. The other eight purchasers reported supply constraints in 2021 and 2022 as well as supply issues that included extended lead times, supply allocations, declined orders, no acceptance of new customers and specific producer supply problems. See U.S. Purchasers' Questionnaires (described in Section VI.B.3.). See also Mexican Coalition's Posthearing Br. at I-9 to I-11, II-25 to II-34, and Attachment 1 (showing purchasers' purchases of the domestic product and imports by year).

⁴¹⁴ Only small minorities of importers reported supply constraints during 2021 (19 versus 68 reporting no supply constraints), 2022 (13 versus 75), or 2023 (6 versus 83 in the pre-petition period). See CR/PR at Table II-4. Likewise, they did not report changing lead times nearly as often as domestic producers did during 2021 and 2022. See CR/PR at Table II-12.

⁴¹⁵ See CR/PR at Table V-14 (revised by INV-WW-135).

declining back to their 2021 volume levels by the end of the year.⁴¹⁶ Yet, despite the increase in subject imports from 2021 to 2022 and consistent with the absence of significant price effects, the domestic industry's financial performance improved as it passed on its increased costs to purchasers through higher prices.⁴¹⁷

From 2022 to 2023, the post-pandemic spike in demand eased and apparent U.S. consumption declined *** percent.⁴¹⁸ As a consequence, subject imports declined by *** percent during and the domestic industry's shipments declined by 14.2 percent over the same period.⁴¹⁹ Nonsubject imports only declined by *** percent from 2022 to 2023, however, taking market share from both the domestic industry and cumulated subject imports.⁴²⁰ Thus, from 2022 to 2023, the domestic industry's reduced sales and shipments resulted from declining apparent U.S. consumption, and its reduced market share resulted from nonsubject imports.

Nor do we find a causal nexus between cumulated subject imports and any declines in the domestic industry's performance in the first three months of 2024 compared to the first three months of 2023. Although cumulated subject import volume and market share were higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023, the record does not show that the increase was driven by subject import underselling, given that subject imports oversold the domestic like product in 13 of 21 quarterly comparisons corresponding to 80.8 percent of reported subject import sales volume in interim 2024, and given the relative importance of non-price factors in purchasing decisions and the paucity of confirmed lost sales due to price.⁴²¹ As discussed in section VI.B.3 above, U.S. importers make a substantial portion (*** percent) of their sales through contracts, and aluminum extrusions are usually made-to-order for specific purchasers, to their exacting specifications.⁴²² Having entered into contracts to purchase subject imports in 2022 due to domestic supply constraints, purchasers would have continued to purchase subject imports pursuant to such contracts and would not have reason to switch suppliers during the duration of the contracts. A purchaser may also be reluctant to switch suppliers when it is

⁴¹⁶ See CR/PR at Fig. IV-8.

⁴¹⁷ See CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and VI-2.

⁴¹⁸ After initially strong demand during the POI, several producers and purchasers reported declining demand in 2023. See CR/PR at II-25 to II-26.

⁴¹⁹ See CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁴²⁰ See CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁴²¹ See CR/PR at Table V-14 (revised by INV-WW-135).

⁴²² CR/PR at Table V-4. Further, 44 of 55 responding purchasers require their suppliers to become certified or qualified. Certification can take up to a year. See CR/PR at II-32.

arduous to find and qualify a new supplier.⁴²³ Accordingly, even after the domestic industry's supply constraints eased, we would not have expected the industry to rapidly regain the market share lost in 2022.

Moreover, as during the 2021-2022 period, the increased volume of cumulated subject imports in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023 did not prevent the domestic industry from continuing to recover its costs. The industry's COGS to net sales ratio in interim 2024 was almost unchanged compared to interim 2023.⁴²⁴ Thus, despite decreased sales volume relative to interim 2023, the industry's financial performance remained relatively stable in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023. Indeed, the industry's financial performance in interim 2024, although weaker than in interim 2023, was stronger than in any of the full years of the 2021-2023 period. We therefore do not find that the increase in subject imports during interim 2024 compared to interim 2023 resulted in material injury to the domestic industry.

The record shows that the decline in domestic producers' output indicators and consequent decline in financial indicators are explained by their supply constraints from 2021 to 2022 and the decline in apparent U.S. consumption from 2022 to 2023. Given this, the absence of significant underselling or adverse price effects, and the lack of any clear correlation between cumulated subject imports and the domestic industry's performance during the POI, which improved by many measures when subject imports increased from 2021 to 2022, we find that subject imports did not have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.

Petitioners argue that subject imports led to declines in most of the industry's trade and financial indicators during the POI. They contend that the domestic industry reported increasing excess capacity during the POI, that many producers did not report supply constraints, and that purchasers reported that domestically produced aluminum extrusions and

⁴²³ Hearing Tr. at 259 (Stajich) ("So the ability to switch back and forth and the extreme cost it takes to validate these vehicle components is cost-prohibitive. So, once we have to switch, it's very hard to switch back unless you have a new vehicle program, which the OEMs do every five to seven years."); Hearing Tr. at 260 (Crandell) ("{Qualification is} not quick, and it requires a lot of engineering support from the supplier, from the manufacturer, and from the end user, in this case, an OEM customer. All those boxes have to be filled before that new supplier can come online, and it takes a matter of time."). See also Hearing Tr. at 241 (Crandell) ("They're going to maintain and continue our business throughout the life cycle of our programs, which typically are four to seven years. So we didn't return to our domestic supplier. We continued on with our existing relationship and we do to this day. And I believe that a large part of our industry is doing quite the same thing."). See also Mexican Coalition's Posthearing Br. at II-40 to II-42.

⁴²⁴ See CR/PR at Tables VI-1 and C-1. The ratio was 86.1 percent in interim 2024 compared to 85.9 percent in interim 2024. *Id.*

subject imports were comparable in terms of availability. They argue that the industry's production and shipments declined throughout the POI, even after the industry's supply problems had allegedly been resolved,⁴²⁵ and that inventories of the domestic product and subject merchandise increased during the period.⁴²⁶

We are unpersuaded by these arguments for several reasons. First, the record shows that domestic supply constraints were reported by producers representing at least half of the industry's sales, and nine large purchasers representing over *** of reported purchases confirmed they experienced problems obtaining domestically produced aluminum extrusions.⁴²⁷ The fact that purchasers rated the domestic product as generally comparable to subject imports with respect to availability and reliability of supply does not undermine the other, more specific evidence on the record pertaining to domestic supply constraints during 2021 and 2022. Notwithstanding the domestic industry's declining capacity utilization rate, domestic producers reported several expansion projects and new plants during the POI that resulted in an overall increase to their production capacity,⁴²⁸ reflecting their conclusion that additional capacity was needed to serve the U.S. market.⁴²⁹

Second, we have found no clear correlation between cumulated subject imports and any significant declines in the domestic industry's performance after 2022. Although the domestic industry's supply issues were largely resolved in 2023, apparent U.S. consumption declined and nonsubject imports increased their market share from 2022 to 2023. Cumulated subject imports, by contrast, declined absolutely and relative to apparent U.S. consumption during the period. As we have found, declining apparent U.S. consumption and nonsubject imports, not cumulated subject imports, accounted for the domestic industry's reduced shipments and sales from 2022 to 2023. While cumulated subject imports gained market share from the domestic industry in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023, they did so while predominantly overselling the domestic like product and the industry's financial performance remained stronger in interim 2024 than in any full year of the 2021-2023 period.

⁴²⁵ Petitioners' Posthearing Br. at 9-11.

⁴²⁶ Final Comments at 10-11.

⁴²⁷ Other purchasers, in addition to the large ones referenced above, also cited supply problems. See CR/PR at Table II-15 to II-16.

⁴²⁸ See CR/PR at Tables III-3 and III-5.

⁴²⁹ See CR/PR at Table III-7. Ten firms reported adding to their capacity. *Id.* Although *** reported relatively low capacity utilization during 2021 and 2022, they also reported supply constraints. *Id.*; U.S. Producers' Questionnaires at IV-18. This suggests that U.S. producers' reports of available capacity were not indicative of their ability to increase production and serve customers.

Finally, with respect to increasing inventories, aluminum extrusions are usually produced to order and not shipped from inventory, so inventories typically consist of aluminum extrusions produced and held for specific customers.⁴³⁰ The domestic industry's inventories increased by only 1.1 percent from 2021 to 2023 and were lower in interim 2024 than interim 2023.⁴³¹ For a product that is produced to order and held in inventory for specific customers, this increase does not support a finding of material injury.

For the foregoing reasons, we find that cumulated subject imports did not have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry. Accordingly, we find that the domestic industry is not materially injured by subject imports from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam found by Commerce to be sold at LTFV and subsidized by the governments of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey.

VII. No Threat of Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

A. Legal Standard

Section 771(7)(F) of the Tariff Act directs the Commission to determine whether the U.S. industry is threatened with material injury by reason of the subject imports by analyzing whether “further dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of imports would occur unless an order is issued or a suspension agreement is accepted.”⁴³² The Commission may not make such a determination “on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition,” and considers the threat factors “as a whole” in making its determination whether dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of subject imports would occur unless an order is issued.⁴³³ In making our

⁴³⁰ CR/PR at II-32. *See, e.g.*, Hearing Tr. at 88 (Dillett).

⁴³¹ CR/PR at Table III-10 and C-1. Domestic producer inventories increased from 60,438 short tons in 2021 to 61,095 short tons in 2023. *Id.* They were 5.2 percent lower in interim 2024, at 58,930 than in interim 2023, at 62,171. *Id.* U.S. importers' inventories of subject merchandise increased from 18,110 short tons in 2021 to 27,026 short tons in 2023. CR/PR at Tables VII-14 and C-1. They also were 8.8 percent higher in interim 2024 at 26,729 than in interim 2023, at 24,567. *Id.* As discussed above however, U.S. importers generally do not ship aluminum extrusions from inventory, and the record does not indicate that an inventory “overhang” suppressed prices for the domestic like product from 2021 to 2023 as Petitioners contend. Petitioners' Final Comments at 11.

⁴³² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii).

⁴³³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii).

determination, we consider all statutory threat factors that are relevant to these investigations.⁴³⁴

B. Cumulation for Threat

Under section 771(7)(H) of the Tariff Act, the Commission may “to the extent practicable” cumulatively assess the volume and price effects of subject imports from all countries as to which petitions were filed on the same day if the requirements for cumulation in the material injury context are satisfied.⁴³⁵

Petitioner’s Arguments. Petitioner argues that the Commission should cumulate subject imports from all three sources in its analysis of threat of material injury because the reasonable

⁴³⁴ These factors are as follows:

(I) if a countervailable subsidy is involved, such information as may be presented to it by the administering authority as to the nature of the subsidy (particularly as to whether the countervailable subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement) and whether imports of the subject merchandise are likely to increase,

(II) any existing unused production capacity or imminent, substantial increase in production capacity in the exporting country indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports of the subject merchandise into the United States, taking into account the availability of other export markets to absorb any additional exports,

(III) a significant rate of increase of the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject merchandise indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports,

(IV) whether imports of the subject merchandise are entering at prices that are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices and are likely to increase demand for further imports,

(V) inventories of the subject merchandise,

(VI) 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,

...

(VIII) the actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and

(IX) any other demonstrable adverse trends that indicate the probability that there is likely to be material injury by reason of imports (or sale for importation) of the subject merchandise (whether or not it is actually being imported at the time).

19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(i). To organize our analysis, we discuss the applicable statutory threat factors using the same volume/price/impact framework that applies to our material injury analysis. Statutory threat factors (I), (II), (III), (V), and (VI) are discussed in the analysis of subject import volume. Statutory threat factor (IV) is discussed in the analysis of subject import price effects. Statutory factors (VIII) and (IX) are discussed in the analysis of impact. Statutory factor (VII) concerning agricultural products is inapplicable to this investigation.

⁴³⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(H).

overlap of competition during the POI between and among imports from all the subject countries and the domestic like product is likely to continue. Petitioners also claim that there is no basis to conclude that imports from different subject sources are likely to compete under different conditions of competition in the imminent future.⁴³⁶

Respondents' Arguments. Tecnoglass argues that the Commission due to their limited fungibility with U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions and limited geographic overlap, the Commission should decline to exercise its discretion to cumulate subject imports from Colombia.⁴³⁷ CEDAL argues that the Commission should decline to exercise its discretion to cumulate subject imports from Ecuador with other subject imports for its threat analysis because subject imports from Ecuador showed different volume trends and market shares during the POI than imports from other subject countries.⁴³⁸

Istanbul Ferrous argues that the Commission should decline to cumulate subject imports from Turkey with imports from other subject countries in its threat analysis, arguing that Commerce calculated low subsidy rates for subject imports from Turkey, Turkish producers are responsive to market conditions and maintained a consistent and low share of apparent U.S. consumption during the POI, and Turkish producers accounted for a small portion of total imports, which decreased during the POI.⁴³⁹ New Age Aluminum argues that the Commission should decline to cumulate subject imports from Malaysia because, unlike other subject imports, they are primarily sold to distributors and displayed distinct volume trends⁴⁴⁰

The Mexican Coalition argues that the Commission should decline to exercise its discretion to cumulate subject imports from Mexico with imports from other subject countries because they oversold the domestic like product *** than other subject imports; decreased in volume and market share from 2022 to 2023 and between the interim periods, unlike imports from other subject sources; and that Mexican producers are more focused on their home market due to recent trade measures on imports of Chinese-origin aluminum extrusions that will create increased demand for their aluminum extrusions in the Mexican market.⁴⁴¹

⁴³⁶ Petitioner's Prehearing Br. at 102-103.

⁴³⁷ Tecnoglass Prehearing Br. at 2-11.

⁴³⁸ CEDAL Prehearing Br. at 2-5. The Government of Ecuador argues that subject imports from Ecuador should be decumulated because they represented less than three percent of total U.S. imports in the last five years and are thus de minimis under the WTO Antidumping Agreement. Government of Ecuador Posthearing Br. at 2.

⁴³⁹ Istanbul Ferrous Prehearing Br. at 10-16.

⁴⁴⁰ New Age Aluminum Prehearing Br. at 4.

⁴⁴¹ Mexican Coalition's Posthearing Br., Response to Commission Questions at I-14.

Analysis. We have found that there is a reasonable overlap of competition between subject imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam, and between subject imports from each subject source and the domestic like product. Moreover, there is no information on the record to suggest that the reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports and the domestic like product that now exists will not continue into the imminent future. We recognize the potential for some differences in conditions of competition from subject countries but find that they are not significant enough to warrant not cumulating subject imports from any one of the countries. We also observe that there is a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product.

For these reasons, we exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam for our analysis of whether there is a threat of material injury to the domestic industry.

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

Cumulated subject imports, by volume, decreased by *** percent between 2021 and 2023, but were *** percent higher in interim 2024 compared with interim 2023.⁴⁴² Cumulated subject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022, but declined to *** percent in 2023, for an overall increase of *** percentage points.⁴⁴³ Their market share was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024, at *** percent, than in interim 2023, at *** percent.⁴⁴⁴ The record indicates that subject imports

⁴⁴² CR/PR at Tables IV-2 and C-1. Certain aluminum extrusions have been subject to section 301 tariffs since August 2019. Aluminum extrusions were also subject to Section 232 tariffs beginning in March 2018; however, most aluminum extrusions were excluded from Section 232 tariffs in December 2020. CR/PR at II-4. Because both Section 301 and Section 232 tariffs have been in effect throughout the POI, market participants have likely already adjusted to their effects. Most responding producers, importers, and purchasers reported that the Section 301 tariffs did not have an impact or were unaware of the 301 tariffs' effect on the aluminum extrusion market. CR/PR at II-4. With respect to the Section 232 tariffs, most responding producers reported that the 232 tariffs had impacted the U.S. aluminum extrusion market. In contrast, most responding importers and purchasers reported that the 232 tariffs did not have an impact or that they were unaware of the 232 tariffs' impact on the aluminum extrusion market. CR/PR at II-5.

⁴⁴³ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

⁴⁴⁴ CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

increased absolutely and gained market share from 2021 to 2022 when the domestic industry faced supply constraints.⁴⁴⁵ When apparent U.S. consumption weakened in 2023, subject imports declined to a greater extent than apparent U.S. consumption and their market share declined.⁴⁴⁶ Because cumulated subject imports entered in response to domestic producers' supply problems, their increase from 2021 to 2022 does not indicate that there is a likelihood of a significant increase in cumulated subject imports in the imminent future absent relief.⁴⁴⁷

We recognize subject imports' market share was higher in interim 2024, at *** percent, than in interim 2023, at *** percent.⁴⁴⁸ The increase reflects elevated subject imports during one month, March 2024, when subject imports were higher than in any month since August 2022, and would have been influenced by Commerce's impending preliminary determinations and possible imposition of provisional measures, as well as the seasonality of demand.⁴⁴⁹ We therefore do not find that the increase in subject imports in interim 2024 relative to interim 2023 indicates that substantially increased subject imports are likely.

Other record evidence also indicates that no significant increase in subject imports is likely to occur in the imminent future. U.S. importers reported arranging for declining volumes of subject imports in the second quarter of 2024 through the first quarter of 2025.⁴⁵⁰ Although U.S. importers' inventories increased during the POI, aluminum extrusions are usually made-to-order as opposed to sold from inventory and inventories are generally produced and held for

⁴⁴⁵ See CR/PR at Tables IV-1 and C-1. Nonsubject imports gained *** percentage points of market share from subject imports from 2021 to 2023. *Id.*

⁴⁴⁶ See CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁴⁴⁷ The record indicates that subject imports increased during the first half of 2022 in response to unusual market conditions in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic: a demand surge coupled with domestic producers experiencing supply constraints. CR/PR at II-26 and Fig. IV-8. Subject imports were otherwise relatively stable from 2021 to 2023. See CR/PR at Fig. IV-8.

⁴⁴⁸ CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁴⁴⁹ See CR/PR at Table IV-13 and Fig. IV-8. Demand for aluminum extrusions is also seasonal which can influence import patterns. This further suggests interim 2024 data should be given less weight than other data, which cover full-year periods.

⁴⁵⁰ CR/PR at Table VII-15. U.S. importers' arranged imports of subject merchandise were *** short tons in April-June 2024, *** short tons in July-September 2024, *** short tons in October-December 2024, and *** short tons in January-March 2025. *Id.* Further, the total of arranged imports for the last three quarters of 2024, *** short tons, combined with the volume of subject imports in the first quarter of 2024, *** short tons, suggests that subject imports in 2024 are likely to decline from their level of *** short tons in 2023. See CR/PR at Table IV-2 and VII-15.

specific customers.⁴⁵¹ Foreign producers' inventories accounted for only a small share of subject imports during the POI.⁴⁵² Foreign producers also project that their inventories will decrease in 2024 and 2025.⁴⁵³

Additional information regarding subject producers lends further support to our finding that there is unlikely to be an imminent increase in subject import volumes.⁴⁵⁴ Subject producers increased their production capacity and production from 2021 to 2023 and in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023, and project increased capacity and production in 2024 and 2025.⁴⁵⁵ Subject producers' cumulated capacity utilization declined from 90.3 percent in 2021

⁴⁵¹ See CR/PR at II-32 and Table VII-14. U.S. importers' inventories increased from 18,110 short tons in 2021, to 26,656 short tons in 2022, and 27,026 short tons in 2023. They were higher in interim 2024, at 26,729 short tons, than in interim 2023, at 24,567 short tons. *Id.* Inventories as a ratio to subject imports increased from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 and *** percent in 2023. *Id.* The ratio was *** percent in interim 2024 compared to *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁴⁵² See CR/PR at Tables VII-14 and VII-9. Importers reported that only *** percent of their U.S. shipments were from subject producers' inventories. CR/PR at II-32.

⁴⁵³ Foreign producers' end-of-period inventories increased from 57,977 short tons in 2021 to 60,342 short tons in 2022 and 67,989 short tons in 2023. They were 66,903 short tons in interim 2024, compared to 62,703 short tons in interim 2023. CR/PR at Table VII-19. Foreign producers, however, projected that their end-of-period inventories would decline to 66,361 short tons in 2024 and 67,014 short tons in 2025. CR/PR at Table VII-9.

⁴⁵⁴ The questionnaire responses from foreign producers of subject merchandise provide the best information available for assessing the likelihood of increased subject imports from the subject countries. They include responses from 61 firms in 13 of 14 subject countries. CR/PR at Table VII-1. Responding producers in Mexico, the largest source of subject imports, accounted for *** percent of reported exports from Mexico to the United States. CR/PR at VII-4. The publicly available information concerning the foreign industries concern a broader category of aluminum products than the questionnaire data specific to the subject merchandise, consisting of only certain aluminum extrusions. CR/PR at Table VII-16. HTS subheading 7610.90 included in the GTA data includes aluminum structures such as sheet-metal roofing, siding, flooring, and roof guttering and drainage equipment; mobile homes; and certain other aluminum structures otherwise not elsewhere specified or identified. CR/PR at VII-48 n.18. These data show Colombia as the second largest subject exporter to the United States in 2023 while Colombia was the smallest country source of subject imports according to questionnaire data. See CR/PR at Tables IV-2 and VII-13.

⁴⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table VII-9. Foreign producers' production capacity increased from 2.0 million short tons in 2021 to 2.2 million short tons 2022 and 2.3 million short tons in 2023. Subject producers' production also increased; it was 1.83 million short tons in 2021 and 1.84 million short tons in 2022 and 2023. *Id.* Subject producers' capacity was 660,687 short tons in interim 2024, compared to 639,112 short tons in interim 2023. *Id.* Subject producers project their capacity to increase to 2.4 million short tons in 2024 and 2.6 million short tons in 2025. Production was 469,354 short tons in interim 2024 and 454,338 short tons in interim 2023; production was projected to be 1.9 million short tons in 2024 and 2.1 million short tons in 2025. *Id.*

to 80.6 percent in 2023, and capacity utilization was lower, at 71.0 percent, in interim 2023 and interim 2024.⁴⁵⁶ These increases in production and capacity did not result in a significant increase in subject imports during the POI, however.⁴⁵⁷ Although subject producers reported a 41.4 percent increase in their excess capacity from 2022 to 2023, this additional excess capacity was accompanied by a 10.9 percent decline in their exports to the United States over the period.⁴⁵⁸ Excess capacity is projected to increase in 2024 before decreasing in 2025.⁴⁵⁹ Because virtually all of the subject producers' production consists of subject merchandise, their ability to shift production from out-of-scope products to the subject merchandise is limited.⁴⁶⁰

Although the subject producers are export oriented, they made the vast majority of their shipments to home market customers and the share of their total shipments exported to the United States fluctuated within a narrow band during the POI and is projected to decline.⁴⁶¹ The subject foreign industries' exports to the United States increased irregularly from 2021 to 2023 both in absolute terms and as a share of their total shipments, but were lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023, or 2021, and are projected to remain below the levels of the 2021-2023 period in 2024 and 2025.⁴⁶² The foreign industries' total exports increased from 2021 to

⁴⁵⁶ CR/PR at Table VII-9. Subject producers projected increases in capacity utilization rates to 79.8 percent in 2024 and 82.0 percent in 2025. *Id.*

⁴⁵⁷ As noted, subject imports generally declined from mid-2022 until early 2023. *See* CR/PR at Fig. IV-8.

⁴⁵⁸ *See* CR/PR at Tables IV-2 and VII-9. The foreign producers' excess capacity was 313,487 short tons in 2022 and 443,178 short tons in 2023, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year. *Id.* Yet, the subject producers' exports to the United States declined 10.9 percent from 2022 to 2023. *Id.*

⁴⁵⁹ Excess capacity is projected to increase to 490,881 short tons in 2024 and decrease to 459,863 short tons in 2025. *See* CR/PR at Table IV-14 and VII-9. Given the other factors we have considered, including the downward trend in subject import volumes we do not find that this excess capacity indicates that substantially increased subject imports are likely in the imminent future.

⁴⁶⁰ *See* CR/PR at Table VII-11. The predominant share of overall production was accounted for by aluminum extrusions. Out-of-scope products accounted for between *** percent and *** percent of the foreign industries' total production during the POI. CR/PR at Table VII-11.

⁴⁶¹ GTA data concerning exports of aluminum extrusions, including subject aluminum extrusions and out-of-scope products, indicate that the subject industries account for a substantial portion of global exports by value of such merchandise. *See* CR/PR at Table VII-13.

⁴⁶² The foreign industries' exports to the United States increased from *** short tons in 2021 to *** short tons in 2022 and then declined to *** short tons in 2023. CR/PR at Table VII-9. Their exports to the United States were *** short tons in interim 2024 compared to *** short tons in interim 2023. (Continued...)

2023 and were higher in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023 in absolute terms, but remained relatively stable as a share of their total shipments, fluctuating at around one-quarter of total shipments.⁴⁶³ The foreign industries' home market shipments decreased slightly from 2021 to 2023 in absolute terms, but accounted for approximately three quarters of their total shipments throughout the POI.⁴⁶⁴

We recognize that trade barriers in third country markets on aluminum extrusions from the subject countries would restrict the ability of subject producers to increase exports to such markets.⁴⁶⁵ Most of these trade barriers were in place during the POI, however, and did not

Id. The subject exporters project exports to the United States of *** short tons in 2024 and *** short tons in 2025. *Id.*

The foreign industries' exports to the United States as a share of their total shipments increased from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 and then fell to *** percent in 2023; the share was *** percent in interim 2024 compared to *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.* The share is projected to be *** percent in 2024 and 2025. *Id.*

⁴⁶³ The foreign industries' exports increased from 452,362 short tons in 2021 to 507,903 short tons in 2022 and then fell to 476,938 short tons in 2023. CR/PR at Table VII-9. Their exports were 119,639 short tons in interim 2024 compared to 112,756 short tons in interim 2023. They are projected to be 467,479 short tons in 2024 and 526,225 in 2025. *Id.*

The foreign industries' exports as a share of their total shipments increased from 24.8 percent in 2021 to 27.5 percent in 2022 and then decreased to 26.0 percent in 2023. The share was 25.6 percent in interim 2024 compared to 24.9 percent in interim 2023. *Id.* It is projected to be 24.1 percent in 2024 and 25.2 percent in 2025. *Id.*

⁴⁶⁴ CR/PR at Table VII-9. The subject producers' home market shipments as a share of their total shipments declined from 75.2 percent of total shipments in 2021 to 72.5 percent in 2022 before increasing to and 74.0 percent in 2023. The share was 74.4 percent in interim 2024 compared to 75.1 percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁴⁶⁵ See CR/PR at VII-47. In January 2020, Canada continued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain aluminum extrusions from China that were initially imposed in 2009. In March 2021, the European Union imposed antidumping duties between 21.2 percent and 32.1 percent on aluminum extrusions from China. In December 2022, the United Kingdom imposed antidumping duties up to 35.1 percent on aluminum extrusions from China. In October 2022, Australia continued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum extrusions from China that were initially imposed in 2010. Australia also imposed anti-dumping duties on aluminum extrusions "as-extruded" (*i.e.*, mill finish) or with surface finishes from Malaysia in June 2021. In April 2024, Mexico imposed temporary duty increases ranging from 5 percent to 50 percent ad valorem on 544 HS classifications, effective for two years from April 23, 2024, through April 23, 2026, "to provide certainty and fair market conditions to sectors of the national industry that face situations of vulnerability, derived from practices that alter and affect international trade, and thus promote the development of the national industry and support the domestic market." The increased duties are 25 percent or 30 percent on extruded aluminum bars, rods, profiles, tubes and pipes, and fittings, originating in countries that are not otherwise free trade agreement ("FTA") partners with Mexico. *Id.*

result in increased subject import volume from 2021 to 2023.⁴⁶⁶ Furthermore, Mexico's imposition of duties on certain imports of aluminum extrusions from countries that do not have an FTA with Mexico in April 2024, for a period of two years, would advantage subject Mexican producers in their home market, making them less likely to direct exports to the United States.⁴⁶⁷ Mexico was the largest single source of subject imports during the POI.⁴⁶⁸

⁴⁶⁶ See CR/PR at VII-47.

⁴⁶⁷ See CR/PR at VII-47 to VII-48. Mexico's trading partners that do not have an FTA with Mexico include China, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and the UAE. *Id.* at 48 n.17.

⁴⁶⁸ See CR/PR at Table C-1. We further note that Commerce found several programs countervailable in China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey. Commerce found the following subsidy programs in China to be countervailable: (1) Policy Loans to Aluminum Extrusion Producers; (2) Export Seller's Credit; (3) Export Buyer's Credit; (4) Income Tax Reductions for High or New Technology Enterprises (HNTEs); (5) Income Tax Deductions for R&D Expenses Under the EIT; (6) Foreign Trade Development Fund Grants; (7) Provision of Electricity for LTAR; (8) Other Subsidies (encompassing 26 additional subsidy programs). Department of Commerce Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China from Scot Fullerton to Abdelali Elouaradia, Sep. 26, 2024.

Commerce found the following two subsidy programs in Indonesia to be countervailable: (1) Provision of Unwrought Aluminum for LTAR, and (2) Exemption from Import Income Tax Withholding in Bonded Zones. Department of Commerce Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Aluminum Extrusions from Indonesia from Scot Fullerton to Abdelali Elouaradia, Sep. 26, 2024.

Commerce found the following five subsidy programs in Mexico to be countervailable: (1) Program for the Manufacturing Industry, Maquiladora, and Export Services (INMEX); (2) Eighth Rule Permit; (3) Tax Deduction for Northern Border Region; (4) Tax Incentives under the State of Baja California Law to Promote Investment and Employment; and (5) Bancomext International Financial Factoring. Department of Commerce Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Aluminum Extrusions from Mexico from Scot Fullerton to Abdelali Elouaradia, Sep. 26, 2024.

Commerce found the following five subsidy programs in Turkey to be countervailable: (1) Regional Investment Incentive Scheme (RIIS); (2) Rediscount Program; (3) Exemption of Exchange Tax for Foreign Exchange Transactions; (4) Deductions from Taxable Income for Export Revenue; and (5) Support for Opening Branches, Trademark Registration and Promotional Activities Abroad. Department of Commerce Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Aluminum Extrusions from the Republic of Türkiye from Scot Fullerton to Abdelali Elouaradia, Sep. 26, 2024.

Although Commerce did not characterize any of these programs as export subsidies, the descriptions of the third, fourth, and fifth programs in Turkey suggest that they might be export subsidies. Nonetheless, as none of these subsidies resulted in increased subject import volumes from the four countries from 2021 to 2023, CR/PR at IV-2, we find that the record does not otherwise support that they will likely result in increased subject imports in the imminent future.

In light of the foregoing, including the decline in subject import volume over much of the POI, the modest volume of arranged imports, subject producers' stable exports and large home market shipments, and the subject producers' limited ability to shift their production from other products to subject merchandise or use inventories to increase exports to the United States, we do not find a likelihood of substantially increased cumulated subject imports in the imminent future.⁴⁶⁹

D. Likely Price Effects of Subject Imports

As explained in section VI.D above, pricing data indicate that there was predominant overselling by cumulated subject imports that increased over the POI.⁴⁷⁰ We further found that domestic sales prices generally increased over the POI and that subject imports did not depress domestic prices to a significant degree.⁴⁷¹ We found that the domestic industry had been able to pass through its increased costs to purchasers notwithstanding weak market conditions. We also observed that although the subject imports' market share was higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023, the industry's COGS to net sales ratio was almost unchanged. We therefore found that subject imports did not suppress prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. We concluded that cumulated subject imports did not have significant adverse price effects on the domestic industry during the POI.

Given our finding that cumulated subject import volumes are not likely to increase significantly in the imminent future, the absence of significant underselling or adverse price effects during the POI, the fact that subject imports increasingly oversold the domestic like product over the POI (with underselling declining to just 19.2 percent by volume in the interim period), and the absence of any evidence that subject import pricing patterns are likely to change significantly in the imminent future, we further find that the lack of significant underselling and price effects observed during the POI will likely continue in the imminent future.

⁴⁶⁹ We recognize that the subject industries have increased their production and capacity and project further increases. These trends did not result in increased exports to the United States except in 2022 when U.S. market conditions led purchasers to turn to imports. The record does not indicate that such circumstances are likely to recur in the imminent future.

⁴⁷⁰ CR/PR at Tables V-16-V-18.

⁴⁷¹ CR/PR at Figs. V-3-V-10.

Accordingly, we find that cumulated subject imports are unlikely to enter at prices that would be likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices or are likely to increase demand for such imports.

E. Likely Impact of Subject Imports

As discussed in section VI.E above, the domestic industry's declines in production and shipments, which resulted in some declines in financial performance, stemmed from supply constraints, declines in apparent U.S. consumption, and increased nonsubject import market share, rather than subject import competition. Subject imports declined absolutely and as a share of apparent U.S. consumption from 2022 to 2023 as the domestic industry's supply issues resolved.⁴⁷² Subject imports increasingly oversold the domestic like product throughout the POI and had no significant adverse price effects on the domestic industry. The domestic industry's financial performance improved from 2021 to 2022 when cumulated subject imports increased. Although the domestic industry's trade indicators declined during the period, the declines resulted from supply constraints in 2021 and 2022 and declining apparent U.S. consumption and increased nonsubject import market share from 2022 to 2023.⁴⁷³

Over the interim periods, despite an increase in cumulated subject import volume and market share, the domestic industry COGS to net sales ratio increased only slightly, and the domestic industry's financial performance in interim 2024 was stronger than during any full year of the POI, though slightly weaker than in interim 2023.⁴⁷⁴ Thus, the record indicates that any declines in the domestic industry's performance during the POI resulted from factors other than cumulated subject imports.

Petitioners argue that the domestic industry is highly vulnerable to the threat of additional material injury from subject imports because the industry lost market share despite efforts to meet demand by increasing its capacity, production, and employment.⁴⁷⁵ The record is mixed as to the vulnerability of the domestic industry. On the one hand, its operating and net margins in interim 2024 are better than at the beginning of the POI, and the industry is increasing its investments. On the other hand, its capacity utilization has declined significantly. On balance, we conclude that the industry is not vulnerable.

⁴⁷² See CR/PR at Tables IV-14 and C-1.

⁴⁷³ CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁴⁷⁴ CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁴⁷⁵ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 103-04.

The industry's reduced sales and shipments resulted from supply constraints, declining demand, and increased nonsubject import market share. While demand conditions may remain weak in 2024 and 2025, the domestic industry was profitable in 2023, despite the *** percent decline in apparent U.S. consumption from 2022 to 2023. The industry was more profitable in interim 2024 than in any full year of the POI notwithstanding the poor demand conditions in 2024 described in ***.⁴⁷⁶

When cumulated subject imports increased during the POI, they were not injurious. There is no evidence of any change in conditions of competition that would cause cumulated subject imports to become injurious in the imminent future. As noted, much of the domestic industry's declining production and shipments resulted not from cumulated subject imports, but from supply constraints that have resolved and falling demand for aluminum extrusions. Given our findings that cumulated subject imports are unlikely to increase significantly in volume or have significant adverse price effects, we find that cumulated subject imports are not likely to have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry in the imminent future. Accordingly, we find that subject imports from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam found by the U.S. Department of Commerce to be sold at LTFV and subsidized by the governments of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey do not threaten material injury to an industry in the United States in the imminent future.

VIII. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam found by the U.S. Department of Commerce to be sold at LTFV and subsidized by the governments of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey.

⁴⁷⁶ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. 104-106 and Exhibits 15 and 29.

Dissenting Views of Chair Amy A. Karpel

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, I determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”), and Vietnam found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the governments of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey. Except as otherwise noted, I join sections I.-VI.C. of the Views of the Commission.

I. Price Effects of Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(ii) of the Tariff Act provides that, in evaluating the price effects of the subject imports, the Commission shall consider whether

(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and

(II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.¹

As discussed in Section VI.B.3. of the Views of the Commission, I join the Commission in finding that there is a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced aluminum extrusions and subject imports, and I separately find that price is, among others, an important factor in purchasing decisions for aluminum extrusions. Based on these findings and the following, I further find that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree during the period of investigation (“POI”), causing the domestic industry to lose market share to cumulated subject imports, which gained *** percentage points of market share at the expense of the domestic industry during the 2021-2023 period and were up a further *** percentage points of market share at the expense of the domestic industry across interim periods.²

¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii).

² See CR/PR at Tables IV-14, C-1.

I have examined multiple sources of data in evaluating whether cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree during the POI, including quarterly pricing data, information concerning lost sales, information provided by purchasers in their questionnaire responses, product-specific average unit value (“AUV”) data, and the sworn testimony of hearing witnesses and supplemental information provided to the Commission by interested parties in their prehearing and posthearing briefs to the Commission. On balance, the record in my view generally reflects that cumulated subject imports were priced below the domestic like production during the POI.

The Commission collected quarterly pricing data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of four products shipped by U.S. producers and U.S. importers to unrelated customers from January 2021 through March 2024. Seventeen U.S. producers and 18 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.³ Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers’ U.S. commercial shipments in 2023 and *** percent of subject importers’ commercial shipments that year.⁴ These pricing data indicate that prices for cumulated subject imports were below those for domestic product in 107 of 274 quarterly comparisons, covering 22.0 million pounds of product, at margins of underselling ranging between 0.0 percent and 74.7 and averaging 26.6 percent, and were above those for domestic product in the remaining 167 quarterly comparisons, covering 37.9 million pounds of product, at margins of overselling ranging between 0.2 percent and 395.2 percent and averaging 45.3 percent.⁵

³ CR/PR at V-7.

⁴ CR/PR at Table V-5 (as revised by Memorandum INV-WW-135). Pricing data accounted for *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Mexico in 2023, and subject imports from Mexico accounted for over half of commercial U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports during the POI. *Id.* Pricing data coverage varied substantially among other subject countries. Pricing data for 2023 represented *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from China that year, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Colombia, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Ecuador, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from India, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Italy, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Malaysia, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Mexico, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from South Korea, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Taiwan, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Thailand, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Turkey, *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from the UAE, and *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of subject imports from Vietnam. *Id.*

⁵ CR/PR at Table V-12 (as revised by Memorandum INV-WW-135).

The Commission also collected purchaser responses to lost sales and lost revenue allegations, where responding purchasers reported purchasing approximately *** short tons of product from January 2021 through March 2024, accounting for approximately *** percent of total apparent U.S. consumption during the POI.⁶ Of 55 responding purchasers, 36 reported that they purchased subject imports instead of domestic product.⁷ Thirty-one of these 36 purchasers also reported that prices for subject imports were lower than prices for domestic product, accounting for *** of the quantity of purchases reported by these 36 firms.^{8 9}

The record also includes the responses of purchasers when asked to compare domestic product with subjects imports from each subject country by purchasing factor. In all 14 comparisons, majorities or pluralities of responding purchasers reported that U.S-produced product was inferior to subject imports with respect to price.¹⁰ As discussed previously in

⁶ Calculated from CR/PR at Tables IV-14, V-15, C-1. Total apparent U.S. consumption over the POI was approximately *** short tons. *Id.* at Tables V-14, C-1.

⁷ CR/PR at Table V-17.

⁸ See CR/PR at Table V-17; Petitioners' Posthearing Br. at Exhibit 39. Petitioners calculate that the quantity of purchases from firms reporting that cumulated subject imports were priced below domestically produced aluminum extrusions was *** short tons, whereas the quantity of purchases from firms reporting that cumulated subject imports were not priced below domestically produced aluminum extrusions was ***. Petitioners' Posthearing Br. at Exhibit 39. Calculations derived from the staff report are similar, showing that the quantity of purchases from firms reporting that cumulated subject imports were priced below domestically produced aluminum extrusions amount to *** short tons, or approximately *** percent of the total quantity of purchases from the 36 firms that reported purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product. *Derived from* CR/PR at Table V-17. Total reported purchases and imports of aluminum extrusions from subject sources over the POI by responding purchasers was approximately *** short tons. *Id.*

⁹ Of the 31 purchasers that reported purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product and that subject imports were priced lower, 11 purchasers reported that price was a primary reason for the decision to do so. CR/PR at Tables V-17. Reported purchases by these purchasers of lower-priced subject imports due to price covered *** short tons of product, equivalent to *** percent of the reported purchases and imports of aluminum extrusions from subject sources over the POI by responding purchasers. *Id.* I acknowledge that this is a relatively low figure. However, in a market where price is an important factor in purchasing decisions and product is generally comparable across purchasing factors regardless of source, sustained low pricing by subject imports may affect purchaser decisions even where a purchaser may not identify price as the primary reason to purchase subject imports instead of domestic product. Here, the share of responding purchasers' reported purchases of domestic product was down *** percent, while the share of responding purchasers' reported purchases and imports of subject imports was up *** percent. *Id.* at Table V-15.

¹⁰ CR/PR at Table II-15. Majorities of responding purchasers reported that U.S-produced product was inferior with respect to price when compared to subject imports from nine subject countries, (Continued...)

Section VI.B.3. of the Views of the Commission, among the most often cited top three factors that purchasers reported considering in their purchasing decisions, price was the second most often cited purchasing factor (37 firms), behind quality (46 firms) and substantially before availability/supply (17 firms), and price was the second most frequently cited first-most important purchasing factor (10 firms), behind quality (18 firms).¹¹

The Commission also collected additional information on the AUVs of U.S. producers' shipments of domestic product and U.S. importers' shipments of subject imports during the POI by product type, where product types were defined for crash-relevant extrusions, extrusions for window wall units, extrusions for heat exchangers, and all other extrusions. These data, which cover all U.S. shipments reported by U.S. producers and U.S. importers, indicate that the AUVs of U.S. importers' shipments of subject imports throughout the POI by and large were lower than the AUVs of U.S. producers' shipments of the domestic like product.¹² AUVs for the four product types were calculated for each full calendar year of the POI and for the two interim periods, for a total of 20 instances where subject import AUVs and domestic product AUVs can be compared.¹³ The AUVs of U.S. importers' shipments of subject imports were below the AUVs of U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced aluminum extrusions in 17 of 20 instances.¹⁴

Finally, I also note the Commission that has received the sworn testimony of multiple hearing witnesses and other testimonial evidence provided by U.S. producers reporting that subject imports were priced below their product during the POI.¹⁵ This evidence, although

specifically, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, and the UAE. *Id.* Responses were unanimous with respect to subject imports from Colombia and Italy. *Id.* Pluralities of responding purchasers reported that U.S.-produced product was inferior with respect to price when compared to subject imports from five subject countries, specifically, India, Mexico, South Korea, Turkey, and Vietnam. *Id.*

¹¹ CR/PR at Table II-10.

¹² CR/PR at Appendix M.

¹³ CR/PR at Appendix M.

¹⁴ CR/PR at Appendix M.

¹⁵ *E.g.*, Hearing Tr. at 61-62 (Mr. Sheehan) ("Coming out of COVID lockdowns, like with other extrusions, we saw an initial increase in demand as consumers purchased more AC units and appliances for remodeling homes. Despite this recovery in demand, we faced significant price pressure and saw our sales and margins erode due to low-priced import competition. Over the past four years, we have lost at least \$36 million in sales and revenue because we could not cut our prices low enough to compete with subject imports. We were forced to either slash prices to maintain volume or concede (Continued...)

anecdotal, is consistent with the foregoing.

I consider that the weight of the available record reflects that cumulated subject imports generally undersold the domestic like product during the POI. With the exception of the quarterly price comparisons, which nonetheless show underselling by cumulated subject imports in over a third of the quarterly comparisons and of the reported sales quantity, all other record evidence indicates that cumulated subject imports were predominantly priced below domestic product during the POI. As reviewed above, when asked to compare aluminum extrusions produced in the United States to imported product from each subject country, majorities or pluralities of responding purchasers reported that U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions were inferior to (*i.e.*, higher-priced than) subject imports when compared to all 14 subject countries;¹⁶ the overwhelming majority of purchasers that reported purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product also reported that subject imports were priced below domestically produced aluminum extrusions;¹⁷ and product-specific AUV data indicate that the AUVs of U.S. importers' shipments of subject imports were lower than the AUVs of U.S. producers' shipments of domestic product in the vast majority of comparisons.¹⁸ On the whole, these data, reinforced by sworn testimony of multiple hearing witnesses and other testimonial evidence, in my view support a finding that that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree during the POI.

Quarterly price comparisons, which are calculated using pricing product data collected by the Commission, generally provide for a reliable, apples-to-apples comparison of domestic product and subject imports and therefore also provide the foundation of the Commission's

volume to try to maintain profitability. While we were able to maintain some orders, in many cases, we cannot justify lowering our prices to the level of underselling that is occurring. We have seen imported precision tubing at 40 to 50 percent below our prices."); *id.* at 89-90 (Mr. Dillet) ("The same goes for our industry. I want to talk about two of our larger customers. One is a mailbox company that buys from us and buys from an importer in India, and they've shared their prices, their invoices with us. They're 30, 40 percent less than our price. Now we hold a significant amount of inventory for that customer on our floor. We offer a five-day delivery to them out of inventory, and we share business, and that is only because of such a drastic difference in price. We also have the same story with a decking company. We supply a significant amount of deck material from inventory in a three-day delivery turn, and that business is very seasonal, so we build up a large amount of inventory. But they also buy from Vietnam, and that price is similar. It's 30 percent less out of Vietnam."); *id.* at 90 (Mr. McEvoy) ("Just last week, on a solar frame component quote, we were showed by the potential customer that our price was 40 percent high.").

¹⁶ CR/PR at Table II-15.

¹⁷ CR/PR at Table V-17.

¹⁸ CR/PR at Appendix M.

underselling analysis in most cases. However, notwithstanding the best efforts of Commission staff and of firms responding to the Commission’s questionnaires, this is not always so.¹⁹ Here, two considerations in my view counsel against elevating the probative value of the quarterly price comparisons over the remaining weight of the record in assessing whether subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product during the POI.

First, as discussed above, the pricing data reported by responding U.S. producers and importers provide relatively limited coverage of the U.S. market during the POI, accounting for only approximately *** percent of U.S. producers’ U.S. commercial shipments in 2023 and *** percent of subject importers’ commercial shipments that year.²⁰ Although these coverage figures are not atypical for an investigation with a broad scope covering a continuum of products, nevertheless, I take into account the relatively limited view of the U.S. market provided by the quarterly price comparisons as a result when evaluating these data and weighing them against the balance of the record, which generally indicates that cumulated subject imports were priced below the domestic like product throughout the POI. In contrast to the quarterly price comparisons, the responses of purchasers when asked to compare domestic and subject product with respect to price, while not necessarily reflective of an apples-to-apples price comparisons of subject and domestic product, reflect the overall considered judgment of many dozens of purchasers in a variety of downstream industries operating across the U.S. market during the POI.²¹ Likewise, although the product-specific AUV data do not

¹⁹ *E.g.*, *Aluminum Lithographic Printing Plates from China and Japan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-694 and 731-TA-1641-1642 (Final), USITC Pub. 5559, at 29-30 (Nov. 2024) (giving little weight to quarterly price comparisons where documentation indicated that pricing data did not properly net out transportation, linked good, and service costs); *Metal Lockers from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-656 and 731-TA-1533 (Final), USITC Pub. 5218, at 27 (Aug. 2021) (“We determine that the quarterly price comparisons based on the pricing product data . . . are not a reliable measure of the relative prices of subject imports and domestic product. Apparent anomalies in the pricing product data identified by the parties in the preliminary phase of the investigations appear undiminished in the final phase, undermining the reliability of the pricing product data”); *Methionine from France*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1534 (Final), USITC Pub. 5206, at 34 n.147 (June 2021) (Chair Kearns and Commissioner Karpel finding significant underselling notwithstanding pricing data that show cumulated subject imports overselling domestic product in *** quarterly comparisons).

²⁰ CR/PR at Table V-5 (as revised by Memorandum INV-WW-135).

²¹ CR/PR II-2 to II-3. In total, the Commission received 56 useable questionnaire responses from firms that purchased aluminum extrusions during the POI. Of these responding purchasers, 18 purchasers are distributors, 30 are end users, and 15 are other users, including a variety of downstream product producers and service providers. *Id.* Responding U.S. purchasers were located in all regions of (Continued...)

reflect an apples-to-apples comparison of subject and domestic product and may be affected by product-mix issues, which counsels caution,²² these data nonetheless provide a view of relative pricing in the U.S. market that is over an order of magnitude greater in coverage than that provided by the quarterly price comparisons and, unlike the quarterly price comparisons, is consistent with the broader record.

Second, the apparent difficulty on the part of importers in providing complete and accurate data to the Commission in response to the Commission's questionnaire throughout the proceeding, notwithstanding the laudable efforts of Commission staff throughout these investigations, is notable in my view and counsels caution in elevating the weight given to the pricing data.²³ The scope of these investigations is among the most challenging to have come

the continental United States and represented firms in a variety of industries, including agricultural equipment manufacturing, production of audio/video equipment, automotive manufacturing, boat building, building and construction with construction services, commercial and transport use, contract manufacturing and machining, contractor supplies, curtain walls in construction, fencing distribution and installation, funeral services, furniture, glazing and material distribution, heat exchangers manufacturing, home improvement retail, HVAC assemblies and parts, lighting, manufacturing with contracting and fabrication, marine products, recreational vehicles, screen and shades manufacturing, shower doors, solar products and distribution, trailer manufacturing, windows and doors manufacturing. *Id.* at II-3.

²² See *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. United States*, 287 F.3d 1365, 1373-74 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 594 F. Supp. 2d 1320, 1363 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2008). However, the Federal Circuit repeatedly has declined to hold that the Commission as a general rule may not rely on AUV data. *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. United States*, 287 F.3d 1365, 1373-74 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (“{O}ur decision in *United States Steel Group v. United States*, 96 F.3d 1352 (Fed. Cir. 1996){} expressly declined ‘to hold, as a general rule, that the Commission may not rely on AUV trends as indicative of corresponding changes in price.’” (quoting *United States Steel*, 96 F.3d at 1364)). Further, I note that the Commission in prior cases has relied on AUV data, and product-type AUV data, in particular, to reach various findings or to corroborate other record evidence. *E.g.*, *Certain Preserved Mushrooms from France*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1587 (Final) (Jan. 2023), USITC Pub. 5393, at 6 (choosing to rely primarily on U.S. importer questionnaire responses rather than official import statistics because trends in official import statistics AUVs were inconsistent with trends in Commission's pricing data AUVs); *Metal Lockers from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-656 and 731-TA-1533 (Final), USITC Pub. 5218, at (Aug. 2021) (considering, among other information, product-type AUV data in underselling analysis) The AUVs collected by the Commission in these investigations are product-type AUVs, not general AUVs, and therefore generally are less likely to suffer product-mix issues.

²³ See CR/PR at IV-2 n.3 (“Where utilized, questionnaire data may be over-inclusive of data not specifically for aluminum extrusions. Seventy-three firms out of 110 reported that they confirmed their data was limited only to aluminum extrusions, regardless of it such extrusions entered with other components or not. While many firms provided detailed methodologies and descriptions of their efforts to isolate their data to refer to just aluminum extrusions, several firms reported difficulties with isolating the weight and value of just aluminum extrusions.”).

before the Commission and is both unusually broad in coverage and unusually complicated in its terms and exclusions.²⁴ One of the complexities of the scope is that it covers imports of aluminum extrusions themselves as well as aluminum extrusions that are “a part or subassembly of a larger whole,” where a “part or subassembly” is defined as a “unit designed to be attached to, or incorporated with, one or more other units or components into a larger completed product.”²⁵ This complexity appears to have challenged U.S. importers in correctly reporting pricing data under the enumerated pricing products. This is evidenced by the significant number of claims by the parties regarding alleged errors, omissions, and discrepancies in U.S. importers’ reported pricing data and the exceptional number of revisions fielded by Commission staff.²⁶ Specifically, Commission staff received 144 questionnaire responses from U.S. importers and 54 revised responses, ultimately arriving at 113 useable responses.²⁷ While Commission staff diligently fielded these requests for revision and undertook additional review of U.S. importers’ reported pricing data where discrepancies were apparent, the significant number of revisions, including one that was filed *** before the closing of the investigative record that changed the quarterly price comparisons from showing majority underselling by volume to showing majority overselling by volume,²⁸ raises questions about the reliability of the pricing data and urges caution in elevating the weight given to these data relative to other record evidence showing subject imports generally priced lower than domestic product.²⁹

²⁴ See CR/PR at I-23 to I-30; *see also* Commerce’s Final Scope Issues and Decision Memorandum, EDIS Doc. 835374 (Sept. 26, 2024) (addressing 50 scope issues for which Commerce received comments from interested parties).

²⁵ CR/PR at I-25.

²⁶ See Petitioners’ Prehearing Br. at Exhibit 18; Petitioners’ Posthearing Br. at Exhibit 1, pp. 1-20; *see also, e.g.*, Email of ***, *** (***).

²⁷ See CR/PR at Table IV-1. The figures for the total number of original questionnaire responses and the total number of revised questionnaire responses received by Commission staff are a count of the number of such submission in the Commission’s EDIS online filing system.

²⁸ Email of ***, ***.

²⁹ Commission staff, in addition to fielding requests for revisions, endeavored to address concerns regarding the reliability of the pricing data by further scrutinizing data from eight different importers that reported pricing data with significantly higher or lower AUVs and as a result either removed or adjusted these importers’ data where they were confirmed either to include prices derived from the sale of downstream products incorporating aluminum extrusions or to not meet the pricing product definitions. CR/PR at V-7 to V-8 n.6. U.S. importers that reported pricing data without significantly higher or lower AUVs did not undergo this further review. *See id.* One such U.S. importer (Continued...)

Thus, given the relatively limited coverage provided by the pricing data and the concern that material errors may remain, I accord the balance of the record – purchasers’ responses to the lost sales/lost revenue allegations, purchaser data on price as a purchasing factor when comparing domestic product and subject imports, the product-specific AUV data, and sworn testimony provided by hearing witnesses and other testimonial evidence provided by U.S. producers – relatively greater weight than I do the quarterly price comparisons.

Based on the moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced aluminum extrusions and subject imports, the importance of price in purchasing decisions, and the totality of the record as discussed above, I find that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree during the POI.

I have also considered whether subject imports depressed domestic prices to a significant degree during the POI. The available pricing data indicate that domestic sales prices over the POI increased for four of the five pricing products and decreased for one pricing product, where end-to-end price increases ranged between *** percent and *** percent.³⁰ These increases occurred as apparent U.S. consumption decreased irregularly from 2021 to 2023 and was down slightly across interim periods,³¹ and as the domestic industry’s underlying costs increased irregularly and were down across interim periods.³² Two of 25 responding purchasers indicated that domestic producers reduced prices during the POI to compete with lower-priced subject imports.³³ Based on the foregoing, I do not find that subject imports

provided unsolicited revised data to the Commission *** before the closing of the record, ***. Email from ***, ***. These revised data materially altered the results of the quarterly price comparisons, reducing the number of quarterly comparisons where prices for cumulated subject imports were below those for domestic product from 112 instances, covering 46.4 million pounds of product, to 107 instances, covering only 22.0 million pounds of product. *Compare* CR/PR Table V-12 (original), *with id.* at Table V-12 (as revised by Memorandum INV-WW-135).

³⁰ CR/PR at Table V-11. Specifically, the domestic industry’s sales prices for pricing products 1, 3, 4, and 5 increased over the POI, where end-to-end price increases ranged between *** percent and *** percent, whereas the domestic industry’s sales prices for pricing product 2 decreased end-to-end by *** percent. *Id.*

³¹ CR/PR at Tables IV-14, C-1. Specifically, apparent U.S. consumption decreased irregularly by *** percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing from *** short tons in 2021 to *** short tons in 2022 before decreasing to *** short tons in 2023, and was down *** percent across interim periods at *** short tons in interim 2024 compared to *** short tons in interim 2023. *Id.*

³² CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1. Specifically, the domestic industry’s unit costs increased irregularly by 13.9 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 25.3 percent from \$4,370 in 2021 to \$5,477 in 2022 before decreasing by 9.1 percent to \$4,979 in 2023, and were down 9.2 percent across interim periods at \$4,628 in interim 2024 compared to \$5,097 in interim 2023.

³³ CR/PR at Table V-18. Reported price reductions were *** percent and *** percent. *Id.*

depressed domestic prices to a significant degree.

I also have considered whether considered whether subject imports prevented price increases which would otherwise have occurred to a significant degree. The domestic industry's ratio of cost of goods sold ("COGS") to net sales decreased by 0.6 percentage points between 2021 to 2023, decreasing by 0.1 percentage points from 88.3 percent in 2021 to 88.2 percent in 2021 and by an additional 0.5 percentage points to 87.7 percent in 2023, for an overall decrease of 0.6 percentage points; it was up 0.2 percentage points across interim periods at 86.1 percent in interim 2024 compared to 85.9 percent in interim 2023.³⁴ Demand as measured by apparent U.S. consumption also declined over the POI, initially increasing by *** percent from 2021 to 2022 before decreasing to *** percent from 2022 to 2023, for an overall decline of *** percent.³⁵ Apparent U.S. consumption was down an additional *** percent across interim periods.³⁶ Based on the foregoing, I do not find that subject imports prevented price increases which otherwise would have occurred to a significant degree.

In sum, I find that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree, thereby causing the domestic industry to lose market share to cumulated subject imports, which gained *** percentage points of market share at the expense of the domestic industry during the 2021-2023 period and were up a further *** percentage points of market share at the expense of the domestic industry across interim periods. Therefore, I find that cumulated subject imports had significant price effects.³⁷

II. Impact of the Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(iii) of the Tariff Act provides that examining the impact of subject imports, the Commission "shall evaluate all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on

³⁴ CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1. From 2021 to 2022, the domestic industry's unit COGS increased by \$1,107 from \$4,370 in 2021 to \$5,477 in 2022, while its net sales AUV increased by \$1,261 from \$4,950 in 2021 to \$6,211 in 2022. *Id.* From 2022 to 2023, the domestic industry's unit COGS decreased by \$498 from \$5,477 in 2022 to \$4,979 in 2023, while its net sales AUV decreased by \$535 from \$6,211 in 2022 to \$5,676 in 2023. *Id.* Across interim periods, the domestic industry's unit COGS was down \$469 at \$4,628 in interim 2024 compared to \$5,097 in interim 2023, while its net sales AUV was down \$559 at \$5,373 in interim 2024 compared to \$5,932 in interim 2023. *Id.*

³⁵ CR/PR at Tables IV-14, C-1.

³⁶ CR/PR at Tables IV-14, C-1.

³⁷ As discussed below in section II, I do not find that supply constraints on the part of the domestic industry account for the market share shift from the domestic industry to cumulated subject imports during the POI.

the state of the industry.”³⁸ These factors include output, sales, inventories, capacity utilization, market share, employment, wages, productivity, gross profits, net profits, operating profits, cash flow, return on investment, return on capital, ability to raise capital, ability to service debts, research and development (“R&D”), and factors affecting domestic prices. No single factor is dispositive and all relevant factors are considered “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”³⁹

The domestic industry’s production and output indications generally deteriorated over the POI. The domestic industry’s production quantity decreased by 15.4 percent from 2021 to 2023, decreasing by 2.1 percent from approximately 1.50 million short tons in 2021 to approximately 1.47 million short tons in 2022 and by an additional 13.6 percent to approximately 1.27 million short tons in 2023, and was down 6.8 percent across interim periods at 315,766 short tons in interim 2024 compared to 338,878 short tons in interim 2023.⁴⁰ Its practical capacity increased by 0.7 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 0.4 percent from approximately 1.80 million short tons in 2021 to approximately 1.81 million short tons in 2022 and by an additional 0.3 percent to approximately 1.82 million short tons in 2023, and was up 0.8 percent across interim periods at 466,443 short tons in interim 2024 compared to 462,969 short tons in interim 2023.⁴¹ Resulting capacity utilization decreased by 13.4 percentage points from 2021 to 2023, decreasing by 2.1 percentage points from 83.5 percent in 2021 to 81.4 percent in 2022 and by an additional 11.3 percentage points to 70.1 percent in 2023, and was down 5.5 percentage points across interim periods at 67.7 percent in interim 2024 compared to 73.2 percent in interim 2023.⁴²

The domestic industry’s U.S. shipments decreased by 15.4 percent from 2021 to 2023, decreasing by 1.4 percent from approximately 1.41 million short tons in 2021 to approximately 1.40 million short tons in 2022 and by an additional 14.2 percent to approximately 1.2 million short tons in 2023, and was down 5.9 percent across interim periods at 301,744 short tons in

³⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii); *see also* SAA at 851 and 885 (“In material injury determinations, 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 also may demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.”).

³⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii). This provision was amended by the Trade Preferences Extension Act (“TPEA”) of 2015, Pub. L. 114-27.

⁴⁰ CR/PR at Tables III-5, C-1.

⁴¹ CR/PR at Tables III-5, C-1.

⁴² CR/PR at Tables III-5, C-1.

interim 2024 compared to 320,807 short tons in interim 2023.⁴³ Its ending inventories increased by 1.1 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 3.0 percent from 60,438 short tons in 2021 to 62,252 short tons in 2022 before decreasing by 1.9 percent to 61,095 short tons in 2023, but was down 5.2 percent across interim periods at 58,930 short tons in interim 2024 compared to 62,171 short tons in interim 2023.⁴⁴ Its ratio of inventories to total shipments increased by 0.8 percentage points from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 0.2 percentage points from 4.0 percent in 2021 to 4.2 percent in 2022 and by an additional 0.6 percentage points to 4.8 percent in 2023, and was up 0.1 percentage points across interim periods at 4.7 percent in interim 2024 compared to 4.6 percent in interim 2023.⁴⁵

The domestic industry's employment indicators were mixed over the POI, generally increasing modestly in 2022 before reversing course for the remainder of the POI. The number of production workers employed by the domestic industry decreased by 0.9 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 6.1 percent from 15,205 workers in 2021 to 16,139 workers in 2022 before decreasing by 6.7 percent to 15,064 workers in 2023, and was down 5.8 percent across interim periods at 14,540 workers in interim 2024 compared to 15,430 workers in interim 2023.⁴⁶ Total hours worked by production workers employed by the domestic industry decreased by 1.2 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 9.2 percent from approximately 32.7 million hours in 2021 to approximately 35.7 million hours in 2022 before decreasing by 9.5 percent to approximately 32.3 million hours in 2023, and was down 5.8 percent across interim periods at 7.9 million hours in interim 2024 compared to 8.4 million hours in interim 2023.⁴⁷ Total wages paid to production workers by the domestic industry increased by 3.2 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 7.9 percent from approximately \$967.6 million in 2021 to approximately \$1.0 billion in 2022 before decreasing by 4.4 percent to approximately \$998.1 million in 2023, but was down 3.5 percent across interim periods at approximately \$249.8 million in interim 2024 compared to approximately \$258.8 million in interim 2023.⁴⁸ Average hourly wages for production workers employed by the domestic industry increased by 4.4 percent from 2021 to 2023, decreasing by 1.2 percent from \$29.56 in 2021 to \$29.20 in 2022 before increasing by 5.7 percent to \$30.86 in 2023, and was up 2.4 percent across interim

⁴³ CR/PR at Tables III-9, C-1.

⁴⁴ CR/PR at Tables III-10, C-1.

⁴⁵ CR/PR at Tables III-10, C-1.

⁴⁶ CR/PR at Tables III-19, C-1.

⁴⁷ CR/PR at Tables III-19, C-1.

⁴⁸ CR/PR at Tables III-19, C-1.

periods at \$31.51 in interim 2024 compared to \$30.77 in interim 2023.⁴⁹

The domestic industry financial indicators likewise were mixed over the POI, generally increasing modestly in 2022 before reversing course for the remainder of the POI. The domestic industry's gross profit increased by 2.4 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 24.6 percent from approximately \$868.0 million in 2021 to approximately \$1.1 billion in 2022 before decreasing by 17.8 percent to approximately \$889.1 million in 2023, but was down 17.2 percent across interim periods at approximately \$235.8 million in interim 2024 compared to approximately \$284.7 million in interim 2023.⁵⁰ Its operating income decreased by 10.2 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 35.8 percent from approximately \$452.3 million in 2021 to approximately \$614.3 million in 2022 before decreasing by 33.9 percent to approximately \$406.0 million in 2023, and was down 30.9 percent across interim periods at approximately \$116.8 million in interim 2024 compared to approximately \$169.1 million in interim 2023.⁵¹ Its net income decreased by 16.4 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 40.0 percent from approximately \$415.0 million in 2021 to approximately \$581.0 million in 2022 before decreasing by 40.3 percent to approximately \$346.8 million in 2023, and was down 29.9 percent across interim periods at approximately \$110.0 million in interim 2024 compared to approximately \$156.8 million in interim 2023.⁵² The domestic industry's capital expenditures decreased by 17.3 percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 14.8 percent from approximately \$285.3 million in 2021 to approximately \$327.5 million in 2022 before decreasing by 27.9 percent to approximately \$235.9 million in 2023, but were up 16.7 percent across interim periods at approximately \$60.7 million in interim 2024 compared to approximately \$52.0 million in interim 2023.⁵³ Its research and development expenses increased by *** percent from 2021 to 2023, increasing by *** percent from approximately *** in 2021 to approximately

⁴⁹ CR/PR at Tables III-19, C-1.

⁵⁰ CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1.

⁵¹ CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1. The ratio of the domestic industry's operating income to net sales decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 0.6 percentage points from 6.1 percent to 6.7 percent before decreasing by 1.1 percent to 5.6 percent, and was down 1.5 percentage points across interim periods at 6.9 percent in interim 2024 compared to 8.4 percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁵² CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1. The ratio of the domestic industry's net income to net sales decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 2021 to 2023, increasing by 0.8 percentage points from 5.6 percent in 2021 to 6.4 percent in 2022 before decreasing by 1.6 percentage points to 4.8 percent in 2023, and was down 1.3 percentage points across interim periods at 6.5 percent in interim 2024 compared to 7.7 percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁵³ CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1.

*** in 2022 before decreasing by *** percent to approximately *** in 2023, and were up *** percent across interim periods at approximately *** in interim 2024 compared to approximately *** in interim 2023.⁵⁴

As discussed above, I join the Commission in finding that there is a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced aluminum extrusions and subject imports and separately find that price, among others, is an important factor in purchasing decisions for aluminum extrusions. I also join the Commission in finding that the volume of cumulated subject imports was significant in absolute terms and relative to apparent U.S. consumption and separately find that the increase in the volume of cumulated subject imports relative to apparent U.S. consumption also was significant. Further, I have found that this significant volume of cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree and took market share from the domestic industry, as cumulated subject imports gained *** percentage points of market share at the expense of the domestic industry during the 2021-2023 period and were up a further *** percentage points of market share at the expense of the domestic industry across interim periods.⁵⁵ As a result, the domestic industry's output and financials indicators were lower than they otherwise would have been but for cumulated subject imports' market share gain at the direct expense of the domestic industry. Therefore, I find that cumulated subject imports had a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.

The sustained impact of low-priced subject imports' underselling and the corresponding market share shift from domestically produced aluminum extrusions to cumulated subject imports can be seen in the downward trajectory of key industry indicators over the POI. As U.S. producers lost market share to low-priced cumulated subject imports over the POI, the domestic industry's production, capacity utilization, U.S. shipments, and sales decreased.⁵⁶ Although apparent U.S. consumption contracted over the POI, the domestic industry's output

⁵⁴ CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1.

⁵⁵ See CR/PR at Tables IV-14, C-1.

⁵⁶ CR/PR at Tables III-5, III-9, C-1. U.S. producers' production quantity decreased by 2.1 percent from approximately 1.51 million short tons in 2021 to approximately 1.47 million short tons in 2022 and by an additional 13.6 percent to approximately 1.27 million short tons in 2023, for an overall decrease of 15.4 percent. *Id.* at Tables III-5, C-1. U.S. producers' capacity utilization rate decreased by 2.1 percentage points from 83.5 percent in 2021 to 81.4 percent in 2022 and by an additional 11.3 percentage points to 70.1 percent in 2023, for an overall decrease of 13.4 percentage points. *Id.* U.S. producers' U.S. shipments decreased by 1.4 percent from approximately 1.42 million short tons in 2021 to approximately 1.40 million short tons in 2022 and by an additional 14.2 percent, for an overall decrease of 15.4 percent. *Id.* at Tables III-9, C-1.

indicators all declined by a greater extent.⁵⁷ As the domestic industry's output indicators declined, so too did its financial indicators, with operating and net income and operating and net sales margins down over the period.⁵⁸ Further, once apparent U.S. consumption began to stabilize across interim periods, the domestic industry's production, capacity utilization, U.S. shipments continued to fall, as did its financial indicators, and U.S. producers began reducing their workforce, as cumulated subject imports gained *** points of market share from the domestic industry over the interim period.⁵⁹

Supply constraints on the part of the domestic industry in my view do not account for the market share shift from the domestic industry to cumulated subject imports during the POI

⁵⁷ Compare CR/PR at Tables IV-14, C-1, with *id.* at Tables III-5, III-9, C-1. Apparent U.S. consumption increased by *** percent from approximately *** short tons in 2021 to approximately *** short tons in 2022 before decreasing by *** percent to approximately *** short tons in 2023, for an overall decrease of *** percent. *Id.* at Tables IV-14, C-1.

⁵⁸ CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1. U.S. producers' operating income increased by 35.8 percent from approximately \$452.29 million in 2021 to approximately \$614.34 million in 2022 before decreasing by 33.9 percent to approximately \$405.98 million in 2023, for an overall decrease of 10.2 percent. *Id.* U.S. producers' net income increased by 40.0 percent from approximately \$415.02 million in 2021 to approximately \$581.01 million in 2022 before decreasing by 40.3 percent to approximately \$346.78 million in 2023, for an overall decrease of 16.4 percent. *Id.* U.S. producers' operating margin increased by 0.6 percentage points from 6.1 percent in 2021 to 6.7 percent in 2022 before decreasing by 1.1 percentage points to 5.6 percent in 2023, for an overall decrease of 0.5 percent. *Id.* U.S. producers' net margin increased by 0.8 percentage points from 5.6 percent in 2021 to 6.4 percent in 2022 before decreasing by 1.6 percentage points to 4.8 percent in 2023, for an overall decrease of 0.8 percentage points. *Id.*

⁵⁹ CR/PR at Tables III-5, III-9, III-19, C-1. U.S. producers' production quantity was down by 6.8 percent across interim periods 315,766 short tons in interim 2024 compared to 338,878 short tons in interim 2023. *Id.* at Tables III-5, C-1. U.S. producers' capacity utilization rate was down by 5.5 percentage points across interim periods at 67.7 percent in interim 2024 compared to 73.2 percent in interim 2023. *Id.* U.S. producers' U.S. shipments were down 5.9 percent across interim periods at 301,744 in interim 2024 compared to 320,807 in interim 2023. *Id.* at Tables III-9, C-1. U.S. producers' operating income was down 30.9 percent across interim periods at \$116.79 million in interim 2024 compared to \$169.13 million in interim 2023. *Id.* U.S. producers' net income was down 29.9 percent across interim periods at \$109.96 million in interim 2024 \$156.77 million in interim 2023. *Id.* at Tables VI-1, C-1. U.S. producers' operating margin was down 1.5 percentage points across interim periods at 6.9 percent in interim 2024 compared to 8.4 percent in interim 2023. *Id.* U.S. producers' net margin was down 1.3 percentage points across interim periods at 76.5 percent in interim 2024 compared to .7 percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

to such an extent that the causal nexus is broken.⁶⁰ Although all market participants reported supply constraints during the POI, including U.S. importers, supply constraints reported by U.S. producers decreased markedly as a POI progressed, and the record is far from clear that supply constraints were concentrated in the domestic industry rather than broadly shared between U.S. producers and U.S. importers. Accordingly, as discussed further below, I find that domestic industry supply constraints do not for account for the market share shift from the domestic industry to cumulated subject imports during the POI to such an extent that cumulated subject imports are not a cause of material injury to the domestic industry. Several points regarding the record evidence are noteworthy in my view.

First, domestic industry supply constraints decreased consistently and markedly over the POI.⁶¹ By 2023, when cumulated subject imports continued to hold onto the *** percentage points of market share they gained from the domestic industry in 2022 in a market that is predominantly comprised of spot sales, only three U.S. producers reported experiencing supply constraints before filing of the petitions on October 4, 2023.⁶² After the filing of the petitions on October 4, 2023, all U.S. producers reported experiencing no supply constraints for the remainder of 2023 and during interim 2024, during which time cumulated subject imports' market share was up *** percentage points at the domestic industry's expense.⁶³

Second, the number of domestic producers that reported experiencing supply constraints during the POI, in particular, during the years when the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were most acute (*i.e.*, 2021 and 2022), was comparable in absolute terms to the

⁶⁰ See *Nippon Steel Corp. v. USITC*, 345 F.3d 1379, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (“As long as its effects are not merely incidental, tangential or trivial, the foreign product sold at less than fair value meets the causation requirement (citing *Gerald Metals, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.3d 716, 721-22 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. v. United States*, 542 F.3d 867, 873 (Fed. Cir. 2008)).

⁶¹ CR/PR at Table II-4. Specifically, in 2021, 19 U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas 11 reported no supply constraints; in 2022, 14 U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas 16 reported no supply constraints; in pre-petition 2023, only three U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas 26 reported no supply constraints, and in post-petition 2023 and 2024, no U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas 30 U.S. producers reported no supply constraints. *Id.*

⁶² CR/PR at Tables II-4, IV-14, V-5 C-1. U.S. producers and U.S. importers reported that in 2023, the year for which the Commission collected these data, *** percent and *** percent, respectively, of their commercial U.S. shipments were spot sales. *Id.*

⁶³ CR/PR at Tables II-4, IV-14, C-1.

number of responding importers reporting supply constraints.⁶⁴ Although U.S. producers reported various challenges and constraints during the period, including heightened demand from customers who were over-ordering or requesting historically high volumes, labor shortages, and difficulty procuring raw materials, so too did U.S. importers in their questionnaire responses report various supply constraints, including international shipping availability constraints, labor shortages, increased demand exceeding capacity, and supply chain restraints.⁶⁵ Accordingly, the record reflects that supply constraints, mainly owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, were not isolated to the domestic industry but instead affected both U.S. producers and U.S. importers. Notably, by 2023 and interim 2024, the number of U.S. importers reporting supply constraints exceeded the number of domestic producers reporting supply constraints during this time.⁶⁶

Third, this view of record is consistent with what purchasers reported to the Commission when asked to compare U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions and imports from each subject country by purchasing factor. Specifically, when asked to compare domestic

⁶⁴ CR/PR at Table II-4. Specifically, in 2021, 19 U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas 11 reported no supply constraints; in 2022, 14 U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas 16 reported no supply constraints; in pre-petition 2023, only three U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas 26 reported no supply constraints, and in post-petition 2023 and 2024, no U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas 30 U.S. producers reported no supply constraints. *Id.* With regard to U.S. importers, in 2021, 19 U.S. importers reported supply constraints, whereas 68 U.S. importers reported no supply constraints; in 2022, 13 U.S. importers reported supply constraints, whereas 75 U.S. importers reported no supply constraints; in pre-petition 2023, six U.S. importers reported supply constraints, whereas 83 U.S. importers reported no supply constraints; and in post-petition 2023 and 2024, 18 U.S. importers reported supply constraints, whereas 74 U.S. importers reported no supply constraints.

⁶⁵ CR/PR at II-16 (“Importers *** described extended lead times and allocation challenges from domestic suppliers. Multiple importers reported that the pandemic led to increased demand, labor shortages, and shipping delays, resulting in firms being unable to accept new customers or meet project timelines. Importers *** reported they had to switch suppliers due to domestic producers being unable to meet demands, causing significant delays and qualification costs. Additionally, importers *** stated they had to decline new business due to production capacity limits strategically. Multiple importers reported that many of these constraints persisted in 2022, with importers *** indicating they continued to face lead-time extensions and difficulties securing domestic supply. Importers *** stated that ongoing shortages led to unfilled customer orders and allocation measures. Importers *** reported that they still faced allocations and extended lead times early in 2023, though conditions improved around mid-year. Importer *** reported that they continued to experience difficulties finding domestic suppliers willing to meet their stringent requirements for new projects, such as the ***.”).

⁶⁶ CR/PR at Table II-4. In pre-petition 2023, only three U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas six U.S. importers reported supply constraints. *Id.* In 2024, no U.S. producers reported supply constraints, whereas 18 U.S. importers reported supply constraints. *Id.*

product and subject imports based on availability and separately based on reliability of supply, overwhelming majorities of responding purchasers reported that domestic product was either superior or comparable to imports from all 14 subject country with respect to these purchasing factors.⁶⁷ Although select purchasers did rank U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions inferior to subject imports with respect to these factors, in each of the 14 comparisons these purchasers represented a narrow minority of the total numbers of responding purchasers.⁶⁸

Fourth, the foregoing also is consistent with the available data on lead times and on delivery time as a purchasing factor. With regard to lead times, whereas U.S. producers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced to order, with lead times averaging *** days and the remaining *** percent of their commercial shipments coming from inventories with lead times averaging *** days, U.S importers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order with lead times averaging *** days.⁶⁹ That is, for over *** of their commercial shipments, U.S. importers reported lead times that were *** those of U.S. producers for the vast majority of their shipments.⁷⁰ Further, with regard to delivery time as a purchasing factor, as with availability and reliability of supply, when asked to compare domestic product and subject imports based on delivery time, overwhelming majorities of responding purchasers reported that domestic product was superior or comparable to imports from all 14 subject countries.⁷¹

Finally, I also note that the Commission has received the sworn testimony of multiple hearing witnesses and other testimonial evidence provided by U.S. producers reporting that they did not suffer supply constraints during the POI and even supplied orders that U.S. importers were unable to fill.⁷² This evidence, although anecdotal, is consistent with the

⁶⁷ *Calculated from* CR/PR at Table II-15.

⁶⁸ *See* CR/PR at Table II-15.

⁶⁹ CR/PR at II-32.

⁷⁰ CR/PR at II-32.

⁷¹ *Calculated from* CR/PR at Table II-15.

⁷² *E.g.*, Hearing Tr. at 90-91 (Mr. Dillett) (“That is simply not true. We met every order that we were given by our customers, and all our customers ordered more volume. We kept an over 90 percent on-time delivery rating through that period. We successfully hired people and brought them into our plant, quickly trained them, and we were really aggressive on acquiring new business. Many companies that we had long sought after came to us. But it's the opposite. The foreign import wasn't able to supply, and we were the ones that were aggressively tooling and trying to supply. The unfortunate thing is that those companies that came to us during that period, those companies are no longer with our company. They've gone back to their foreign import suppliers.”); *id.* at 91-92 (Mr. McClelland) (“That's (Continued...)”)

broader survey data collected by Commission staff.

In view of the foregoing, the record in my view does not support a finding that supply constraints on the part of the domestic industry during the POI disrupt the causal nexus

one of those things that just really kind of makes my blood boil because, you know, you guys all went through it. We saw the pandemic, you know, everything stopped for a while. We were all wondering what's going on, and then demand suddenly starts building. We start hiring. It's hard to find people. We raise our wages. We increase our capacity, and those customers that I was telling you about that we share with the subject importers, all of a sudden, a lot of that metal was not able to reach our customers. They got tied up at all those port congestions or all of those other things that we saw. So here come those customers to us wanting to order double or triple the amount that they normally ordered. Some of those customers, we did have to limit them to the amount of extrusions they had purchased in the prior year and usually quite a bit more. But, when they came and tripled their orders, there's no way we could ramp up that fast. So we were trying to cover a lot of these things that they were having. So this goes on, we're ramping up, we get through. We get to the middle of '22 and all of a sudden everything stops and all of a sudden we get order cancellations. So these same customers, if they can buy our extrusions or they've got the other cheap extrusions that are showing up, guess which ones get canceled? We were the ones that got canceled. So that's really the sequence of events that happened through all of that period.”); *id.* at 92-93 (Mr. Butterfield) (“We had a very similar situation. We were able to maintain shipments at a facility in Leetonia, Ohio. That facility has invested over \$20 million in capital to support additional volume. During that period of time, we hired over 150 team members for that facility. We ramped up volume. The time delay is relative to building an extrusion die, the physical time to do that. That can be six weeks or so. That would be incurred by anyone. We ramped volume. We were able to supply. We met our shipment requirements. But, since then, what has occurred? Many of the extrusions that are on the table is no longer supplied. These were extrusions that they couldn't get from imports at that time because of the logistic issues they were dealing with. We invested. We brought team members on. We produced it. We produced at a very high quality and met specifications. That now has all left. All 150 people that we brought into that facility are no longer there. That extrusion capacity is now sitting at 50 percent. That fabrication capacity is sitting at 22 percent. In addition to that, those products went to Korea. We could not compete with price. Not only did they go to Korea, they took our technology and they took the OEMs, the type of equipment we were using, to Korea to be able to produce it. That's an example in our Leetonia, Ohio, facility. A very similar situation occurred in our Pennsylvania facilities, where we had invested, we responded, we supported them, and since then, we've lost demand from there. And that specifically was an example that I shared earlier relative to Vietnam.”). I acknowledge that the record also includes reporting from select purchasers indicating that domestic industry supply constraints resulted in ***. *See, e.g.,* Mexican Coalition Posthearing Br. at I-10. However, notwithstanding these reports, overwhelming majorities of responding purchasers, as previously discussed, reported when surveyed that domestic product was either superior or comparable to imports from all 14 subject country with respect to availability and reliability of supply as purchasing factors, and lead times for *** of domestically produced aluminum extrusions were on average *** that of *** of U.S. importers' commercial shipments of subject imports. CR/PR at Table II-15, II-32. Accordingly, whereas I find the foregoing witness testimony regarding domestic industry supply constraints generally consistent with the broader record, I find these select purchaser reports out of step with the broader record.

between cumulated subject imports and material injury to the domestic industry – specifically, that subject import underselling was a cause of the observed market share shift from the domestic industry to cumulated subject imports during the POI.⁷³ Cumulated subject imports gained *** percentage points of market share at the expense of the domestic industry during the 2021-2023 period and were up a further *** percentage points of market share at the expense of the domestic industry across interim periods, well after the domestic industry’s supply constraints had abated.^{74 75} By interim 2024, the domestic industry’s capacity utilization rate had fallen to 67.7 percent – down 15.8 percentage points from its high at the beginning of the POI at 83.5 percent.⁷⁶ Based on the foregoing, I find that cumulated subject imports had a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.

⁷³ To the extent that domestic industry supply constraints may explain some portion of market share shift from the domestic industry to cumulated subject imports during the POI, I note that the “by reason of” standard in the statute does not require that unfairly traded imports be the sole or principal cause of injury to the domestic. See *Nippon Steel Corp. v. ITC*, 345 F.3d at 1381 (“{Subject imports} need not be the sole or principal cause of injury. As long as its effects are not merely incidental, tangential, or trivial, the foreign product sold at less than fair value meets the causation requirement.”).

⁷⁴ See CR/PR at Tables IV-14, C-1. Indeed, in post-petition 2023 and 2024, whereas no U.S. producers reported supply constraints, 18 U.S. importers reported supply constraints during this time. *Id.* at Table II-4.

⁷⁵ CR/PR at Table II-4. I acknowledge that the *** percentage point market share shift from the domestic industry to cumulated subject imports during the 2021-2023 period was concentrated in 2022, when 14 of 30 responding U.S. producers reported supply constraints. *Id.* at Tables IV-14, C-1. However, in view of the broader record discussed above, this evidence in my view does not support a finding that the causal nexus between subject import pricing and material injury is broken. Further, even to the extent that supply constraints may account for a shift in market share from domestic producers to subject imports from 2021 to 2022, as domestic industry supply constraints maintained their consistent downward trajectory in 2023, the domestic industry did not gain back any of the market share it lost to cumulated subject imports in 2022 notwithstanding the predominance of spot sale transactions in both U.S. producers’ and U.S. importers’ reported commercial shipments. *Id.* at Tables IV-14, V-4, C-1.

⁷⁶ CR/PR at Tables III-5. As reviewed above, the domestic industry’s capacity utilization rate fell consistently over the POI, decreasing from 83.5 percent in 2021 to 81.4 percent in 2022 and further to 70.1 percent in 2023 and was down across interim periods at 67.7 percent interim 2024 compared to 73.2 percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

Part I: Introduction

Background

These investigations result from petitions filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (“USITC” or “Commission”) by the U.S. Aluminum Extruders Coalition (“Coalition”)¹ and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (“USW”), on October 4, 2023, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of aluminum extrusions² from China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates (or “UAE”) and Vietnam. Table I-1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.^{3 4 5}

¹ The coalition consists of Alexandria Extrusion Company, Alexandria, Minnesota; APEL Extrusions Inc., Coburg, Oregon; Bonnell Aluminum, Newnan, Georgia; Brazeway, Adrian, Michigan; Custom Aluminum Products, South Elgin, Illinois; Extrudex Aluminum, North Jackson, Ohio; International Extrusions, Garden City, Michigan; Jordan Aluminum Company, Memphis, Tennessee; M-D Building Products, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Merit Aluminum, Corona, California; MI Metals, Oldsmar, Florida; Pennex Aluminum, Wellsville, Pennsylvania; Tower Extrusions, Olney, Texas; and Western Extrusions, Carrollton, Texas.

² See the section entitled “The subject merchandise” in Part I of this report for a complete description of the merchandise subject in this proceeding.

³ The petitions also alleged that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of aluminum extrusions from the Dominican Republic. In its preliminary determination, the Commission found that imports of aluminum extrusions from the Dominican Republic that are allegedly sold in the United States at LTFV are negligible, and the investigation with regards to imports from the Dominican Republic was terminated. 88 FR 82913, November 27, 2023.

⁴ Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in appendix A, and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

⁵ Appendix B is reserved for the witnesses appearing at the Commission’s hearing.

Table I-1**Aluminum extrusions: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding**

Effective date	Action
October 4, 2023	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission investigations (88 FR 71020, October 13, 2023)
October 24, 2023	Commerce's notices of initiation (Countervailing Duty: 88 FR 74433, October 31, 2023; Antidumping duty: 88 FR 74421, October 31, 2023)
November 20, 2023	Commission's preliminary determinations (88 FR 82913, November 27, 2023)
March 11, 2024	Commerce's preliminary CVD determinations (89 FR 17387; 89 FR 17394; 89 FR 17399; and 89 FR 17405, March 11, 2024)
May 7, 2024	Commerce's preliminary AD determinations (89 FR 38021; 89 FR 38026; 89 FR 38031; 89 FR 38037; 89 FR 38042; 89 FR 38046; 89 FR 38053; 89 FR 38057; 89 FR 38063; 89 FR 38067; 89 FR 38075; 89 FR 38080; 89 FR 38085; and 89 FR 38090, May 7, 2024. Determination for Turkey amended at 89 FR 48152, June 5, 2024). Scheduling of final phase of Commission investigations (89 FR 45677, May 23, 2024; revised schedule at 89 FR 66738, August 16, 2024)
October 1, 2024	Commission's hearing
October 3, 2024	Commerce's final CVD determinations (89 FR 80468; 89 FR 80496; 89 FR 80526; and 89 FR 80536, October 3, 2024) Commerce's final AD determinations (89 FR 80452; 89 FR 80458; 89 FR 80463; 89 FR 80472; 89 FR 80477; 89 FR 80482; 89 FR 80487; 89 FR 80492; 89 FR 80501; 89 FR 80506; 89 FR 80512; 89 FR 80517; 89 FR 80521; and 89 FR 80530, October 3, 2024)
October 30, 2024	Commission's vote
November 18, 2024	Commission's views

Statutory criteria

Section 771(7)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the “Act”) (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B)) provides that in making its determinations of injury to an industry in the United States, the Commission--

shall consider (I) the volume of imports of the subject merchandise, (II) the effect of imports of that merchandise on prices in the United States for domestic like products, and (III) the impact of imports of such merchandise on domestic producers of domestic like products, but only in the context of production operations within the United States; and. . . may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination regarding whether there is material injury by reason of imports.

Section 771(7)(C) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)) further provides that--⁶

In evaluating the volume of imports of merchandise, the Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States is significant. . . .In evaluating the effect of imports of such merchandise on prices, the Commission shall consider whether. . .(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree. . . . In examining the impact required to be considered under subparagraph (B)(i)(III), the Commission shall evaluate (within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry) all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including, but not limited to. . . (I) actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, gross profits, operating profits, net profits, ability to service debt, productivity, return on investments, return on assets, and utilization of capacity, (II) factors affecting domestic prices, (III) actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment, (IV) actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and (V) in {an antidumping investigation}, the magnitude of the margin of dumping.

⁶ Amended by PL 114-27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

In addition, Section 771(7)(J) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(J)) provides that—⁷

(J) EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY.—The Commission may not determine that there is no material injury or threat of material injury to an industry in the United States merely because that industry is profitable or because the performance of that industry has recently improved.

Organization of report

Part I of this report presents information on the subject merchandise, subsidy/dumping margins, and domestic like product. Part II of this report presents information on conditions of competition and other relevant economic factors. Part III presents information on the condition of the U.S. industry, including data on capacity, production, shipments, inventories, and employment. Parts IV and V present the volume of subject imports and pricing of domestic and imported products, respectively. Part VI presents information on the financial experience of U.S. producers. Part VII presents the statutory requirements and information obtained for use in the Commission’s consideration of the question of threat of material injury as well as information regarding nonsubject countries.

Market summary

Aluminum extrusions are shapes and forms produced via an extrusion process of certain aluminum alloys. They are used in a wide variety of finished goods applications, including for building and construction (e.g., windows, doors, high-rise curtainwall), transportation (e.g., automotive, mass transit, aircraft) and engineered products (e.g., appliances, furniture, robotics). The leading U.S. producers of aluminum extrusions are Hydro Extrusion USA LLC (“Hydro Extrusion”), Tower Extrusions LLC (“Tower Extrusions”), and Bonnell Aluminum Inc. (“Bonnell”), while leading producers of aluminum extrusions outside the United States include ***. The leading U.S. importers of aluminum extrusions from subject sources are ***, while the leading importers of aluminum extrusions from nonsubject sources include ***. The Commission received 56 usable

⁷ Amended by PL 114-27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

questionnaire responses from firms that bought aluminum extrusions from January 2021 to March 2024. Eighteen responding purchasers are distributors, 30 are end users, and 15 are other users. Large purchasers of aluminum extrusions include ***.

Apparent U.S. consumption of aluminum extrusions totaled approximately *** short tons (\$***) in 2023. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of aluminum extrusions totaled 1.2 million short tons (\$6.8 billion) in 2023 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value. U.S. imports from subject sources totaled *** short tons (\$***) in 2023 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value. U.S. imports from nonsubject sources totaled *** short tons (\$***) in 2023 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value.

Summary data and data sources

A summary of data collected in these investigations is presented in appendix C, table C-1. Except as noted, U.S. industry data are based on questionnaire responses of 31 firms that staff believe accounted for the majority of U.S. production of aluminum extrusions during 2022.⁸ U.S. imports are based on U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, as adjusted with data from questionnaires and proprietary Census-edited Customs records.⁹

⁸ The petitioners used shipments as a proxy for production in discussing industry support for the petition. Petition, pp. 2-6. Petitioners estimate that total U.S. shipments of aluminum extrusions in 2022 was 1,900,303 short tons. Petition, p. 6. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments totaled 1,398,529 short tons in 2022, or 73.6 percent of petitioners' total U.S. shipments figure. *** reported anomalous and/or incomplete information in their final phase U.S. producer questionnaires. While each company responded to staff follow-up questions, they were unable to resolve all identified data issues related to reported data. As a result, neither company's data is included in the staff report.

⁹ These are the "primary" HTS numbers identified in the scope as numbers under which the subject merchandise is provided for. Adjustments to certain tables in this report may include using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires to: report subject vs. nonsubject data for China; to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers; and to remove products other than aluminum extrusions (i.e., out-of-scope merchandise) entered under the primary HTS numbers. Additionally, certain data compiled from proprietary Census-edited Customs records using the (continued...)

Terminology and data for the staff report

Subject sources.--This refers to the fourteen sources from the petition that are under ongoing investigation and for which Commerce has found sales at less than fair value or subsidization. For China, this covers only aluminum extrusions not currently covered by the existing AD/CVD orders on China ("China, not under order(s)"). For India, this covers imports of aluminum extrusions from all suppliers in India except Maan Aluminum ("India, subject"). For Italy, this covers imports of aluminum extrusions from all suppliers in Italy except Eural Gnutti ("Italy, subject"). For Malaysia, this covers imports of aluminum extrusions from all suppliers in Malaysia except Genesis and P.A. Extrusion ("Malaysia, subject"). For South Korea, this covers imports of aluminum extrusions from all suppliers in South Korea except ALMAC ("South Korea, subject"). For Taiwan, this covers imports of aluminum extrusions from all suppliers in Taiwan except Sow Shin ("Taiwan, subject").¹⁰ For all other sources this covers imports of aluminum extrusions from all suppliers: China not under order(s), Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam.^{11 12}

Nonsubject sources.--This refers to all sources not covered by the "Subject sources" category above. The category includes imports of aluminum extrusions currently covered by the existing AD/CVD orders on China, as well as imports of aluminum extrusion from the de minimis or zero rate entities from India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan.

(...continued)

same statistical reporting numbers listed above was used in certain tables to remove imports reported by firms that certified "no" they do not import aluminum extrusions. For detailed information on the adjustments for each table, see specific table source notes. Certain questionnaire additions or revisions following staff outreach may not be present in this report if they were received too late for review.

¹⁰ The complete names of these "de minimis or zero rate entities" are as follows: Maan Aluminum Limited of India; Eural Gnutti S.p.A. of Italy; Genesis Aluminium Industries Sdn. Bhd./Zenshin Industries Sdn. Bhd. and P.A. Extrusion (M) Sdn. Bhd. of Malaysia; ALMAC Co., Ltd/ALMAC Korea Co., Ltd./AR Aluminum Co., Ltd of South Korea; and Sow Shin Aluminum Co., Ltd.; Xiashin International Co., Ltd. of Taiwan.

¹¹ The investigation concerning the Dominican Republic, the fifteenth source in the original petition, was terminated following the Commission's finding that aluminum extrusions from the Dominican Republic that are allegedly sold in the United States at LTFV are negligible. Therefore, imports from the Dominican Republic in this report are nonsubject.

¹² For certain sources for which Commerce found de minimis or zero rates in its subsidization determinations but not de minimis or zero rates in its less than fair value determinations, imports from those sources are treated as part of the subject aggregation except in the Commission's negligibility analysis in part IV.

Previous and related investigations

Aluminum extrusions have been the subject of one prior countervailing/antidumping duty investigation in the United States.¹³ On March 31, 2010, petitions were filed with Commerce and the Commission by the Aluminum Extrusions Fair Trade Committee¹⁴ and the USW alleging that an industry in the United States was materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV and subsidized imports of aluminum extrusions from China. On April 4, 2011, Commerce determined that imports of aluminum extrusions from China were being sold at LTFV and subsidized by the Government of China. The Commission determined on May 13, 2011, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV and subsidized imports of aluminum extrusions other than finished heat sinks from China.¹⁵ On May 26, 2011, Commerce issued its antidumping and countervailing duty orders with the final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 32.79 to 33.28 percent and net subsidy rates ranging from 8.02 to 374.15 percent.

On July 5, 2016, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum extrusions from China. On August 5, 2016, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum extrusions from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and subsidization. On March 27, 2017, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time. Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective April 25, 2017, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of aluminum extrusions from China.

On June 6, 2022, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum extrusions from China. On July

¹³ Unless otherwise indicated, information in this section is based on information contained in Aluminum Extrusions from China (Second Review), Inv. Nos 701-TA-475 and 731-TA-1177, USITC Publication 5375, October 2022, pp. I-3– I-4.

¹⁴ The original members of the Committee included: Aerolite Extrusion Company; Alexandria Extrusion Company; Benada Aluminum of Florida, Inc.; William L. Bonnell Company, Inc.; Frontier Aluminum Corporation; Futura Industries Corporation; Hydro Aluminum North America, Inc.; Kaiser Aluminum Corporation; Profile Extrusion Company; Sapa Extrusions, Inc.; and Western Extrusions Corporation.

¹⁵ The Commission further determined that an industry in the United States was not materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States was not materially retarded, by reason of imports of finished heat sinks from China. 76 FR 29007, May 19, 2011.

7, 2022, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum extrusions from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and subsidization.¹⁶ On October 17, 2022, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹⁷ Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective November 2, 2022, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of aluminum extrusions from China.¹⁸ In its Issues and Decision Memoranda accompanying the results of its most recent reviews, Commerce noted that there have been over 125 scope rulings since the imposition of the orders.¹⁹

Nature and extent of subsidies and sales at LTFV

Subsidies

On October 3, 2024, Commerce published notices in the Federal Register of its final determinations of countervailable subsidies for producers and exporters of aluminum extrusions from China, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey.²⁰ Tables I-2 through I-5 present Commerce's findings of subsidization of aluminum extrusions in China, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey.

¹⁶ 87 FR 40501, July 7, 2022; 87 FR 40509, July 7, 2022.

¹⁷ 87 FR 64113, October 21, 2022.

¹⁸ 87 FR 66128, November 2, 2022.

¹⁹ See "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China", June 29, 2022, and "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2022 Expedited Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China", June 29, 2022.

²⁰ 89 FR 80468, 89 FR 80496, 89 FR 80526, and 89 FR 80536, October 3, 2024.

Table I-2**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final subsidy determination with respect to imports from China**

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Qingdao Sea Nova Building	168.81
Qingyuan SinoGar Aluminum Co., Ltd.	168.81
Sanhua (Hangzhou) Micro Channel Heat Exchanger Co., Ltd.; Zhejiang Sanhua Intelligent Controls Co., Ltd.; Zhejiang Sanhua Automotive Components Co., Ltd.; Shaoxing Sanhua New Energy Automotive Components Co., Ltd.; Shaoxing Sanhua Automotive Thermal Management Technology Co., Ltd.; and Sanhua Heat Exchanger (Zhengzhou) Co., Ltd	14.56
Shenyang Yuanda Aluminum Industry Engineering Co., Ltd.	168.81
Shenzhen SinoGar Aluminum Co., Ltd.	168.81
Wenzhou Yongtai Electric Co., Ltd.	168.81
Wuxi Rapid Scaffolding (Engineering) Co. Ltd.	168.81
Yekalon Industry Inc.	168.81
All others	14.56

Source: 89 FR 80526, October 3, 2024.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Table I-3**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final subsidy determination with respect to imports from Indonesia**

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
PT Indal Aluminium Industry Tbk; PT Indal Reiwa Auto; PT Husin Investama	0.53 (de minimis)
PT Alfo Citra Abadi	6.69
Alutech	33.79
All others	6.69

Source: 89 FR 80536, October 3, 2024.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Table I-4**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final subsidy determination with respect to imports from Mexico**

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Aluminio de Baja California S.A. de C.V.	1.69
Aluminio Texcoco S.A. de C.V.	0.10 (de minimis)
Merit Aluminum Corporation	77.84
Merit Stamping	77.84
Tubos y Perfiles de Aluminio	77.84
All others	1.69

Source: 89 FR 80496, October 3, 2024.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Table I-5**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final subsidy determination with respect to imports from Turkey**

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Erdoganlar Aluminyum San. ve Tic. A.S	1.44
Sistem Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S	0.83 (de minimis)
Alkor Aluminyum Enerji Insaat Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	147.53
Ayde Aluminyum LTD. STI	147.53
P.M.S. Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S	147.53
Tuna Aluminium Ltd.	147.53
Uluson Aluminum	147.53
All others	1.44

Source: 89 FR 80468, October 3, 2024.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Sales at LTFV

On October 3, 2024, Commerce published notices in the Federal Register of its final determinations of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam.²¹ Tables I-6 through I-19 present Commerce’s dumping margins with respect to imports of aluminum extrusions from these sources.

Table I-6
Aluminum extrusions: Commerce’s final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from China

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Hydro Aluminium (Suzhou) Co., Ltd	Sanhua (Hangzhou) Micro Channel Heat Exchanger Co., Ltd./Sanhua Intelligent Controls Co., Ltd./Zhejiang Sanhua Automotive Components Co., Ltd./Shaoxing Sanhua New Energy Automotive Components Co., Ltd./Shaoxing Sanhua Automotive Thermal Management Technology Co., Ltd./Sanhua Heat Exchanger (Zhengzhou) Co., Ltd./Sanhua International Singapore Pte. Ltd. (“Sanhua Entity”)	4.25
Jiangsu Gongchang Precision Aluminum Co., Ltd	Sanhua Entity	4.25
Gerald New Energy (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd	Sanhua Entity	4.25
Shandong Hongyuan Metal Materials Co., Ltd	Sanhua Entity	4.25
Yangzhou Resler Composite Metal Materials Co., Ltd	Sanhua Entity	4.25
Shandong Wanchuang Metal Technology Co., Ltd	Sanhua Entity	4.25

Table continued.

²¹ 89 FR 80452, 89 FR 80458, 89 FR 80463, 89 FR 80472, 89 FR 80477, 89 FR 80482, 89 FR 80487, 89 FR 80492, 89 FR 80501, 89 FR 80506, 89 FR 80512, 89 FR 80517, 89 FR 80521, and 89 FR 80530, October 3, 2024.

Table I-6 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from China**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Wuxi Fengyun Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd.	ACP (Changzhou) Heat Exchanger Co., Ltd.	4.25
Changzhou Xiangyun Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd.	ACP (Changzhou) Heat Exchanger Co., Ltd.	4.25
Changshu Changsheng Aluminium Products Co., Ltd.	Changshu Changsheng Aluminium Products Co., Ltd.	4.25
Changzhou Tenglong Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	Changzhou Tenglong Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	4.25
Chongqing Chaoli Electric Appliance Co.,	Chongqing Chaoli Electric Appliance Co.,	4.25
Danfoss (Jiaxing) Co., Ltd.	Danfoss Micro Channel Heat Exchanger (Jiaxing) Co., Ltd.	4.25
Liaocheng Wanhe Commercial and Trading Ltd.	Danfoss Micro Channel Heat Exchanger (Jiaxing) Co., Ltd.	4.25
Shandong Wanchuang Metal Technology Co, Ltd.	Danfoss Micro Channel Heat Exchanger (Jiaxing) Co., Ltd.	4.25
Hydro Precision Tubing (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Danfoss Micro Channel Heat Exchanger (Jiaxing) Co., Ltd.	4.25
Zhongshan Changzheng Metal Co., Ltd	Foshan City Shunde District Rongcheng Stainless Steel Sanitary Wares Industrial Co., Ltd.	4.25
Zhaoqing Aohua Aluminum Co., Ltd	Guangdong Wireking Housewares & Hardware Co., Ltd	4.25
Guangdong XinWei Aluminum Products Co., Ltd.	Guangdong XinWei Aluminum Products Co., Ltd.	4.25
Guangdong Yongfeng Lihua Shading Technology Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Yongfeng Lihua Shading Technology Co., Ltd.	4.25
Guangdong Haomei New Materials Co. Ltd.	Hao Mei Aluminium Products Company Limited	4.25
Jiangsu SV Precision Components Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu SV Precision Components Co., Ltd.	4.25

Table continued.

Table I-6 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from China**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Guangxi Tianheng Auto Component Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Kromet International Inc.	4.25
Wuxi Huaguang Automotive Technology Co., Ltd.	Mercury Marine Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	4.25
Ningbo Jiada Specialty Metals Ltd.	Mercury Marine Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	4.25
Wuxi Jiangyuan Aluminum Co., Ltd.	Modine Thermal System (Changzhou) Co., Ltd.	4.25
Jiangsu Asia Pacific Aviation Technology	Modine Thermal System (Changzhou) Co., Ltd.	4.25
Ningbo Yinzhou Yinxin Aluminum Co., LTD	Ningbo Innopower Tengda Machinery Co., Ltd.	4.25
JiangSu Daiweimu New Kinetic Technology Co., Ltd	Scheco Mechanical and Electrical Co., Ltd.	4.25
JiangSu Jiangnan Chuangjia Profile Co., Ltd	Scheco Mechanical and Electrical Co., Ltd.	4.25
Jiangsu Lide Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd.	Scheco Mechanical and Electrical Co., Ltd.	4.25
Wuxi Huaguang Automotive Technology Co., Ltd.	Wuxi Huaguang Automotive Technology Co., Ltd.	4.25
Zhejiang Guoyao Aluminum Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang Guoyao Aluminum Co., Ltd.	4.25
Zhejiang Xinlong Industry Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang Xinlong Industry Co., Ltd.	4.25
All others		376.85

Source: 89 FR 80506, October 3, 2024.

Table I-7**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Colombia**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Aluminio Nacional S.A.	Aluminio Nacional S.A.	39.54
Tecnoglass, S.A.S.; C.I. Energia Solar S.A.S. E.S. Windows; and C.I. E.S. Metals S.A.S.	Tecnoglass, S.A.S.; C.I. Energia Solar S.A.S. E.S. Windows; and C.I. E.S. Metals S.A.S.	7.11
All others		11.62

Source: 89 FR 80492, October 3, 2024.

Table I-8**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Ecuador**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
CEDAL Durán S.A./Corporación Ecuatoriana de Aluminio S.A. CEDAL	CEDAL Durán S.A./Corporación Ecuatoriana de Aluminio S.A. CEDAL	51.02
FISA Fundiciones Industriales S.A	FISA Fundiciones Industriales S.A	12.50
All others		18.50

Source: 89 FR 80482, October 3, 2024.

Table I-9**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from India**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Maan Aluminium Limited	Maan Aluminium Limited	0.00
Global Aluminium Private Limited	Global Aluminium Private Limited	39.05
Aluka Extrusions Industries	Aluka Extrusions Industries	39.05
Banco Aluminium, Ltd.	Banco Aluminium, Ltd.	39.05
Bhoruka Aluminium, Ltd.	Bhoruka Aluminium, Ltd.	39.05
Century Extrusions, Ltd.	Century Extrusions, Ltd.	39.05
Jindal Aluminium, Ltd.	Jindal Aluminium, Ltd.	39.05
KMC Aluminium Pvt., Ltd.	KMC Aluminium Pvt., Ltd.	39.05
Mittal Extrusions	Mittal Extrusions	39.05
Sudal Industries, Ltd.	Sudal Industries, Ltd.	39.05
Superfine Group of Industries	Superfine Group of Industries	39.05
All others		19.53

Source: 89 FR 80452, October 3, 2024.

Table I-10**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Indonesia**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
PT Alfo Citra Abadi	PT Alfo Citra Abadi	7.63
PT Indal Reiwa Auto and PT Indal Aluminium Industry	PT Indal Reiwa Auto and PT Indal Aluminium Industry	14.65
Alupro Asia Tech	Alupro Asia Tech	112.21
All others		9.51

Source: 89 FR 80487, October 3, 2024.

Table I-11**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Italy**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Eural Gnutti S.p.A.	Eural Gnutti S.p.A.	0.00
Metra S.p.A.; Metra Ragusa S.p.A.; IMET S.p.A	Metra S.p.A.; Metra Ragusa S.p.A.; IMET S.p.A	13.19
Alex S.p.A	Alex S.p.A	41.67
Bodega G & C S.p.A.	Bodega G & C S.p.A.	41.67
Estral S.p.A.	Estral S.p.A.	41.67
Pasturi S.r.l.	Pasturi S.r.l.	41.67
PFA S.r.l.	PFA S.r.l.	41.67
All others		13.19

Source: 89 FR 80521, October 3, 2024.

Table I-12**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Malaysia**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Genesis Aluminium Industries Sdn. Bhd.; Zenshin Industries Sdn. Bhd.	Genesis Aluminium Industries Sdn. Bhd.; Zenshin Industries Sdn. Bhd.	0.00
P.A. Extrusion (M) Sdn. Bhd.	P.A. Extrusion (M) Sdn. Bhd.	0.00
EL Aluminium Billet (M) Sdn Bhd	EL Aluminium Billet (M) Sdn Bhd	27.51
Kosan Aluminum Extrusion SDN. BHD	Kosan Aluminum Extrusion SDN. BHD	27.51
Winstar Group	Winstar Group	27.51
All others		16.51

Source: 89 FR 80458, October 3, 2024.

Table I-13**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Mexico**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Aluminio de Baja California S.A. de C.V.	Aluminio de Baja California S.A. de C.V.	22.71
Aluminio Texcoco, S.A. de C.V. / NEO Aluminio, S.A. de C.V. / Extrusiones Metálicas, S.A. de C.V. / Extrusiones Metálicas Expo	Aluminio Texcoco, S.A. de C.V. / NEO Aluminio, S.A. de C.V. / Extrusiones Metálicas, S.A. de C.V. / Extrusiones Metálicas Expo	7.42
Merit Stamping	Merit Stamping	82.03
Tubos y Perfiles de Aluminio	Tubos y Perfiles de Aluminio	82.03
All others		15.07

Source: 89 FR 80463, October 3, 2024.

Table I-14**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from South Korea**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
ALMAC Co., Ltd; ALMAC Korea Co., Ltd.; AR Aluminum Co., Ltd.	ALMAC Co., Ltd; ALMAC Korea Co., Ltd.; AR Aluminum Co., Ltd.	0.00
Shin Yang Metal Industrial Co., Ltd	Shin Yang Metal Industrial Co., Ltd	3.13
Bowon Light Metal Co., Ltd	Bowon Light Metal Co., Ltd	43.56
Changwon Precision Extrusions	Changwon Precision Extrusions	43.56
Dong Young Industrial Co., Ltd	Dong Young Industrial Co., Ltd	43.56
Kyung Hee Aluminum Co., Ltd	Kyung Hee Aluminum Co., Ltd	43.56
Namsun Aluminium Co., Ltd	Namsun Aluminium Co., Ltd	43.56
Nam Sung Aluminum Co., Ltd	Nam Sung Aluminum Co., Ltd	43.56
Sung Hoon Aluminium Co., Ltd	Sung Hoon Aluminium Co., Ltd	43.56
All others		3.13

Source: 89 FR 80501, October 3, 2024.

Table I-15**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Taiwan**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Sow Shin Aluminum Co., Ltd.; Xiashin International Co., Ltd.	Sow Shin Aluminum Co., Ltd.; Xiashin International Co., Ltd.	0.74 (de minimis)
Yuan Sheng Aluminium Mfg. Corp.; Great Well Aluminium Industrial Ltd.; Ye Fong Aluminum Industrial Ltd.	Yuan Sheng Aluminium Mfg. Corp.; Great Well Aluminium Industrial Ltd.; Ye Fong Aluminum Industrial Ltd.	67.86
Chiao Tai Aluminum Industry	Chiao Tai Aluminum Industry	67.86
Formosa Shinn Yoan Industrial Co., Ltd	Formosa Shinn Yoan Industrial Co., Ltd	67.86
Cheng Hsin Aluminum Corp.	Cheng Hsin Aluminum Corp.	67.86
All others		34.30

Source: 89 FR 80477, October 3, 2024.

Table I-16**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Thailand**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Thai Metal Aluminum Co., Ltd	Thai Metal Aluminum Co., Ltd	2.02
United Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd	United Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd	4.35
All others		3.19

Source: 89 FR 80517, October 3, 2024.

Table I-17**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Turkey**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Erdoganlar Aluminyum San. ve Tic. A.S.	Erdoganlar Aluminyum San. ve Tic. A.S.	10.11
Sistem Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Sistem Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	19.75
Alkor Aluminyum Enerji Insaat Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	Alkor Aluminyum Enerji Insaat Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	48.43
Astas Aluminyum San ve Tic A.S.	Astas Aluminyum San ve Tic A.S.	48.43
Ayde Aluminyum LTD. STI.	Ayde Aluminyum LTD. STI.	48.43
Burak Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S	Burak Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S	48.43
P.M.S. Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	P.M.S. Aluminyum Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	48.43
Tuna Aluminium Ltd.	Tuna Aluminium Ltd.	48.43
Uluson Aluminum	Uluson Aluminum	48.43
All others		12.95

Source: 89 FR 80512, October 3, 2024.

Table I-18**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from United Arab Emirates**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
OSE Industries LLC	OSE Industries LLC	12.65
Gulf Extrusions LLC / Automotive Precision Technology (APT) – Sole Proprietorship LLC	Gulf Extrusions LLC / Automotive Precision Technology (APT) – Sole Proprietorship LLC	7.14
Al Buraq Trading & Enterprises, Co.	Al Buraq Trading & Enterprises, Co.	42.29
Al Hamad Industrial Co., LLC	Al Hamad Industrial Co., LLC	42.29
Al Jaber Aluminium Extrusions, LLC	Al Jaber Aluminium Extrusions, LLC	42.29
Aluminum Products Co.	Aluminum Products Co.	42.29
Arabian Extrusions Factory	Arabian Extrusions Factory	42.29
Emirates Extrusion Factory, LLC	Emirates Extrusion Factory, LLC	42.29
Taweelah Aluminium Extrusion Co.	Taweelah Aluminium Extrusion Co.	42.29
White Aluminum Extrusions, LLC	White Aluminum Extrusions, LLC	42.29
All others		10.48

Source: 89 FR 80472, October 3, 2024.

Table I-19
Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Vietnam

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
East Asia Aluminum Company Limited	East Asia Aluminum Company Limited	14.15
Austdoor Group Joint Stock Company	Austdoor Group Joint Stock Company	14.15
BKQ Manufacturing and Trading Company Limited	Fravi Vietnam Group Joint Stock Company	14.15
Viet Nam Chuangxing Aluminium Co., Ltd	Vietnam Yongxing Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd	14.15
Do Thanh Aluminium Joint Stock Company	Do Thanh Aluminium Joint Stock Company	14.15
Ha Noi DST Joint Stock Company	Ha Noi DST Joint Stock Company	14.15
Euroha Joint Stock Company	Euroha Joint Stock Company	14.15
Fravi Viet Nam Group Joint Stock Company	Fravi Viet Nam Group Joint Stock Company	14.15
Gold Well Co., Ltd.	Gold Well Co., Ltd.	14.15
Hong Xin Co., Ltd.	Vietnam Yongxing Aluminium Industry Co., LTD	14.15
Hyundai Aluminum Vina Shareholding Company	Hyundai Aluminum Vina Shareholding Company	14.15
KIMSEN Industrial Corporation	KIMSEN Industrial Corporation	14.15
Mien Hua Precision Mechanical Co., Ltd.	Mien Hua Precision Mechanical Co., Ltd.	14.15
Ngoc Diep Aluminium Joint Stock Company	Ngoc Diep Aluminium Joint Stock Company	14.15
Nhon Troch Branch of Tung Kuang Industrial Joint Stock Company	Nhon Troch Branch of Tung Kuang Industrial Joint Stock Company	14.15
Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Northstar Precision (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	14.15
Sapa Ben Thanh Aluminium Profiles, Co., Ltd.	Sapa Ben Thanh Aluminium Profiles, Co., Ltd.	14.15
Song Hong Aluminum Shalumi Group Joint Stock Company	Song Hong Aluminum Shalumi Group Joint Stock Company	14.15

Table continued.

Table I-19 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Vietnam**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Shinyang Metal Korea Co., Ltd	Shinyang Metal Korea Co., Ltd	14.15
Shinyang Metal Vietnam Co., Ltd	Shinyang Metal Vietnam Co., Ltd	14.15
Tan A Aluminum Company Limited	Tan A Aluminum Company Limited	14.15
Tin An Investment Production Trading Joint Stock Company	Austdoor Group Joint Stock Company	14.15
Tin An Investment Production Trading Joint Stock Company	Viet Phap Aluminum Factory – Viet Phap Shal Aluminum Joint Stock Company	14.15
Tin Kim Plastic Joint Stock Company	Austdoor Group Joint Stock Company	14.15
Tin Kim Plastic Joint Stock Company	Viet Phap Aluminum Factory – Viet Phap Shal Aluminum Joint Stock Company	14.15
Tung Kuang Industrial Joint Stock Company	Tung Kuang Industrial Joint Stock Company	14.15
Tung Shin Industrial Co., Ltd.	Tung Shin Industrial Co., Ltd.	14.15
Vietnam Beta Aluminum Company Limited	Vietnam Beta Aluminum Company Limited	14.15
Vietnam Yongxing Aluminium Industry Co., Ltd	Vietnam Yongxing Aluminium Industry Co., Ltd	14.15
All others		41.84

Source: 89 FR 80530, October 3, 2024.

The subject merchandise

Commerce's scope

In the current proceeding, Commerce has defined the scope as follows:²²

The merchandise subject to this investigation are aluminum extrusions, regardless of form, finishing, or fabrication, whether assembled with other parts or unassembled, whether coated, painted, anodized, or thermally improved. Aluminum extrusions are shapes and forms, produced by an extrusion process, made from aluminum alloys having metallic elements corresponding to the alloy series designations published by the Aluminum Association commencing with the numbers 1, 3, and 6 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents). Specifically, subject aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 1 contain not less than 99 percent aluminum by weight. Subject aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 3 contain manganese as the major alloying element, with manganese accounting for not more than 3.0 percent of total materials by weight. Subject aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 6 contain magnesium and silicon as the major alloying elements, with magnesium accounting for at least 0.1 percent but not more than 2.0 percent of total materials by weight, and silicon accounting for at least 0.1 percent but not more than 3.0 percent of total materials by weight. The scope also includes merchandise made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 5 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) that have a magnesium content accounting for up to but not more than 2.0 percent of total materials by weight.

The country of origin of the aluminum extrusion is determined by where the metal is extruded (i.e., pressed through a die).

²² See Commerce notices of final affirmative determinations at 89 FR 80452, 89 FR 80458, 89 FR 80463, 89 FR 80472, 89 FR 80477, 89 FR 80482, 89 FR 80487, 89 FR 80492, 89 FR 80501, 89 FR 80506, 89 FR 80512, 89 FR 80517, 89 FR 80521, and 89 FR 80530, October 3, 2024, and at 89 FR 80468, 89 FR 80496, 89 FR 80526, and 89 FR 80536, October 3, 2024.

Aluminum extrusions are produced and imported in a wide variety of shapes and forms, including, but not limited to, hollow profiles, other solid profiles, pipes, tubes, bars, and rods. Aluminum extrusions that are drawn subsequent to extrusion (drawn aluminum) are also included in the scope.

Subject aluminum extrusions are produced and imported with a variety of coatings and surface treatments, and types of fabrication. The types of coatings and treatments applied to aluminum extrusions include, but are not limited to, extrusions that are mill finished (i.e., without any coating or further finishing), brushed, buffed, polished, anodized (including bright dip), liquid painted, electroplated, chromate converted, powder coated, sublimated, wrapped, and/or bead blasted. Subject aluminum extrusions may also be fabricated, i.e., prepared for assembly, or thermally improved. Such operations would include, but are not limited to, extrusions that are cut-to-length, machined, drilled, punched, notched, bent, stretched, stretch-formed, hydroformed, knurled, swedged, mitered, chamfered, threaded, spun, etched, and engraved. Performing such operations in third countries does not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation.

The types of products that meet the definition of subject merchandise include but are not limited to, the aluminum extrusion portions of vehicle roof rails and sun/moon roof framing, solar panel racking rails and framing, tradeshow display fixtures and framing, parts for tents or clear span structures, fence posts, drapery rails or rods, electrical conduits, door thresholds, flooring trim, electric vehicle battery trays, heat sinks, signage or advertising poles, telescoping poles, or cleaning system components.

Aluminum extrusions may be heat sinks, which are fabricated aluminum extrusions that dissipate heat away from a heat source and may serve other functions, such as structural functions. Heat sinks come in a variety of sizes and shapes, including but not limited to a flat electronic heat sink, which is a solid aluminum extrusion with at least one flat side used to mount electronic or mechanical devices; a heat sink that is a housing for electronic controls or motors; lighting heat sinks, which dissipate heat away from LED devices; and process and exchange heat sinks, which are tube extrusions with fins or plates used to hold radiator tubing. Heat sinks are included in the scope, regardless of whether the design and production of the heat sinks are organized around meeting specified thermal performance requirements and regardless of whether they have been tested to comply with such requirements. For purposes of the investigations on aluminum extrusions from the People's Republic of China, only heat sinks designed and produced around meeting specified

thermal performance requirements and tested to comply with such requirements are included in the scope. Excluded from the scope of the investigation are large, multi-finned extruded aluminum heat sinks designed to dissipate heat, meeting the following criteria: (1) an aspect ratio (defined as the ratio of the area of a void in an extrusion to the size of the smallest gap opening at the entrance of that void and calculated by dividing the void area by the square of the gap opening) greater than 15 to 1; or (2) the circumscribing circle diameter (defined as the diameter of the smallest circle that will entirely enclose the extrusion's cross-sectional profile) rounded up to the next half inch, exceeds 10 inches, and the weight-per-foot (defined as the theoretical weight of the profile as extruded prior to any machining that may remove material and calculated by multiplying the area of the profile in square inches by 1.2) exceeds 3.50 pounds per foot.

Merchandise that is comprised solely of aluminum extrusions or aluminum extrusions and fasteners, whether assembled at the time of importation or unassembled, is covered by the scope in its entirety. A fastener is any material or part that serves an attachment function, fastens two or more components, or serves to prevent or restrict movement of a component or another item. Examples of fasteners include, but are not limited to, nuts, bolts, clamps, and end caps.

The scope also includes aluminum extrusions contained in merchandise that is a part or subassembly of a larger whole, whether or not the merchandise also contains a component other than aluminum extrusions that is beyond a fastener. Such merchandise may be either assembled or unassembled at the time of importation. A "part or subassembly" is defined as a unit designed to be attached to, or incorporated with, one or more other units or components into a larger completed product. Only the aluminum extrusion portion of the merchandise described in this paragraph, whether assembled or unassembled, is subject merchandise included in the scope and subject to duties. Examples of merchandise that is a part or subassembly of a larger whole include, but are not limited to, window parts or subassemblies; door unit parts or subassemblies; shower and bath parts or subassemblies; solar panel mounting systems; fenestration system parts or subassemblies, such as units which make up a curtain wall, and window walls and window wall units, which collectively make up a fenestration system on the side of a building; and parts or subassemblies of storefronts; furniture parts or subassemblies; appliance parts or subassemblies, such as fin evaporator coils and systems for refrigerators; railing or deck system parts or subassemblies; fence system parts or subassemblies; motor vehicle parts or subassemblies, such as bumpers for motor vehicles; trailer parts or

subassemblies, such as side walls, flooring, and roofings; electric vehicle charging station parts or subassemblies; or signage or advertising system parts or subassemblies. Parts or subassemblies described by this paragraph that are subject to duties in their entirety pursuant to existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders (defined as those antidumping and countervailing duty orders that are in effect as of the date of publication of order resulting from this investigation) are excluded from the scope of this investigation. Any part or subassembly that otherwise meets the requirements of this scope and that is not covered by other antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders remains subject to the scope of the investigation.

The scope excludes aluminum extrusions contained in fully and permanently assembled merchandise, if the assembled merchandise is not a part or subassembly of a larger whole. To be excluded under this paragraph, the assembled merchandise must also contain a component other than aluminum extrusions, beyond fasteners. In addition, to be excluded under this paragraph, the assembled merchandise must be ready for use as imported, without undergoing after importation any processing, fabrication, finishing, or assembly or the addition of parts or material (with the exception of consumable parts or material or interchangeable media or tooling).

The scope also excludes aluminum extrusions contained in unassembled merchandise if the unassembled merchandise is not a part or subassembly of a larger whole. To be excluded under this paragraph, the unassembled merchandise must also contain a component other than aluminum extrusions, beyond fasteners. In addition, to be excluded under this paragraph, the unassembled merchandise must be a packaged combination of parts that is ready to be assembled as imported, without undergoing after importation any processing, fabrication, or finishing or the addition of parts or material (with the exception of consumable parts or material or interchangeable media or tooling). To be excluded under this paragraph, the unassembled merchandise must be sold and enter as a discrete kit on one Customs entry form.

Examples of such excluded assembled and unassembled merchandise include windows with glass, door units with door panel and glass, motor vehicles, trailers, furniture, appliances, and solar panels and solar modules. Window walls and window wall units are not considered windows with glass for purposes of this exclusion.

The scope also excludes merchandise containing multiple subassemblies of a larger whole with non-extruded aluminum components beyond

fasteners. A subassembly that meets the definition of subject merchandise, including any product expressly identified as subject merchandise in this scope, can only be excluded if it is fully and permanently assembled with at least one other different subassembly, and where (1) at least one of the subassemblies, if entered individually, would not itself be subject to the scope; (2) the aluminum extrusions within the merchandise collectively account for 50 percent or less of the actual weight of the combined multiple subassemblies (without including any non-extruded aluminum fasteners in the calculations); and (3) the aluminum extrusions within the merchandise collectively account for 50 percent or less of the number of pieces of the combined multiple subassemblies (without including any non-extruded aluminum fasteners in the calculations).

The scope also includes aluminum extrusions that have been further processed in a third country, including, but not limited to, the finishing and fabrication processes described above, assembly, whether with other aluminum extrusion components or with non-aluminum extrusion components, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product. Third country processing; finishing; and/or fabrication, including those processes described in the scope, does not alter the country of origin of the subject aluminum extrusions.

The following aluminum extrusion products are excluded: aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designations commencing with the number 2 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) and containing in excess of 1.5 percent copper by weight; aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 5 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) and containing in excess of 2.0 percent magnesium by weight; and aluminum extrusions made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 7 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) and containing in excess of 2.0 percent zinc by weight.

The scope also excludes aluminum alloy sheet or plates produced by means other than the extrusion process, such as aluminum products produced by a method of continuous casting or rolling. Cast aluminum products are also excluded. The scope also excludes unwrought aluminum in any form.

The scope also excludes collapsible tubular containers composed of metallic elements corresponding to alloy code 1080A as designated by the Aluminum Association (not including proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents) where the tubular container (excluding the nozzle) meets each of the following dimensional characteristics: (1) length of 37 millimeters (mm) or 62 mm; (2) outer diameter of 11.0 mm or 12.7 mm; and (3) wall thickness not exceeding 0.13 mm.

Also excluded from the scope are extruded drawn solid profiles made from an aluminum alloy with the Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 1, 3, or 6 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents), including variants on individual alloying elements not to circumvent the other Aluminum Association series designations, which meet each of the following characteristics: (1) solid cross sectional area greater than 62.4 mm² and less than 906 mm², (2) minimum electrical conductivity of 58% of the international annealed copper standard (IACS) or maximum resistivity of 2.97 μΩ/cm, (3) a uniformly applied nonelectrically conductive temperature-resistant coating co-extruded over characteristic (1) of either polyamide, cross-linked polyethylene, or silicone rubber material which meets the following standards: (a) Vicat A temperature threshold of >140 degrees Celsius, (b) flammability requirements of UL 94V-0, and (c) a minimum coating thickness of 0.10 mm and maximum coating thickness of 2.0 mm, with a maximum thickness tolerance of +/- 0.20 mm, (4) characteristic 3 may or may not be encapsulated with a "Precision Drawn Tubing," wall thicknesses less than 1.2 mm, which is mechanically fixed in place, and (5) packaged in straight lengths, bent or formed and/or attached to hardware.

Also excluded from the scope are extruded tubing and drawn over a ID plug and through a OD die made from an aluminum alloy with the Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 3, 5, or 6 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents), including variants on individual alloying elements not to circumvent the other Aluminum Association series designations, which meet each of the following characteristics: (1) an outside mean diameter no greater than 30 mm with a tolerance less than or equal to +/- 0.10 mm, (2) uniform wall thickness no greater than 2.7 mm with wall tolerances less than or equal to +/- 0.1 mm, (3) may be coated with materials, including zinc, such that the coating material weight is no less than 3 g/m² and no greater than 30 g/m², and (4) packaged in continuous coils, straight lengths, bent or formed.

The scope also excludes fully and permanently assembled glass refrigerator shelves with decorative aluminum trim meeting the following characteristics: (1) aluminum trim meeting Aluminum Association series 6063-T5 designation that is anodized; (2) aluminum trim length of not more than 800 mm, and (3) aluminum trim width of not more than 40 mm. Such fully and permanently assembled glass refrigerator shelves include other components in addition to the aluminum trim, including, but not limited to, glass, steel, and plastic. Only fully and permanently assembled glass refrigerator shelves that require no further processing, fabrication, finishing, assembly, or the addition of any parts or material are excluded. Imports of glass refrigerator shelves are classified under HTSUS 8418.99.8050, which is being included for convenience.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation is certain rectangular wire, imported in bulk rolls or precut strips and produced from continuously cast rolled aluminum wire rod, which is subsequently extruded to dimension to form rectangular wire with or without rounded edges. The product is made from aluminum alloy grade 1070 or 1370 (not including proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents), with no recycled metal content allowed. The dimensions of the wire are 2.95 mm to 6.05 mm in width, and 0.65 mm to 1.25 mm in thickness. Imports of rectangular wire are provided for under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7605.19.0000, 7604.10.5000, or 7616.99.5190.

Also excluded from the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on aluminum extrusions from the People's Republic of China are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China. See Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order, [76 FR 30650](#) (May 26, 2011); and Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order, [76 FR 30653](#) (May 26, 2011) (collectively, Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China). Solely for the investigations on aluminum extrusions from the People's Republic of China, the following is an exhaustive list of products where the aluminum extrusion portions thereof meet the definition of subject merchandise. The language contained in the rest of the scope applies to this exhaustive list of products. Merchandise that is not included in the following list that meets the definition of subject merchandise in the 2011 antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China remains subject to the earlier orders. No other section of this scope language that provides examples of subject merchandise is exhaustive.

The aluminum extrusion portions of the following products are included in the scope of the investigations on aluminum extrusions from the People's Republic of China, whether assembled or unassembled: heat sinks as described above; cleaning system components like mop parts and subassemblies and poles; banner stand and back wall parts and subassemblies; fabric wall systems; drapery rails; side mount valve controls; water heater anodes; solar panel mounting systems; automotive heating and cooling system components; assembled motor cases with stators; louver assemblies; event décor; window wall and window wall units and parts; trade booths; micro channel heat exchangers; telescoping poles, pole handles, and pole attachments; flagpoles; wind sign frames; foreline hose assembly; electronics enclosures; parts and subassemblies for storefronts, including portal sets; light poles; air duct registers; outdoor sporting goods parts and subassemblies; glass refrigerator shelves; aluminum ramps; handicap ramp system parts and subassemblies; frames and parts for tents and clear span structures; parts and subassemblies for screen enclosures, patios, and sunrooms; parts and subassemblies for walkways and walkway covers; aluminum extrusions for Light Emitting Diode (LED) lights; parts and subassemblies for screen, storm, and patio doors; pontoon boat parts and subassemblies, including rub rails, flooring, decking, transom structures, canopy systems, seating; boat hulls, framing, ladders, and transom structures; parts and subassemblies for docks, piers, boat lifts and mounting; recreational and boat trailer parts and subassemblies, including subframes, crossmembers, and gates; solar tracker assemblies with gears; garage door framing systems; door threshold and sill assemblies; highway and bridge signs; bridge, street, and highway rails; scaffolding, including planks and struts; railing and support systems; parts and subassemblies for exercise equipment; weatherstripping; door bottom and sweeps; door seals; floor transitions and trims; parts and subassemblies for modular walls and office furniture; truck trailer parts and subassemblies; boat cover poles, outrigger poles, and rod holders; bleachers and benches; parts and subassemblies for elevators, lifts, and dumbwaiters; parts and subassemblies for mirror and framing systems; window treatments; parts and subassemblies for air foils and fans; bus and Recreational Vehicle (RV) window frames; sliding door rails; dock ladders; parts and subassemblies for RV frames and trailers; awning, canopy, and sunshade structures and their parts and subassemblies; marine motor mounts; linear lighting housings; and cluster mailbox systems.

Tariff treatment

Based upon the scope set forth by Commerce, information available to the Commission indicates that the merchandise subject to these investigations are imported under the following provisions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”): 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040, and 7610.90.0080.²³ The 2024 general rate of duty is 1.5 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 7604.21.00; 2.6 percent ad valorem for HTS subheadings 7604.10.30 and 7604.29.30; 3 percent ad valorem for HTS subheadings 7604.10.50 and 7604.29.50; 5 percent ad valorem for HTS subheadings 7604.10.10 and 7604.29.10; and 5.7 percent ad valorem for HTS subheadings 7608.10.00, 7608.20.00, 7609.00.00, 7610.10.00, and 7610.90.00.²⁴ Originating goods of Colombia, Mexico, and South Korea are eligible for duty-free entry under free trade agreements upon proper importer claim. Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”).

²³ Merchandise subject to these investigations may also be imported, either as is or within subassemblies of a larger whole, under HTS statistical reporting numbers 6603.90.8100, 7606.12.3091, 7606.12.3096, 7615.10.2015, 7615.10.2025, 7615.10.3015, 7615.10.3025, 7615.10.5020, 7615.10.5040, 7615.10.7125, 7615.10.7130, 7615.10.7155, 7615.10.7180, 7615.10.9100, 7615.20.0000, 7616.10.9090, 7616.99.1000, 7616.99.5130, 7616.99.5140, 7616.99.5190, 8302.10.3000, 8302.10.6030, 8302.10.6060, 8302.10.6090, 8302.20.0000, 8302.30.3010, 8302.30.3060, 8302.41.3000, 8302.41.6015, 8302.41.6045, 8302.41.6050, 8302.41.6080, 8302.42.3010, 8302.42.3015, 8302.42.3065, 8302.49.6035, 8302.49.6045, 8302.49.6055, 8302.49.6085, 8302.50.0000, 8302.60.3000, 8302.60.9000, 8305.10.0050, 8306.30.0000, 8414.59.6590, 8415.90.8045, 8418.99.8005, 8418.99.8050, 8418.99.8060, 8419.50.5000, 8419.90.1000, 8422.90.0640, 8424.90.9080, 8473.30.2000, 8473.30.5100, 8479.89.9599, 8479.90.8500, 8479.90.9596, 8481.90.9060, 8481.90.9085, 8486.90.0000, 8487.90.0080, 8503.00.9520, 8508.70.0000, 8513.90.2000, 8515.90.2000, 8516.90.5000, 8516.90.8050, 8517.71.0000, 8517.79.0000, 8529.90.7300, 8529.90.9760, 8536.90.8585, 8538.10.0000, 8541.90.0000, 8543.90.8885, 8547.90.0020, 8547.90.0030, 8547.90.0040, 8708.10.3050, 8708.29.5160, 8708.80.6590, 8708.99.6890, 8807.30.0060, 9031.90.9195, 9401.99.9081, 9403.99.1040, 9403.99.9010, 9403.99.9015, 9403.99.9020, 9403.99.9040, 9403.99.9045, 9405.99.4020, 9506.11.4080, 9506.51.4000, 9506.51.6000, 9506.59.4040, 9506.70.2090, 9506.91.0010, 9506.91.0020, 9506.91.0030, 9506.99.0510, 9506.99.0520, 9506.99.0530, 9506.99.1500, 9506.99.2000, 9506.99.2580, 9506.99.2800, 9506.99.5500, 9506.99.6080, 9507.30.2000, 9507.30.4000, 9507.30.6000, 9507.30.8000, 9507.90.6000, and 9603.90.8050.

The Downstream Industry Coalition (“DIC”) also noted these additional HTS statistical reporting numbers. DIC, prehearing brief, pp. 3–4, Attachment.

²⁴ HTSUS (2024) Revision 9, USITC Publication 5548, September 2024, pp. 76-5, 76-10.

Section 301 tariff treatment

Effective September 24, 2018, aluminum extrusions originating in China and imported under HTS subheading 7610.90.00 were subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective May 10, 2019, the section 301 duty for imports under this subheading was increased to 25 percent ad valorem.²⁵

Effective September 1, 2019, aluminum extrusions originating in China and imported under HTS subheadings 7604.10.10, 7604.10.30, 7604.10.50, 7604.21.00, 7604.29.10, 7604.29.30, 7604.29.50, 7608.10.00, 7608.20.00, 7609.00.00, and 7610.10.00 were subject to an additional 15 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective February 14, 2020, the section 301 duty for imports under these subheadings was reduced to 7.5 percent.²⁶

Effective September 27, 2024, the additional 7.5 percent duties on aluminum extrusions originating in China and imported under HTS subheadings 7604.10.10, 7604.10.30, 7604.10.50, 7604.21.00, 7604.29.10, 7604.29.30, 7604.29.50, 7608.10.00, 7608.20.00, and 7609.00.00 were increased to 25 percent ad valorem under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.²⁷ Otherwise, the additional 7.5 percent duty remained unchanged on aluminum extrusions originating in China and imported under HTS subheading 7610.10.00.²⁸

Section 232 tariff treatment

Effective March 23, 2018, aluminum extrusions imported under HTS headings 7604, 7608, and 7609 originating in China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan,

²⁵ 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018; 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019. See also HTS heading 9903.88.03 and U.S. notes 20(e) and 20(f) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. HTSUS (2024) Revision 9, USITC Publication 5548, September 2024, pp. 76-17, 99-III-28 – 99-III-29, 99-III-48, 99-III-251 – 99-III-255, 99-III-317 – 99-III-325. 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).

²⁶ See 84 FR 43304, August 20, 2019; 84 FR 45821, August 30, 2019; and 85 FR 3741, January 22, 2020. See also HTS heading 9903.88.15 and U.S. notes 20(r) and 20(s) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. HTSUS (2024) Revision 9, USITC Publication 5548, September 2024, pp. 76-17, 99-III-88 – 99-III-89, 99-III-98, 99-III-255 – 99-III-256, 99-III-319 – 99-III-325.

²⁷ See 89 FR 76581, September 18, 2024. See also HTS heading 9903.91.01 and U.S. notes 31(a) and 31(b) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. Revision 9, USITC Publication 5548, September 2024, pp. 76-17, 99-III-269 – 99-III-272, 99-III-330.

²⁸ See also HTS heading 9903.88.15 and U.S. notes 20(r) and 20(s) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. HTSUS (2024) Revision 9, USITC Publication 5548, September 2024, pp. 76-17, 99-III-88 – 99-III-89, 99-III-98, 99-III-255 – 99-III-256, 99-III-319 – 99-III-325.

Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, and Vietnam are currently subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.²⁹

Aluminum extrusions imported under these HTS headings originating in Italy were initially exempt from this section 232 tariff until June 1, 2018, when they, along with those of other European Union (“EU”) member countries became subject to this tariff. Effective January 1, 2022, aluminum articles originating in Italy and other EU member countries are currently exempt from this tariff and instead are subject to tariff-rate quotas (“TRQs”).³⁰ The TRQ levels, usage levels, and fill rates for aluminum articles, classifiable under HTS headings 7604, 7608, and 7609, originating in Italy are shown in table I-20 for the first half, second half, and full year of 2023.^{31 32}

²⁹ 83 FR 11619, March 15, 2018. The President also issued subsequent Proclamations to exempt or adjust these duties for selected U.S. trade partners: 83 FR 13355, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20677, May 7, 2018; 83 FR 25849, June 5, 2018; 84 FR 23983, May 23, 2019; 85 FR 49921, August 14, 2020; 85 FR 68709, October 30, 2020; 86 FR 6825, January 25, 2021; 86 FR 8265, February 4, 2021; 87 FR 1, January 3, 2022; 87 FR 33583, June 3, 2022; 88 FR 13267, March 2, 2023; 89 FR 223, January 3, 2024; 89 FR 57339, July 15, 2024.

See also HTS heading 9903.85.01 and U.S. notes 19(a) and 19(b) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. HTSUS (2024) Revision 9, USITC Publication 5548, September 2024, pp. 76-17, 99-III-16 – 99-III-20, 99-III-308 – 99-III-315.

³⁰ 83 FR 13355, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20677, May 7, 2018; 87 FR 1, January 3, 2022; 87 FR 33583, June 3, 2022; 88 FR 13267, March 2, 2023; 89 FR 223, January 3, 2024.

³¹ CBP, “European Union Section 232 Aluminum Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) 2023,” CBP Publication No. 3045-0123, January 10, 2023, <https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-Jan/EU%20Aluminum%202023%20TRQ%20Limits%20%282%29.pdf>.

³² The TRQ quantities are the same for each half of 2024 as for 2023. CBP, “QB 24-711 2024 First and Second Period Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Aluminum Articles of European Union (EU) Member Countries Amended June 27, 2024,” June 27, 2024, <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/quota/bulletins/qb-24-711-2024>.

Table I-20
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports originating in Italy, section 232 aluminum tariff categories, TRQ and usage quantities, and fill rates, first half, second half, and full year of 2023

Quantities in short tons; fill rates in percent

Quota ID	Quantities and fill rates	First half 2023	Second half 2023	Full year 2023
9903.85.31	Quota quantity	132	88	219
9903.85.31	Usage quantity	31	20	51
9903.85.31	Exclusions quantity	---	---	0
9903.85.31	Fill rate	23.9	22.3	23.3
9903.85.32	Quota quantity	954	636	1,591
9903.85.32	Usage quantity	889	633	1,522
9903.85.32	Exclusions quantity	---	---	0
9903.85.32	Fill rate	93.1	99.5	95.7
9903.85.33	Quota quantity	3,052	2,034	5,086
9903.85.33	Usage quantity	1,865	2,031	3,897
9903.85.33	Exclusions quantity	---	---	0
9903.85.33	Fill rate	61.1	99.9	76.6
9903.85.41	Quota quantity	11	7	19
9903.85.41	Usage quantity	11	7	19
9903.85.41	Exclusions quantity	---	---	0
9903.85.41	Fill rate	100.0	100.0	100.0
9903.85.42	Quota quantity	345	230	575
9903.85.42	Usage quantity	54	24	78
9903.85.42	Exclusions quantity	---	---	0
9903.85.42	Fill rate	15.5	10.4	13.5
9903.85.43	Quota quantity	32	21	53
9903.85.43	Usage quantity	30	18	49
9903.85.43	Exclusions quantity	---	---	0
9903.85.43	Fill rate	95.7	86.9	92.2

Source: CBP, CBP, "QB 23-711 2023 First and Second Period Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Aluminum Articles of European Union (EU) Member Countries Updated March 6, 2023," March 10, 2023, <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/quota/bulletins/qb-23-711>; CBP, "European Union Sec 232 Aluminum Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) 2023," CBP Publication No. 3045-0123, January 10, 2023, <https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-Jan/EU%20Aluminum%202023%20TRQ%20Limits%20%282%29.pdf>.

Note: CBP Quota ID Nos. (and HTS classifications) for Italy's aluminum TRQs— 9903.85.31: Bars, rods and profiles of aluminum, not alloyed (provided for in HTS subheadings 7604.10.10, 7604.10.30 or 7604.10.50); 9903.85.32: Hollow profiles of aluminum alloys (provided for in HTS subheading 7604.21.00); 9903.85.33: Bars, rods, and solid profiles, alloyed (provided for in HTS subheadings 7604.29.10, 7604.29.30 or 7604.29.50); 9903.85.41: Pipes and tubes of aluminum, seamless 7608.10.0030 (described in HTS statistical reporting numbers 7608.10.0030 or 7608.20.0030); 9903.85.42: Pipes and tubes of aluminum, other than seamless (described in HTS statistical reporting numbers 7608.10.0090 or 7608.20.0090); and 9903.85.43: Tube or pipe fittings (described of aluminum (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves described in HTS statistical reporting number 7609.00.0000).

Note: Exclusion amounts are for usage beyond the period limits, which are reported only for the full year 2023. Further details were not reported between in-quota versus exclusion usages within either the first half or second half of 2023.

Aluminum extrusions imported under these HTS headings originating in Mexico were initially exempt until June 1, 2018, when they then became subject to this tariff. Mexico's exemption from the section 232 tariff was reinstated, effective May 20, 2019.³³ Effective July 10, 2024, imports of aluminum extrusions from Mexico are subject to a certificate-of-analysis requirement and country-of-origin restrictions on the aluminum content to be exempted from this tariff.³⁴

Aluminum extrusions imported under these HTS headings originating in South Korea were also initially exempt, effective March 23 through April 30, 2018. Thereafter, they became subject to this tariff.³⁵

Exemptions from these duties within absolute quotas for aluminum extrusions imported under these HTS headings originating in the UAE were both granted and subsequently rescinded, effective February 3, 2021.³⁶

Effective December 27, 2021, certain aluminum extrusions imported under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.21.0010, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.5090, and 7609.00.0000 remain as General Approved Exclusions ("GAEs") from the section 232 duties and/or quotas.³⁷

³³ 83 FR 11619, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 13355, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20677 May 7, 2018; 84 FR 23983, May 23, 2019; 85 FR 49921, August 14, 2020; 85 FR 68709, October 30, 2020; 86 FR 6825, January 25, 2021; 87 FR 1, January 3, 2022; 87 FR 33583, June 3, 2022; 88 FR 13267, March 2, 2023; 89 FR 223, January 3, 2024; 89 FR 57339, July 15, 2024.

³⁴ Country-of-origin restrictions were imposed on the primary-aluminum content to deter transshipment. Eligible aluminum articles must not contain any primary aluminum for which the largest (primary) country of smelt, second largest (secondary) country of smelt, and country of most recent cast is either China, Russia, Belarus, or Iran. 89 FR 57339, July 15, 2024.

The additional 200 percent ad valorem duty on aluminum articles, where any amount of primary aluminum used in the manufacture of the aluminum articles is smelted in Russia (effective March 10, 2023), or the aluminum articles are cast in Russia (effective April 10, 2023), take precedence over the new requirements for aluminum articles originating in Mexico, as long as Presidential Proclamation 10522 (88 FR 13267, March 2, 2023) remains in effect.

³⁵ 83 FR 13355, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20677, May 7, 2018.

³⁶ 86 FR 6825, January 25, 2021; 86 FR 8265, February 4, 2021.

³⁷ 86 FR 70003, December 9, 2021; 85 FR 81060, December 14, 2020.

The product

Description and applications³⁸

Aluminum extrusions are shapes and forms produced via an extrusion process of aluminum alloys having metallic elements falling within the alloy series designations 1, 3, 5, and 6 published by the Aluminum Association (table I-21) or the proprietary or other certifying body equivalents. Alloyed aluminum is a chemical composition with other elements added to pure molten aluminum to enhance its physical properties (table I-21). Aluminum extrusions are produced and imported in a wide variety of shapes and forms, including, but not limited to, pipes and tubes (including hollow profiles), shapes (profiles), and bars and rods (figure I-1).³⁹ Solid profiles can include angles, tees, I-beams, H-beams, channels, window frame and sash components,⁴⁰ gutters, and other shapes, including fabricated components (e.g., heat sinks).⁴¹ Aluminum extrusions also include those that are subsequently drawn (drawn aluminum) or undergo coating or other surface treatments, fabrication (in preparations for assembly), or thermal processes. These post-extrusion processes can occur in third countries, as the country of origin is determined by where the aluminum is extruded (pressed through a die). Subject products can be imported consisting either solely of aluminum extrusions (along with any fasteners), and under certain conditions with other components, as parts or subassemblies of a larger whole, or either assembled or unassembled. However, only the aluminum extrusion portion of such merchandise is included in the scope and subject to duties.

³⁸ Unless otherwise specified, information in this section is derived from Aluminum Extrusions from China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-695–698 and 731-TA-1643–1657 (Preliminary), Publication 5477, November 2023 (“Preliminary publication”), pp. I-16 – I-18.

³⁹ Hydro Precision Tubing USA LLC, preconference brief, p. 14. Hydro Precision Tubing USA LLC, preconference brief, p. 11, exhibit D; Aluminum Association, “Extruded Products by End Use,” ©2021, <https://www.aluminum.org/extruded-products-end-use>, accessed October 4, 2024.

⁴⁰ For further information, see e.g.: Marvin Windows and Doors, “Window Parts: Learn About the Anatomy of a Window,” ©2024, <https://www.marvin.com/blog/parts-of-a-window>, accessed October 24, 2023.

⁴¹ The aluminum extrusion portion of numerous other finished products, in addition to heat sinks, originating in China is also included in Commerce’s scope.

Table I-21

Aluminum alloy series: Alloying metals, physical properties, applications, and scope status for aluminum extrusions

Alloy series	Alloying metals	Physical properties	Applications	Scope status
1xxx	≥99 percent aluminum	Excellent corrosion resistance, workability, high thermal and electrical conductivity	Overhead power transmission lines, food packaging	In-scope, with ≥99 percent aluminum by weight
2xxx	Copper	High strength and toughness, low corrosion resistance, heat treatable	Aircraft	Excluded, with >1.5 percent copper by weight
3xxx	Manganese, magnesium	Moderate strength, good workability, non-heat treatable	Beverage cans, heat exchangers	In-scope, with ≤3.0 percent manganese by weight
4xxx	Silicon	Lower melting point, without brittleness, non-heat treatable	Welding, brazing, and filler alloys in automotive and structural	Not specifically mentioned
5xxx	Magnesium	Moderate to high strength, good weldability, corrosion resistance, non-heat treatable	Building, construction, storage tanks, pressure vessels, marine	In-scope, with ≤2.0 percent magnesium by weight Excluded, with >2.0 percent magnesium by weight
6xxx	Silicon, manganese	Versatile, heat treatable, highly formable, weldable, moderately high strength, excellent corrosion resistance	Automotive, architectural, structural	In-scope, with ≥0.1 percent but ≤2.0 percent magnesium and ≥0.1 percent but ≤3.0 percent silicon by weight
7xxx	Zinc, among others	Extremely high strength, heat treatable	Aircraft	Excluded, with >2.0 percent zinc by weight

Source: The Aluminum Association, “Aluminum Alloys 101,” 2021, https://www.aluminum.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/AA-Infographic-Alloys-v5_0.jpg, accessed November 1, 2023.

Figure I-1
Aluminum extrusions: Images



Seamless tubing



Window frame profile



Hollow profiles

Source: McHone Industries, “Aluminum Tubing Traits,” ©2016, <https://www.mchoneind.com/aluminum-tubing-traits/>, accessed October 24, 2023; Prime-line, “Window Frame,” ©2024, <https://www.primeline.net/pl-14163-516-extruded-window-frame-72-long-white-finish>, accessed October 24, 2023; IndiaMart, “Aluminium Profiles,” ©1996–2024, <https://www.indiamart.com/global-aluminium/aluminium-profiles.htm>, accessed October 24, 2023.

Commerce’s scope excludes merchandise containing extruded aluminum components beyond fasteners, for use in the forms as imported, that are not a part or subassembly of a larger whole (product or system).⁴² Parts or subassemblies containing aluminum extrusions that are subject in their entirety to existing import-injury orders are excluded from the scope of these investigations. The scope also excludes aluminum alloy sheet or plates produced by methods other than the extrusion process; aluminum products produced by the casting method; unwrought aluminum in any form; certain collapsible tubular containers and rectangular wire as described in the scope language, and “hard alloy” extrusions (within alloy series designations of the Aluminum Association commencing with the numbers 2, 5, and 7 in table I-21) that provide high strength over a wide range of temperatures.

Commerce’s revised scope excludes merchandise containing multiple subassemblies of a larger whole with extruded and non-extruded aluminum components beyond fasteners in particular circumstances. Examples of additional exclusions are the following: specific shape and dimensional requirements for excluded heat sinks; fully assembled solar panels and solar modules; precision non-electrically conductive coated buss bars; precision drawn aluminum tubing; and fully assembled glass refrigerator shelves with decorative aluminum trim.

Aluminum extrusions are produced for a wide variety of finished goods applications. Major end-use applications for aluminum extrusions, and subassemblies containing aluminum extrusions, include building and construction components, structures, motor vehicles, railway

⁴² Examples of such larger products or systems include windows with glass, door units with door panels and glass, motor vehicles, trailers, furniture, appliances, and solar panels, among others.

and mass-transit vehicles, aircraft and spacecraft, marine vessels, solar energy panel frames and supports, air conditioners and appliances, consumer and commercial products, and medical and laboratory equipment, among others.⁴³ Nevertheless, despite differences in physical characteristics⁴⁴ and distinct applications based on sector and specific end-user requirements,⁴⁵ aluminum extrusions share similar general physical characteristics and a range of tolerances, as they are often inputs (i.e., an intermediate product) in the production of downstream products.

Manufacturing processes⁴⁶

The manufacturing processes generally consists of three distinct stages: (1) melting and refining of primary aluminum or remelting of aluminum scrap, (2) casting molten aluminum into unwrought billets, and (3) extruding aluminum billets into shapes.

Melting and refining

Aluminum is produced using either the primary electrolytic smelting or the secondary remelting process. Inputs for the primary smelting process are derived from aluminum-containing ore (bauxite) that is mined and refined into aluminum oxide (alumina) through the Bayer chemical refining process.⁴⁷ The alumina is then electrolytically smelted to remove oxygen and produce molten aluminum metal in the electricity-intensive Hall-Héroult process.⁴⁸ The molten aluminum can either remain unalloyed or be alloyed with the addition of other metals to enhance certain properties and characteristics. Although the desired characteristics of the final product are generally determined during the melting and refining stages, alloying

⁴³ Petition, p. 12.

⁴⁴ Physical characteristics of aluminum extrusions include different metal strengths (based on the length of the baking process used), appearances (based on the customer's preference of finish), cross-sectional shapes (as required by the specific purchaser), and specific fabrications (provided for end users).

⁴⁵ For example, extrusions for automotive applications may reflect more sophisticated design and composition specifications than commodity-type extrusions used as building and construction materials.

⁴⁶ Unless otherwise specified, information in this section is derived from Preliminary publication, pp. I-18 – I-21.

⁴⁷ During the Bayer process, the bauxite is crushed, washed, dried, and dissolved with caustic soda. The mixture is then filtered to remove impurities and then transferred to a precipitator tank where it is chemically reduced into alumina. For further information see: The Aluminum Association, "Alumina Refining 101," ©2021, <https://www.aluminum.org/alumina-refining-101>, accessed November 1, 2023.

⁴⁸ For further information on the Hall-Héroult process, see: The Aluminum Association, "Primary Production 101," ©2021, <https://www.aluminum.org/primary-production-101>, accessed November 1, 2023.

also can occur later in the manufacturing process through a cladding process (described later in this section).

Remelting of scrap

Alternatively, secondary aluminum is produced by melting and alloying aluminum scrap.⁴⁹ Most U.S. secondary producers purchase large volumes of aluminum scrap, melt it down, and alloy it with other metals and primary aluminum to adjust the chemical composition. Secondary aluminum producers can adjust the primary aluminum content depending on the availability and price of scrap relative to primary aluminum.⁵⁰

Casting

Following the production of molten aluminum with the desired properties, the molten aluminum is cast into a long, cylindrically shaped billet (extrusion billet) of dimensions suitable for the extrusion process. The molten aluminum is transferred to a holding hearth where it is kept at the desired level of purity and temperature until it is ready to be poured into a casting unit with a mold. As the molten aluminum flows into the casting unit, cold water pumped around the base of the mold cools and solidifies it into the shape of the mold. Solid billets removed from the casting unit are sometimes sent to a homogenizing furnace for reheating and slow cooling to ensure that the chemical composition is consistent throughout. Pure aluminum (in the 1000 series alloys) does not respond to heat treatment, so the homogenization process only can be applied to 2000 series alloys containing copper, 6000 series alloys containing silicon and magnesium, or 7000 series alloys containing zinc. Other aluminum alloys, in the 3000, 4000, and 5000 series, cannot be effectively heat treated either.⁵¹

Extrusion

After the billets have been homogenized, they are typically sent to a different facility or a different part of an integrated facility. The billets are typically scalped to remove the top layer that may contain impurities or surface defects. Next, the billets are reheated in a furnace to render the aluminum more malleable (figure I-2). A film of lubricant is applied to the heated

⁴⁹ Petitioners note that the share of primary aluminum versus secondary aluminum used in the production of extrusions may vary by country. Preliminary conference transcript, pp. 138–139 (DeFrancesco).

⁵⁰ Aluminum: Competitive Conditions Affecting the U.S. Industry, Inv. No. 332-557, USITC Publication 4703, June 2017, pp. 138, 166–167.

⁵¹ L&L Furnace, “Aluminum Heat Treatment: Homogenizing,” June 11, 2021, <https://llfurnace.com/blog/aluminum-heat-treatment-homogenizing>; table I-21.

billet. From there, a heated billet enters the hydraulic extrusion press where a ram pushes a dummy block to force the softened metal through a precision opening (or die) in a tool-steel plate to produce the desired shape.⁵² To produce tubular or hollow-profile products, the die is fitted with a plug or mandrel to shape the inner surface.⁵³ Larger presses allow extruders to produce larger products.⁵⁴ As pressure is applied against the die, the billet becomes shorter and wider until its expansion is restricted by full contact with the container walls. As the pressure increases, the softened metal begins to squeeze out through the shaped orifice of the die and emerges as a fully formed profile. This process is referred to as “direct extrusion.” Under “indirect extrusion,” the die is contained within a hollow ram, which moves into the stationary billet, thereby forcing the metal to flow into the ram, and acquiring the shape of the die as it proceeds. In either process, the aluminum exiting the die acquires the same cross-sectional shape as the die. Materials such as liquid nitrogen flow around the die to cool it as the extruded aluminum is passing through. This process protects the die and extends its life while also preventing the formation of oxides on the surface of the extruded shape. After emerging from the die, the extrusion cools, either by air exposure or through air or water quenching. The following steps usually occur after cooling:

- Stretching— A stretcher and/or straightener may be applied to straighten the extrusion and correct any twisting that may have occurred during or after the extrusion process.
- Cutting— The profile is cut to the specified commercial length. The cut product is in a “mill finish” state at the conclusion of this phase.
- Aging— Certain extrusion alloys reach optimal strength through the process of aging or age-hardening. The aging process ensures the uniform precipitation of fine particles through the metal, producing an alloy with maximum strength, hardness, and elasticity. Natural aging occurs at room temperature and artificial aging occurs through controlled heating in an aging oven. Non-heat-treatable aluminum alloys, including 3000 series alloys utilizing manganese, are subject to

⁵² For further information, see: Momentum Manufacturing Group LLC, “Aluminum Extrusion Manufacturing 101: Understanding Extrusion Die Types,” ©2024, <https://mmgextrusions.com/resources/aluminum-extrusion-die-types>, accessed August 30, 2024.

Dies can be produced either on-site by the extruders or purchased from outside die vendors. Most extruders perform die repair and maintenance within their facilities. Preliminary conference transcript, pp. 75 (Hamilton), 132–133 (Massey, DeFrancesco, Hamilton, Adams, Dillett).

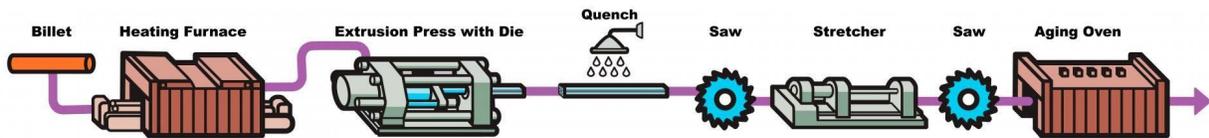
⁵³ Hydro Precision Tubing USA LLC, postconference brief, p. 14.

⁵⁴ Preliminary conference transcript, p. 140 (DeFrancesco, McEvoy).

natural aging. Artificial aging, also known as “precipitation heat-treating,” occurs through controlled heating in an aging oven.

The scope also includes extrusions that have been drawn subsequent to extrusion (drawn aluminum). To produce drawn aluminum, the extruded shape, after cooling, is subsequently drawn over a mandrel to create a hollow profile. This hollow profile may then be subject to natural or artificial aging to improve strength characteristics.

Figure I-2
Aluminum extrusions: Extrusion process



Source: Aluminum Extruder’s Council (“AEC”), “Aluminum Extrusion Process Basics,” ©2024, <https://aec.org/aluminum-extrusion-process>, accessed October 12, 2023.

Mill-finish aluminum extrusions are either prepared for packaging and shipping to customers, or may undergo additional finishing or processing, such as surface coating or treatments (e.g., painting, anodizing, sanding, acid-etching, nickel finishing, etc.). Aluminum extrusions may also undergo fabrication and/or assembly operations such as cutting to length, machining (including CNC machining), drilling, punching, notching, bending, stretching, threading, etching, engraving, etc. After completing all finishing, processing, and fabricating operations, the extrusions are packaged and distributed to customers.

Domestic like product issues

In the preliminary phase of these investigations, the Commission rejected several arguments concerning particular products and defined a single domestic like product, coextensive with the scope. In the final phase of these investigations, three parties requested data on specific products relevant to the analysis of the domestic like product: Tesla, Inc. (“Tesla”) requested data collection related to the analysis of crash relevant (“CR”) extrusions; Reflection Window + Wall, LLC (“Reflection”) requested data collection related to the analysis of window wall units; and MAHLE and Valeo North America, Inc. (“Valeo”) requested data collection related to the analysis of in-scope aluminum extrusions manufactured into heat exchangers.

The Commission’s questionnaires collected detailed information related to CR extrusions, including (among other data) firms’ responses regarding the domestic like product factors, channels of distribution, average unit values, and U.S. production operations.⁵⁵ These data are presented in tables I-22 through I-26.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ According to a petitioners’ hearing witness, there is not necessarily a clear definition of “crash-relevant,” even among aluminum extruders and automotive original-equipment manufacturers, but rather an amorphous category. Moreover, many extrusions that would not otherwise be considered crash relevant still meet the yield and tensile strength requirements. Hearing transcript, pp. 47–48 (Butterfield). Petitioners’ witnesses further testified that CR extrusions are part of the continuum of aluminum extrusion products, by sharing the same general physical characteristics as other extrusions, being produced by the same U.S. extruders in the same facilities on the same equipment, and being sold in overlapping channels of distribution, although not within the range of prices of other extrusions. Hearing transcript, p. 30 (Peish), pp. 39– 41 (El-Sabaawi), pp. 47– 52 (Butterfield), p. 143 (Butterfield), p. 165 (Hamilton).

Tesla however argues that certain distinctions such as an exacting combination of mechanical properties and a unique combination of specialized production processes “...separate CR extrusions from the other in-scope extrusions in a manner that is above and beyond the differences present between the products encompassed in the continuum of OCR extrusions. Therefore, there is a clear dividing line between CR and OCR extrusions such that CR extrusions constitute a separate like product.” Tesla’s posthearing brief, Posthearing Commissioner Q&A Responses, p. 14.

⁵⁶ Detailed data for CR extrusions and for all other kinds of extrusions (“other than CR extrusions” or “OCR”), including questionnaire respondents’ narrative responses, import data and financial data, are included in apps. C through F, and apps. J and K.

Table I-22

Aluminum extrusions: Count of firms' responses regarding the domestic like product factors comparing in-scope crash relevant (CR) aluminum extrusions to in-scope all other (OCR) aluminum extrusions, by firm type and factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	Factor	Fully	Mostly	Somewhat	Never
U.S. producers	Physical characteristics	18	3	3	3
U.S. producers	Interchangeability	7	9	7	4
U.S. producers	Channels	15	7	1	4
U.S. producers	Manufacturing	18	6	3	0
U.S. producers	Perceptions	7	14	3	2
U.S. producers	Price	12	9	2	2
Importers	Physical characteristics	5	0	5	12
Importers	Interchangeability	3	0	2	16
Importers	Channels	5	2	0	12
Importers	Manufacturing	5	1	8	4
Importers	Perceptions	5	1	1	14
Importers	Price	2	2	2	12
Purchasers	Physical characteristics	1	1	3	1
Purchasers	Interchangeability	1	2	0	3
Purchasers	Channels	1	1	0	1
Purchasers	Manufacturing	1	1	0	2
Purchasers	Perceptions	2	0	5	2
Purchasers	Price	1	0	2	3

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

Table I-23

Aluminum extrusions: Share of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments by channel, product type and period

Share in percent

Channel	Product	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Distributors	CR extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Automotive	CR extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	CR extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
All channels	CR extrusions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distributors	OCR extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Automotive	OCR extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	OCR extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
All channels	OCR extrusions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table I-24**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producer's average unit values of U.S. shipments in 2023, by alloy designation and product type**

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Alloy designation	CR extrusions	OCR extrusions
1000, 3000, or 5000	***	***
6061 or 6063	***	***
All other 6000	***	***
All alloy designations	***	***

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 I-25**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producer's range of prices of reported pricing products, by product type**

Unit value in dollars per pound

Pricing product & product type	Range of reported prices
Product 1: OCR	***
Product 2: OCR	***
Product 3: OCR	***
Product 4: OCR	***
Product 5: CR	***

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

Figure I-3
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producer's range of prices of reported pricing products, by product type

* * * * *

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

Table I-26
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' manufacturing facilities, by type of product produced

Count in number of firms reporting

Item	Number of firms
Only produced CR extrusions	***
Only produced OCR extrusions	***
Produce CR and OCR extrusions	***

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

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

U.S. market characteristics

Aluminum extrusions are produced and imported in various shapes and forms, including but not limited to hollow profiles, solid profiles, pipes, tubes, bars, and rods. Additionally, aluminum extrusions can be drawn, finished, or fabricated.¹ Extrusions are used in a variety of applications, including building and construction (e.g., windows, door railings, curtain walls, highway and bridge construction), transportation (e.g., automotive and electric vehicles, aircraft, rail, recreation vehicles, aerospace, marine, and other mass transit vehicles), renewable energy projects (e.g., solar module frames, solar racking systems, frames and structural fasteners), and engineered production applications (e.g., air conditioners, appliances, furniture, lighting, sports equipment, personal watercraft, electrical power units, refrigeration, medical and laboratory equipment, display structures).² Aluminum extrusions' performance characteristics include high strength, low weight, high corrosion-resistance, and machineability.³ Some producers of aluminum extrusions make a variety of aluminum extrusions in the same facility.⁴

Twenty of 30 U.S. producers and 31 of 85 importers indicated that the aluminum extrusions market was subject to distinctive conditions of competition. Importer *** reported low pricing from countries such as Turkey and Asian nations as impacting domestic competition. U.S. producer *** stated that tariffs on non-fabricated extrusions create disadvantages for domestic fabricators. U.S. producer *** stated that the global economy and raw material availability also affected the U.S. aluminum extrusion market. Additionally, importer *** reported that there is difficulty in obtaining automotive aluminum extrusions due to a lack of reliable and consistent supply as domestic producers prefer to produce less demanding products over automotive extrusions, affecting supply reliability. U.S. producers *** indicated that the competitive nature of the market, influenced by low-priced imports from countries like Mexico, Turkey, South Korea, and Indonesia, makes the aluminum extrusions market price-sensitive, with unfairly priced and subsidized imports impacting domestic capacity utilization and pricing.

¹ Petition, p. 11.

² Petitioner prehearing brief, pp.44-45; Exhibit 14.

³ Certain Aluminum Extrusions from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-475 and 731-TA-1177 (Final), USITC Publication 4229 (May 2011) ("China final"), p. II-5.

⁴ Petition, p. 25.

According to these firms, these dynamics and the need for improved product tolerances contribute to the competitive conditions in the U.S. aluminum extrusion market.

Apparent U.S. consumption of aluminum extrusions decreased during 2021-23. From 2021-22, apparent U.S. consumption by quantity increased by *** percent and then decreased from 2022-23 by *** percent. Overall, apparent U.S. consumption in 2023 was *** percent lower by quantity than in 2021.

U.S. purchasers

The Commission received 56 usable questionnaire responses from firms that had purchased aluminum extrusions during 2021-23.^{5 6 7} Eighteen responding purchasers are distributors, 30 are end users, and 15 are other users (including a variety of downstream

⁵ The following firms provided purchaser questionnaire responses: ***.

⁶ Of the 56 responding purchasers, 48 purchased domestic aluminum extrusions, 13 purchased imports of the subject merchandise from China, 7 purchased nonsubject imports from China, 1 purchased subject imports from Colombia, 3 purchased subject imports from Ecuador, 10 purchased subject imports from India, 7 purchased subject imports from Indonesia, none purchased product from Italy (subject or nonsubject), 5 purchased subject imports from Malaysia, 2 purchased nonsubject imports from Malaysia, 21 purchased subject imports from Mexico, 4 purchased subject imports from South Korea, 1 purchased nonsubject imports from South Korea, 8 purchased subject imports from Taiwan, 1 purchased subject imports from Taiwan, 5 purchased subject imports from Thailand, 12 purchased subject imports from Turkey, 6 purchased subject imports from United Arab Emirates, 17 purchased subject imports from Vietnam, 17 purchased from nonsubject sources, and 16 purchased imports of aluminum extrusions from all other sources.

⁷ Fifty purchasers indicated they had marketing/pricing knowledge of domestic product, 26 of Chinese subject product, eight of Colombian product, 10 of Ecuadorian product, 18 of Indian product, 14 of Indonesian product, 8 of Italian product, 11 of Malaysian product, 34 of Mexican product, 13 of South Korean product, 16 of Taiwanese product, 12 of Thai product, 20 of Turkish product, 10 of United Arab Emirates product, 24 of Vietnamese product, and 11 of nonsubject countries product.

product producers and service providers).⁸ Overall, responding U.S. purchasers were located in all regions of the continental United States. The responding purchasers represented firms in a variety of domestic industries, including agricultural equipment manufacturing, production of audio/video equipment, automotive manufacturing, boat building, building and construction with construction services, commercial and transport use, contract manufacturing and machining, contractor supplies, curtain walls in construction, fencing distribution and installation, funeral services, furniture, glazing and material distribution, heat exchangers manufacturing, home improvement retail, HVAC assemblies and parts, lighting, manufacturing with contracting and fabrication, marine products, recreational vehicles, screen and shades manufacturing, shower doors, solar products and distribution, trailer manufacturing, windows and doors manufacturing. Large purchasers of aluminum extrusions include ***.

⁸ Fifty-five of 56 purchasers reported their firm type. Purchaser *** did not report a firm type, and some firms reported being multiple firm types. Purchasers *** reported being both end users and distributors, while purchasers *** also reported being other users.

Impact of section 301 tariffs and 232 tariffs

Certain aluminum extrusions have been subject to section 301 tariffs since August 2019.⁹ Aluminum extrusions were also subject to Section 232 tariffs beginning in March 2018; however, most aluminum extrusions were excluded from Section 232 tariffs in December 2020.¹⁰ Certain aluminum extrusions from China have been under antidumping and countervailing duty orders since May 2011.¹¹

U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to report if Section 301 tariffs have impacted costs, price, or overall demand in the U.S. aluminum extrusion market. Most reporting producers (24 of 31), importers (74 of 96), and purchasers (44 of 56) reported that the 301 tariffs did not have an impact or were unaware of the 301 tariffs' effect on the aluminum extrusion market. Among U.S. producers, reports were mixed when describing the impact of Section 301 tariffs on aluminum extrusions. While some U.S. producers saw increased domestic business and competitiveness, others reported minimal effects. U.S. producer *** reported that there had been an increase in companies seeking business in the US as they attempted to source domestically. In contrast, U.S. producer *** stated that the tariffs made U.S. producers more competitive. U.S. producers *** reported that there was only a minimal impact from the section 301 tariffs, adding that they experienced some short-term relief for the domestic industry but that imports are still significantly undercutting their prices.

Among importers describing impacts of 301 tariffs, *** reported significant price increases, noting a 25 percent rise in prices for aluminum extrusions sourced from China. In response to these price rises, importers *** indicated that they adjusted their supply chains by shifting sourcing to countries like Vietnam and Thailand. Importers *** stated that they observed increased domestic prices as a direct result of the tariffs, while importer *** report that it struggled with a loss of global competitiveness due to the higher prices caused by the tariffs.

Among purchasers describing the impact of 301 tariffs, *** indicated that they also experienced increased prices due to the tariffs, with suppliers passing on these added costs. Some purchasers, such as ***, stated that they faced supply chain disruptions, with domestic suppliers unable to meet

⁹ China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, 84 FR 43,304, August 20, 2019.

¹⁰ 83 FR 11619, March 15, 2018, and 85 FR 81,060, December 14, 2020.

¹¹ 76 FR 30,650 and 76 FR 30,653, May 26, 2011.

demand, forcing purchasers to seek alternative suppliers, often leading to price hikes and longer lead times. To avoid the impact of the tariffs, purchaser *** stated that it focused on sourcing materials from countries other than China.

U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were also asked to report if Section 232 tariffs have impacted costs, price, or overall demand in the U.S. aluminum extrusion market. Most reporting producers *** reported that Section 232 tariffs had impacted the U.S. aluminum extrusion market. In contrast, most importers *** and purchasers *** reported that the 232 tariffs did not have an impact or that they were unaware of the 232 tariffs' impact on the aluminum extrusion market. Some U.S. producers reported that the imposition of Section 232 tariffs on aluminum extrusions initially provided some relief to domestic producers, while other producers experienced minimal impact. U.S. producers *** reported that the Section 232 tariffs offered limited protection against lower-priced imports. Despite the tariffs, unfairly priced imports continued to enter the market, significantly underselling domestic products. U.S. producers *** stated that the tariffs increased raw material costs, raising production expenses for U.S. firms as the price of aluminum was driven higher by the tariffs. Thus, they concluded that domestic companies were at a disadvantage compared to foreign competitors. U.S. producers *** reported that the Section 232 tariffs provided short-term relief to the domestic industry. However, they added that the subsequent exclusion of aluminum extrusions from the tariffs led to a surge in imports, negatively affecting U.S. producers in the long run. Additionally, U.S. producers *** stated that the tariffs encouraged customers to bring back production from China or allowed U.S. companies to become more competitive due to the higher costs of imports. U.S. producers *** also reported that exemptions given to certain countries under trade agreements like NAFTA weakened the protective effects of the tariffs, as these exemptions allowed certain countries to sell aluminum into the U.S. market at lower costs.

Among importers, *** stated that they experienced increased prices and longer lead times as domestic mills reached capacity. Importers *** reported price increases for raw materials and imported products, making it difficult for U.S. downstream-product producers to compete with foreign suppliers who benefited from subsidies. Importers *** stated they had seen reshoring efforts in response to the section 232 tariffs. They added that the tariffs led to higher costs for importers, adversely impacting U.S. downstream manufacturers' ability to compete due to elevated material prices.

Purchasers that described the section 232 tariffs as having an impact generally indicated that either prices or lead times rose. Purchasers *** reported increased prices due to the tariffs. Additionally, purchasers *** stated that they experienced increased lead times and capacity constraints due to near-shoring efforts. At the same time, these purchasers indicated that domestic suppliers sometimes had raised prices.

Channels of distribution

U.S. producers and importers of products from ten subject countries (***) sold mainly to end users (automotive or other) during 2021-2023, as shown in Table II-1. U.S. importers of aluminum extrusions from *** sold primarily to distributors.

Table II-1
Aluminum extrusions: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Shares in percent

Source	Channel	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
United States	Distributors	28.3	27.4	27.2	26.8	28.6
United States	Automotive	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.0	7.7
United States	Other end users	64.1	64.8	64.4	65.2	63.7
China, not under order(s)	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table II-1 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period**

Shares in percent

Source	Channel	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Mexico	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table II-1 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Shares in percent

Source	Channel	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, under order(s)	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Automotive	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributors	28.7	27.5	25.9	25.8	19.4
All import sources	Automotive	16.6	16.9	19.7	18.4	20.5
All import sources	Other end users	54.7	55.6	54.4	55.9	60.1

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

Geographic distribution

U.S. producers and importers reported selling aluminum extrusions to all regions in the contiguous United States (table II-2). For U.S. producers, 15.2 percent of sales were within 100 miles of their production facility, 65.5 percent were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and 19.3 percent were over 1,000 miles. Importers sold 30.3 percent within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment, 36.1 percent between 101 and 1,000 miles, and 33.6 percent over 1,000 miles.

Table II-2
Aluminum extrusions: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Source	Northeast	Midwest	Southeast	Central Southwest	Mountains
U.S. producers	25	28	30	25	25
China	10	14	13	12	11
Colombia	3	1	4	2	1
Ecuador	2	2	5	3	1
India	6	5	6	5	4
Indonesia	10	11	11	10	7
Italy	3	2	3	2	2
Malaysia	5	5	4	5	4
Mexico	14	17	20	16	14
South Korea	3	4	4	4	3
Taiwan	12	11	10	10	10
Thailand	3	6	5	4	4
Turkey	6	6	7	5	5
United Arab Emirates	3	3	3	3	3
Vietnam	12	13	13	13	10
All subject sources	51	53	59	50	40

Table continued.

Table II-2 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets**

Source	Pacific Coast	Other	All regions (except Other)	Reporting firms
U.S. producers	23	10	19	30
China	11	4	10	15
Colombia	2	2	1	4
Ecuador	2	1	1	5
India	6	1	4	8
Indonesia	11	2	7	14
Italy	3	0	2	3
Malaysia	6	0	4	7
Mexico	14	6	11	24
South Korea	4	2	3	6
Taiwan	10	4	10	12
Thailand	4	1	3	7
Turkey	5	2	5	9
United Arab Emirates	3	1	3	3
Vietnam	12	6	9	19
All subject sources	50	18	36	74

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

Note: Other U.S. markets include AK, HI, PR, and VI. Firms may have shipped to multiple regions, and firms may from multiple markets. Therefore, totals cannot be summed across columns and rows, respectively.

Supply and demand considerations

U.S. supply

Table II-3 summarizes the supply factors regarding aluminum extrusions from U.S. producers and subject countries. The subject countries with the largest reported capacity include (in order of 2023 capacity) ***. Reported capacity from combined subject countries increased from 2021 to 2023, with increases reported in nine countries and relatively unchanged or decreased capacity in four countries.¹²

¹² *** did not report capacity data.

Table II-3
Aluminum extrusions: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in short tons; ratio and share in percent

Source	Capacity 2021 (quantity)	Capacity 2023 (quantity)	Capacity utilization 2021 (ratio)	Capacity utilization 2023 (ratio)
U.S. producers	1,804,467	1,816,602	83.5	70.1
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
All reporting subject foreign producers	2,026,302	2,287,391	90.3	80.6

Table continued

Table II-3 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in short tons; ratio and share in percent; count in number of firms reporting

Source	Ending inventories to total shipments 2021 (ratio)	Ending inventories to total shipments 2023 (ratio)	Home market shipments 2023 (share)	Non-US export market shipments 2023 (share)	Ability to shift production (count)
U.S. producers	4.0	4.8	94.2	5.8	1 of 31
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
All reporting subject foreign producers	3.2	3.7	74.0	18.1	1 of 60

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 "---". Counts equal the number of firms reporting "yes."

Note: Responding U.S. producers accounted for a majority of U.S. production of aluminum extrusions in 2023. Responding foreign producer/exporter firms accounted for less than half of U.S. aluminum extrusion imports from subject countries during 2023. No data were reported for ***. For additional data on the number of responding firms and their share of U.S. production and U.S. imports from each subject country, please refer to Part VII, "Subject countries."

Domestic production

Based on available information, U.S. producers of aluminum extrusions have the ability to respond to changes in demand with moderate to high changes in the quantity of shipments of U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions to the U.S. market. The main contributing factor to this degree of responsiveness of supply is the availability of unused capacity and availability of inventories that are similar with subject countries. Factors mitigating the responsiveness of supply include limited availability of inventories and limited ability to shift production from alternate products.

Subject imports from subject countries

In general, producers in subject countries have the ability to respond to changes in demand with moderate-to-large changes in the quantity of shipments of aluminum extrusions to the U.S. market, although the ability to respond varies by country. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are the availability of unused capacity and an ability to shift shipments from alternative markets and production. Factors mitigating the responsiveness of supply include a limited ability to shift shipments from inventories and lead times.

Production capacity in most reporting subject countries increased during 2021-23. Specifically, capacity increased in nine countries, with significant increases from China, not under order(s) (***) , Turkey (***) , Mexico (***) , India, subject (***) , and Vietnam (***) ; while capacity remained relatively constant or slightly decreased for four subject countries.¹³ In 2023, eight subject countries had capacity utilization rates between 60 and 90 percent, two had rates below 60 percent,¹⁴ and three (***) had rates over 90 percent.

Reported inventories (as a share of shipments) in most subject countries increased from 2021 to 2023, and the share of inventories in *** reporting subject countries was lower than U.S. producers' inventories in 2023.¹⁵

Combined subject countries' exports to both the United States and other markets accounted for about *** percent of their total sales, although the shares varied widely by

¹³ The Commission did not receive any questionnaire responses from foreign producers in ***.

¹⁴ Countries with capacity utilization rates below 60 percent include ***.

¹⁵ *** had higher inventory ratios than the United States in 2023.

country. As a whole, all subject foreign producers cumulatively reported 74.0 percent of their shipments to their home market, with individual shares of shipments to each country's home market ranging from less than 7.5 percent to over 89.9 percent in 2023. Five countries' reported shares of shipments to the home market that ranged from 30 to 70 percent.¹⁶ Subject country exports to non-U.S. markets ranged from 0.4 percent to over 50 percent, with most countries' exports ranging from 20 to 50 percent. However, subject foreign producers cumulatively exported 18.1 percent of their exports to non-U.S. markets. Four subject countries, including the two with large capacity (***) , exported more than 30 percent of their total shipments to non-U.S. markets in 2023, indicating some ability to shift shipments from alternate markets. Only one foreign producer stated an ability to shift production from aluminum extrusions to other products.¹⁷

Imports from nonsubject sources

Nonsubject imports accounted for 43.0 percent of total U.S. imports in 2023. The largest source of nonsubject imports during 2021-23 were from Canada and Germany. Combined, these countries accounted for 70.5 percent of nonsubject imports in 2023.

Supply constraints

Nineteen of 30 U.S. producers, 19 of 87 importers, and 27 of 54 purchasers reported that they had experienced supply constraints in 2021. Fourteen of 30 U.S. producers, 13 of 88 importers, and 31 of 55 purchasers reported that they experienced supply constraints in 2022, and in 2023, 3 of 29 reporting U.S. producers, 6 of 89 importers, and 9 of 54 purchasers reported that they experienced supply constraints prior to the petition. Additionally, no U.S. producers, 18 of 92 importers, and 9 of 55 purchasers reported supply constraints post-petition in 2023 and 2024 (table II-4).

¹⁶ *** reported over 90 percent shipments to their home market.

¹⁷ These other products included ***.

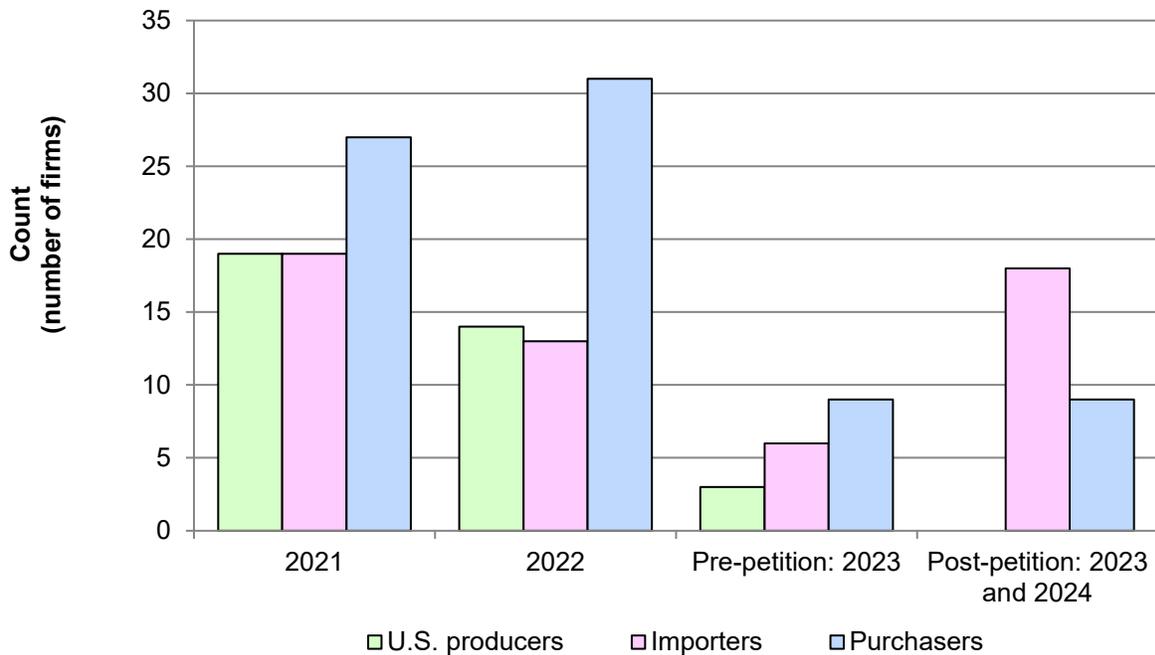
Table II-4
Aluminum extrusions: Count of whether there were supply constraints, by firm type and period

Count in number of firms reporting

Period	Firm type	No supply constraints	Supply constraints
2021	U.S. producers	11	19
2022	U.S. producers	16	14
Pre-petition: 2023	U.S. producers	26	3
Post-petition: 2023 and 2024	U.S. producers	30	0
2021	Importers	68	19
2022	Importers	75	13
Pre-petition: 2023	Importers	83	6
Post-petition: 2023 and 2024	Importers	74	18
2021	Purchasers	27	27
2022	Purchasers	24	31
Pre-petition: 2023	Purchasers	46	9
Post-petition: 2023 and 2024	Purchasers	46	9

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

Figure II-1
Aluminum extrusions: Count of firms indicating supply constraints, by firm type and period



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

U.S. producers in the aluminum extrusion industry report various challenges and constraints. In 2021, U.S. producers *** reported

facing heightened demand from customers who were over-ordering or requesting historically high volumes as part of post-pandemic recovery efforts. Similarly, U.S. producers *** reported difficulties meeting the massive surge in demand, leading to extended lead times and strategic reviews of customer viability to prioritize long-term commitments. They added that labor shortages and raw material procurement difficulties, particularly aluminum billets and paints, added to these constraints. In 2022, as the COVID-19 pandemic's effects began to subside, U.S. producers *** reported that their supply constraints eased. In 2023, many U.S. producers described having recovered from the worst supply issues, with U.S. producer *** reporting unutilized capacity. It added that demand had slowed in the second and third quarters of 2023, leading to fewer supply chain constraints across the industry.

Importers (many of which can either import or purchase domestically) also reported various supply constraints, mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These challenges included insufficient domestic supplier capacity, international shipping availability constraints, labor shortages, increased demand exceeding capacity, and supply chain restraints. Importers *** described extended lead times and allocation challenges from domestic suppliers. Multiple importers reported that the pandemic led to increased demand, labor shortages, and shipping delays, resulting in firms being unable to accept new customers or meet project timelines. Importers *** reported they had to switch suppliers due to domestic producers being unable to meet demands, causing significant delays and qualification costs. Additionally, importers *** stated they had to decline new business due to production capacity limits strategically. Multiple importers reported that many of these constraints persisted in 2022, with importers *** indicating they continued to face lead-time extensions and difficulties securing domestic supply. Importers *** stated that ongoing shortages led to unfilled customer orders and allocation measures. Importers *** reported that they still faced allocations and extended lead times early in 2023, though conditions improved around mid-year. Importer *** reported that they continued to experience difficulties finding domestic suppliers willing to meet their stringent requirements for new projects, such as the ***.

Many responding purchasers reported that there were supply constraints. For 2021 (27 of 54 responding purchasers), 2022 (31 of 55), and 2023 (9 of 55) reported that they had experienced supply issues. Purchasers *** reported being placed on allocation restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, labor shortages, and

overwhelming demand. Additionally, purchasers *** reported that they experienced delayed shipments and limited capacities. Similarly, purchasers *** stated that their orders were declined by U.S. producers who could not handle increased demand. Purchaser *** reported that by 2023, some improvements were made, and allocations were lifted by the end of the first quarter. However, purchasers *** reported that they still faced constraints due to the impact of the earlier disruptions from previous years.

New suppliers

Most purchasers indicated that no new suppliers entered the U.S. market since January 1, 2021. Twelve purchasers did describe new entrants, citing Aluminum Insights, AJU Steel, Automotive Precision Technology (APT), Cortizo, Florida Aluminum Alliance, and Sam Woo Group as new suppliers.

U.S. demand

Based on available information, the overall demand for aluminum extrusions is likely to experience moderate changes in response to changes in price. The main contributing factors are the somewhat limited range of substitute products and the wide range of cost sharing percentages across various end-use products.

End uses and cost share

The demand for aluminum extrusions in the U.S. depends on the demand for U.S.-produced downstream products. Reported end uses include building and construction, doors and windows, automotive, trailers, marine vehicles, solar applications, and electrical applications.

Given the wide variety of end uses for aluminum extrusions, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported a wide range of cost shares, depending on the end-use products.

Reported cost shares for some end uses were as follows:¹⁸

- *** percent for automotive/recreational vehicle applications,
- *** percent for building and construction components,
- *** percent for consumer/household goods applications,
- *** percent for marine applications,

¹⁸ Some firms reported that aluminum extrusions make up *** percent of the costs of building and construction components.

- *** percent for HVAC/ refrigeration applications,
- *** percent for solar mounting, and
- *** percent for trailers

Business cycles

Twenty-three of 31 U.S. producers, 35 of 88 importers, and 36 of 54 purchasers indicated that the U.S. aluminum extrusion market was subject to business cycles. Specifically, U.S. producers' demand for aluminum extrusions is closely tied to the construction, automotive, and consumer goods markets. U.S. producers *** stated that interest rates, economic recessions, and slower growth periods affect demand, especially in the commercial and residential building sectors. Seasonal trends are also evident, with demand typically higher in spring and summer, as reported by U.S. producers ***. These firms described cyclical slowdowns in demand in the first and last quarters of each year. Importers reported experiencing the influence of broader economic cycles and seasonal demand, particularly in sectors like solar energy, automotive, and construction. Importers *** indicated that their industries are influenced by interest rates, with downturns starting in late 2022. Importer *** reported that the impact of hurricanes and weather cycles influence business cycles, while importer *** stated that demand fluctuates with federal tax incentives and solar installation deadlines.

U.S. purchasers generally described demand for aluminum extrusions as following the cycles of the industries they serve, including construction, automotive, and consumer goods. U.S. purchasers *** reported that their demand is linked to automotive and construction markets, with seasonality driving higher demand in warmer months. Purchasers *** stated that the solar industry they operate in is affected by federal tax incentives, interest rates, and state policies, which cause demand to rise and fall based on policy changes. Purchasers *** also reported experiencing seasonality due to weather and construction schedules, with demand generally higher in spring and summer.

Demand trends

Given the wide variety of applications for aluminum extrusions, various downstream industries influence the demand for aluminum extrusions. Notably, aluminum extrusions are widely used in residential and non-residential construction¹⁹ and automobile production.²⁰

New housing starts have fluctuated since January 2021. Housing starts generally increased from January 2021 to March 2022, with a substantial drop in housing starts in April 2022. After April 2022, housing starts have fluctuated but generally decreased, as high mortgage rates have depressed some demand for new housing.²¹ ²² Overall, new housing starts have declined 4.3 percent from January 2021 to December 2023. From December 2023 to March 2024, average housing starts have fluctuated, with a spike in February 2024 and a significant decrease in March 2024.

¹⁹ As noted above, applications in the construction industry include windows, doors railings, curtain walls, window walls, highway and bridge construction, framing members. Petition, p. 12.

²⁰ There has been a shift in the automotive industry towards lightweighting, or minimizing vehicle weight, by using more aluminum components. Electric vehicles, which typically have bigger and heavier batteries relative to combustion engines, in particular use more aluminum in their bodies to offset the weight of the batteries. Aluminum also absorbs more energy per kilogram than steel, possibly making it safer in a crash, and aluminum-bodied cars have less general service damage than steel-bodied vehicles. The pros of lightweighting with aluminum in a battery-powered world, *Automotive World*, (July 28, 2022), <https://www.automotiveworld.com/articles/the-pros-of-lightweighting-with-aluminium-in-a-battery-powered-world/>, retrieved October 12, 2023.

²¹ Lucia Mutikani, US housing starts hit three-year low; surge in permits point to underlying strength, *Reuters*, (September 19, 2023), <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-single-family-housing-starts-tumble-august-2023-09-19/> retrieved October 17, 2023.

²² The Federal Reserve Funds effective rate decreased from January 2020 to March 2020 where it was relatively stable around 0.08 to 0.09 percent until March 2022 when it increased to 0.2 percent. Since March 2022, the rate has increased to 5.33 in September 2023. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US), Federal Funds Effective Rate (FEDFUNDS), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/FEDFUNDS>, October 16, 2023.

Figure II-2

New privately-owned housing starts: Total units, thousands of units, monthly, seasonally adjusted annual rate, January 2021-March 2024



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, New Privately-Owned Housing Units Started: Total Units (HOUST), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/HOUST>, retrieved September 09, 2024.

Table II-5**New privately-owned housing starts: Total units, thousands of units, monthly, seasonally adjusted annual rate, January 2021-March 2024**

Thousands of units

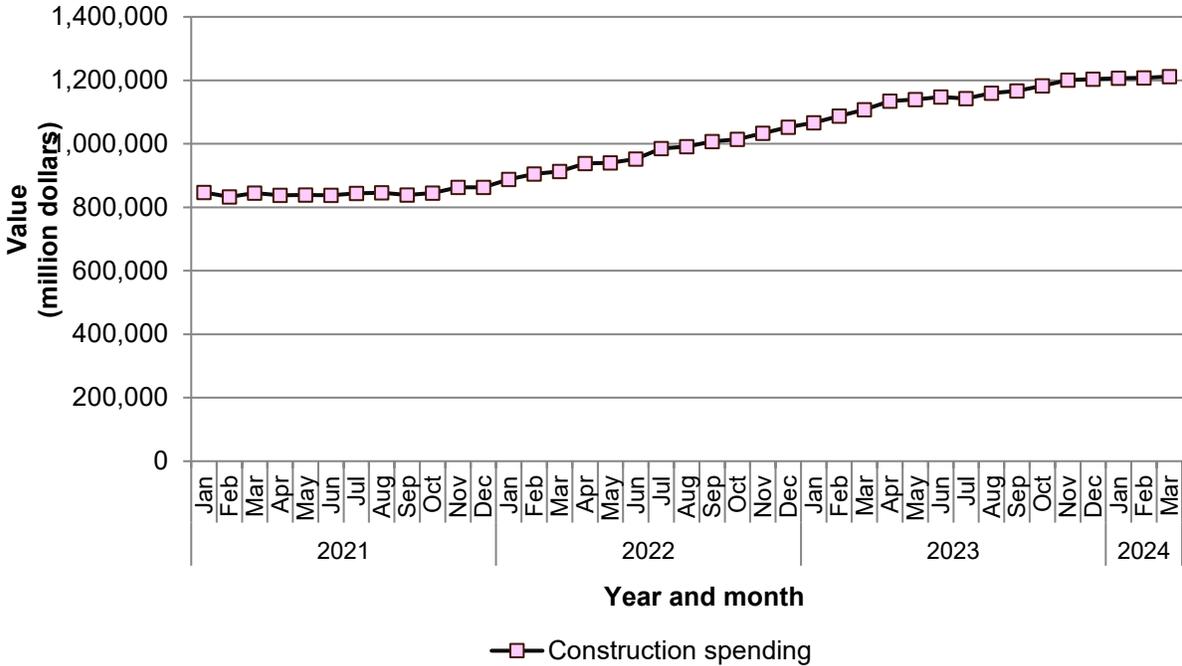
Year	Month	New privately-owned housing starts
2021	January	1639
2021	February	1407
2021	March	1668
2021	April	1492
2021	May	1607
2021	June	1638
2021	July	1600
2021	August	1595
2021	September	1563
2021	October	1587
2021	November	1704
2021	December	1757
2022	January	1712
2022	February	1742
2022	March	1678
2022	April	1828
2022	May	1540
2022	June	1542
2022	July	1392
2022	August	1520
2022	September	1470
2022	October	1440
2022	November	1420
2022	December	1340
2023	January	1361
2023	February	1404
2023	March	1342
2023	April	1368
2023	May	1583
2023	June	1415
2023	July	1473
2023	August	1305
2023	September	1363
2023	October	1365
2023	November	1510
2023	December	1568
2024	January	1376
2024	February	1546
2024	March	1299

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, New Privately-Owned Housing Units Started: Total Units (HOUST), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/HOUST>, retrieved September 09, 2024.

Aluminum extrusions are utilized in various types of non-residential commercial construction. Therefore, the demand for aluminum extrusions is also derived from the demand for non-residential construction, infrastructure projects, and commercial and institutional

construction. As such, an uptick in nonresidential construction spending signals increased demand for aluminum extrusions. Monthly values of nonresidential construction spending are shown in Figure II-3. Non-residential construction spending increased by 21.5 percent between January 2021 and December 2023 and 15.4 percent from December 2023 to March 2024, suggesting higher demand for aluminum extrusions.

Figure II-3
Non-residential construction spending: Millions of dollars, monthly, seasonally adjusted monthly value, January 2020-March 2024



Source: U.S. Census Bureau non-residential construction spending: Millions of dollars, retrieved from U.S. Census Bureau, Business and Industry; <https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/c30index.html>, retrieved October 10, 2024.

Table II-6**Non-residential construction spending: Millions of dollars, monthly, seasonally adjusted monthly value, January 2021-March 2024**

Millions of dollars

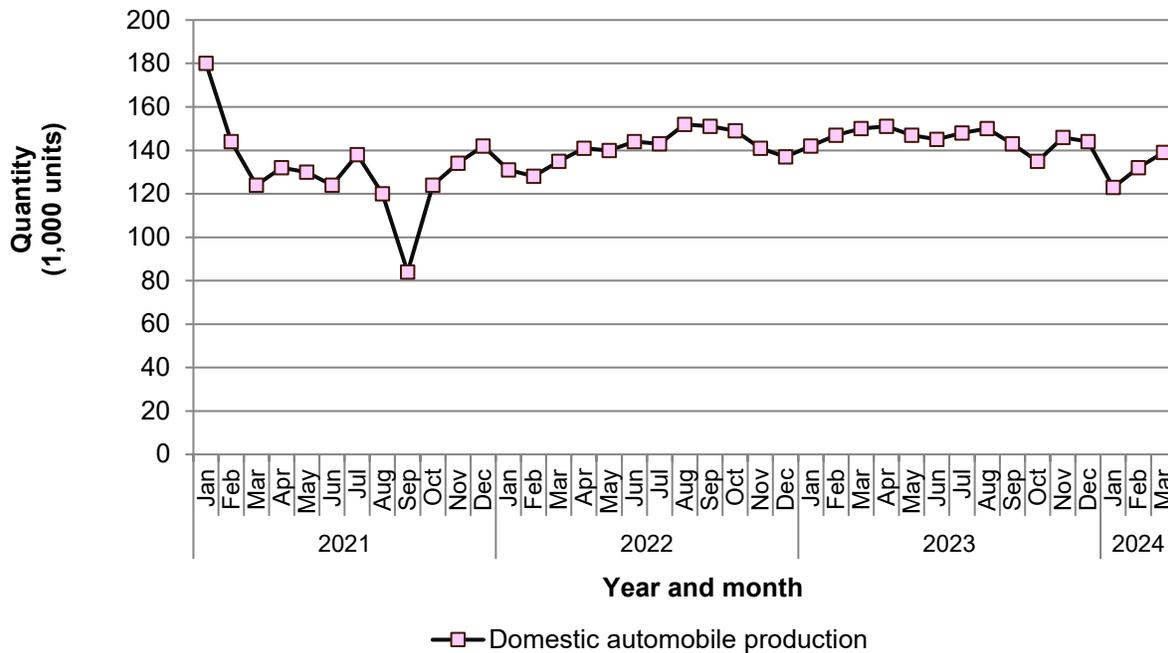
Year	Month	Non-residential construction spending
2021	January	846,852
2021	February	832,851
2021	March	845,138
2021	April	838,350
2021	May	839,269
2021	June	837,947
2021	July	844,164
2021	August	845,895
2021	September	838,799
2021	October	844,869
2021	November	862,926
2021	December	863,262
2022	January	888,350
2022	February	905,108
2022	March	912,632
2022	April	937,724
2022	May	940,399
2022	June	952,471
2022	July	984,914
2022	August	990,846
2022	September	1,007,570
2022	October	1,013,855
2022	November	1,033,422
2022	December	1,052,240
2023	January	1,066,812
2023	February	1,087,027
2023	March	1,107,380
2023	April	1,134,962
2023	May	1,139,236
2023	June	1,147,474
2023	July	1,142,315
2023	August	1,159,850
2023	September	1,166,763
2023	October	1,182,437
2023	November	1,200,999
2023	December	1,204,109
2024	January	1,206,831
2024	February	1,208,252
2024	March	1,211,846

Source: U.S. Census Bureau non-residential construction spending: Millions of dollars, retrieved from U.S. Census Bureau, Business and Industry; <https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/c30index.html>, retrieved October 10, 2024.

Domestic automobile production generally decreased from 2021-23, with a significant decline in September 2021 due to a global semiconductor chip shortage, causing many

manufacturers to slow down or temporarily halt production.²³ Overall, seasonally adjusted domestic production decreased by 19.9 percent from January 2021 to December 2023. From December 2023 to March 2024, production has continued to decline overall by 3.9 percent.

Figure II-4
Domestic automobile production: Thousands of units, monthly, seasonally adjusted, January 2021-March 2024



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Domestic Auto Production (DAUPSA), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/DAUPSA>, retrieved September 09, 2024.

²³ Automotive Supply Chain Update, Center for Automotive Research, (June 22, 2022), <https://www.cargroup.org/auto-supply-chain-update/>, retrieved October 12, 2023.

Table II-7
Domestic automobile production: Thousands of units, monthly, seasonally adjusted, January 2021-March 2024

Thousands of units

Year	Month	Domestic automobile production
2021	January	180
2021	February	144
2021	March	124
2021	April	132
2021	May	130
2021	June	124
2021	July	138
2021	August	120
2021	September	84
2021	October	124
2021	November	134
2021	December	142
2022	January	131
2022	February	128
2022	March	135
2022	April	141
2022	May	140
2022	June	144
2022	July	143
2022	August	152
2022	September	151
2022	October	149
2022	November	141
2022	December	137
2023	January	142
2023	February	147
2023	March	150
2023	April	151
2023	May	147
2023	June	145
2023	July	148
2023	August	150
2023	September	143
2023	October	135
2023	November	146
2023	December	144
2024	January	123
2024	February	132
2024	March	139

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Domestic Auto Production (DAUPSA), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/DAUPSA>, retrieved September 09, 2024.

Most producers and purchasers reported decreased U.S. demand for aluminum extrusions, while most importers reported increased U.S. demand since January 1, 2021 (table II-8). U.S. producers reported a downward trend in demand, particularly from 2022 or 2023

onwards, with various economic and market factors contributing to this decline. U.S. producers *** reported overall that there was a downward trend for the demand of domestic aluminum extrusions, and U.S. producers *** reported a strong demand for aluminum extrusions in 2021-2022, followed by a decrease in 2023-2024. U.S. producers *** stated that inflationary pressures and high interest rates contributed to the decline in demand for domestic aluminum extrusions, with *** adding that COVID-19 and supply chain disruptions also contributed to the decrease in demand. U.S. producers *** reported that increased imports from subject countries have caused a reduction in demand for domestic products.

Most purchasers also reported a decline in demand, especially from 2022 onwards. Purchasers *** reported a spike in demand during or immediately after COVID-19 restrictions; however, following the spike, demand normalized or declined. Various economic conditions were reported as reasons for decreased demand for domestic aluminum extrusions. Purchasers *** reported that inflation-related price increases reduced demand for domestic aluminum extrusions. Purchaser *** reported that the decrease in demand for domestic aluminum extrusions was due to the slowdown in building and construction. Purchaser *** added that consumer preference for vinyl windows and doors over aluminum windows and doors caused a decrease in demand for domestic aluminum extrusions. Purchaser *** also stated that the need for more capacity from U.S. suppliers in 2022 has caused a decline in demand for domestic products.

Table II-8
Aluminum extrusions: Count of firms' responses regarding overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Market	Firm type	Steadily Increase	Fluctuate Up	No change	Fluctuate Down	Steadily Decrease
Domestic demand	U.S. producers	3	3	1	15	8
Domestic demand	Importers	20	31	12	22	5
Domestic demand	Purchasers	7	12	9	21	7
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	2	2	2	8	1
Foreign demand	Importers	8	19	21	10	4
Foreign demand	Purchasers	4	4	10	6	3
Demand for end use products	Purchasers	7	8	7	16	1

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

Substitute products

Fourteen of 30 U.S. producers, as well as a majority of importers (73 of 90) and purchasers (38 of 52), reported that there are no substitutes for aluminum extrusions. Those firms that described substitutes listed composites, carbon fiber, vinyl, plastic, steel, fiberglass, wood, and other metals.

Most firms that described substitutes also reported that the price of substitutes did affect the price of aluminum extrusions. Firms reported that cost comparison plays a significant role, as cheaper substitutes such as steel or vinyl can pressure aluminum prices. Industry-specific trends also impact pricing, with the automotive industry's shift towards lightweight materials increasing demand for aluminum over steel despite steel being less expensive. Additionally, the aluminum extrusion industry, particularly in the automotive sector, is characterized by a need for significant investment in new technologies and high-strength alloys to meet the exacting requirements of automotive manufacturers, who demand advanced processing capabilities and specialized equipment to produce complex, metallurgically driven profiles.²⁴ Firms also stated market dynamics, including supply and demand factors, affect the relationship between aluminum and substitute prices. Material properties, such as the density difference between aluminum and substitutes like copper, can affect pricing and usage. Additionally, manufacturing processes for substitutes can influence their competitiveness with aluminum extrusions.

Substitutability issues

This section assesses the degree to which U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions and imports of aluminum extrusions from subject countries can be substituted for one another by examining the importance of certain purchasing factors and the comparability of aluminum extrusions from domestic and imported sources based on those factors. Based on available data, staff believes there is a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced aluminum extrusions imported from subject sources.²⁵ Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include availability, similarities between domestically produced

²⁴ Tesla prehearing brief, Exhibit 2.

²⁵ The degree of substitution between domestic and imported aluminum extrusions depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products and reflects how easily purchasers can switch from domestically produced aluminum extrusions to the aluminum extrusions 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.).

aluminum extrusions and aluminum extrusions imported from subject countries across multiple purchase factors, and interchangeability between domestic and subject sources. Factors reducing substitutability include purchaser preferences for aluminum extrusions based on past performance, brand, origin for products, and advance processing within specific end-uses.²⁶

Factors affecting purchasing decisions

Purchaser decisions based on source

As shown in Table II-9, most purchasers and their customers sometimes or never make purchasing decisions based on the producer or country of origin. Of the 12 purchasers who reported that they always make decisions based on the manufacturer, two firms cited quality and high standards, and two stated product requirements, such as meeting precise fabrication requirements and service offerings. Other reasons cited include long-term relationships and trust, geographical preferences, reputation and past performance, and operational requirements.

Table II-9
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses regarding frequency of purchasing decisions based on producer and country of origin

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm making decision	Decision based on	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Purchaser	Producer	12	8	11	24
Customer	Producer	0	5	13	32
Purchaser	Country	5	10	11	27
Customer	Country	0	3	16	29

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

Importance of purchasing domestic product

Forty-seven of 56 purchasers reported that most or all of their purchases did not require purchasing U.S.-produced products. Four reported that domestic products were required by law (for 1 to 65 percent of their purchases), seven reported that they were required by their customers (for 1 to 96 percent of their purchases), and five reported other preferences for domestic products. Reasons cited for preferring domestic products included contracts with U.S.

²⁶ Importer *** reports that the production of CR extrusions requires advanced press controls, water quenching, and heat treatment processes requiring specialized equipment to achieve the requirements by automotive OEMs which are not typically needed for other types of extrusions. Tesla prehearing brief, p. 6.

suppliers, mill finish items that do not require additional value-added services, and short lead times.

Most important purchase factors

The most often cited top three factors firms consider in their purchasing decisions for aluminum extrusions were quality (46 firms), price (37 firms), and availability/supply (17 firms), as shown in table II-10. Quality was the most frequently cited first-most important factor (cited by 18 firms), followed by price (10 firms); quality was also the most frequently reported second-most important factor (20 firms); and price was the most frequently reported third-most important factor (19 firms).

Table II-10
Aluminum extrusions: Count of ranking of factors used in purchasing decisions as reported by purchasers, by factor

Factor	First	Second	Third	Total
Quality	18	20	8	46
Price / Cost	10	8	19	37
Availability / Supply	8	4	5	17
Production capacity / Capability	2	5	8	15
Product line / Range	1	8	2	11
All other factors	16	10	11	NA

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

Note: Other factors include customer service, capability, production capacity, relationship, minimum order quantity, compliance, and brand.

Most purchasers (44 of 54) reported that they usually or sometimes purchase the lowest-priced product. Two reported that they always purchase the lowest-priced product, and eight reported that they never purchase the lowest-priced product.

Importance of specified purchase factors

Purchasers were asked to rate the importance of 16 factors in their purchasing decisions (table II-11). The factors rated as very important by more than half of responding purchasers were reliability of supply, product consistency (49 firms each), availability (48 firms), quality meets industry standards (47 firms), delivery time (40 firms), availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses and price (38 firms each), and technical support/service (31 firms).

Table II-11
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses regarding importance of purchase factors, by factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Reliability of supply	49	5	1
Product consistency	49	3	3
Availability	48	6	1
Quality meets industry standards	47	8	0
Delivery time	40	12	1
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	38	16	1
Price	38	16	1
Technical support/service	31	16	7
Delivery terms	25	23	6
Quality exceeds industry standards	23	24	8
Packaging	21	23	10
Payment terms	20	25	9
Product range	16	31	7
U.S. transportation costs	15	31	7
Minimum quantity requirements	14	24	16
Discounts offered	6	32	15

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

Lead times

Twenty-two of 30 U.S. producers, 16 of 68 importers, and 30 of 54 purchasers reported that they had experienced changes in lead times in 2021. Twenty-two of 30 U.S. producers, 13 of 67 importers, and 28 of 51 purchasers reported that they experienced changes in lead times in 2022, and in 2023, 15 of 30 reporting U.S. producers, 10 of 66 importers, and 17 of 54 purchasers reported that they experienced changes in lead times. Additionally, 12 of 30 U.S. producers, 14 of 67 importers, and 7 of 53 purchasers reported change in lead times from January to March of 2024 (table II-12). Overall, there was a decreasing likelihood of changes in lead times over 2021 to 2023.

Table II-12
Aluminum extrusions: Count of whether there were changes in lead times, by firm type and period

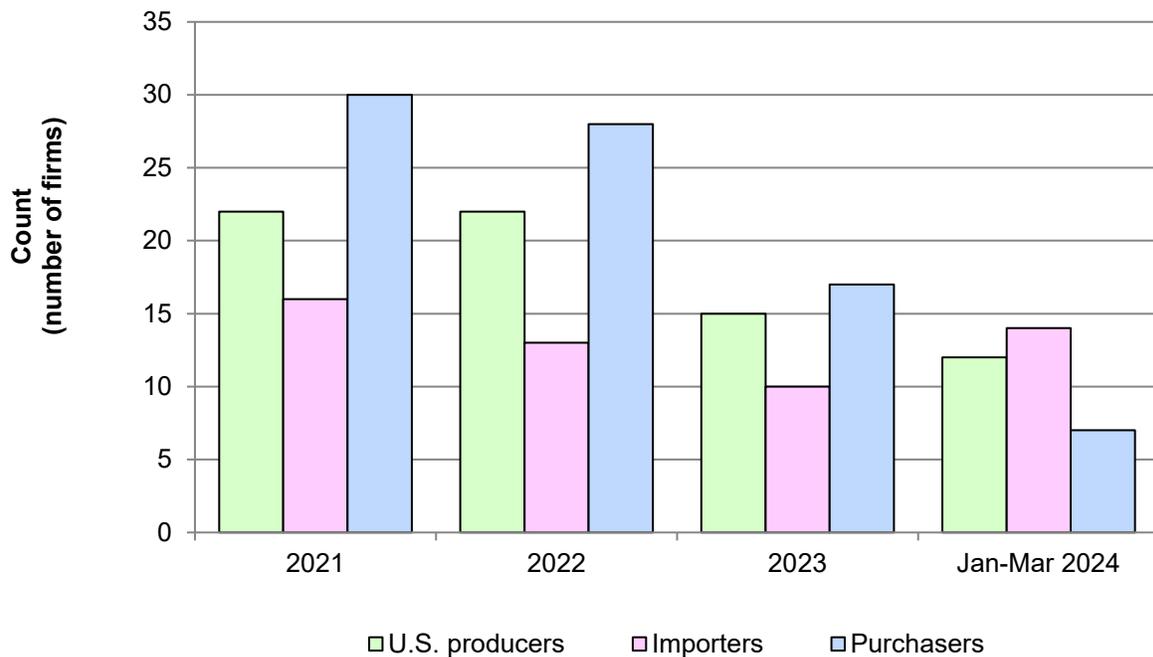
Count in number of firms reporting

Period	Firm type	No change in lead times	Change in lead times
2021	U.S. producers	8	22
2022	U.S. producers	8	22
2023	U.S. producers	15	15
Jan-Mar 2024	U.S. producers	18	12
2021	Importers	52	16
2022	Importers	54	13
2023	Importers	56	10
Jan-Mar 2024	Importers	53	14
2021	Purchasers	24	30
2022	Purchasers	23	28
2023	Purchasers	37	17
Jan-Mar 2024	Purchasers	46	7

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

Figure II-5
Aluminum extrusions: Count of firms indicating there was a change in lead times, by firm type and period

Count in number of firms reporting



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

Aluminum extrusions are primarily produced-to-order. U.S. producers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging *** days. The remaining *** percent of their commercial shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging *** days. Importers reported *** percent of commercial shipments were produced-to-order with lead times averaging *** days. Importers' remaining *** percent of commercial shipments came from U.S. inventories (*** percent) and foreign inventories (*** percent).

Supplier certification

Forty-four of 55 responding purchasers require their suppliers to become certified or qualified to sell aluminum extrusions to their firm. Purchasers reported that the time to qualify a new supplier ranged from 3 to 365 days. Six purchasers reported that domestic or foreign suppliers had failed to qualify or had lost their approved status since 2021.

Minimum quality specifications

As seen from table II-13, most responding purchasers reported that subject and domestic sources always or usually met minimum quality specifications or that they didn't know if they met minimum quality specifications.

Table II-13
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses regarding suppliers' ability to meet minimum quality specifications, by source

Count in number of firms reporting

Source of purchases	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never	Don't Know
United States	10	19	2	0	3
China, not under order(s)	14	6	1	1	28
Colombia	4	1	0	0	41
Ecuador	7	0	1	0	38
India	8	5	0	0	33
Indonesia	5	6	0	0	35
Italy	4	1	0	0	41
Malaysia	5	4	0	0	37
Mexico	17	10	0	0	22
South Korea	7	4	0	0	34
Taiwan	9	5	0	0	32
Thailand	8	0	0	0	39
Turkey	8	7	0	0	32
United Arab Emirates	8	0	0	0	38
Vietnam	12	7	2	1	25
All other sources	8	2	0	0	20

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

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

Fifty-three of 56 responding purchasers reported factors that determined quality for aluminum extrusions. These factors include dimensional accuracy and consistency, material properties, and specifications, surface quality and finish, color consistency and matching, form, fit, and functionality, testing and quality control processes, heat transfer and metallurgical performance, necessary certifications, proper packaging and handling, and supplier reliability.

Changes in purchasing patterns

Half of the reporting purchasers (27 of 54) reported that they had changed suppliers since January 1, 2021. U.S. purchasers switch suppliers for various reasons, primarily centered around performance, capacity, pricing, and service quality. For instance, purchaser *** reported dropping suppliers due to poor service or quality issues, such as Jordan Aluminum, or because suppliers went out of business, like Aluminum Shapes. Purchasers *** added new suppliers due to growth, increased capacity needs, or domestic suppliers' inability to meet technical requirements. Additionally, purchasers *** added suppliers to diversify their supplier base to reduce supply

chain risks or meet new product demands. Price competitiveness also drove changes, as purchaser *** stated.

Purchasers were also asked about changes in their purchasing patterns from different countries since January 1, 2021 (table II-14). Overall purchasers reported a downward fluctuation or steadily decrease in purchasing U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions. Purchasers reported decreased purchases of U.S.-produced products because of various factors. Purchasers described market slowdown and reduced demand, especially as the pandemic effects began to wane. Additionally, purchasers reported supply constraints, stating that domestic sources could not meet demand or had extended lead times, forcing them to look for alternative suppliers. Some purchasers reported a shift in product preferences, such as from aluminum to vinyl products. Lastly, purchasers mentioned cost and competitiveness issues, stating that labor availability and assembly costs made them less competitive, particularly for low-end products.

For subject and nonsubject sources, purchasers were primarily unchanged in their purchasing patterns, with some reporting increased purchases for China not under order(s), Mexico, and Turkey. Purchasers reported increased purchases of products from China not under order(s) due to various factors, including diversification strategies, technological shifts in heat exchanger production, availability of specific low-end products, increased demand for HVAC parts containing aluminum extrusions, and Mexican production capacity issues causing a shift to China. Additionally, purchasers reported increased purchases from Mexico due to various factors, including sourcing alternatives, domestic supply limitations, capacity issues, and the ability to meet specific technical requirements—strategic partnerships, supply chain relocations from Asia, and changes in market demand also influenced these shifts. Purchasers stated that they increased purchases from Turkey to shift suppliers due to newly available products, performance issues, or to secure additional capacity.

Table II-14
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses regarding changes in purchase patterns from U.S., subject, and nonsubject countries

Count in number of firms reporting

Source of purchases	Steadily Increase	Fluctuate Up	No change	Fluctuate Down	Steadily Decrease	Did not purchase
United States	4	7	9	18	10	4
China, not under order(s)	6	2	1	3	3	17
Colombia	0	0	2	1	0	23
Ecuador	0	0	3	2	0	22
India	0	2	4	1	4	18
Indonesia	1	0	3	3	2	20
Italy	0	0	2	1	0	23
Malaysia	0	0	2	3	2	20
Mexico	7	7	2	3	4	15
South Korea	0	2	2	0	1	22
Taiwan	1	0	2	3	2	19
Thailand	1	0	4	2	0	21
Turkey	4	3	2	5	0	18
United Arab Emirates	0	3	3	1	0	20
Vietnam	1	2	5	7	2	16
China, under order(s)	0	1	3	2	1	19
All other sources	1	3	6	3	2	17
Sources unknown	0	0	2	0	1	20

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

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

Purchasers were asked a number of questions comparing aluminum extrusions produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries. First, purchasers were asked for a country-by-country comparison on the same 16 factors (table II-15) for which they were asked to rate the importance.

Most purchasers reported that U.S. and other sources of aluminum extrusions were comparable on all factors. Purchasers compared aluminum extrusions from subject sources against domestic sources and noted that they were comparable on almost all factors, with U.S. sources being superior in delivery time compared to China not under order(s). U.S. aluminum extrusions were inferior in price to aluminum extrusions from all subject sources.

Table II-15
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	8	11	3
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	5	17	0
Delivery terms	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	4	14	3
Delivery time	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	9	8	4
Discounts offered	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	0	19	2
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	3	17	1
Packaging	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	1	18	2
Payment terms	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	5	15	1
Price	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	5	4	12
Product consistency	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	3	17	1
Product range	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	3	16	3
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	3	16	2
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	2	16	3
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	2	16	4
Technical support/service	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	2	18	1
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs China, not under order(s)	4	15	2

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Colombia	1	5	0
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Colombia	0	6	0
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Colombia	1	5	0
Delivery time	U.S. vs Colombia	1	5	0
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Colombia	0	6	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Colombia	0	6	0
Packaging	U.S. vs Colombia	0	5	0
Payment terms	U.S. vs Colombia	0	6	0
Price	U.S. vs Colombia	0	0	6
Product consistency	U.S. vs Colombia	0	6	0
Product range	U.S. vs Colombia	0	6	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Colombia	0	6	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Colombia	0	6	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Colombia	1	5	0
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Colombia	1	5	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Colombia	1	5	0

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	8	1
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	9	0
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	8	1
Delivery time	U.S. vs Ecuador	2	5	2
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Ecuador	1	7	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	8	1
Packaging	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	8	1
Payment terms	U.S. vs Ecuador	1	7	1
Price	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	1	8
Product consistency	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	9	0
Product range	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	8	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	9	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	8	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Ecuador	0	9	0
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Ecuador	1	7	1
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Ecuador	3	6	0

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs India	5	11	0
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs India	3	13	0
Delivery terms	U.S. vs India	0	15	1
Delivery time	U.S. vs India	3	10	3
Discounts offered	U.S. vs India	0	14	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs India	0	16	0
Packaging	U.S. vs India	0	16	0
Payment terms	U.S. vs India	4	11	1
Price	U.S. vs India	3	6	7
Product consistency	U.S. vs India	1	15	0
Product range	U.S. vs India	1	14	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs India	0	16	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs India	0	16	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs India	0	16	0
Technical support/service	U.S. vs India	1	14	1
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs India	2	14	0

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Indonesia	3	8	2
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Indonesia	3	8	2
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Indonesia	0	12	1
Delivery time	U.S. vs Indonesia	3	10	0
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Indonesia	0	13	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Indonesia	1	11	1
Packaging	U.S. vs Indonesia	1	11	1
Payment terms	U.S. vs Indonesia	4	9	0
Price	U.S. vs Indonesia	3	1	9
Product consistency	U.S. vs Indonesia	1	11	1
Product range	U.S. vs Indonesia	1	10	2
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Indonesia	1	11	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Indonesia	1	10	2
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Indonesia	3	9	1
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Indonesia	2	11	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Indonesia	3	9	1

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Delivery time	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Packaging	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Payment terms	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Price	U.S. vs Italy	0	0	5
Product consistency	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Product range	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Italy	0	5	0

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Malaysia	3	5	2
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Malaysia	3	5	3
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	9	1
Delivery time	U.S. vs Malaysia	1	8	1
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Malaysia	1	9	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	10	0
Packaging	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	10	0
Payment terms	U.S. vs Malaysia	4	6	0
Price	U.S. vs Malaysia	4	0	6
Product consistency	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	9	1
Product range	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	9	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	9	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	9	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	10	0
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	10	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Malaysia	0	9	1

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Mexico	3	21	5
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Mexico	1	25	0
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Mexico	2	25	1
Delivery time	U.S. vs Mexico	8	16	4
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Mexico	0	26	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Mexico	1	25	1
Packaging	U.S. vs Mexico	2	24	2
Payment terms	U.S. vs Mexico	4	22	2
Price	U.S. vs Mexico	5	11	12
Product consistency	U.S. vs Mexico	1	27	0
Product range	U.S. vs Mexico	0	27	2
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Mexico	1	27	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Mexico	1	26	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Mexico	1	23	5
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Mexico	1	23	4
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Mexico	4	23	1

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs South Korea	3	7	2
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs South Korea	3	9	0
Delivery terms	U.S. vs South Korea	1	10	1
Delivery time	U.S. vs South Korea	4	6	2
Discounts offered	U.S. vs South Korea	0	11	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs South Korea	0	10	1
Packaging	U.S. vs South Korea	0	12	0
Payment terms	U.S. vs South Korea	0	12	0
Price	U.S. vs South Korea	4	3	5
Product consistency	U.S. vs South Korea	0	12	0
Product range	U.S. vs South Korea	0	11	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs South Korea	0	12	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs South Korea	0	12	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs South Korea	0	12	0
Technical support/service	U.S. vs South Korea	0	12	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs South Korea	3	9	0

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Taiwan	0	12	3
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Taiwan	4	9	2
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Taiwan	1	13	1
Delivery time	U.S. vs Taiwan	5	8	2
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Taiwan	0	13	2
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Taiwan	1	13	1
Packaging	U.S. vs Taiwan	0	14	1
Payment terms	U.S. vs Taiwan	0	14	1
Price	U.S. vs Taiwan	1	5	9
Product consistency	U.S. vs Taiwan	1	14	0
Product range	U.S. vs Taiwan	1	12	2
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Taiwan	1	13	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Taiwan	1	11	3
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Taiwan	2	12	1
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Taiwan	1	14	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Taiwan	4	11	0

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Thailand	2	7	1
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Thailand	0	10	0
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Thailand	1	8	1
Delivery time	U.S. vs Thailand	2	5	3
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Thailand	0	9	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Thailand	1	8	1
Packaging	U.S. vs Thailand	1	8	1
Payment terms	U.S. vs Thailand	0	9	1
Price	U.S. vs Thailand	1	2	7
Product consistency	U.S. vs Thailand	1	8	1
Product range	U.S. vs Thailand	1	8	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Thailand	1	9	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Thailand	1	9	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Thailand	1	8	1
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Thailand	0	9	1
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Thailand	2	7	1

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Turkey	4	9	4
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Turkey	3	12	2
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Turkey	0	13	5
Delivery time	U.S. vs Turkey	6	7	4
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Turkey	0	14	3
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Turkey	0	15	2
Packaging	U.S. vs Turkey	1	15	1
Payment terms	U.S. vs Turkey	3	11	3
Price	U.S. vs Turkey	3	6	8
Product consistency	U.S. vs Turkey	0	16	1
Product range	U.S. vs Turkey	3	12	2
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Turkey	0	15	2
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Turkey	1	12	4
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Turkey	0	15	2
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Turkey	0	17	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Turkey	3	12	2

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	8	1
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	8	1
Delivery terms	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	1	8	0
Delivery time	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	7	2
Discounts offered	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	8	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	9	0
Packaging	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	8	1
Payment terms	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	9	0
Price	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	1	8
Product consistency	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	1	8	0
Product range	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	9	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	9	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	0	9	0
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	1	7	1
Technical support/service	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	1	8	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs United Arab Emirates	4	5	0

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Vietnam	6	14	2
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Vietnam	1	20	1
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Vietnam	1	18	3
Delivery time	U.S. vs Vietnam	7	10	5
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Vietnam	0	19	2
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Vietnam	3	19	0
Packaging	U.S. vs Vietnam	1	20	1
Payment terms	U.S. vs Vietnam	5	14	3
Price	U.S. vs Vietnam	4	7	11
Product consistency	U.S. vs Vietnam	1	20	1
Product range	U.S. vs Vietnam	4	17	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Vietnam	1	21	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Vietnam	2	18	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Vietnam	3	17	2
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Vietnam	2	19	1
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Vietnam	5	16	1

Table continued.

Table II-15 Continued
aluminum extrusions: 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. vs Other	0	15	2
Availability of grades/products needed for specific end uses	U.S. vs Other	0	16	1
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Other	1	16	0
Delivery time	U.S. vs Other	5	10	2
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Other	0	16	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Other	1	15	0
Packaging	U.S. vs Other	1	16	0
Payment terms	U.S. vs Other	1	16	0
Price	U.S. vs Other	0	14	3
Product consistency	U.S. vs Other	1	16	0
Product range	U.S. vs Other	0	17	0
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Other	1	16	0
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Other	1	14	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Other	2	13	2
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Other	2	15	0
U.S. transportation costs	U.S. vs Other	5	12	0

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

Note: With respect to cost/price factors, a rating of superior means that the cost/price for the first source in the country pair is generally lower. For example, if a firm reported "U.S. superior," it meant that the U.S. product was generally priced lower than the imported product.

Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported aluminum extrusions

In order to determine whether U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions can generally be used in the same applications as imports from subject sources, 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-16 to II-18, most U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported that domestic and subject aluminum extrusions are always or frequently interchangeable. U.S. producer *** stated that the domestic industry can produce all aluminum extrusions currently being imported, and U.S. extrusions are always interchangeable with imported ones. Additionally, U.S. producer *** added that interchangeability within their system is not typical as they market complete systems. However, a project might choose a complete system from another country that can be interchangeable. Importers *** reported that while technically possible, changing suppliers would require validation testing and customer approval, which can limit interchangeability. Additionally, importers *** stated that potential color/finish differences can affect interchangeability. Importers *** reported that U.S. extruders often lack the technical ability to meet required tolerances or specifications, mainly for automotive or specialized applications, with importer *** adding that American extruders have larger, less strict tolerances than European extruders. Importer *** reported that U.S. extrusions are always interchangeable with imported ones.

Among purchasers, additional comments on the interchangeability of U.S. and imported aluminum extrusions were mixed. Purchasers *** reported that aluminum extrusions are mostly interchangeable. In contrast, purchasers *** reported that the automotive industry requires strict technical requirements and qualification processes that limit interchangeability. *** stated that U.S. suppliers cannot produce specialized aluminum extrusion products because they cannot meet specifications, manufacturing capabilities, quality standards, and logistical constraints.

Table II-16**Aluminum extrusions: Count of U.S. producers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China, not under order(s)	26	4	1	0
United States vs. Colombia	22	4	0	0
United States vs. Ecuador	23	3	0	0
United States vs. India	23	4	1	0
United States vs. Indonesia	23	4	0	0
United States vs. Italy	24	4	0	0
United States vs. Malaysia	24	4	0	0
United States vs. Mexico	25	4	1	0
United States vs. South Korea	23	3	1	0
United States vs. Taiwan	24	2	0	0
United States vs. Thailand	23	4	0	0
United States vs. Turkey	24	5	0	0
United States vs. UAE	22	2	0	0
United States vs. Vietnam	23	4	1	0
United States vs. Other	22	3	0	0

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

Table II-17**Aluminum extrusions: Count of importers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair**

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China, not under order(s)	16	10	8	3
United States vs. Colombia	8	9	0	2
United States vs. Ecuador	7	12	1	2
United States vs. India	12	11	2	0
United States vs. Indonesia	11	10	5	1
United States vs. Italy	9	8	3	0
United States vs. Malaysia	12	9	3	1
United States vs. Mexico	19	13	5	1
United States vs. South Korea	13	9	2	1
United States vs. Taiwan	11	9	3	1
United States vs. Thailand	12	8	3	0
United States vs. Turkey	9	11	2	1
United States vs. UAE	10	7	0	0
United States vs. Vietnam	15	11	6	1
United States vs. Other	9	10	5	0

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

Table II-18
Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China, not under order(s)	12	6	5	1
United States vs. Colombia	6	4	0	0
United States vs. Ecuador	7	4	1	0
United States vs. India	11	3	2	0
United States vs. Indonesia	11	4	1	0
United States vs. Italy	6	3	0	0
United States vs. Malaysia	10	4	1	0
United States vs. Mexico	16	10	4	0
United States vs. South Korea	9	5	3	0
United States vs. Taiwan	10	4	2	0
United States vs. Thailand	7	4	1	1
United States vs. Turkey	10	8	2	0
United States vs. UAE	8	3	1	0
United States vs. Vietnam	12	8	4	0
United States vs. Other	9	4	5	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 aluminum extrusions from the United States, subject, or nonsubject countries. As seen in tables II-19 to II-21, most U.S. producers reported that aluminum extrusions from different sources sometimes or never have significant differences other than price. Multiple U.S. producers added that price often becomes the principal differentiating factor for aluminum extrusions under certain market conditions and operational constraints. U.S. producer *** stated the impact of imports underselling domestic products rendered other factors (like quality and lead time) insignificant. U.S. producer *** reported that provided lead times are within a 6-7 week window, pricing decisively influences sales decisions. It added that timing aligns sufficiently with cost considerations. U.S. producers *** reported that price ultimately dictates the choice between domestic and imported products due to distorted pricing from abroad, in which other elements barely influence purchasing decisions. U.S. producer *** added that despite supply constraints that lengthened lead times in 2021-2022, efforts were made to stabilize prices to maintain customer relationships, highlighting the central role of pricing in competitive strategy.

Most importers and purchasers report that factors other than price were always or frequently significant. Importers *** stated that quality and specific supplier capabilities often override cost considerations. Importer *** stated that Malaysian suppliers' superior surface finishes and packaging were decisive factors, pointing to a preference for higher quality over lower cost. Importers *** indicated that they prioritize supplier capacity and problem-solving capabilities, which are crucial for their operations. Additionally, importer *** stated that poor service and inadequate delivery from domestic suppliers often compel it to seek better service and reliability overseas, regardless of price differences. Importers *** reported technical needs specific to certain products as reasons to choose foreign suppliers who can meet these requirements more effectively—additionally, importer *** stated that strategic relationships and operational efficiencies are factors that characterize superior products.

Table II-19
Aluminum extrusions: 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

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China, not under order(s)	2	0	12	16
United States vs. Colombia	1	0	8	17
United States vs. Ecuador	1	0	9	17
United States vs. India	1	0	10	17
United States vs. Indonesia	1	0	9	17
United States vs. Italy	1	0	9	17
United States vs. Malaysia	1	0	10	17
United States vs. Mexico	1	0	11	17
United States vs. South Korea	1	0	9	18
United States vs. Taiwan	1	0	7	17
United States vs. Thailand	1	0	8	17
United States vs. Turkey	1	0	10	17
United States vs. UAE	1	0	7	17
United States vs. Vietnam	1	0	11	17
United States vs. Other	1	0	9	15

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

Table II-20

Aluminum extrusions: Count of importers reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China, not under order(s)	13	5	6	9
United States vs. Colombia	8	1	1	8
United States vs. Ecuador	10	2	3	6
United States vs. India	10	3	4	6
United States vs. Indonesia	11	2	6	6
United States vs. Italy	7	3	3	6
United States vs. Malaysia	9	3	5	6
United States vs. Mexico	12	4	10	10
United States vs. South Korea	9	2	6	7
United States vs. Taiwan	10	5	1	8
United States vs. Thailand	6	3	5	7
United States vs. Turkey	10	2	4	6
United States vs. UAE	8	1	3	5
United States vs. Vietnam	13	4	6	8
United States vs. Other	10	2	6	6

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

Table II-21

Aluminum extrusions: Count of purchasers reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China, not under order(s)	6	11	1	5
United States vs. Colombia	3	2	0	5
United States vs. Ecuador	4	2	1	5
United States vs. India	3	7	1	6
United States vs. Indonesia	5	5	1	5
United States vs. Italy	1	3	0	5
United States vs. Malaysia	4	5	1	5
United States vs. Mexico	10	10	6	5
United States vs. South Korea	6	2	2	6
United States vs. Taiwan	7	4	0	5
United States vs. Thailand	3	5	0	5
United States vs. Turkey	8	6	1	5
United States vs. UAE	2	2	1	6
United States vs. Vietnam	8	7	2	6
United States vs. Other	6	6	1	5

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

Elasticity estimates

This section discusses elasticity estimates; parties were encouraged to comment on these estimates. None did so.

U.S. supply elasticity

The domestic supply elasticity for aluminum extrusions measures the sensitivity of the quantity supplied by U.S. producers to changes in the U.S. market price of aluminum extrusions. 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 the production of other products, the existence of inventories, and the availability of alternate markets for U.S.-produced aluminum extrusions. Analysis of these factors indicates that the U.S. industry has the ability to reasonably increase shipments to the U.S. market; an estimate in the range of 4.0 to 6.0 is suggested.

U.S. demand elasticity

The U.S. demand elasticity for aluminum extrusions measures the sensitivity of the overall quantity demanded to a change in the U.S. market price of aluminum extrusions. This estimate depends on factors such as the existence, availability, and commercial viability of substitute products, as well as the component share of aluminum extrusions in the production of downstream products. Based on the available information, the aggregate demand for aluminum extrusions is likely to be moderately inelastic; a range of -0.5 to -1.0 is suggested.

Substitution elasticity

The elasticity of substitution depends upon the extent of product differentiation between domestic and imported products.²⁷ 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 aluminum extrusions and imported aluminum extrusions is likely to be in the range of 3.0 to 5.0. Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include the availability of both domestically produced and imported aluminum extrusions, which allows purchasers flexibility in sourcing based on price and delivery times.

²⁷ 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.

Aluminum extrusions from domestic and subject sources are comparable across multiple purchasing factors such as quality, specifications, and performance, making them suitable substitutes for one another. Additionally, for many applications, aluminum extrusions from either source can be used interchangeably without significant modifications or adjustments. However, some importers and purchasers noted differences in quality or specific characteristics between U.S. product and subject imports.

Part III: U.S. producers' production, shipments, and employment

The Commission analyzes a number of factors in making injury determinations (see 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677(7)(B) and 1677(7)(C)). Information on the subsidies and dumping margins was presented in Part I of this report and information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Part IV and Part V. Information on the other factors specified is presented in this section and/or Part VI and (except as noted) is based on the questionnaire responses of 31 firms that accounted for the majority of U.S. production of aluminum extrusions during 2023.¹

U.S. producers

The Commission issued a U.S. producer questionnaire to 62 firms based on information contained in the petition. Thirty-one firms provided usable data on their operations.² Table III-1 lists U.S. producers of aluminum extrusions, their production locations, positions on the petition, and shares of total production.³

¹ The petitioners used shipments as a proxy for production in discussing industry support for the petition. Petition, pp. 2-6. Petitioners estimate that total U.S. shipments of aluminum extrusions in 2022 was 1,900,303 short tons. Petition, p. 6. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments totaled 1,398,529 short tons in 2022, or 73.6 percent of petitioners' total U.S. shipments figure.

² *** reported anomalous and/or incomplete information in their final phase U.S. producer questionnaires. While each company responded to staff follow-up questions, they were unable to resolve all identified data issues related to reported data. As a result, neither company's data is included in the staff report.

³ The Commission also gathered information on U.S. producers' operations related to further fabrication or processing of purchased extrusions (i.e., extrusions that weren't self-produced). Four firms, ***, reported further processing of purchased extrusions, with such production totaling *** short tons from 2021 through January-March ("interim") 2024 (or *** percent of U.S. producers' production of self-extruded extrusions over the same period). All four of these firms also extruded their own aluminum products. Given this low volume and the absence of any reporting firms without extruding operations that only fabricated or processed extrusions, information on fabrication-only operations is not included in Parts III or VI of the report.

Table III-1**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers, their positions on the petition, production locations, and shares of reported production, 2023**

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of production
AFCO	***	Alexandria, LA Olmsted, IL Olive Branch, MS	***
Alexandria Industries	Petitioner	Alexandria, MN Indianapolis, IN	***
Almag	***	Pennsauken Township, NJ Florence, AL	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	Humacao, PR	***
APEL Extrusions	Petitioner	Coburg, OR Phoneix, AZ	***
Astro Shapes	***	Struthers, OH Boardman, OH Youngstown, OH	***
Bonnell	Petitioner	Newnan, GA Carthage, TN Niles, MI Clearfield, UT Elkhart, IN	***
Brazeway	Petitioner	Hopkinsville, KY Shelbyville, IN	***
Briteline	***	Summerville, SC	***
Crystal Finishing	***	Schofield, WI Mosinee, WI	***
Custom Aluminum	Petitioner	Genoa, IL South Elgin, IL	***
Elixir	***	Douglas, GA	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	Belding, MI	***
Extrudex	Petitioner	North Jackson, OH	***

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of production
Hydro Extrusion	***	Cressona, PA Yankton, SD Saint Augustine, FL Phoenix, AZ Phoenix, AZ Gainesville, GA Sidney, OH Portland, OR Delhi, LA Spanish Fork, UT City of Industry, CA Connersville, IN Mountain Top, PA Elkhart, IN North Liberty, IN Magnolia, AR Monett, MO The Dalles, OR Burlington, NC	***
Hydro Precision	***	Rockledge, FL	***
International Extrusions	Petitioner	Garden City, MI Garden City, MI Livonia, MI	***
Jordan	Petitioner	Memphis, TN	***
Kaiser	***	Sherman, TX Kalamazoo, MI Los Angeles, CA Richland, WA Richmond, VA	***
Keymark	***	Lakeland, FL Fonda, NY Lakeland, FL	***
M-D Building	Petitioner	Oklahoma City, OK Louisville, KY Hayti, MO	***
Merit	Petitioner	Corona, CA	***
Mi Metals	Petitioner	Oldsmar, FL Millen, GA Smyrna, TN Presscot Valley, AZ	***
Momentum	***	Franklin, NH	***
PC Extrusions	***	Rome, GA	***
Penn	***	Murphsboro, Il Harlingen, Tx	***
Pennex	Petitioner	Leetonia, OH Wellsville, PA York, PA	***
Pries	***	Independence, IA	***

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of production
Sierra Aluminum	***	Jurupa Valley, CA Fontana, CA Fontana, CA Fontana, CA Fontana, CA	***
Tower Extrusions	Petitioner	Olney, TX Wylie, TX-930 Hensley Ln Wylie, TX-Martinez Ln	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	Bristol, TN	***
Western Extrusions	Petitioner	Carrollton, TX Pennsauken, NJ	***
YKK AP	***	Dublin, GA Andover, MA West Chester, OH Austell, GA Roselle, IL Orlando, FL Elk Ridge, MD Houston, TX Coppell, TX Atlanta, GA Greensboro, NC Rancho Cucamonga, CA	***
All firms	Various	Various	100.0

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

Table III-2 presents information on U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms. As indicated in table III-2, five U.S. producers are related to foreign producers of the subject merchandise and nine U.S. producers are related to U.S. importers of the subject merchandise. In addition, as discussed in greater detail below, five U.S. producers directly import the subject merchandise and one U.S. producer purchases the subject merchandise from U.S. importers.

Table III-2
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms

Reporting firm	Relationship type and related firm	Details of relationship
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***

Item	Firm	Event
Plant expansion	Alexandria Industries	August 2021— Petitioning firm Alexandria Industries completed the installation of a new extrusion press line at its facility in Alexandria, Minnesota.
Bankruptcy and plant closure	Aluminum Shapes	August 2021— Aluminum Shapes LLC declared bankruptcy and closed its aluminum extrusion facility in Pennsauken, New Jersey.
Plant opening	Aluminum Insights	November 2021— Aluminum Insights LLC announced the construction of a new aluminum extrusions facility in Syracuse, Indiana. The \$17.5 million facility is scheduled to open in April 2022.
New equipment	International Extrusions	February and May 2022— Petitioning firm International Extrusions installed new production equipment to expand the production capabilities of its two Michigan facilities. A second new extrusion press and fabrication line commenced operations in May at its Livonia facility. A previously installed state-of-the-art powder coating line continued operations since February at its Garden City facility.
New equipment	MMG	March 2022— Momentum Manufacturing Group (“MMG”) commenced production on its new, fully automated 8-inch aluminum extrusion press at its facility in Franklin, New Hampshire. This first-phase \$12-million investment, announced in March 2021, will double annual output of MMG’s custom aluminum extrusion manufacturing operations to 55 million pounds (27,500 short tons) to meet growing demand for aluminum extrusions and value-added aluminum components.
Plant opening	Bunting	April 2022— Bunting Architectural Metals Inc. announced its entry into the aluminum extrusions industry by investing \$17 million in a new aluminum extrusions facility located in New Castle, Pennsylvania.
Plant expansion	Pries Enterprises	April 2022— Pries Enterprises Inc. completed a four-year \$40-million investment to expand and upgrade its aluminum extrusions facility in Independence, Iowa. The new complete extrusion line is fully automated, with a large-scale Cometal Extrusion press with energy saving system technology, automatic stacker and destacker systems, and multi-chambers ageing oven technology. Together, these upgrades are anticipated to increase the facility’s production capacity by 50 percent.
Plant expansion	TCE	May 2022— Tri-City Extrusion (“TCE”) announced investments totaling \$30 million to expand the production capabilities of its facility in Bristol, Tennessee. Once completed, the upgraded facility will include a new 14-inch, 5,550-ton press, adequate space for product distribution, and 51 new jobs.
Plant reopening	Western Extrusions	June 2022— Western Extrusions announced the lease and reopening of the previously closed Aluminum Shapes extrusions facility in Pennsauken, New Jersey. The facility has a cast house and two extrusion presses, one of which is among the largest in the United States. Reopening this facility brought back 100 jobs. This reopening, along with the investments at its new facility Carrollton, Texas (described above) expanded the firm’s overall production capacity by nearly 15 percent over the past 18 months.
Plant reopening	Almag	June 2022— Aluminum & Magnesium (Almag) Inc. is leasing a portion of Aluminum Shapes LLC’s previously shuttered extrusions facility in Pennsauken for aluminum extrusion and anodizing operations.

Item	Firm	Event
Plant expansion	Hydro Extrusion	August 2022— Hydro Extrusion USA LLC announced \$50 million in investments to expand the aluminum recycling capabilities, including remelt and extrusion billet casting, for producing low-carbon aluminum products at its facility in its Cressona, Pennsylvania. Once fully operational in late-2024, this project will expand the facility's billet casting capacity by 114 million pounds (57,000 short tons).
Production disruption	Kaiser Aluminum	September 2022— Production was disrupted by an explosion and a subsequent fire at Kaiser Aluminum Corp's. aluminum extrusions facility in Sherman, Texas. There were no reported injuries to employees.
Plant expansion and new equipment	MMG	October 2022— Petitioning firm Momentum Manufacturing Group ("MMG") – Engineered Extrusions (formerly Vitex Extrusion) announced that phase-two investments totaling \$11 million are underway to expand the production capabilities at its facility in Franklin, New Hampshire. Phase II investments include \$6 million to expand the existing manufacturing and logistical support space and \$4 million–5 million for new automated handling equipment to support the expanded production volumes from the new 2,920 ton, 8-inch extrusion press line that was installed as part of the prior \$14-million phase-one investment,
Reduced production and layoffs	Bonnell	2022–23— Bonnell attributes lower sales from rising import competition for the recent decline in its production output to about 60 percent of its total production capacity; reduced investments and capital expenditures, including placing a significant computer upgrade on hold due to insufficient cash flows; and layoffs of 500 employees in the past year.
Reduced production	Custom Aluminum	2022–23— As customer demand softened along with import competition, Custom Aluminum reduced the number of shifts operating its extrusion press lines from 18 shifts to 9 shifts and stopped running one of its six presses. The firm also implemented two rounds of layoffs over the past year.
Equipment upgrades	Tower Extrusions	February 2023— Petitioning firm Tower Extrusions LLC installed a new automated unloader for the vertical powder coating line at its facility in Olney, Texas. The new unloader eliminates gaps between extruded profiles on the coating line by handling a range of sizes and lengths. Avoiding work stoppages caused by falling extruded profiles allows the extruding operations to produce more profiles per shift, thereby enhancing productivity.
Plant expansion	ABC Aluminum	April 2023— ABC Aluminum Solutions, with an aluminum extrusion facility in San Diego, California, broke ground on an expansion of its Mexican extrusion facility in Tijuana, Baja California Norte. The new building will contain three new state-of-the-art extrusion presses and associated equipment. The largest of the three will accommodate shapes up to 12 inches in cross-sectional diameter. The new presses were installed in March and are anticipated to commence production in June. They will raise production by 37.8 percent, thereby increasing the facility's capacity from 15.72 million pounds (7,860 short tons) to 25 million pounds (12,500 short tons) per month.
Layoffs	Western Extrusions	May 2023— Softening customer demand and import competition over the past year and a half reportedly compelled Western Extrusions to lay off 45 employees.

Item	Firm	Event
Corporate acquisition	Extruded Aluminum	October 2023— Extruded Aluminum Corp. (“EAC”), which produces aluminum extrusions at its facilities in Belding and Kentwood, Michigan, was acquired by Italy-based Metra S.p.A., a vertically integrated producer of extruded aluminum profiles and value-added services, including painting, oxidation, machining, welding and assembly.
Plant expansion and upgrades	MI Metals	October 2023— In early 2021, MI Metals Inc. invested \$11 million in a multiyear expansion of and upgrades to its extrusion facility in Millen, Georgia. The new extrusion press, which recently commenced operations, would have increased the firm’s annual production capacity by 25 percent. This additional capacity is not being utilized due to nearly \$50 million in lost sales to imports over the past two years.
Production and shift cutbacks	MI Metals	October 2023—MI Metals also cut back the prior continuous operations of the extrusion presses from three shifts, seven days a week, to two shifts, five or six days a week at all four of the firm’s aluminum extrusion facilities.
Reduced production and layoffs	Brazeway	Fall 2023— As sales volumes dropped, petitioning firm Brazeway recently idled one extrusion press, reduced shifts, and laid off 13 percent of its workforce.
Plant closure and layoffs	Tubelite	March 2024— Tubelite USA, a producer of aluminum extrusions for architectural applications, reportedly will close its facility in Walker, Michigan, by the end of August; lay off 106 employees in April and May; and transfer the existing operations to its other facilities in Monett, Missouri, and Wausau, Wisconsin.
Plant closure and layoffs	Kaiser Aluminum	June 2024— Kaiser Aluminum filed a Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (“WARN”) notice to lay off 75 employees by July 2024 ahead of the eventual closure of its aluminum extrusion facility in Sherman, Texas.
New plant	Sierra Aluminum	June 2024— Sierra Aluminum, a Division of Samuel, Sons & Co. (“Samuel”), shipped the first aluminum extrusions from its recently completed greenfield Mexican facility in Mexicali, Baja California Norte. The production equipment is automated and top-of-the-line, including two extrusion presses and an anodizing line. For potential future expansion, this facility also has space for installing for two additional extrusion presses and a vertical paint line.
New equipment	Keymark	September 2024— Keymark Corp. installed a new vertical chrome conversion-free powder coating line, to complement the firm’s existing 40-foot horizontal wet/powder coating line, at its aluminum extrusions facility in Lakeland, Florida. An additional 40 new hires are anticipated to operate the facility’s expanded coating operations.

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Producers in the United States were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of aluminum extrusions since 2021. Twenty-nine of 31 producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Table III-4 presents the changes identified by these producers.

Table III-4
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers’ reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Plant closings	***
Plant closings	***
Plant closings	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Plant closings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Production curtailments	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Production curtailments	***
Relocations	***
Expansions	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Expansions	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Expansions	***
Acquisitions	***
Acquisitions	***
Acquisitions	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Acquisitions	***
Consolidations	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Other	***

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

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

Table III-5 presents U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment. Thirteen firms reported expansions in U.S. production capability, as reported in table III-4.⁴ Installed overall capacity increased *** percent from 2021-23, and was *** percent higher in January-March ("interim") 2024 than in interim 2023. Practical overall capacity increased *** percent from 2021-23, and was *** percent higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. However, total production on U.S. producers' equipment decreased *** percent from 2021-23 and was *** percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Thus, installed overall capacity utilization decreased by *** percentage points from 2021-23, and was *** percentage points lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Practical overall capacity utilization decreased by *** percentage points from 2021-23, and was *** percentage points lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.⁵

⁴ While *** also indicated 'expansions' as changes in operations, ***.

⁵ As discussed further in the "Alternative Products" section below, *** reported production on the same machinery was of aluminum extrusions compared to other products. Therefore, practical overall capacity and practical aluminum extrusions capacity are largely similar.

Table III-5**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period**

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Installed overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Practical aluminum extrusions	Capacity	1,804,467	1,811,811	1,816,602	462,969	466,443
Practical aluminum extrusions	Production	1,506,003	1,474,041	1,273,507	338,878	315,766
Practical aluminum extrusions	Utilization	83.5	81.4	70.1	73.2	67.7

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

Table III-6 presents U.S. producers' reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints. "Existing labor force" constraints were the most cited specific constraint (cited by 15 U.S. producers), followed by "production bottlenecks" (cited by five U.S. producers). "Other constraints" were cited by 19 U.S. producers.

Table III-6**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2021**

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Other constraints	***

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

Table III-7 and figure III-1 present U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization. Capacity increased 0.7 percent from 2021-23, and was 0.8 percent higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Production however decreased 15.4 percent from 2021-23 and was 6.8 percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Accordingly, capacity utilization decreased 13.4 percentage points from 2021-23 and was 5.5 percentage points lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.⁶ More firms reported decreases in capacity than increases (11 firms reporting decreases compared to 10 firms reporting increases) and the majority of firms reported decreases in production (27 firms out of 31) from 2021-23. Between interim 2023 and interim 2024, seven firms reported increased capacity while five firms reported decreased capacity. Between the same periods, 12 firms reported increases in production, while 19 firms reported decreases in production.

⁶ Witnesses at the Commission's hearing indicated that during the timeline of the COVID pandemic, strong but temporary bursts of demand led to considerations towards increasing capacity and improving capability of certain extrusion lines. Increased capacity for certain lines also helped increase labor availability for certain in-demand shifts. See hearing transcript, pp. 150-152 (Aboud, Dillett, McEvoy).

Table III-7
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period
Practical capacity

Capacity in short tons

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,804,467	1,811,811	1,816,602	462,969	466,443

Table continued.

Table III-7 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Production

Production in short tons

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,506,003	1,474,041	1,273,507	338,878	315,766

Table continued.

Table III-7 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period
Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	83.5	81.4	70.1	73.2	67.7

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the U.S. producer's production to its production capacity.

Table continued.

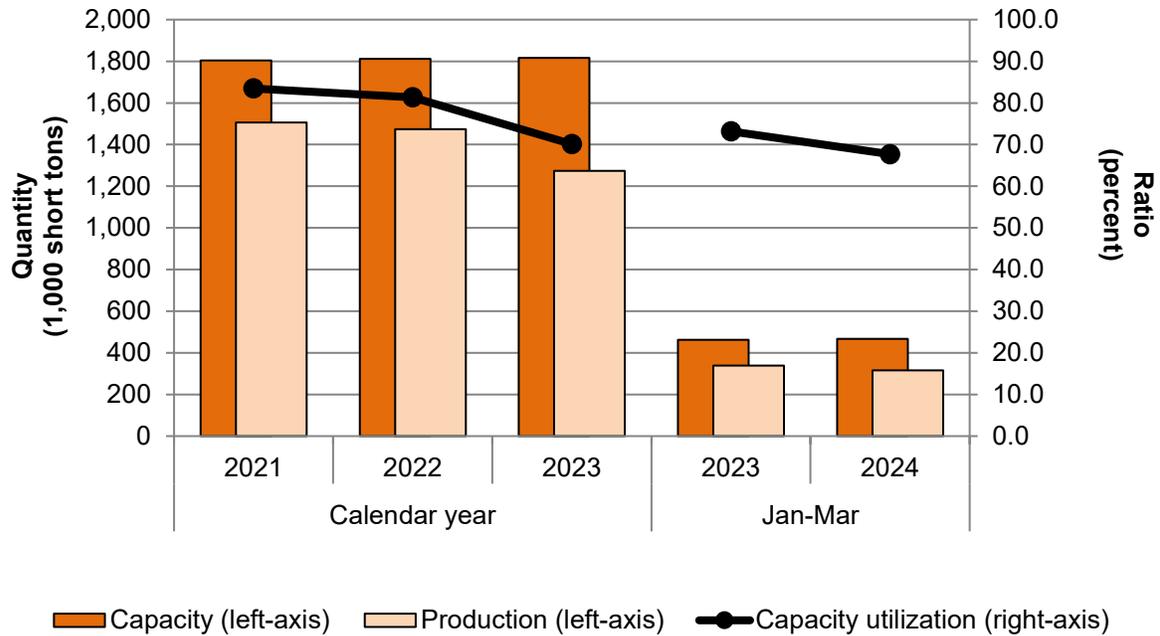
Table III-7 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period
Share of production

Share in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Figure III-1
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' output, by period



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

Alternative products

As shown in table III-8, nearly all products produced on the same equipment by U.S. producers were aluminum extrusions. *** reported production of products other than aluminum extrusions on the same equipment. These products include “****.”

Table III-8
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in short tons; ratio and share in percent

Product type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Aluminum extrusions	Quantity	1,506,003	1,474,041	1,273,507	338,878	315,766
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminum extrusions	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-9 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. U.S. shipments decreased 15.4 percent by quantity from 2021-23, and were 5.9 percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. The unit value of U.S. shipments increased 14.4 percent from 2021-23, but was 9.7 percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.⁷ Export shipments decreased 5.7 percent from 2021-23, and were 26.3 percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. The unit value of U.S. producers' export shipments increased 22.0 percent from 2021-23, but was 7.3 percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.⁸

⁷ Most U.S. shipments were commercial shipments; in no period was the share of U.S. shipments accounted for by commercial shipments lower than 97.1 percent.

⁸ Export shipments comprised no more than 5.8 percent of total shipments from 2021-23, and comprised 4.7 percent of total shipments in interim 2024. Fourteen U.S. producers exported aluminum extrusions throughout the period (***) , with *** being the most reported destinations. Other reported destinations include ***.

Table III-9
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short tons; shares in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. shipments	Quantity	1,418,332	1,398,529	1,200,168	320,807	301,744
Export shipments	Quantity	78,407	72,152	73,971	20,100	14,813
Total shipments	Quantity	1,496,739	1,470,681	1,274,139	340,907	316,557
U.S. shipments	Value	7,050,036	8,715,319	6,822,601	1,912,358	1,625,003
Export shipments	Value	358,429	417,516	412,644	111,030	75,862
Total shipments	Value	7,408,465	9,132,835	7,235,245	2,023,388	1,700,865
U.S. shipments	Unit value	4,971	6,232	5,685	5,961	5,385
Export shipments	Unit value	4,571	5,787	5,578	5,524	5,121
Total shipments	Unit value	4,950	6,210	5,679	5,935	5,373
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	94.8	95.1	94.2	94.1	95.3
Export shipments	Share of quantity	5.2	4.9	5.8	5.9	4.7
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	95.2	95.4	94.3	94.5	95.5
Export shipments	Share of value	4.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	4.5
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-10 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. U.S. producers' inventories increased 1.1 percent from 2021-23, but were 5.2 percent lower between interim 2023 and interim 2024. Inventories as a ratio to U.S. production increased 0.8 percentage points from 2021-23, and were 0.1 percentage points higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Inventories as a ratio to U.S. shipments increased 0.8 percentage points from 2021-23, and were 0.1 percentage point higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.

Table III-10

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
End-of-period inventory quantity	60,438	62,252	61,095	62,171	58,930
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.7
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.8	4.9
Inventory ratio to total shipments	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.7

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

U.S. producers' imports from subject sources

U.S. producers' imports of aluminum extrusions are presented in tables III-11 through III-15. Four U.S. producers (***) reported importing directly or alongside an affiliate, while another (***) is affiliated with ***.⁹

⁹ ***.

Table III-11**Aluminum extrusions: ***'s U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table III-12**Aluminum extrusions: ***'s U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table III-13**Aluminum extrusions: ***'s U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table III-14**Aluminum extrusions: ***'s U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table III-15**Aluminum extrusions: ***'s U.S. production, U.S. imports from subject sources ***, and ratio of subject imports to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Several reported import and shipment quantities for *** were less than one short ton; data was rounded to one short ton to allow for data calculation.

Note (for tables III-11 through III-15): 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-16

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' reasons for importing

Item	Narrative response on reasons for importing
***'s reason for importing	***

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

U.S. producers' purchases of imports from subject sources

U.S. producers' purchases of imports from subject sources are presented in table III-17.¹⁰

Table III-17
Aluminum extrusions: *'s U.S. production, purchases of subject U.S. imports, and ratio of purchases to production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
***'s U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
***'s purchases of imports from *** imported by ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
***'s imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Overall U.S. imports from ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
***'s purchases of imports from *** imported by *** relative to ***'s imports from Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
***'s imports from *** relative to overall U.S. imports from ***	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
***'s imports from *** relative to ***'s U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: ***.

Table III-18
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' reasons for purchasing

Item	Narrative response on reasons for purchasing
***'s reason for purchasing	***

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

¹⁰ *** reported purchases in the preliminary phase of these investigations, however those purchases referred to ***.

U.S. employment, wages, and productivity

Table III-19 shows U.S. producers' employment-related data. PRWs decreased 0.9 percent from 2021-23, and were 5.8 percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Hours worked decreased 1.2 percent from 2021-23, and were 5.8 percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Wages paid and hourly wages increased 3.2 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively from 2021-23, but were 3.5 percent lower and 2.4 percent higher, respectively, in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Productivity decreased 14.4 percent from 2021-23, and was 1.1 percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Unit labor costs increased 22.0 percent from 2021-23, and were 3.6 percent higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.

Table III-19
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' employment related information, by period

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	15,205	16,139	15,064	15,430	14,540
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	32,737	35,742	32,338	8,413	7,928
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,153	2,215	2,147	545	545
Wages paid (\$1,000)	967,597	1,043,771	998,081	258,839	249,845
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$29.56	\$29.20	\$30.86	\$30.77	\$31.51
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	46.0	41.2	39.4	40.3	39.8
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	\$642	\$708	\$784	\$764	\$791

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

Part IV: U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares

U.S. importers

The Commission issued importer questionnaires to 458 firms believed to be importers of subject aluminum extrusions, as well as to all U.S. producers of aluminum extrusions.¹ Usable questionnaire responses were received from 113 companies, representing the following percentages of U.S. imports in 2023 under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, as adjusted:^{2 3}

¹ The Commission issued questionnaires to certain firms identified in the petition, along with several firms identified through staff research and a review of data from third-party sources. The petitions identified several thousand total firms as potential importers; for administrative efficiency, staff identified approximately 20 top firms from each subject source, as well as nonsubject sources, to be issued questionnaires. Questionnaires were also sent to firms who responded in the preliminary phase and to importers identified by foreign producers.

² These are the “primary” HTS numbers identified in the scope as numbers under which the subject merchandise is provided for. U.S. import data are based on U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using these HTS statistical reporting numbers. Further adjustments to certain tables in this report may include using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires to: (1) report data for extrusions from China that are entered under existing orders and thus not in-scope (“China, under order(s)”), and for extrusions from China not entered under existing orders and thus generally in-scope (“China, not under order(s)”); (2) to add in in-scope imports entered under non-primary HTS statistical reporting numbers; and (3) to remove products other than aluminum extrusions (i.e., out-of-scope merchandise). Additionally, certain data compiled from proprietary Census-edited, Customs records using the same statistical reporting numbers listed above were used in certain tables to: (4) remove imports reported by firms that certified “no” for their questionnaire response that they do not import aluminum extrusions, and (5) to report data for subject and nonsubject sources from India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan. For detailed information on the adjustments for each table, see specific table source notes.

Coverage figures on p. IV-2 are a comparison of import data provided in questionnaire responses to import quantities presented in table IV-2. The figure for Colombia results from the fact that the adjusted official import data (the denominator in the equation) subtracts a sizeable portion of the official import statistics for Colombia, such that questionnaire data is greater. Importer *** reported that many of its imports entered under the primary HTS numbers, including ***, were of out-of-scope merchandise.

(continued...)

- China, not under order(s): *** percent
- Colombia: *** percent
- Ecuador: *** percent
- India, subject: *** percent
- Indonesia: *** percent
- Italy, subject: *** percent
- Malaysia, subject: *** percent
- Mexico: *** percent
- South Korea: *** percent
- Taiwan: *** percent
- Thailand: *** percent
- Turkey: *** percent
- United Arab Emirates: *** percent
- Vietnam: *** percent
- Subject sources: *** percent
- Nonsubject sources: *** percent
- All import sources: *** percent

Table IV-1 lists all responding U.S. importers of aluminum extrusions from the subject countries and other sources, their locations, and their shares of U.S. imports, in 2023.⁴

(...continued)

³ Where utilized, questionnaire data may be over-inclusive of data not specifically for aluminum extrusions. Seventy-three firms out of 110 reported that they confirmed their data was limited only to aluminum extrusions, regardless of if such extrusions entered with other components or not. While many firms provided detailed methodologies and descriptions of their efforts to isolate their data to refer just to aluminum extrusions, several firms reported difficulties with isolating the weight and value of just aluminum extrusions.

*** noted that, “***.” Email from *** to Commission staff, September 5, 2024. While staff sought to confirm with *** that its reported data only referred to aluminum extrusions, the firm nevertheless reiterated that its data include non-aluminum extrusion component in ***. *** revised questionnaire response, p. 151.

⁴ A complete table of firms’ shares by source is presented in app. L.

Table IV-1
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2023

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources	Nonsubject	All import sources
ABC Aluminum	Tijuana, BC	***	***	***
Adams Thermal	Canton, SD	***	***	***
Air Distribution	Plano, TX	***	***	***
Alfrex	Buford, GA	***	***	***
Allegion	Carmel, IN	***	***	***
Alu	Edison, NJ	***	***	***
Alumina	Doral, FL	***	***	***
ALUTEX	(Not identified)	***	***	***
Alwood	Richardson, TX	***	***	***
Ames	Orlando, FL	***	***	***
APEL	Coburg, OR	***	***	***
Apex	Langley, BC	***	***	***
Bergstrom	Rockford, IL	***	***	***
Bergstrom China	Rockford, IL	***	***	***
Boca Lighting	Deerfield Beach, FL	***	***	***
Boge	Hebron, KY	***	***	***
Bracalente	Trumbauersville, PA	***	***	***
Canadian Solar	Mesquite, TX	***	***	***
Capital Lumber	Phoenix, AZ	***	***	***
Columbia Aluminum	Corona, CA	***	***	***
Constellium	Plymouth, MI	***	***	***
Construction Specialties	Lebanon, NJ	***	***	***
Containers Direct	Lighthouse Point, FL	***	***	***
Crawford Tracey	Deerfield Beach, FL	***	***	***
Cuprum	San Nicolas De Los Garza, NL	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	South Elgin, IL	***	***	***
CynMarc	Placerville, CA	***	***	***
Danfoss	Baltimore, MD	***	***	***
Direct Scaffold	Houston, TX	***	***	***
Eastern Metal	Lake Worth, FL	***	***	***
EcoFasten Solar	Phoenix, AZ	***	***	***
Elicc	Poway, CA	***	***	***
Era GS	Elkhart, IN	***	***	***
ES Metal	Barranquilla- Atlántico, Colombia,	***	***	***
ES Windows	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Extrudex	North Jackson, OH	***	***	***
Extrum	Choloma , Cortes, HN	***	***	***
Fabbrica	Windsor, CT	***	***	***
First Solar	Tempe, AZ	***	***	***
GameChange	Norwalk, CT	***	***	***
Global Resource	Dallas, TX	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2023

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources	Nonsubject	All import sources
Group 4C	Palmetto Bay, FL	***	***	***
Hanon Alabama	Shorter, AL	***	***	***
Hanon Netherlands	El Paso, TX	***	***	***
Hanon USA	Novi, MI	***	***	***
Hanwha	Dalton, GA	***	***	***
Home Depot	Atlanta, GA	***	***	***
Hubbell	Shelton, CT	***	***	***
Hussmann	Bridgeton, MO	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	Rosemont, IL	***	***	***
Hydro Precision Monterrey	Rockledge, FL	***	***	***
Hydro Precision USA	Rockledge, FL	***	***	***
Industrias Feliciano	Aguadilla, PR	***	***	***
IronRidge	Hayward, CA	***	***	***
Liberty Hardware	Winston-Salem, NC	***	***	***
Linear Solutions	Griffith, IN	***	***	***
LK Aluminum	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Loman	Doral, FL	***	***	***
Lowes	Mooresville, NC	***	***	***
Maclean Power	Fort Mill, SC	***	***	***
Mahle Behr	Troy, MI	***	***	***
Marvel	Ontario, CA	***	***	***
Marvol Metal	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Masonite	Tampa, FL	***	***	***
M-D Building	Oklahoma City, OK	***	***	***
Merit	Corona, CA	***	***	***
Modine	Racine, WI	***	***	***
New Hudson	Linwood, PA	***	***	***
OD Metals	Cocoa Beach, FL	***	***	***
Omega Moulding	Bellport, NY	***	***	***
Outwater Industries	Bogota, NJ	***	***	***
Paragon	Englewood, NJ	***	***	***
Pemko	Memphis, TN	***	***	***
Perfiles	Sabana Seca, PR	***	***	***
Permasteelisa	Bloomfield, CT	***	***	***
PGT	North Venice, FL	***	***	***
Polaris	Medina, MN	***	***	***
Portals Hardware	Kansas City, MO	***	***	***
Press Metal	Cumming, GA	***	***	***
Prince Development	Riviera Beach, FL	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2023

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources	Nonsubject	All import sources
Q-railing	Tustin, CA	***	***	***
Quickscreen	Redondo Beach, CA	***	***	***
Reflection Window	Chicago, IL	***	***	***
Rex Frame	Las Vegas, NV	***	***	***
Rowley	Gastonia, NC	***	***	***
Safespill	Houston, TX	***	***	***
Samuel	Woodridge, IL	***	***	***
San Juan Glass	Rio Grande, PR	***	***	***
Schuco	Newington, CT	***	***	***
Scope Metals	Bensalem, PA	***	***	***
SenSource	Milford, OH	***	***	***
Sign-Zone	Brooklyn Center, MN	***	***	***
Sinobec	Pompano Beach, FL	***	***	***
Soundproof Windows	Reno, NV	***	***	***
Streamlight	Eagleville, PA	***	***	***
Summit Trailer	Schuylkill Haven, PA	***	***	***
SunModo	Vancouver, WA	***	***	***
Sunrun	San Francisco, CA	***	***	***
Ta Chen	Long Beach, CA	***	***	***
Tesla	Austin, TX	***	***	***
TSA Metals	Temple City, CA	***	***	***
Turnils	Buford, GA	***	***	***
Tuuci	Miami, Hialeah, FL	***	***	***
U.S. Futaba	Santa Ana, CA	***	***	***
United Façade	New York, NY	***	***	***
Value Wholesaler	Duarte, CA	***	***	***
Vertilux	Medley, FL	***	***	***
Volkswagen	Chattanooga, TN	***	***	***
Walt Disney	Burbank, CA	***	***	***
Werner	Itasca, IL	***	***	***
Woodward	Fort Collins, CO	***	***	***
Worldwide Door	Lutz, FL	***	***	***
ZMC	Woodbridge, ON	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: ***.

U.S. imports

Table IV-2 and figure IV-1 present data for U.S. imports of aluminum extrusions from the subject sources and all other sources.

Imports from subject sources decreased *** percent from 2021-23, but were *** percent higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Imports from nonsubject sources decreased *** percent from 2021-23, but were *** percent higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. The average unit value of subject imports increased *** percent from 2021-23, but were *** percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. The average unit value of nonsubject sources increased *** percent from 2021-23, but were *** percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. The largest subject sources over the period were Mexico, China, not under order(s), and Vietnam.

The ratio to U.S. production for imports from subject sources increased *** percentage points from 2021-23, and was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. The ratio to U.S. production for imports from nonsubject sources increased *** percentage points from 2021-23 and was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.

Table IV-2
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-2 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-2 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by source and period

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-2 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by source and period

Shares in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
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-2 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by source and period

Shares in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-2 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by source and period

Ratio in percent; Ratios represent the ratio to U.S. production

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect 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
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Table IV-3 presents data for U.S. imports of aluminum extrusions entered under HTS numbers other than the primary HTS numbers, based on questionnaire data.⁵ Imports from subject sources reported under non-primary HTS numbers increased *** percent from 2021-23, but were *** percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Imports from nonsubject sources reported under non-primary HTS numbers increased *** percent from 2021-23, but were *** percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. The share of adjusted official U.S. import statistics accounted for by imports from subject and nonsubject sources of aluminum extrusions entered under non-primary HTS numbers was approximately *** percent in most full-year periods, and was approximately *** percent in the interim periods.

⁵ The “primary HTS numbers” include 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040, and 7610.90.0080, which generally cover aluminum products such as bars, rods, and profiles (heading 7604); tubes and pipes (heading 7608); tube or pipe fittings, e.g. couplings, elbows, and sleeves (heading 7609); and certain structures and parts of structures (heading 7610). Commerce’s scope indicates that aluminum extrusions may also be classifiable under 116 additional specific HTS numbers from 6603.90.8100 to 9603.90.8050. See the “Tariff treatment” section to Part I of this report.

Table IV-3**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports reported in questionnaire responses that entered into the U.S. under HTS numbers other than primary, by source and period**

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-3 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports reported in questionnaire responses that entered into the U.S. under HTS numbers other than primary, by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares 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 "---". The shares represent the portion of adjusted official U.S. import statistics within the specified source that was reported in questionnaire data as being imported under other HTS codes. These shares are calculated based on data shown in this table from Commission questionnaires (numerators) and in table IV-2 (denominators).

Table IV-4 presents U.S. imports reported by U.S. producers and/or affiliated firms. U.S. producers and affiliated firms reported imports in at least one period from eight subject sources since 2021. Most of these reported imports were from *** over all periods, followed by imports from ***.

Table IV-4
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by U.S. producers and/or affiliated firms

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-4 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by U.S. producers and/or affiliated firms

Ratio in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: 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 "--". The ratios represent the portion of adjusted official U.S. import statistics within the specified source that was imported by U.S. producers and/or their affiliates. These ratios are calculated based on data shown in this table from Commission questionnaires (numerators) and in table IV-2 (denominators).

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.⁶ Negligible imports are generally defined in the Act, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.⁷

Table IV-5 presents information on imports from the subject countries in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available (i.e., October 2022 through September 2023). While imports from Colombia, Ecuador, India (subject), Italy (subject), Malaysia (subject), South Korea (subject), Taiwan (subject), Thailand, and United Arab Emirates were individually less than 3 percent of total imports in this period, these sources collectively accounted for *** percent in this period.

⁶ Sections 703(a)(1), 705(b)(1), 733(a)(1), and 735(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a)(1), 1671d(b)(1), 1673b(a)(1), and 1673d(b)(1)).

⁷ Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

Table IV-5**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports in the twelve month period preceding the filing of the petition, October 2022 through September 2023**

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Source of imports	Investigation type	Quantity	Share of quantity	Share of individually negligible AD subject sources
China, not under order(s)	AD/CVD	***	***	***
Colombia	AD	***	***	***
Ecuador	AD	***	***	***
India, subject	AD	***	***	***
Indonesia	AD	***	***	***
Indonesia	CVD	***	***	***
Italy, subject	AD	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	AD	***	***	***
Mexico	AD	***	***	***
Mexico	CVD	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	AD	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	AD	***	***	***
Thailand	AD	***	***	***
Turkey	AD	***	***	***
Turkey	CVD	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	AD	***	***	***
Vietnam	AD	***	***	***
Subject sources	Not applicable	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Not applicable	***	***	NA
India, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
Italy, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
Malaysia, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
South Korea, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
Taiwan, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
All other sources	Not applicable	***	***	NA
All import sources	Not applicable	***	100.0	NA

Source: Compiled from U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect 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 "---".

Critical circumstances

On October 3, 2024, Commerce issued its final determinations that “critical circumstances” exist with regard to imports from United Arab Emirates of aluminum extrusions from Al Buraq, Al Hamad, Al Jaber, APC, Arabian Extrusions, Emirates Extrusion, Taweelah, and White Aluminum, and with regard to imports from Vietnam of aluminum extrusions with respect to the “Vietnam-wide entity”, but not aluminum extrusions from Vietnam produced or exported by East Asia and the non-individually examined separate rate companies that Commerce found qualified for a separate rate.⁸ In this investigation, if both Commerce and the Commission make affirmative final critical circumstances determinations, certain subject imports may be subject to antidumping duties retroactive by 90 days from May 7, 2024, the effective date of Commerce’s preliminary affirmative LTFV determinations.

Table IV-6 and figure IV-2 present these data concerning UAE.⁹ Tables IV-7 through IV-8 and figures IV-3 present these data concerning Vietnam.¹⁰

⁸ 89 FR 80472 and 89 FR 80530, October 3, 2024, referenced in app. A. When petitioners file timely allegations of critical circumstances, Commerce examines whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that (1) either there is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise, or the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at LTFV and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales; and (2) there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period.

⁹ ***.

¹⁰ ***.

Table IV-6**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports from United Arab Emirates subject to affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month**

Quantity in short tons

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
April 2023	Before	***
May 2023	Before	***
June 2023	Before	***
July 2023	Before	***
August 2023	Before	***
September 2023	Before	***
October 2023	After	***
November 2023	After	***
December 2023	After	***
January 2024	After	***
February 2024	After	***
March 2024	After	***

Table continued.

Table IV-6 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports from United Arab Emirates subject to affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month**

Quantity in short tons

Comparison pre-post petition period	Cumulative before period quantity	Cumulative after period quantity	Difference in percent
1 month	***	***	***
2 months	***	***	***
3 months	***	***	***
4 months	***	***	***
5 months	***	***	***
6 months	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from proprietary, Census-edited Customs records using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024.

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 "---". In the AD investigation, Commerce found critical circumstances exist for imports from Al Buraq, Al Hamad, Al Jaber, APC, Arabian Extrusions, Emirates Extrusion, Taweelah, and White Aluminum. ***.

Figure IV-2

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports from United Arab Emirates subject to affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from proprietary, Census-edited Customs records using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024.

Table IV-7

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in short tons

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
April 2023	Before	***
May 2023	Before	***
June 2023	Before	***
July 2023	Before	***
August 2023	Before	***
September 2023	Before	***
October 2023	After	***
November 2023	After	***
December 2023	After	***
January 2024	After	***
February 2024	After	***
March 2024	After	***

Table continued.

Table IV-7 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in short tons

Comparison pre-post petition period	Cumulative before period quantity	Cumulative after period quantity	Difference in percent
1 month	***	***	***
2 months	***	***	***
3 months	***	***	***
4 months	***	***	***
5 months	***	***	***
6 months	***	***	***

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

Figure IV-3

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

* * * * *

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

Table IV-8
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers' U.S. inventories of imports from Vietnam for analysis in relation to affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation

Quantity in short tons; index in percent

Period	Quantity	Index
September 2023	***	100.0
October 2023	***	***
November 2023	***	***
December 2023	***	***
January 2024	***	***
February 2024	***	***
March 2024	***	***

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

Note: Index based on end of period inventories on September 30, 2023, equal to 100.0 percent.

Cumulation considerations

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated, the Commission determines whether U.S. imports from the subject countries compete with each other and with the domestic like product and has generally considered four factors: (1) fungibility, (2) presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets, (3) common or similar channels of distribution, and (4) simultaneous presence in the market. 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-9 and figure IV-4, table IV-10 and figure IV-5, and table IV-11 and figure IV-6 present information on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by alloy designation and by product type and finish.

U.S. producers shipped in all alloy designations, with the largest share of shipments constituting 6061 or 6063 series alloys (***) percent, followed by other 6000 series and lastly by 1000, 3000, or 5000 series. Shipments of imports from subject sources included all alloy designations, with most shipments from most sources constituting 6061 or 6063 series alloys (***) percent for all subject sources).

Table IV-9
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source and series

Quantity in short tons

Source	1000, 3000, or 5000 series	6061 or 6063 series	Other 6000 series	All series
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source and series

Share across in percent

Source	1000, 3000, or 5000 series	6061 or 6063 series	Other 6000 series	All series
U.S. producers	***	***	***	100.0
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	100.0
Colombia	***	***	***	100.0
Ecuador	***	***	***	100.0
India, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Indonesia	***	***	***	100.0
Italy, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Thailand	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	100.0
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	100.0
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	100.0
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	---
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	---
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	---
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source and series

Share down in percent

Source	1000, 3000, or 5000 series	6061 or 6063 series	Other 6000 series	All series
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***
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-4

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source and series

* * * * *

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

As shown in table IV-10 and figure IV-5, U.S. producers shipped all types of finishes and product types,¹¹ with most shipments from U.S. producers being unworked OCR extrusions (**% percent). Most shipments of imports from subject sources were anodized/finished OCR extrusions (**% percent). Each subject source reported shipments of both anodized/finished and unworked OCR aluminum extrusions. U.S. producers shipped **% percent of all CR extrusions from all sources, yet **% percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments were of CR extrusions. **% percent of U.S. shipments of aluminum extrusions from subject sources were of CR extrusions.

¹¹ Product types and finishes included shipments of CR extrusions, and also of extrusions other than CR extrusions ("OCR") that were anodized or had other special finishes (e.g., powder coating), or were unworked (i.e., no special finishes).

Table IV-10
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source,
product type and finish

Quantity in short tons

Source	CR extrusions	OCR extrusions: Anodized / special	OCR extrusions: Mill	All product types and finishes
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-10 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source,
product type and finish

Share across in percent

Source	CR extrusions	OCR extrusions: Anodized / special	OCR extrusions: Mill	All product types and finishes
U.S. producers	***	***	***	100.0
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	100.0
Colombia	***	***	***	100.0
Ecuador	***	***	***	100.0
India, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Indonesia	***	***	***	100.0
Italy, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	100.0
Thailand	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	100.0
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	100.0
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	100.0
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	---
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	---
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	---
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-10 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source,
product type and finish

Share down in percent

Source	CR extrusions	OCR extrusions: Anodized / special	OCR extrusions: Mill	All product types and finishes
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***
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-5
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source, product type and finish

* * * * *

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

Table IV-11 and figure IV-6 present additional information on U.S. shipments by product type, including CR extrusions and aluminum extrusion components in window wall units and certain heat exchangers. U.S. producers shipped all types of product types, with most shipments from U.S. producers being unspecified/all other product types (**% percent). The specific product most U.S. producers shipped was CR extrusions (**% percent). Most shipments of aluminum extrusions from subject sources were of all other extrusions (**% percent), with the specific product with the most shipments being heat exchangers (**% percent). For any specific subject source, most shipments were of all other product types, except for China, not under order(s), where most shipments were of extrusions in heat exchangers (**% percent) and Italy, where most shipments were of extrusions in window wall units (**% percent).¹²

¹² Additional information on the average unit value of U.S. producers' shipments and U.S. importers' subject shipments of aluminum extrusions by product type is presented in appendix M.

Table IV-11
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source and product type

Quantity in short tons

Source	CR extrusions	Window wall units	Heat exchangers	All other	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-11 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source and product type

Share across in percent

Source	CR extrusions	Window wall units	Heat exchangers	All other	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	100.0
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	100.0
Colombia	***	***	***	***	100.0
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	100.0
India, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	100.0
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Thailand	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	***	100.0
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	100.0
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	---
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	---
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-11 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source and product type

Share down in percent

Source	CR extrusions	Window wall units	Heat exchangers	All other	All product types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	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 IV-6
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by source and product type

* * * * *

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

Geographical markets

Table IV-12 presents data on U.S. imports by source and border of entry in 2023. Imports from all sources entered through all borders of entry in 2023, except that *** imports from Colombia entered through Northern borders of entry.

Table IV-12
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2023

Quantity in short tons

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-12 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2023

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	100.0
Colombia	***	***	***	***	100.0
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	100.0
India, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	100.0
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Thailand	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	***	100.0
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	100.0
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-12 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2023

Share down in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject and for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, and (2) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. 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-13 and figures IV-7 and IV-8 present data on U.S. imports by source and month from January 2020 to March 2024. Imports from all individual subject sources were present in every month from January 2020 to March 2024.

Table IV-13
Aluminum extrusions: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	China, not under order(s)	Colombia	Ecuador	India, subject	Indonesia	Italy, subject	Malaysia, subject	Mexico
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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-13 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	China, not under order(s)	Colombia	Ecuador	India, subject	Indonesia	Italy, subject	Malaysia, subject	Mexico
2023	January	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	February	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	March	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	April	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	May	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	June	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	July	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	August	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	September	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	October	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	November	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	December	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024	January	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024	February	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024	March	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-13 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	South Korea, subject	Taiwan, subject	Thailand	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam	Subject sources
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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-13 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	South Korea, subject	Taiwan, subject	Thailand	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam	Subject sources
2023	January	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	February	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	March	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	April	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	May	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	June	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	July	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	August	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	September	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	October	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	November	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	December	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024	January	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024	February	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024	March	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-13 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	China, under order(s)	India, nonsubject	Italy, nonsubject	Malaysia, nonsubject	South Korea, nonsubject	Taiwan, nonsubject	All other sources
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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-13 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	China, under order(s)	India, nonsubject	Italy, nonsubject	Malaysia, nonsubject	South Korea, nonsubject	Taiwan, nonsubject	All other sources
2023	January	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	February	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	March	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	April	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	May	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	June	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	July	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	August	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	September	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	October	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	November	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023	December	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024	January	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024	February	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024	March	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-13 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
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	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-13 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Quantity of U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
2023	January	***	***
2023	February	***	***
2023	March	***	***
2023	April	***	***
2023	May	***	***
2023	June	***	***
2023	July	***	***
2023	August	***	***
2023	September	***	***
2023	October	***	***
2023	November	***	***
2023	December	***	***
2024	January	***	***
2024	February	***	***
2024	March	***	***

Source: Compiled from U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject and for China, not under order(s) vs. China, under order(s) using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, and (2) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

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

Figure IV-7

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports from individual subject sources, by source and by month

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject and for China, not under order(s) vs. China, under order(s) using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, and (2) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Figure IV-8

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports from aggregated subject and nonsubject sources, by month

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject and for China, not under order(s) vs. China, under order(s) using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, and (2) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Quantity

Table IV-14 and figure IV-9 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by quantity for aluminum extrusions. Apparent consumption decreased *** percent from 2021-23, and was *** percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Market share held by U.S. producers decreased *** percentage points from 2021-23 and was *** percentage points lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Market share held by imports from subject sources increased *** percentage points from 2021-23 and was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Market share held by imports from nonsubject sources increased *** percentage points from 2021-23 and was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.

Table IV-14**Aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period**

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	1,418,332	1,398,529	1,200,168	320,807	301,744
China, not under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-14 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	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 data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. 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-9

Aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity data, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under order(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Value

Table IV-15 and figure IV-10 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for aluminum extrusions. Apparent consumption by value increased *** percent from 2021-23, but was *** percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Market share held by U.S. producers decreased *** percentage points from 2021-23 and was *** percentage points lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Market share held by imports from subject sources increased *** percentage points from 2021-23 and was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Market share held by imports

from nonsubject sources increased *** percentage points from 2021-23 and was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.

Table IV-15
Aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Value	7,050,036	8,715,319	6,822,601	1,912,358	1,625,003
China, not under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-15 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	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 data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect 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-10

Aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value data, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Part V: Pricing data

Factors affecting prices

Raw material costs

Raw materials decreased from approximately *** percent of the cost of goods sold (“COGS”) for aluminum extrusions in 2021 to *** percent in 2023. Additionally, raw materials as a percent of COGS decreased from *** percent in January-March 2023 to *** percent in January-March 2024.

The primary raw material used to manufacture aluminum extrusions is aluminum, a commodity traded globally. The global price of aluminum increased from \$0.91 per pound in January 2021 to \$1.59 in March 2022. It then decreased to around \$0.97 per pound in August 2023 before increasing to \$1.01 in March 2024 (figure V-1 and table V-1). U.S. aluminum extrusions producers also purchase aluminum based on the Midwest premium all-in price of aluminum¹ (described below), which followed similar trends (figure V-1 and table V-1).

Figure V-1
Raw materials: Global and US price of aluminum, January 2021-March 2024.

* * * * *

Source: International Monetary Fund, global price of Aluminum (PALUMUSD), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PALUMUSD>, September 3, 2024; Fastmarkets Aluminum P1020A all-in price, delivered Midwest US, October 10, 2024; and staff calculations.

¹ Witness testimony of Dr. Kaplan, hearing transcript pp. 106-107.

Table V-1
Raw materials: Global and US price of aluminum, January 2021-March 2024.

Price in dollars per pound

Year	Month	IMF aluminum price	Midwest aluminum all-in price
2021	January	0.91	***
2021	February	0.94	***
2021	March	0.99	***
2021	April	1.05	***
2021	May	1.10	***
2021	June	1.11	***
2021	July	1.13	***
2021	August	1.18	***
2021	September	1.29	***
2021	October	1.33	***
2021	November	1.20	***
2021	December	1.22	***
2022	January	1.36	***
2022	February	1.47	***
2022	March	1.59	***
2022	April	1.47	***
2022	May	1.29	***
2022	June	1.17	***
2022	July	1.09	***
2022	August	1.10	***
2022	September	1.01	***
2022	October	1.02	***
2022	November	1.07	***
2022	December	1.09	***
2023	January	1.13	***
2023	February	1.10	***
2023	March	1.04	***
2023	April	1.06	***
2023	May	1.03	***
2023	June	0.99	***
2023	July	0.98	***
2023	August	0.97	***
2023	September	0.99	***
2023	October	1.00	***
2023	November	1.00	***
2023	December	0.99	***
2024	January	1.00	***
2024	February	0.99	***
2024	March	1.01	***

Source: International Monetary Fund, global price of Aluminum (PALUMUSD), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PALUMUSD>, September 3, 2024; Fastmarkets Aluminum P1020A all-in price, delivered Midwest US, October 10, 2024; and staff calculations.

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Table V-2 summarizes transportation costs for aluminum extrusions shipped from subject countries to the United States in 2023. Such costs ranged from 1.1 percent for aluminum extrusions from Mexico to 13.6 percent for aluminum extrusions shipped from Thailand.

Table V-2
Aluminum extrusions: Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Percent of customs value accounted for by transportation costs

Source	Transportation costs to the U.S. market
China	8.9
Colombia	2.2
Ecuador	4.0
India	4.0
Indonesia	5.9
Italy	6.2
Malaysia	4.4
Mexico	1.1
South Korea	4.3
Taiwan	4.3
Thailand	13.6
Turkey	6.9
United Arab Emirates	4.5
Vietnam	3.6

Source: Official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024. Imports area based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: The estimated transportation costs were obtained by subtracting the customs value from the c.i.f. value of the imports for 2023 and then dividing by the customs value within each source.

Note: Data presented are for the entire source with no subject vs. nonsubject breakouts for investigated countries.

U.S. inland transportation costs

Twenty-three responding U.S. producers and 65 importers reported that they typically arrange transportation to their customers, while seven U.S. producers and 16 importers reported that their customers usually do. Forty-five importers stated that they shipped from a storage facility, while 26 shipped from their point of importation. U.S. producers and importers described a similar range of U.S. inland transportation costs, with most U.S. producers reporting

that their U.S. inland transportation costs ranged from 2.0 to 5.0 percent and most importers reporting costs of 0.5 to 5.0 percent.

Pricing practices

Pricing methods

U.S. producers and importers reported setting prices using various methods, including transaction-by-transaction negotiations, contracts, and price lists (table V-3).

Table V-3
Aluminum extrusions: Count of U.S. producers' and importers' reported price setting methods

Count in number of firms reporting

Method	U.S. producers	Importers
Transaction-by-transaction	26	34
Contract	22	23
Set price list	17	33
Other	2	17
Responding firms	31	87

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.

U.S. producers and importers reported selling most of their aluminum extrusions in the spot market (table V-4). However, U.S. producers and subject importers also had sales under long-term, annual, and short-term contracts.

Table V-4
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and importers' shares of commercial U.S. shipments by type of sale, 2023

Share in percent

Type of sale	U.S. producers	Subject importers
Long-term contracts	***	***
Annual contracts	***	***
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.

Both U.S. producers and importers described short-term contracts as generally having durations of 30-250 days. They also typically described long-term contracts as having durations of 2-3 years.

Eleven U.S. producers and 12 importers indicated that their short-term contracts did not allow price renegotiations, while four U.S. producers and three importers indicated that such contracts did. Eight U.S. producers and six importers stated that such contracts fixed price and quantity, while six U.S. producers and seven importers stated that they fixed only price. Two U.S. producers stated that short-term contracts fixed only quantity. Thirteen of 15 responding U.S. producers and nine of 15 importers stated that these contracts were indexed to raw material (i.e., aluminum) costs.

Nine U.S. producers and eleven importers indicated that their annual contracts did not allow price renegotiations, with nine U.S. producers and five importers indicating that such contracts did. Ten U.S. producers and six importers stated that such contracts fixed price and quantity, while seven U.S. producers and seven importers stated that they fixed only price. Two importers stated that annual contracts fixed only quantity. Eighteen of 19 responding U.S. producers and six of 14 importers stated that these contracts were indexed to raw material (i.e., aluminum) costs.

Seven U.S. producers and five importers indicated that their long-term contracts did not allow price renegotiations, while six U.S. producers and eight importers indicated that such contracts did. Seven U.S. producers and two importers stated that such contracts fixed price and quantity, while five U.S. producers and six importers stated that they fixed only price. All 13 responding U.S. producers and 7 of 12 importers stated that these contracts were indexed to raw material (i.e., aluminum) costs.

Fourteen purchasers reported purchasing products daily, 20 purchased weekly, and ten purchased monthly. Fifty-two of 54 responding purchasers reported that their purchasing

frequency had not changed since 2021. Most (49 of 56) purchasers contact 1 to 10 suppliers before making a purchase.²

Sales terms and discounts

Regarding sales terms for aluminum extrusions, 21 U.S. producers and 38 importers typically quote prices on a delivered basis, while 14 U.S. producers and 45 importers typically quote prices on an f.o.b. basis.

Thirteen U.S. producers and 50 importers had no discount policy. Eleven U.S. producers and 16 importers offered quantity discounts, while 14 U.S. producers and 14 importers offered total volume discounts. Four U.S. producers and 16 importers reported offering other forms of discounts, including early payment discounts, seasonal discounts, reorder discounts, and rebates to larger customers.

Price leadership

Thirty-five purchasers reported that there were no price leaders in the aluminum extrusions market, while 11 reported that U.S. producer Hydro Extrusions was a leader and three reported that U.S. producer Bonnell was a price leader. Other price leaders listed were Astro, Brazeway, Eastern Metal Supply, Extruded Aluminum, and Western Extrusions. Purchasers that described the presence of price leaders indicated that these leaders led due to their size and influence; for example, they explicitly described Hydro Extrusions as the largest supplier in the country. Additionally, purchasers described Hydro Extrusions' extensive network of plants and large-scale operations as providing cost advantages that allow it to lead in pricing decisions. Furthermore, purchasers described Hydro Extrusions as initiating annual price increases, adding that other suppliers tend to follow suit once it sets its price.

² Purchaser *** reported contacting *** suppliers, and purchaser *** reported contacting *** suppliers. Five purchasers did not report any information.

Price 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 aluminum extrusion products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2021-March 2024.

Product 1.-- Mullions and Split-Mullions, Anodized Finish, Unworked, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.75” x 3” to 3” x 8”, Weight: 0.6lb/ft to 7lb/ft.

Product 2.-- Tub and shower components, Anodized and Bright Dip Finishes, Unworked, Alloys in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 0.6” to 3”, Weight: 0.1 lb/ft to 1lb/ft.

Product 3.-- Rails for Solar Panel Mounting Racks, Anodized Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.40” to 5.60” CCD, Weight: .40 lb/ft to 2.5 lb/ft.

Product 4.-- Window Treatments, including Vertical Blinds and Shades, Painted Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 1.0” to 6.0”, Weight: 0.20 lb/ft to 2.0 lb/ft.

Product 5.-- Automotive Crash Relevant grade Crush Cans (or crash cans / crash box), Alloy in 6000 Series, extruded with additional fabrication, assembly, and quality testing/verification steps, capable of meeting OEM specific requirements and tolerances for wall thickness, surface profile, yield & tensile strength, elongation, and energy absorption.

Seventeen U.S. producers and 18 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.^{3 4 5}

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³ 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. Product 1 consists of mullions, which are the vertical bars between the panes of glass in a window.

⁴ Petitioners raised concerns regarding the quarterly pricing data, with petitioners raising discrepancies and distortions in the pricing product data and concerns that the pricing product data price reflect characteristics not described in the pricing products. Petitioners posthearing brief p. 18; petitioners posthearing brief, Attachment A.

⁵ Respondents reaffirmed that the pricing data was robust and representative reflecting the price based on market conditions and demand. Mexican coalition Posthearing brief, pp. 1-6-1-7.

⁶ To address concerns regarding pricing data reliability and issues, pricing data with significantly higher or lower average unit values underwent additional review with respondents for clarification and confirmation. Importers *** pricing data was either removed or adjusted, if pricing data were confirmed to include derived prices for aluminum extrusions from the sale of downstream products (importers ***).

Pricing data reported by U.S. producers accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. commercial shipments in 2023 and *** percent of subject importers' commercial shipments in that year. Table V-5 shows pricing as a share of commercial shipments by source.

Table V-5
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' pricing product data as a share of commercial U.S. shipments, by source, 2023

Share in percent

Source	Pricing data (pounds)	Commercial U.S. shipments (pounds)	Estimated coverage based on commercial shipments (percent)
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***

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

Price data for products 1-5 are presented in tables V-6 to V-10 and figures V-2 to V-11.⁷

⁷ Nonsubject sources, identified for exclusion by the Department of Commerce, were omitted from subject source pricing data and quantity calculations. Information regarding these nonsubject imports is available in Appendix G. The Commission received this category of nonsubject country pricing data exclusively from *** as submitted by ***.

Table V-6

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling) by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	China, not under order(s) price	China, not under order(s) quantity	China, not under order(s) margin	Colombia price	Colombia quantity	Colombia margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Ecuador price	Ecuador quantity	Ecuador margin	India, subject price	India, subject quantity	India, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-6 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	Indonesia price	Indonesia quantity	Indonesia margin	Italy, subject price	Italy, subject quantity	Italy, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Malaysia, subject price	Malaysia, subject quantity	Malaysia, subject margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-6 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea margin	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Thailand price	Thailand quantity	Thailand margin	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-6 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	United Arab Emirates price	United Arab Emirates quantity	United Arab Emirates margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Subject sources, price	Subject sources, quantity	Subject sources, margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Note: Product 1: Mullions and Split-Mullions, Anodized Finish, Unworked, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.75” x 3” to 3” x 8”, Weight: 0.6lb/ft to 7lb/ft.

Figure V-2

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. 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: Mullions and Split-Mullions, Anodized Finish, Unworked, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.75” x 3” to 3” x 8”, Weight: 0.6lb/ft to 7lb/ft.

Figure V-3

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 data for all subject countries combined, 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: Mullions and Split-Mullions, Anodized Finish, Unworked, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.75” x 3” to 3” x 8”, Weight: 0.6lb/ft to 7lb/ft.

Table V-7

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	China, not under order(s) price	China, not under order(s) quantity	China, not under order(s) margin	Colombia price	Colombia quantity	Colombia margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Ecuador price	Ecuador quantity	Ecuador margin	India, subject price	India, subject quantity	India, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-7 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	Indonesia price	Indonesia quantity	Indonesia margin	Italy, subject price	Italy, subject quantity	Italy, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Malaysia, subject price	Malaysia, subject quantity	Malaysia, subject margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-7 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea margin	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Thailand price	Thailand quantity	Thailand margin	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-7 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	United Arab Emirates price	United Arab Emirates quantity	United Arab Emirates margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Subject sources, price	Subject sources, quantity	Subject sources, margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Note: Product 2: Tub and shower components, Anodized and Bright Dip Finishes, Unworked, Alloys in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 0.6” to 3”, Weight: 0.1 lb/ft to 1lb/ft.

Figure V-4
Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. 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: Tub and shower components, Anodized and Bright Dip Finishes, Unworked, Alloys in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 0.6” to 3”, Weight: 0.1 lb/ft to 1lb/ft.

Figure V-5

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, data combined for all subject countries, 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: Tub and shower components, Anodized and Bright Dip Finishes, Unworked, Alloys in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 0.6” to 3”, Weight: 0.1 lb/ft to 1lb/ft.

Table V-8

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	China, not under order(s) price	China, not under order(s) quantity	China, not under order(s) margin	Colombia price	Colombia quantity	Colombia margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Ecuador price	Ecuador quantity	Ecuador margin	India, subject price	India, subject quantity	India, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-8 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	Indonesia price	Indonesia quantity	Indonesia margin	Italy, subject price	Italy, subject quantity	Italy, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Malaysia, subject price	Malaysia, subject quantity	Malaysia, subject margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-8 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea margin	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Thailand price	Thailand quantity	Thailand margin	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-8 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	United Arab Emirates price	United Arab Emirates quantity	United Arab Emirates margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Subject sources, price	Subject sources, quantity	Subject sources, margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Note: Product 3: Rails for Solar Panel Mounting Racks, Anodized Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.40” to 5.60” CCD, Weight: .40 lb/ft to 2.5 lb/ft.

Figure V-6
Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, by source and quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 3: Rails for Solar Panel Mounting Racks, Anodized Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.40” to 5.60” CCD, Weight: .40 lb/ft to 2.5 lb/ft.

Figure V-7

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, data combined for all subject countries, by source and quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 3: Rails for Solar Panel Mounting Racks, Anodized Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: 1.40” to 5.60” CCD, Weight: .40 lb/ft to 2.5 lb/ft.

Table V-9

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	China, not under order(s) price	China, not under order(s) quantity	China, not under order(s) margin	Colombia price	Colombia quantity	Colombia margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Ecuador price	Ecuador quantity	Ecuador margin	India, subject price	India, subject quantity	India, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	Indonesia price	Indonesia quantity	Indonesia margin	Italy, subject price	Italy, subject quantity	Italy, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Malaysia, subject price	Malaysia, subject quantity	Malaysia, subject margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea margin	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Thailand price	Thailand quantity	Thailand margin	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table V-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	United Arab Emirates price	United Arab Emirates quantity	United Arab Emirates margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Subject sources, price	Subject sources, quantity	Subject sources, margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Note: Product 4: Window Treatments, including Vertical Blinds and Shades, Painted Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 1.0” to 6.0”, Weight: 0.20 lb/ft to 2.0 lb/ft.

Figure V-8
Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, by source and quarter

Price of product 4

* * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 4: Window Treatments, including Vertical Blinds and Shades, Painted Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 1.0” to 6.0”, Weight: 0.20 lb/ft to 2.0 lb/ft.

Figure V-9

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, data combined for all subject countries, by source and quarter

Price of product 4

* * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 4: Window Treatments, including Vertical Blinds and Shades, Painted Finish, Alloy in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 1.0” to 6.0”, Weight: 0.20 lb/ft to 2.0 lb/ft.

Table V-10

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China, not under order(s) price	China, not under order(s) quantity	China, not under order(s) margin	Colombia price	Colombia quantity	Colombia margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Ecuador price	Ecuador quantity	Ecuador margin	India price	India quantity	India margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table V-10 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	Indonesia price	Indonesia quantity	Indonesia margin	Italy, subject price	Italy, subject quantity	Italy, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Malaysia, subject price	Malaysia, subject quantity	Malaysia, subject margin	Mexico price	Mexico quantity	Mexico margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-10 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	South Korea price	South Korea quantity	South Korea margin	Taiwan, subject price	Taiwan, subject quantity	Taiwan, subject margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Thailand price	Thailand quantity	Thailand margin	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table V-10 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds, margin in percent.

Period	US price	US quantity	United Arab Emirates price	United Arab Emirates quantity	United Arab Emirates margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	Subject sources, price	Subject sources, quantity	Subject sources, margin
2021 Q1	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Note: Product 5: Automotive Crash Relevant grade Crush Cans (or crash cans / crash box), Alloy in 6000 Series, extruded with additional fabrication, assembly, and quality testing/verification steps, capable of meeting OEM specific requirements and tolerances for wall thickness, surface profile, yield & tensile strength, elongation, and energy absorption.

Figure V-10

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5, by source and quarter

Price of product 5

* * * * *

Volume of product 5

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 5: Automotive Crash Relevant grade Crush Cans (or crash cans / crash box), Alloy in 6000 Series, extruded with additional fabrication, assembly, and quality testing/verification steps, capable of meeting OEM specific requirements and tolerances for wall thickness, surface profile, yield & tensile strength, elongation, and energy absorption.

Figure V-11

Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5, data combined for all subject countries, by source and quarter

Price of product 5

* * * * *

Volume of product 5

* * * * *

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

Note: Product 5: Automotive Crash Relevant grade Crush Cans (or crash cans / crash box), Alloy in 6000 Series, extruded with additional fabrication, assembly, and quality testing/verification steps, capable of meeting OEM specific requirements and tolerances for wall thickness, surface profile, yield & tensile strength, elongation, and energy absorption.

Price trends

In general, prices increased during January 2021-March 2024. Table V-11 summarizes the price trends, by country and by product. As shown in the table, domestic price increases ranged from *** to *** percent during January 2021-March 2024. There was *** decrease of *** percent, for ***. Subject import price increases for individual countries ranged from *** to *** percent.

Table V-11
Aluminum extrusions: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2021-March 2024

Quantity in pounds, price in dollars per pound, change in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Volume of shipments	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Change over period
Product 1	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table V-11 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2021-March 2024

Quantity in pounds, price in dollars per pound, change in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Volume of shipments	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Change over period
Product 2	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table V-11 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2021-March 2024

Quantity in pounds, price in dollars per pound, change in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Volume of shipments	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Change over period
Product 3	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table V-11 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2021-March 2024

Quantity in pounds, price in dollars per pound, change in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Volume of shipments	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Change over period
Product 4	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table V-11 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2021-March 2024

Quantity in pounds, price in dollars per pound, change in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Volume of shipments	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Change over period
Product 5	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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 "---".

Note: Percent change column is percentage change from the first quarter 2021 to the first quarter of 2024.

Price comparisons

As shown in tables V-12 to V-14, prices for products imported from subject countries were below those for U.S.-produced products in 107 of 274 instances (22.0 million pounds); margins of underselling ranged from 0.0 to 74.7 percent. In the remaining 167 instances (37.9 million pounds), prices for products from the various subject countries were between 0.2 and 395.2 percent above prices for the domestic product.

Table V-12
Aluminum extrusions: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by product

Quantity in pounds; margin in percent

Product	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	34	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	48	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	13	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	11	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Underselling	1	***	***	***	***
All products	Underselling	107	21,979,622	26.6	0.0	74.7
Product 1	Overselling	58	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	31	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	37	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	41	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Overselling	---	***	***	***	***
All products	Overselling	167	37,868,944	(45.3)	(0.2)	(395.2)

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 "---".

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Table V-13**Aluminum extrusions: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by source**

Quantity in pounds; margin in percent

Sources	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
China, not under order(s)	Underselling	9	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Underselling	---	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Underselling	---	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Underselling	---	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Underselling	7	***	***	***	***
Italy subject	Underselling	2	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Underselling	23	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Underselling	8	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Underselling	8	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Underselling	---	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Underselling	18	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Underselling	10	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Underselling	10	***	***	***	***
All subject sources	Underselling	107	21,979,622	26.6	0.0	74.7

Table continued on next page.

Table V-13 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by source**

Quantity in pounds; margin in percent

Sources	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
China, not under order(s)	Overselling	16	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Overselling	---	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Overselling	---	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Overselling	---	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Overselling	28	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Overselling	10	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Overselling	---	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Overselling	27	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Overselling	2	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Overselling	34	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Overselling	---	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Overselling	34	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Overselling	6	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Overselling	10	***	***	***	***
All subject sources	Overselling	167	37,868,944	(45.3)	(0.2)	(395.2)

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 "---".

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Table V-14**Aluminum extrusions: Instances and quantities of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by period**

Quantity in pounds; margin in percent

Year	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2021	Underselling	27	***	***	***	***
2022	Underselling	38	***	***	***	***
2023	Underselling	34	***	***	***	***
Jan-Mar 2024	Underselling	8	***	***	***	***
All periods	Underselling	107	21,979,622	26.6	0.0	74.7
2021	Overselling	51	***	***	***	***
2022	Overselling	48	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	55	***	***	***	***
Jan-Mar 2024	Overselling	13	***	***	***	***
All periods	Overselling	167	37,868,944	(45.3)	(0.2)	(395.2)

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.

Lost sales and lost revenue

In the preliminary phase of the investigation, the Commission requested that U.S. producers of aluminum extrusions report purchasers with which they experienced instances of lost sales or revenue due to competition from imports of aluminum extrusions from subject sources during January 2020-July 2023. Twenty-eight U.S. producers submitted lost sales and lost revenue allegations. The 28 responding U.S. producers identified over 100 firms with which they lost sales or revenue (23 consisting of lost sales allegations and 21 consisting of either reducing prices or rolling back announced price increases).

In the final phase of the investigation, of the 31 responding U.S. producers, 28 reported that they had to either reduce prices or roll back announced price increases, and 29 firms reported that they had lost sales.

Staff contacted 52 purchasers and received responses from 56 purchasers. Responding purchasers reported purchasing approximately 3.0 million short tons of aluminum extrusions during January 2021-March 2024 (table V-15).

Of the 55 responding purchasers, 36 reported that, since 2021, they had purchased imported aluminum extrusions from subject sources instead of U.S.-produced products. Thirty-one of these purchasers reported that subject import prices were lower than U.S.-produced products, and 11 of these purchasers reported that price was a primary reason for the decision

to purchase imported products from subject sources rather than U.S.-produced products (table V-16). Eleven purchasers estimated the quantity of aluminum extrusions from subject sources purchased instead of domestic products; quantities ranged from *** short tons to *** short tons (table V-17).

Purchasers identified U.S. supply constraints, U.S. producers' lead times, and quality as non-price reasons for purchasing imported rather than U.S.-produced products.

Of the 35 responding purchasers, two reported that U.S. producers had reduced prices in order to compete with lower-priced imports from subject countries; seven purchasers reported that they did not know (tables V-18).

Table V-16**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by source**

Count in number of firms reporting; Quantity in short tons

Source	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic	Imports priced lower	Choice based on price	Quantity
China, not under order(s)	9	8	2	***
Colombia	1	1	---	***
Ecuador	3	3	1	***
India, subject	6	6	1	***
Indonesia	6	6	1	***
Italy, subject	---	---	---	***
Malaysia, subject	2	2	---	***
Mexico	19	15	5	***
South Korea, subject	2	1	---	***
Taiwan, subject	6	5	---	***
Thailand	3	3	1	***
Turkey	12	11	2	***
United Arab Emirates	4	3	1	***
Vietnam	11	9	1	***
Subject sources	36	31	11	***

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 "---".

Note: All other includes all other sources and unknown sources. Change is the percentage point change in the share of the firm's total purchases of domestic and/or subject country imports between first and last years.

Note: Totals for count of subject sources may not equal to total of subject sources, as purchasers are able to select multiple subject sources when identifying purchasing subject imports instead of domestic products.

Part VI: Financial experience of the U.S. producers

Background¹

Thirty one U.S. producers, all extruders, reported usable financial results and related information on their U.S. aluminum extrusions operations.² Four U.S. producers (Bonnell, Hydro Extrusion, Hydro Precision, Kaiser), accounting for *** percent of the U.S. industry's total 2023 sales quantity, are part of larger publicly traded companies.³ The remaining twenty-seven U.S. producers are privately held companies.

The financial results presented in this and other sections of the report are primarily based on information from accounting systems designed to generate/report overall financial results on a U.S. GAAP or IFRS basis and were reported for calendar-year or equivalent periods.⁴

¹ The following abbreviations may be used in the tables and/or text of this section: generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), 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 expenses ("R&D expenses"), and return on assets ("ROA").

² *** reported anomalous and/or incomplete financial results information in their final-phase U.S. producer questionnaires. While each company responded to staff follow-up questions, they were unable to resolve all identified data issues related to reported financial results. As a result, neither company is included in the financial results presented in the posthearing staff report. USITC auditor prehearing and posthearing notes.

³ Bonnell represents the Aluminum Extrusions segment of Tredegar Corp. Tredegar 2022 10-K, p. 1. Hydro Extrusion USA and Hydro Precision Tubing USA are both part of the Hydro Extrusions operating segment of Norsk Hydro. Norsk Hydro 2022 Annual Report, p. 132, p. 180. Kaiser has a single overall reportable segment that includes the following categories: aero/HS products, packaging, GE products, automotive extrusions, other products. Kaiser Aluminum 2023 10-K, p. 84.

⁴ While the accounting basis of most U.S. producers is U.S. GAAP, the primary accounting basis of *** is IFRS.

Figure VI-1 presents firm-specific shares of total 2023 net sales quantity.

Figure VI-1
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' share of net sales quantity in 2023, by firm

* * * * *

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

Operations on Aluminum extrusions

Table VI-1 and table VI-2 present income-and-loss data for U.S. producers' overall operations on aluminum extrusions (combined other than CR extrusions and CR extrusions financial results). Table VI-3 presents a variance analysis of the financial results.⁵ Appendix H presents selected company-specific financial information related to overall operations on aluminum extrusions.⁶

⁵ The Commission's variance analysis is calculated in three parts: sales variance, COGS variance, and SG&A expenses variance. Each part consists of a price variance (in the case of the sales variance) or a cost or expense variance (in the case of the COGS and SG&A expenses variance), and a volume variance. The sales or cost/expense variance is calculated as the change in unit price or per-unit cost/expense times the new volume, while the volume variance is calculated as the change in volume times the old unit price or per-unit cost/expense. As summarized at the bottom of the variance analysis, the price variance is from sales, the cost/expense variance is the sum of those items from COGS and SG&A variances, respectively, and the volume variance is the sum of the volume components of the net sales, COGS, and SG&A expenses variances. The Commission's variance analysis is more meaningful when product mix remains the same throughout the period. As noted in the *Net sales* section below, most U.S. producers indicated that their product mix did not change substantially during the period.

⁶ With regard to the two subsets of financial results making up overall aluminum extrusions financial results, Appendix J and Appendix K separately present financial results and related information for other

(continued...)

Table VI-1**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period**

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Commercial sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Quantity	1,497,632	1,473,087	1,274,598	341,001	316,418
Commercial sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	7,412,638	9,149,004	7,235,180	2,022,843	1,700,221
COGS: Raw materials	Value	4,264,226	5,469,076	3,929,709	1,105,492	863,675
COGS: Direct labor	Value	746,474	803,434	767,499	201,159	195,816
COGS: Other factory	Value	1,533,949	1,795,151	1,648,910	431,466	404,957
COGS: Total	Value	6,544,649	8,067,661	6,346,118	1,738,117	1,464,448
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	867,989	1,081,343	889,062	284,726	235,773
SG&A expenses	Value	415,697	467,006	483,087	115,594	118,985
Operating income or (loss)	Value	452,292	614,337	405,975	169,132	116,788
Interest expense	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other income	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	415,018	581,014	346,780	156,768	109,959
Depreciation expense included above	Value	201,629	231,447	235,588	57,890	59,001
Estimated cash flow from operations	Value	616,647	812,461	582,368	214,658	168,960
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	57.5	59.8	54.3	54.7	50.8
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	10.1	8.8	10.6	9.9	11.5
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	20.7	19.6	22.8	21.3	23.8
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	88.3	88.2	87.7	85.9	86.1
Gross profit or (loss)	Ratio to NS	11.7	11.8	12.3	14.1	13.9
SG&A expenses	Ratio to NS	5.6	5.1	6.7	5.7	7.0
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	6.1	6.7	5.6	8.4	6.9
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	5.6	6.4	4.8	7.7	6.5

Table continued.

than CR extrusions and CR extrusions, respectively. The majority of the U.S. industry's overall aluminum extrusions net sales quantity and value is accounted for by other than CR extrusions (94.7 percent and 94.1 percent, respectively, in 2023). As shown in tables J-1 and K-1, while average per short ton net sales value and raw material cost were highest in 2022 for both categories, other than CR extrusions and CR extrusions financial results were not uniform; e.g., other than CR extrusions operating income reached its highest level in 2022 and was positive throughout the period; CR extrusions operating income was at its highest level in 2021 and declined during the full-year period to an operating loss in 2023.

Table VI-1 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period**

Shares in percent; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
COGS: Raw materials	Share of COGS	65.2	67.8	61.9	63.6	59.0
COGS: Direct labor	Share of COGS	11.4	10.0	12.1	11.6	13.4
COGS: Other factory	Share of COGS	23.4	22.3	26.0	24.8	27.7
COGS: Total	Share of COGS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commercial sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	4,950	6,211	5,676	5,932	5,373
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	2,847	3,713	3,083	3,242	2,730
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	498	545	602	590	619
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	1,024	1,219	1,294	1,265	1,280
COGS: Total	Unit value	4,370	5,477	4,979	5,097	4,628
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	580	734	698	835	745
SG&A expenses	Unit value	278	317	379	339	376
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	302	417	319	496	369
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	277	394	272	460	348
Operating losses	Count	2	5	7	4	8
Net losses	Count	4	5	9	6	9
Data	Count	31	31	31	31	31

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 VI-2**Aluminum extrusions: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods**

Changes in percent

Item	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
Commercial sales	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	▲14.7	▲25.5	▼(8.6)	▼(9.4)
COGS: Raw materials	▲8.3	▲30.4	▼(17.0)	▼(15.8)
COGS: Direct labor	▲20.8	▲9.4	▲10.4	▲4.9
COGS: Other factory	▲26.3	▲19.0	▲6.2	▲1.1
COGS: Total	▲13.9	▲25.3	▼(9.1)	▼(9.2)

Table continued.

Table VI-2 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per short ton

Item	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
Commercial sales	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	▲727	▲1,261	▼(534)	▼(559)
COGS: Raw materials	▲236	▲865	▼(630)	▼(512)
COGS: Direct labor	▲104	▲47	▲57	▲29
COGS: Other factory	▲269	▲194	▲75	▲15
COGS: Total	▲609	▲1,107	▼(498)	▼(469)
Gross profit or (loss)	▲118	▲154	▼(37)	▼(90)
SG&A expenses	▲101	▲39	▲62	▲37
Operating income or (loss)	▲17	▲115	▼(99)	▼(127)
Net income or (loss)	▼(5)	▲117	▼(122)	▼(112)

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

Note: Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table VI-3
Aluminum extrusions: Variance analysis on the operations of the U.S. producers between comparison periods

Value in 1,000 dollars

Item	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
Net sales price variance	926,465	1,857,853	(681,055)	(176,794)
Net sales volume variance	(1,103,923)	(121,487)	(1,232,769)	(145,828)
Net sales total variance	(177,458)	1,736,366	(1,913,824)	(322,622)
COGS cost variance	(776,127)	(1,630,274)	634,478	148,367
COGS volume variance	974,658	107,262	1,087,065	125,302
COGS total variance	198,531	(1,523,012)	1,721,543	273,669
Gross profit variance	21,073	213,354	(192,281)	(48,953)
SG&A cost variance	(129,297)	(58,122)	(79,007)	(11,724)
SG&A volume variance	61,907	6,813	62,926	8,333
SG&A total variance	(67,390)	(51,309)	(16,081)	(3,391)
Operating income price variance	926,465	1,857,853	(681,055)	(176,794)
Operating income cost variance	(905,425)	(1,688,396)	555,471	136,643
Operating income volume variance	(67,357)	(7,413)	(82,778)	(12,193)
Operating income total variance	(46,317)	162,045	(208,362)	(52,344)

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

Note: These data are derived from the data in table VI-1. Unfavorable variances (which are negative) are shown in parentheses, all others are favorable (positive).

Net sales

Commercial sales account for the substantial majority of the U.S. industry's aluminum extrusions net sales quantity (***) percent in 2023) with internal consumption and transfer sales accounting for relatively small shares (in 2023 *** percent and *** percent, respectively).⁷ A limited amount of tolling activity is also reflected in reported net sales.⁸

Quantity

The U.S. industry's total aluminum extrusions net sales volume declined throughout the full-year period and was lower in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023. On a company-specific basis the pattern was mixed in 2022, largely uniform in 2023 (most U.S. producers reporting declines in sales volume) and mixed between the interim periods (only somewhat over half of U.S. producers reporting higher net sales volume in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023).

Value

The net sales value of aluminum extrusions generally reflects the combination of a pass through of primary aluminum costs (the metal component) and a conversion price.⁹ In sales contracts or other types of sales agreements, the metal component is adjusted on a monthly

⁷ ***. Email with attachments from *** to USITC staff, October 30, 2023. ***. Ibid. ***. Email with attachments from *** to USITC staff, October 30, 2023.

⁸ ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire, sections III-3 and III-9a. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 2, 2024.

⁹ Conference transcript, pp. 115-116 (Hamilton), p. 116 (Massey), pp.116-117 (Dillett), p. 117 (McEvoy, Adams). As described by Bonnell's parent company, "The purchase price of raw materials fluctuates on a monthly basis; therefore, Aluminum Extrusions pricing policies generally allow the Company to pass the underlying index cost of aluminum and certain alloys through to the vast majority of our customers so that we remain substantially neutral to metal pricing." Tredegar 2023 10-K, p. 27.

basis to reflect the current LME price, which itself changes on a daily basis.¹⁰ Reflecting the underlying aluminum extrusion, as well as features such as the degree of fabrication and finishing, the conversion price attempts to incorporate/reflect the U.S. producer's expected volume and associated manufacturing efficiencies over the period of the agreement.¹¹

While U.S. producers indicated that the metal component of sales price and the actual cost of raw material usually wind up matching each other for the most part, there are periods when the two are less in sync.^{12 13} Bonnell's parent company, indicating that inventory valuation and timing differences can have both positive and negative effects on financial results, stated in its first quarter 2024 10-Q that ". . . the timing of the flow through under the first-in first-out {inventory} method of aluminum raw material costs passed through to customers, previously acquired at higher prices in a quickly changing commodity pricing environment, resulted in a

¹⁰ Conference transcript, p. 124 (DeFrancesco).

¹¹ Conference transcript, pp. 120-121 (Massey), p. 120 (Dillett), p. 122 (Adams). As described by a Bonnell company official, "The other thing to consider from sort of a bigger picture perspective is that you've got fixed costs, whether it's maintenance, insurance, overhead, taxes and so forth. Obviously, as the volume in a facility goes down, those costs on a per-order basis go up and have an impact on your conversion cost, notwithstanding the fact that you might have . . . offered that to the customer for a longer period of time on a price point." Conference transcript, p. 122 (Hamilton).

¹² ***. Email with attachments from *** to USITC staff, October 30, 2023. As described by a Bonnell company official, ". . . there can be timing issues if . . . the LME price is rising dramatically or falling dramatically depending on when . . . the order is placed and the order is shipped. There can be mismatches that we highlight in our financial statements as a . . . revaluation of our inventory and things of that nature, but that certainly can have an impact. But, generally speaking, it doesn't." Conference transcript, p. 123 (Hamilton). Similarly, a Custom Aluminum company official stated "We do buy aluminum on a prior month index, and we also sell that aluminum on a prior month index, so we're really trying to capture . . . as little difference as possible. And the only difference is in inventory. During that particular period that we're looking at, though, we were more likely to have lower inventories, so there really is less . . . chance of there to be . . . a mismatch." Conference transcript, p. 125. ***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, July 30, 2024.

¹³ While apparently commonplace, the use of a direct raw material passthrough in sales is not universal; e.g., ***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 13, 2024.

charge of \$1.2 million in the first quarter of 2024 versus a benefit of \$1.7 million in the first quarter of 2023.”¹⁴

The U.S. industry’s total net sales value increased to its highest full-year level in 2022, declined in 2023 to its lowest full-year level, and was lower in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023. As shown in the sales section of the variance analysis (table VI-3), the increase in total net sales value in 2022 reflects a large positive price variance, which more than offset a smaller negative sales volume variance. In contrast, the decline in the U.S. industry’s total net sales value in 2023 reflects the combined effect of a large negative sales volume variance and a somewhat smaller negative price variance. Lower net sales value in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023 reflects negative sales volume and price variances of similar magnitudes. On a company-specific basis, with some exceptions, U.S. producers reported the above noted pattern of higher total net sales value in 2022 followed by lower total net sales value in 2023 and between the interim periods.

For the final phase of these investigations most U.S. producers confirmed that the directional pattern of average net sales value primarily reflects changes in the metal component of net sales value.¹⁵ While for the most part noting the importance of the raw material pass through, several U.S. producers reported that changes in product mix impacted the pattern of their average net sales value.¹⁶ In terms of average net sales value, U.S. producers noted pressure

¹⁴ Tredegar 2024 Q1 10-Q, pp. 20-21. ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire, section III-10. ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire, section III-10.

¹⁵ ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 1, 2024. ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 29, 2024.

¹⁶ ***

(continued...)

on underlying prices in general, specifically referencing the conversion price component in some instances.¹⁷

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss

As described in Part I of this report, U.S. producers of aluminum extrusions can be grouped into two primary categories: integrated producers with cast houses that produce alloy aluminum billets and non-integrated producers that purchase alloy aluminum billets from third parties.¹⁸ While integrated producers are numerically smaller than non-integrated producers,

***. Email with attachments from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. *** also indicated that changes in their product mix impacted average sales value to some extent during the period. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 13, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. Note: *** referred to changes in product mix in the context of COGS and financial results.

¹⁷ Email from *** to USITC staff, July 30, 2024. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, July 30, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, July 31, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 2, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 2, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 5, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 14, 2024.

¹⁸ Conference transcript, pp. 129-130 (DeFrancesco). Integrated producers also source billets from third parties. Ibid. While integrated production can provide a raw material cost advantage and reduce dependency on outside sources for the alloy aluminum billet, it requires a certain scale of production to justify. Conference transcript, p. 129 (Massey, McEvoy, Dillett). ***

(continued...)

they account for the majority of the U.S. industry's overall net sales volume (73.7 percent in 2023).¹⁹

Raw materials

Raw material cost, the largest component of aluminum extrusions COGS, ranged from 59.0 percent of total COGS (January-March 2024) to 67.8 percent (2022). While ultimately reflecting costs primarily associated with aluminum and alloys, company-specific raw material costs vary according to level of integration: for integrated producers, purchased unalloyed aluminum and aluminum scrap and metallics generally account for the largest share of total raw material costs, while for non-integrated producers the primary raw material is purchased alloy aluminum billets. Aluminum scrap, which is generated at various stages of production, is generally remelted, if the U.S. producer is integrated, or shipped back to the billet supplier for an offset to billet price.²⁰ Most U.S. producers, integrated and non-integrated, reported that they do not purchase material inputs and/or services from related suppliers.²¹

Generally tracking the market price of aluminum during the period, the U.S. industry's total raw material cost increased to its highest full-year level in 2022, declined in 2023, and was lower in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023. With some exceptions, the average per short ton raw material cost of U.S. producers followed a uniform directional pattern:

***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, October 30, 2023. The range of underlying aluminum extrusions that can be produced is reportedly not impacted by integrated versus non-integrated production. Conference transcript, p. 131 (Hamilton).

¹⁹ USITC auditor prehearing notes. With respect to the U.S. producers whose financial results are presented in the posthearing staff report, the following 10 are integrated producers: ***. The remaining 21 (***) are non-integrated producers. Ibid.

²⁰ Conference transcript, p. 127 (Massey, Hamilton). Conference transcript, p. 128 (DeFrancesco). *** specifically reported scrap-to-billet toll processing activity.

²¹ The following U.S. producers reported purchasing material inputs and/or services from related suppliers: ***. Input valuation basis varied and was reportedly either the related supplier's cost and cost plus (***) or a negotiated transfer price to approximate fair market value (***). *** U.S. producer questionnaires, sections III-5-III-7a. USITC auditor prehearing notes.

increasing in 2022 and then decreasing in 2023 and between the interim periods (see table H-1).²²

Direct labor cost and other factory costs

Direct labor cost, the smallest component of overall aluminum extrusions COGS, ranged from 10.0 percent of total COGS (2022) to 13.4 percent (January-March 2024). From an operational standpoint labor cost in general reflects various activities, including the upstream cast house, if a U.S. producer is integrated, extrusion press operations, common to all U.S. producers, as well as varying levels/types of fabrication and finishing.

The U.S. industry's average direct labor cost increased during the full-year period and was higher in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023. Covering a relatively wide range, the directional pattern of company-specific average direct labor cost reflects a combination of factors, such as higher wages and overtime pay and, in some instances, changes in product mix.^{23 24} Relatively high company-specific average direct labor cost, in other instances, reflects a U.S. producer's extended start-up phase and low production levels, which also impacted the level of average other factory costs. While not directionally uniform, most U.S. producers reported increasing average direct labor cost throughout the period (see table H-1).

Other factory costs, the second largest component of aluminum extrusions COGS, ranged from 22.3 percent of COGS (2022) to 27.7 percent (January-March 2024).²⁵ As a broad category

²² At the staff conference and in petitioner's postconference brief, U.S. producers generally indicated that there was no widespread shortage or supply issue related to raw material, specifically aluminum, during the period. Conference transcript, p. 110 (McEvoy, Massey, Hamilton). Petitioner's postconference brief, p. 23.

²³ ***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, October 30, 2023. ***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 13, 2024. ***. Email with attachments from *** to USITC staff, October 30, 2023.

²⁴ ***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, October 26, 2023.

²⁵ The relatively large share of COGS accounted for by other factory costs is consistent with a capital intensive manufacturing process. Conference transcript, p. 51 (Kaplan).

other factory costs include a number of costs/expenses, which, in terms of their connection to underlying production or other relevant activity, can be variable, fixed, or mixed (possessing variable and fixed components).²⁶ While integrated and non-integrated operations engage in many of the same production activities, integrated producers with cast houses, all things being equal, incur higher fixed costs as compared to non-integrated producers.²⁷

The U.S. industry's average other factory costs increased during the full-year period and were modestly higher in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023 (see tables VI-1 and VI-2). On a company-specific basis most U.S. producers reported increasing average other factory costs during the full-year period but were more mixed between the interim periods (only somewhat over half reporting higher average other factory costs in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023). In addition to noting inflationary pressures,²⁸ U.S. producers indicated that the non-material components of COGS (i.e., direct labor cost and other factory costs) were impacted by company-specific changes in operations, such as reduced capacity utilization and corresponding lower fixed cost absorption,²⁹ shifts in the size of aluminum

²⁶ Most U.S. producers reported depreciation expense in other factory costs and to a lesser extent in SG&A expenses. In response to staff follow-up requests, those U.S. producers that originally reported depreciation expense in other expenses (i.e., below operating results) reclassified it to other factory costs. USITC auditor prehearing notes.

²⁷ Petitioner's postconference brief, p. 76.

²⁸ Email from *** to USITC staff, August 1, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 2, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 5, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024.

²⁹ ***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024. ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024.

extrusions produced,³⁰ smaller production runs and reduced efficiency,³¹ and the start-up of new facilities.³²

Total COGS and gross profit or loss

The directional pattern of the U.S. industry's total COGS is generally explained by changes in both the U.S. industry's average per short ton COGS, most notably changes in the raw material component, and net sales volume. As shown in the COGS section of the variance analysis (table VI-3), a positive volume variance (i.e., positive in the context of COGS and the variance analysis because sales volume declined (see footnote 5)) only partially offset the impact of higher average COGS in 2022, while the impact of lower average COGS was amplified by continued positive volume variances in 2023 and between the interim periods.

Notwithstanding the decline in net sales volume in 2022, the U.S. industry's corresponding total gross profit increased to its highest level of the period, reflecting an increase in total net sales value and a modest expansion in gross profit ratio (total gross profit or loss divided by total net sales value). While gross profit ratio again expanded somewhat in 2023, lower total net sales value yielded a reduction in total gross profit. Total gross profit was also lower in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023, reflecting the combination of lower overall net sales value and a contraction in gross profit ratio. In general, the absence of more pronounced swings in the U.S. industry's gross profit ratio, and its inverse the COGS-to-sales ratio, reflects percentage changes in average per short ton net sales value and COGS that were about the same throughout the period (see table VI-2).

³⁰ ***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024.

³¹ Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024.

³² ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024.

With the exception of *** and ***, both reporting sporadic ***, and ***,³³ the *** U.S. producer to report *** throughout the period, most U.S. producers reported positive gross results of varying magnitudes (see table H-1). Only somewhat over half of U.S. producers reported higher total gross profit in 2022 followed by a more pronounced number reporting decreases in 2023. Between the interim periods most (somewhat less than two thirds of U.S. producers) reported lower total gross profit in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023.

SG&A expenses and operating income or loss

The U.S. industry's total SG&A expenses increased during the full-year period and were higher in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023. On a company-specific basis, the pattern was most uniform in 2022 (the substantial majority of U.S. producers reporting higher total SG&A expenses), mixed in 2023 (only somewhat over half reporting higher SG&A expenses), and again more uniform between the interim periods (somewhat over two thirds reporting higher SG&A expenses in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023).

In conjunction with an increase in overall total sales net value, the U.S. industry's corresponding SG&A expense ratio (total SG&A expenses divided by total net sales value) declined modestly in 2022. As total net sales value declined and SG&A expenses continued to increase, the SG&A expense ratio increased in 2023 and between the interim periods. On a company-specific basis most U.S. producers followed the above-noted directional pattern of declining SG&A expense ratios in 2022 followed by increases in 2023 and between the interim periods (see table H-1).

Reflecting both the directional pattern of net sales value and corresponding expansions and contractions in operating income ratios (total operating income or loss divided by total net sales value), the U.S. industry's total operating income increased to its highest level in 2022, declined to its lowest level in 2023, and was lower in January-March 2024 compared to January-

³³ ***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 2, 2024.

March 2023.³⁴ On a company-specific basis the pattern of operating results was mixed with most U.S. producers reporting their highest level of operating income in either 2021 or 2022; only several reporting their highest operating results in 2023.³⁵ The *** U.S. producer, ***, reported its highest operating income in 2022 followed by declines.³⁶ While not directionally uniform, a substantial number of U.S. producers reported declines in their operating results in 2023. In January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023 a large number (somewhat less than two thirds) also reported lower operating results.³⁷

Interest expense, other expenses and income, and net income or loss

The U.S. industry's operating income and net income shared the same directional pattern throughout the period: increasing in 2022, declining in 2023, and lower in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023. As compared to operating income, the lower level of net

³⁴ Changes in the U.S. industry's SG&A expense ratio had a modest impact on corresponding operating results: in 2022 the decline in the SG&A expense ratio amplified the positive effect of the increase in gross profit ratio; in 2023 the increase in the SG&A expense ratio more than offset the smaller increase in gross profit ratio; between the interim periods the higher SG&A expense ratio amplified the negative effect of lower gross profit ratio.

³⁵ ***, which as noted previously reported *** throughout the period, and *** were the *** U.S. producers to report operating losses throughout the period. ***, substantially larger in terms of sales volume, reported operating losses for most of the period, the exception being 2021 (see table H-1). Regarding its financial results in general, ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 6, 2024.

³⁶ ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 5, 2024.

³⁷ ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 4, 2024.

income reflects interest expense and other expenses, both varying in terms of their relative importance during the period, which were partially offset by corresponding other income.

Most U.S. producers reported some level of interest expense during the period.³⁸ In contrast, a relatively small number of U.S. producers reported other expenses and other income, often identified as non-recurring items. The impact of other expenses and other income on overall net results was most notable in 2021: *** accounting for the largest company-specific shares of other expenses in that year; *** accounting the largest company-specific share of other income.³⁹

As a whole the U.S. industry generated net income throughout the period with most U.S. producers (somewhat less than two thirds) reporting net income of varying magnitudes, the remainder primarily reporting consecutive net losses for most of the period (see table H-1).

Capital expenditures, R&D expenses, total net assets and ROA

Table VI-4 presents the U.S. industry's total capital expenditures, R&D expenses, net assets, and ROA related to operations on aluminum extrusions.⁴⁰ Appendix H presents company-specific data for the above-noted items, as well as corresponding narrative regarding the nature, focus, and significance of capital expenditures, R&D expenses, and any notable changes in net asset levels.⁴¹

³⁸ ***. Email with attachment from *** to USITC staff, August 14, 2024.

³⁹ *** reported that their 2021 other expenses include the following non-recurring items: ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaires, section III-10a-b. *** 2021 other income reflects ***. *** also reported *** in 2021, accounting for much of the remainder of that year's total other income. *** U.S. producer questionnaires, section III-10a-b.

⁴⁰ ROA is calculated here as operating results divided by total assets. With regard to a company's overall operations, staff notes that a total net asset value (i.e., the bottom line value on the asset side of a company's balance sheet) reflects an aggregation of a number of current and non-current assets, which, in many instances, are not product specific. The ability of the U.S. producer to assign total asset values to a discrete product line affects the meaningfulness of calculated operating return on net assets.

⁴¹ Appendix J and K present total capital expenditures, R&D expenses, total net assets, and ROA related to other than CR extrusions and CR extrusions, respectively.

Table VI-4
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, R&D expenses, total net assets, and ROA, by item and period

Value in 1,000 dollars, Ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Capital expenditures	Value	285,275	327,450	235,936	52,001	60,682
R&D expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total net assets	Value	3,399,734	3,600,887	3,556,486	NA	NA
ROA	Ratio	13.3	17.1	11.4	NA	NA

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

The U.S. industry's total capital expenditures increased to their highest level in 2022, declined in 2023, and were somewhat higher in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023.⁴² While company-specific amounts and directional trends varied, almost all U.S. producers reported at least some capital expenditures with *** accounting for the largest company-specific share throughout the period (see table H-2). As indicated in the narrative presented in table H-3, company-specific capital expenditures reflect a number of underlying objectives, ranging from capitalized maintenance to large-scale capacity expansions.

Total R&D expenses also increased to their highest level of the period in 2022, declined in 2023, and were modestly higher in January-March 2024 compared to January-March 2023. Also like capital expenditures, *** R&D expenses accounted for the majority throughout the period (see table H-4) with company-specific R&D expenses reflecting a range of objectives, such as manufacturing process improvements and new material testing (see table H-5). *** capital expenditures, most U.S. producers did *** report R&D expenses.

Total net assets remained within a relatively narrow range, increasing in 2022, then declining in 2023, but remaining above the level reported in 2021. U.S. producers indicated that changes in their total net assets reflect various items, such as fluctuations in the level of current assets (e.g., inventory and receivables) and investments in new equipment (see table H-8).

Capital and investment

The Commission requested that U.S. producers describe any actual or potential negative effects of imports of aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam on

⁴² With the exception of January-March 2023, the U.S. industry's capital expenditures exceeded corresponding depreciation expense throughout the period. Regarding this pattern it should be noted that the reinvestment rate, which can be used to calculate the expected earnings growth rate, is in part determined by the extent, if at all, capital expenditures exceed (over an extended period) corresponding depreciation expense.

their growth, investment, ability to raise capital, development and production efforts, or the scale of capital investments. Table VI-5 presents a tabulation of the effects reported. Appendix H presents the U.S. producers' narrative descriptions (see table H-9).

Table VI-5
Aluminum extrusions: Count indicating actual and anticipated negative effects of imports from subject sources on investment, growth, and development since January 1, 2021, by effect

Number of firms reporting

Effect	Category	Count
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	Investment	14
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	Investment	2
Reduction in the size of capital investments	Investment	5
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	Investment	16
Other investment effects	Investment	5
Any negative effects on investment	Investment	25
Rejection of bank loans	Growth	1
Lowering of credit rating	Growth	5
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds	Growth	1
Ability to service debt	Growth	7
Other growth and development effects	Growth	20
Any negative effects on growth and development	Growth	21
Anticipated negative effects of imports	Future	30

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

Part VII: Threat considerations and information on nonsubject countries

Section 771(7)(F)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(i)) provides that—

In determining whether an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports (or sales for importation) of the subject merchandise, the Commission shall consider, among other relevant economic factors¹--

- (I) if a countervailable subsidy is involved, such information as may be presented to it by the administering authority as to the nature of the subsidy (particularly as to whether the countervailable subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement), and whether imports of the subject merchandise are likely to increase,*
- (II) any existing unused production capacity or imminent, substantial increase in production capacity in the exporting country indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports of the subject merchandise into the United States, taking into account the availability of other export markets to absorb any additional exports,*
- (III) a significant rate of increase of the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject merchandise indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports,*
- (IV) whether imports of the subject merchandise are entering at prices that are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices, and are likely to increase demand for further imports,*
- (V) inventories of the subject merchandise,*

¹ Section 771(7)(F)(ii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii)) provides that “The Commission shall consider {these factors} . . . as a whole in making a determination of whether further dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of imports would occur unless an order is issued or a suspension agreement is accepted under this title. The presence or absence of any factor which the Commission is required to consider . . . shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the determination. Such a determination may not be made on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition.”

- (VI) *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,*
- (VII) *in any investigation under this title which involves imports of both a raw agricultural product (within the meaning of paragraph (4)(E)(iv)) and any product processed from such raw agricultural product, the likelihood that there will be increased imports, by reason of product shifting, if there is an affirmative determination by the Commission under section 705(b)(1) or 735(b)(1) with respect to either the raw agricultural product or the processed agricultural product (but not both),*
- (VIII) *the actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and*
- (IX) *any other demonstrable adverse trends that indicate the probability that there is likely to be material injury by reason of imports (or sale for importation) of the subject merchandise (whether or not it is actually being imported at the time).²*

Information on the nature of the subsidies was presented earlier in this report; information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Parts IV and V; and information on the effects of imports of the subject merchandise on U.S. producers' existing development and production efforts is presented in Part VI. Information on inventories of the subject merchandise; foreign producers' operations, including the potential for "product-shifting;" any other threat indicators, if applicable; and any dumping in third-country markets, follows. Also presented in this section of the report is information obtained for consideration by the Commission on nonsubject countries.

² Section 771(7)(F)(iii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(iii)) further provides that, in antidumping investigations, ". . . the Commission shall consider whether dumping in the markets of foreign countries (as evidenced by dumping findings or antidumping remedies in other WTO member markets against the same class or kind of merchandise manufactured or exported by the same party as under investigation) suggests a threat of material injury to the domestic industry."

Subject countries

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to 351 firms believed to produce and/or export aluminum extrusions from aluminum extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the UAE, and Vietnam.³ Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from 61 firms in total:⁴

- six firms in China;
- two firms in Colombia;
- two firms in Ecuador;
- five firms in India;
- five firms in Indonesia;
- seven firms in Italy;
- four firms in Malaysia;
- twelve firms in Mexico;
- one firm in Taiwan;
- two firms in Thailand;
- ten firms in Turkey;
- one firm in the UAE; and
- four firms in Vietnam.

³ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and presented in third-party sources.

⁴ The Commission did not receive any responses from firms in South Korea. This count includes firms who only reported re-selling aluminum extrusions produced by other firms. Data from questionnaire responses provided by Eural Gnutti, Zenshin Industries Sdn Bhd, Genesis Aluminium Industries Sdn Bhd, and P.A. Resources Berhad, firms assigned zero rate or de minimis margins by Commerce in its final determinations (or in P.A. Resource Berhad's case, affiliated with such a company, P.A. Extrusion (M) Sdn. Bhd), are not listed in this count.

These firms' exports to the United States accounted for the following shares of U.S. imports of aluminum extrusions by source in 2023:⁵

- China, not under order(s) *** percent;
- Colombia, *** percent;
- Ecuador, *** percent;
- India, subject *** percent;
- Indonesia, *** percent;
- Italy, subject *** percent;
- Malaysia, subject *** percent;
- Mexico, *** percent;⁶
- South Korea, *** percent;
- Taiwan, *** percent;
- Thailand, *** percent;
- Turkey, *** percent;
- UAE, *** percent; and
- Vietnam, *** percent.

⁵ These shares reflect a comparison of export data reported by firms in response to the Commission's foreign producer/exporter questionnaire with adjusted official Commerce import statistics as presented in table IV-2 in Part IV of this report.

⁶ ***.

Table VII-1 presents summary information on production, exports to the United States, and total shipments by subject source during 2023.

Table VII-1
Aluminum extrusions: Summary data for subject foreign producers, by subject foreign industry, 2023

Subject foreign industry	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	1,844,213	100.0	144,340	100.0	1,836,278	7.9

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 VII-2 presents information on the aluminum extrusions operations of the responding subject producers/exporters, by firm, and table VII-3 presents summary information on responding resellers of subject aluminum extrusions.

Table VII-2
Aluminum extrusions: Summary data for subject producers and countries, 2023

Subject foreign industry: Producer	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
China: Asia-Pacific Light Alloy	***	***	***	***	***	***
China: Danfoss	***	***	***	***	***	***
China: Hydro Shanghai	***	***	***	***	***	***
China: Summit	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia: Alumina	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia: Tecnoglass	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador: Cedal Duran	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador: FISA	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Global Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Jindal	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: KMC	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Rohit	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia: Alca Metals	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia: Alupro	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia: HPM	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia: Indal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia: YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy: Bodega	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy: Estral	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy: Hydro Atessa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy: Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy: Indinvest	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy: Metra	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy: Sepal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia: Impact Metal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia: JS Aluminium	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia: Kamco	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia: New Age	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: ABC Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Cuprum	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: ExtMet	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Frontera	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Grupo Occidente	***	***	***	***	***	***

Subject foreign industry: Producer	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Mexico: Hydro Monterrey	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Hydro Reynosa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Indalum	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Samuel Sierra	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Valsa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Werner	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan: Ye Fong	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand: Schimmer	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Altas	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Arslan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Asas	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Ayde	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Cansan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Cuhadaroglu	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Erdoganlar	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: PMS	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Saray	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: Tuna Aluminium	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates: Elite Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Mien Hua	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Tung Shin	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Yongxing	***	***	***	***	***	***
All individual producers	1,844,213	100.0	144,340	100.0	1,836,278	7.9

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

Table VII-3
Aluminum extrusions: Summary data for subject resellers, by firm, 2023

Subject foreign industry: Reseller	Resales exported to the United States (short tons)	Share of resales exported to the United States (percent)
China: Larkcop	***	***
China: Sanhua	***	***
India: Eqic	***	***
Malaysia: New Age	***	***
Mexico: Werner	***	***
Thailand: Envelex	***	***
Vietnam: Northstar	***	***
All individual resellers	***	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 "--". ***.

Changes in operations

Subject producers were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of aluminum extrusions since 2021. Thirty-two of 65 producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Tables VII-4 presents the counts of number of firms reporting.

Table VII-4**Aluminum extrusions: Count of reported changes in operations since January 1, 2021, by subject foreign producing country and type of change in operation**

Count in number of firms reporting

Type of change in operation	China	Colombia	Ecuador	India	Indonesia	Italy, subject	Malaysia, subject	Mexico
Plant openings	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Plant closings	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production curtailments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Relocations	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Expansions	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Acquisitions	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Consolidations	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Any change	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table VII-4 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Count of reported changes in operations since January 1, 2021, by subject foreign producing country and type of change in operation**

Count in number of firms reporting

Type of change in operation	South Korea, subject	Taiwan, subject	Thailand	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Vietnam	Subject foreign industries
Plant openings	***	***	***	***	***	***	8
Plant closings	***	***	***	***	***	***	2
Prolonged shutdowns	***	***	***	***	***	***	1
Production curtailments	***	***	***	***	***	***	4
Relocations	***	***	***	***	***	***	3
Expansions	***	***	***	***	***	***	15
Acquisitions	***	***	***	***	***	***	4
Consolidations	***	***	***	***	***	***	0
Weather-related or force majeure events	***	***	***	***	***	***	5
Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	6
Any change	***	***	***	***	***	***	32

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

Table VII-5 presents the changes identified by the subject producers.

**Table VII-5
Aluminum extrusions: Reported changes in operations in the subject countries since January 1, 2021, by firm**

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and accompanying narrative response regarding changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Plant closings	***
Plant closings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and accompanying narrative response regarding changes in operations
Relocations	***
Relocations	***
Relocations	***
Expansions	***

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and accompanying narrative response regarding changes in operations
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Acquisitions	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Other	***

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and accompanying narrative response regarding changes in operations
Other	***

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

Table VII-6 presents additional events in the subject industries since January 1, 2021, as identified from public sources.

Table VII-6
Aluminum extrusions: Important industry events in subject foreign industries since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry)	Event
New plant	Henan Fenan (China)	February 2021— February 2021— The high-end industrial aluminum profile project of Henan Fenan Aluminum Co. Ltd. (“Henan Fenan”) with the production capacity of 100,000 metric tons (110,231 short tons) commenced construction in February 2021. The total investment of the project is 1 billion yuan (\$155 million), including precision design die manufacturing workshop, intelligent extrusion workshop, intelligent three-dimensional material warehouse, design and R & D center, exhibition center, staff dormitory and so on. The products are widely used in auto parts, rail transit, solar photovoltaic bracket, wind power generation, 3C electronics, shipbuilding, military, and other fields.
New plant	Guizhou Shuntai (China)	March 2021— March 2021— Following up on completion of the first phase of its new 300-million yuan (\$46-million) extrusion facility in November 2020, Guizhou Shuntai Aluminum New Materials Co. Ltd. (“Guizhou Shuntai”) commenced construction of the second construction phase. This 60,000 metric tons (66,139 short tons) facility, located in Qingzhen, Guizhou Province, produces aluminum profiles, finished window frames, household, and automotive specialized components. The second phase will integrate aluminum extrusion upstream with aluminum ingot smelting and local refining of bauxite.
New plant	Guizhou CHuana (China)	July 2021— Guizhou Chuana New Material Technology Co. Ltd. (“Guizhou Chuana”) commenced production at its new 100,000 metric tons (110,231 short tons) aluminum profile facility located in Qingzhen, Guizhou Province.
Acquisition and restart	JAL (India)	December 2021— Jindal Aluminium Ltd. (“JAL”), the largest aluminum extruder in India, commenced production at the extrusion mill located in Bhiwadi, Maharashtra State, that it acquired for 100 crore (\$11.9 million) from the former Indo Alusys Industries Ltd. (“IAIL”).
New plant	Guangdon Xingfa (China)	February 2022— Guangdong Xingfa Aluminum Co. Ltd. (“Guangdong Xingfa”), a large aluminum extruder specializing in construction and industry aluminum profiles, invested 1.18 billion yuan (\$187 million) to a develop new precision extrusions facility. The currently completed first phase consists of two large-scale extrusion lines, four automatic extrusion

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry)	Event
		lines, three vertical spraying lines, four “broken bridge” window frame component lines, one automotive parts line, and one electronic parts line. Annual production capacity upon completion is planned at 150,000 metric tons (165,347 short tons) of construction and industrial profiles, and 30,000 metric tons (33,069 short tons) of high-precision, deep processing accessory products.
New plant	Jiangmen (China)	February 2022— Jinqiao Aluminum Profile Co. Ltd. completed its new aluminum extruding facility, established as Jinqiao Light Alloy Technology Co. Ltd. (“Jiangmen”), to produce 300,000 sets of car chassis and battery trays, 2 million sets of car skylight tracks, 4 million sets of car bumpers, energy absorption boxes, shock absorbers, seat slides, steering shafts, and other aluminum alloy parts.
New plant	Cuprum (Mexico)	August 2022— Grupo Extrusion, considered the largest aluminum extruder in Latin America, will invest \$100 million for a new extruded aluminum profiles facility, the first of three approved by the Grupo Cuprum board of directors to be constructed over the next three years, at its existing production locations in Monterrey, Nuevo León. This first facility is anticipated to commence operations by mid-2023.
Expansion and upgrade plans	GAPL (India)	November 2022— The chairman of Global Aluminium Pvt. Ltd. (“GAPL”) announced corporate plans to expand the existing 50,000 metric tons (55,116 short tons) of annual production capacity at its aluminum extruded profiles facility located in Kallakal, Telangana State, by the end of 2023. GAPL also plans to enhance the production capabilities of this facility by introducing advanced technology machinery and automating production processes by 2025.
New plant	Çuhadaroğlu (Turkey)	January 2023— Çuhadaroğlu Metal Industry and Marketing Inc. (“Çuhadaroğlu”), a leading aluminum firm in Turkey, plans to construct a new aluminum-extruding facility in Evrensekiz, Kırklareli Province, to meet anticipated increasing domestic and foreign demand for aluminum profiles. This \$30-million facility is anticipated to be completed within two years and will expand Çuhadaroğlu’s aluminum-profiles production capacity by about 70 percent.
Industry development financing	OSE Industries (UAE)	May 2023— OSE Industries LLC, a specialized aluminum extrusion producer based in Dubai, was among the recipients of financing provided by the Emirates Development Bank (“EDB”) program to diversify the UAE economy, establish the UAE as a global manufacturing center, and adopt advanced technologies for sustainable economic growth.
New plant	Sichuan Guangyuan Shimei (China)	June 2023— Production is scheduled to commence at Sichuan Guangyuan Shimei Technology Co. Ltd. (“Sichuan Guangyuan”), a high-end aluminum extruding facility in Guangyuan, Sichuan Province, which includes a 100,000 metric tons (110,231 short tons) casting production line and a

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry)	Event
		100,000 metric tons (110,231 short tons) aluminum profile and product extrusion line.
Expansion and upgrade plans	JAL (India)	July 2023— JAL announced capital investments totaling 100–150 crore (\$11.9–17.9 million) to expand and upgrade the extrusion mill in Bhiwadi, in addition to the previously announced investments totaling 250 crore (\$29.8 million) in this facility in 2022.
New plant	Paramount (Mexico)	August 2023— Chinese automotive parts producer Paramount New Materials (“Paramount”) announced its \$200-million investment to construct an aluminum facility, with both extrusion and machining operations, located in Derramadero, Coahuila, with completion anticipated by December 2024. With planned annual production capacity of 100,000 metric tons (110,231 short tons), this facility’s output is anticipated to account for 6 percent of Mexico’s total production of aluminum extrusions for the automotive industry.
Corporate headquarters move	Tecnoglass (Colombia)	August 2023— Tecnoglass Inc., a large aluminum extruder based in Colombia, announced plans to move its corporate headquarters from Barranquilla, Colombia, to Miami, Florida, within the next 12–18 months. Relocation is seen by corporate leadership as further bolstering the firm’s market presence and continued growth in the United States, the largest market for its architectural high-end window, glass and aluminum products. U.S. sales grew substantially over the past decade, which currently accounts for more than 95 percent of the firm’s revenues. Baranquilla will function as an operational and administrative center in support of manufacturing operations.
New plant	Xusheng (Mexico)	September 2023— Chinese automotive and industrial parts producer Ningbo Xusheng Group Co. Ltd. (“Xusheng”) broke ground on its new \$350-million aluminum products facility located in Derramadero, Coahuila. Production lines planned for this facility include automatic pressure casting lines, five forging lines, and six extrusion lines to produce components for automotive transmission system, chassis, and batteries.
New equipment	ABC (Mexico)	September 2023— Aluminio de Baja California (“ABC Aluminum Solutions” or “ABC”) anticipates the three new aluminum extrusion presses will be fully operational at its facility in Tijuana, Baja California Norte. Capable of extruding aluminum billets up to 12 inches in diameter, these state-of-the-art presses are short-stroke, front-loading extruders, long entry lengths, with floor-mounted pumps, and fast-action side-mounted servo motors, for optimal efficiency and consistent, high-quality extrusions. These advanced presses, with combined monthly capacity of 1,800,000 pounds (900 short tons), will raise ABC’s monthly production capacity to 25,000,000 pounds (12,500 short tons) or to 150,000 short tons annually.
Acquisition	DEI (UAE)	November 2023— Dubal Extrusion Investment (“DEI”) UAE completed its acquisition of Thermalex Inc., producer of

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry)	Event
		aluminum multiport extruded tube (“MPE”) located in Montgomery, Alabama.
Expansion and upgrades	JAL (India)	March 2024— JAL completed its 100 crore (\$11.9 million) expansion and upgrades of the extrusion mill in Bhiwadi. Annual aluminum extrusion capacity was expanded by 40 percent to 1.5 million metric tons (1.6 short tons). New equipment to expand and enhance output include a new foundry, extrusion presses, and heat and surface treatment facilities.
Downstream plant closure	GM (Colombia)	April 2024— General Motors Co. (“GM”), a domestic customer for Colombian aluminum extruders, ceased production at its automotive assembly facility in Colmotores, amid a 14-year decline in new vehicle sales in Colombia through of 2023.
New plant	PARB (Malaysia)	May 2024— P.A. Resources Berhad (“PARB”) announced plans to double its production capacity, by constructing a new extrusion facility, following the acquisition of two plots of industrial land in February 2024. The new facility is anticipated to increase the firm’s annual production capacity to 7,000 metric tons (7,716 short tons) per month, as its existing facility is operating at near maximum capacity of 3,200 metric tons (3,527 short tons) per month.
Downstream plant closure	GM (Ecuador)	September 2024—GM, a domestic customer for Ecuadorian aluminum extruders, ceased production at its automotive assembly facility in Quito, which accounted for 51 percent of automotive production in Ecuador.

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Operations on aluminum extrusions

Practical Aluminum extrusions capacity and production

Table VII-7 presents information on subject producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization by subject country.

From 2021 to 2023, Chinese producers' capacity and production increased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively, and both were higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the Chinese producers increased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, and was roughly similar in interim 2023 and interim 2024. Chinese producers' share of overall subject country production increased by *** percentage points from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, Colombian producers' capacity and production increased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively, and while capacity was higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023, production was lower. Capacity utilization for the Colombian producers decreased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, and was *** percentage points lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Colombian producers' share of overall subject country production was unchanged from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, Ecuadorian producers' capacity and production decreased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively; capacity was unchanged in interim 2023 and interim 2024, while production was *** percent lower in interim 2024. Capacity utilization for the Ecuadorian producers increased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, but was *** percentage points lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Ecuadorian producers' share of overall subject country production was unchanged from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, Indian producers' capacity and production increased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively, and both were higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the Indian producers increased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, but was *** percentage points lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Indian producers' share of overall subject country production increased by *** percentage points from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, Indonesian producers' capacity and production decreased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively, and both were lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the Indonesian producers decreased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, and was *** percentage points lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Indonesian producers' share of overall subject country production decreased by *** percentage points from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, subject Italian producers' capacity and production decreased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively, and both were lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the subject Italian producers decreased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, and was *** percentage points lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Subject Italian producers' share of overall subject country production decreased by *** percentage points from 2021 to 2023.⁷

From 2021 to 2023, subject Malaysian producers' capacity and production increased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively, and both were higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the subject Malaysian producers decreased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, but was *** percentage points higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Subject Malaysian producers' share of overall subject country production was unchanged from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, Mexican producers' capacity increased by *** percent and was higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023, while production decreased by *** percent and was lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the Mexican producers decreased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, and was *** percentage points lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Mexican producers' share of overall subject country production decreased by *** percentage points from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, subject Taiwanese producers' capacity and production increased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively, and both were higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the subject Taiwanese producers increased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, and was *** percentage points higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Subject Taiwanese producers' share of overall subject country production was unchanged from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, Thai producers' capacity and production increased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively, and both were higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the Thai producers decreased from 2021 to 2023 by ***

⁷ Capacity data for *** producers does not include the capacity to produce CR extrusions originally reported by *** of approximately *** tons in every full-year period. Despite this capacity level, the firm reported no more than *** tons of production in any period. The firm explained that this data refers to ***. Email from *** to Commission staff, September 4, 2024. As the firm's ***.

percentage points, and was *** percentage points lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Thai producers' share of overall subject country production was unchanged from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, Turkish producers' capacity and production increased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively, but both were lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the Turkish producers decreased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, and was *** percentage points lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Turkish producers' share of overall subject country production increased by *** percentage points from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, Emirati producers' capacity was unchanged while production decreased by *** percent; capacity was also unchanged in interim 2023 and interim 2024, while production was higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Capacity utilization for the Emirati producers decreased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, but was *** percentage points higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Emirati producers' share of overall subject country production decreased by *** percentage points from 2021 to 2023.

From 2021 to 2023, Vietnamese producers' capacity increased by *** percent while production decreased by *** percent; both were higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023 however. Capacity utilization for the Vietnamese producers decreased from 2021 to 2023 by *** percentage points, and was *** percentage points lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Chinese producers' share of overall subject country production decreased by *** percentage points from 2021 to 2023.

Table VII-7
Aluminum extrusions: Subject producers' output, by source and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	2,026,302	2,157,783	2,287,391	639,112	660,687	2,433,623	2,552,906

Table continued.

Table VII-7 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Subject producers' output, by source and period

Production

Production in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projectio n 2024	Projectio n 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	1,828,832	1,844,296	1,844,213	454,338	469,354	1,942,742	2,093,043

Table continued.

Table VII-7 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Subject producers' output, by source and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projectio n 2024	Projectio n 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	90.3	85.5	80.6	71.1	71.0	79.8	82.0

Table continued.

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the subject producer's production to its production capacity.

Table VII-7 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Subject producers' output, by source and period

Share of production

Share in percent

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	100.0	100.0	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 "---".

Aluminum extrusions exports, by subject country

Table VII-8 presents information on subject producers' exports of aluminum extrusions by subject country. Subject foreign producers' (combined) exports to the United States increased 6.5 percent from 2021 to 2023 and were 13.9 percent lower during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Subject foreign producers' (combined) exports are projected to be lower during 2024 and 2025 than in 2023. Subject foreign producers' (combined) exports to the United States as a share of total shipments accounted for between 7.4 and 8.8 percent from 2021 to 2023; the share was 6.7 percent for the interim 2024 period. Subject foreign producers' (combined) exports to all destinations increased 5.4 percent from 2021 to 2023, and were 6.1 percent higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023.

Subject foreign producers' (combined) exports to all destination markets are projected to be higher during 2025 than 2023 levels.

Table VII-8
Aluminum extrusions: Subject foreign producers' export and shipment-related data, by source and period

Exports to the United States

Quantity in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	135,539	161,992	144,340	36,184	31,172	123,572	133,803

Table continued.

Table VII-8 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Subject foreign producers' export and shipment-related data, by source and period

Share of total shipments exported to the United States

Share in percent

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projectio n 2024	Projectio n 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	7.4	8.8	7.9	8.0	6.7	6.4	6.4

Table continued.

Table VII-8 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Subject foreign producers' export and shipment-related data, by source and period

Total exports

Quantity in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projectio n 2024	Projectio n 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	452,362	507,903	476,938	112,756	119,639	467,479	526,225

Table continued.

Table VII-8 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Subject foreign producers' export and shipment-related data, by source and period

Share of total shipments exported

Share in percent

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	24.8	27.5	26.0	24.9	25.6	24.1	25.2

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 "---".

Aggregate aluminum extrusions operations in the subject countries

Table VII-9 presents information on the aluminum extrusions operations of the responding producers/exporters (aggregate data for all subject foreign industries). Between 2021 and 2023, subject producers' combined capacity increased 12.9 percent while production of aluminum extrusions increased by 0.8 percent. Aluminum extrusions capacity and aluminum extrusions production were both higher during interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Subject producers' capacity utilization decreased by 9.6 percentage points from 2021 to 2023 and was approximately the same in interim 2023 and in interim 2024. Exports to the United States increased 6.5 percent from 2021-23 and were 13.9 percent lower in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Exports to all other markets increased 5.0 percent from 2021-23 and were 15.5 percent higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. Home market shipments decreased 1.0 percent from 2021-23 and were 2.3 percent higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.

Table VII-9
Aluminum extrusions: Data on industry in the subject countries, by item and period

Quantity in short tons

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Capacity	2,026,302	2,157,783	2,287,391	639,112	660,687	2,433,623	2,552,906
Production	1,828,832	1,844,296	1,844,213	454,338	469,354	1,942,742	2,093,043
End-of-period inventories	57,977	60,342	67,989	62,703	66,903	66,361	67,014
Internal consumption	623,949	585,679	581,120	142,299	145,879	612,016	659,339
Commercial home market shipments	749,189	751,020	778,220	198,268	202,569	860,776	905,141
Home market shipments	1,373,138	1,336,699	1,359,340	340,567	348,448	1,472,792	1,564,480
Exports to the United States	135,539	161,992	144,340	36,184	31,172	123,572	133,803
Exports to all other markets	316,823	345,911	332,598	76,572	88,467	343,907	392,422
Export shipments	452,362	507,903	476,938	112,756	119,639	467,479	526,225
Total shipments	1,825,500	1,844,602	1,836,278	453,323	468,087	1,940,271	2,090,705
Resales exported to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table VII-9 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Data on industry in the subject countries, by period

Ratio and share in percent

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Capacity utilization ratio	90.3	85.5	80.6	71.1	71.0	79.8	82.0
Inventory ratio to production	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.2
Inventory ratio to total shipments	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.2
Internal consumption share	34.2	31.8	31.6	31.4	31.2	31.5	31.5
Commercial home market shipments share	41.0	40.7	42.4	43.7	43.3	44.4	43.3
Home market shipments share	75.2	72.5	74.0	75.1	74.4	75.9	74.8
Exports to the United States share	7.4	8.8	7.9	8.0	6.7	6.4	6.4
Exports to all other markets share	17.4	18.8	18.1	16.9	18.9	17.7	18.8
Export shipments share	24.8	27.5	26.0	24.9	25.6	24.1	25.2
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total exports to the United States by producers share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports to the United States by resellers share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Adjusted share of total shipments exported to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Overall capacity and alternative products

Table VII-10 presents data on subject producers' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical aluminum extrusions capacity and production on the same equipment. Between 2021 and 2023, installed overall, installed practical, and practical aluminum capacity increased and were higher during the interim 2024 period compared to the interim 2023 period. Following a similar trend, practical overall, installed overall, and practical aluminum extrusion production all increased from 2021 to 2023, and were higher during the interim 2024 period compared to the interim 2023 period.⁸ Capacity utilization in all measures declined from 2021-23, though installed and practical overall capacity utilization was higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.

⁸ Staff revised several firms' practical overall capacity data to resolve inconsistencies (e.g., practical overall capacity data not matching practical aluminum extrusions capacity data despite production only of aluminum extrusions).

Table VII-10**Aluminum extrusions: Subject producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period**

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Installed overall	Capacity	2,590,914	2,763,530	2,944,574	900,051	904,829
Installed overall	Production	1,882,849	1,886,235	1,891,166	466,508	483,237
Installed overall	Utilization	72.7	68.3	64.2	51.8	53.4
Practical overall	Capacity	2,079,413	2,211,094	2,340,104	652,588	673,556
Practical overall	Production	1,882,849	1,886,235	1,891,166	466,508	483,237
Practical overall	Utilization	90.5	85.3	80.8	71.5	71.7
Practical aluminum extrusions	Capacity	2,026,302	2,157,783	2,287,391	639,112	660,687
Practical aluminum extrusions	Production	1,828,832	1,844,296	1,844,213	454,338	469,354
Practical aluminum extrusions	Utilization	90.3	85.5	80.6	71.1	71.0

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

Table VII-11 presents information on subject producers' overall production on the same equipment as aluminum extrusions. Responding firms in China, Italy, and Taiwan produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce aluminum extrusions.⁹ Aluminum extrusions comprised the vast majority of products produced in any period, never falling below *** percent as a share of overall production.

Table VII-11**Aluminum extrusions: Subject producers' overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period**

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Aluminum extrusions	Quantity	1,828,832	1,844,296	1,844,213	454,338	469,354
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminum extrusions	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.

⁹ These firms include ***. These products included ***.

Constraints on capacity

Table VII-12 presents subject producers' reported production and capacity constraints since January 1, 2021. The constraints most commonly reported were production bottlenecks and existing labor force constraints (21 firms each). 17 firms reported "other constraints". Fuel or energy constraints and storage capacity constraints were each reported by six firms; supply of material inputs constraints were reported by five firms; and lastly four firms reported logistics/transportation constraints.

Table VII-12

Aluminum extrusions: Subject producers' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Fuel or energy	***
Storage capacity	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Other constraints	***

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

Exports

Table VII-13 presents Global Trade Atlas (“GTA”) data for exports of aluminum extrusions from subject countries to the United States and to all destination markets. In terms of value, exports from most investigated exporters to the United States were higher in 2023 than in 2021. Collectively, exports from combined subject exporters to the United States increased by 29.7 percent over this period. The largest increases during 2021–23 were from the UAE and Colombia, whose exports of aluminum extrusions to the United States increased by 128.2 percent and 115.8 percent, respectively. Conversely, over the same period, exports of aluminum extrusions to the United States declined from Malaysia, Indonesia, and Taiwan.

China, Turkey, and Italy are the leading exporters of aluminum extrusions to all destination markets; combined, they accounted for over three-fourths (77.8 percent) of total exports by value in 2023. China alone accounted for over one-half (53.8 percent) of total exports by value in 2023.

The United States was the primary destination for exports of aluminum extrusions from investigated exporters from several sources. During 2023, the vast majority of exports of aluminum extrusions by value from Mexico (99.1 percent), Colombia (95.2 percent), and Ecuador (89.1 percent) were destined for the United States. Almost one-half of exports of aluminum extrusions from Indonesia (48.3 percent) and India (46.5 percent) were destined for the United States during 2023.

Table VII-13**Aluminum extrusions: Global exports from subject exporters: Exports to the United States, by exporter and period**

Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporter	Measure	2021	2022	2023
China	Value	738,832	878,997	860,546
Colombia	Value	311,130	525,039	671,470
Ecuador	Value	54,407	82,485	73,229
India	Value	112,241	178,785	142,470
Indonesia	Value	135,960	139,278	102,230
Italy	Value	106,832	120,046	162,578
Malaysia	Value	98,617	111,782	60,851
Mexico	Value	454,709	676,652	616,823
South Korea	Value	78,457	115,720	125,924
Taiwan	Value	70,722	107,530	66,179
Thailand	Value	51,363	65,375	58,649
Turkey	Value	147,195	192,855	152,700
United Arab Emirates	Value	11,856	32,503	27,060
Vietnam	Value	202,382	363,752	219,327
All investigated exporters	Value	2,574,702	3,590,797	3,340,036

Table continued.

Table VII-13 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Global exports from subject exporters: Exports to all destination markets, by exporter and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporter	Measure	2021	2022	2023
China	Value	9,351,532	10,409,233	10,487,506
Colombia	Value	338,168	555,902	705,168
Ecuador	Value	68,630	98,866	82,157
India	Value	256,845	391,534	306,234
Indonesia	Value	267,264	274,882	211,744
Italy	Value	1,980,353	2,300,470	2,132,691
Malaysia	Value	427,039	495,764	471,263
Mexico	Value	464,313	684,320	622,698
South Korea	Value	418,693	537,084	517,060
Taiwan	Value	217,594	272,311	190,095
Thailand	Value	462,464	489,901	458,371
Turkey	Value	2,288,496	2,999,967	2,550,440
United Arab Emirates	Value	443,917	501,672	176,991
Vietnam	Value	567,738	805,417	583,288
All investigated exporters	Value	17,553,046	20,817,322	19,495,706

Table continued.

Table VII-13 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: Global exports from subject exporters: Share of exports exported to the United States, by exporter and period**

Share in percent

Exporter	Measure	2021	2022	2023
China	Share	7.9	8.4	8.2
Colombia	Share	92.0	94.4	95.2
Ecuador	Share	79.3	83.4	89.1
India	Share	43.7	45.7	46.5
Indonesia	Share	50.9	50.7	48.3
Italy	Share	5.4	5.2	7.6
Malaysia	Share	23.1	22.5	12.9
Mexico	Share	97.9	98.9	99.1
South Korea	Share	18.7	21.5	24.4
Taiwan	Share	32.5	39.5	34.8
Thailand	Share	11.1	13.3	12.8
Turkey	Share	6.4	6.4	6.0
United Arab Emirates	Share	2.7	6.5	15.3
Vietnam	Share	35.6	45.2	37.6
All investigated exporters	Share	14.7	17.2	17.1

Source: Official exports statistics and official global imports statistics from Vietnam (constructed exports) under HS subheadings 7604.10, 7604.21, 7604.29, 7608.10, 7608.20, 7609.00, 7610.10, 7610.90 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed August 30, 2024.

Note: Shares represent the shares of value exported to the United States out of all destination markets. 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 "---". Data for 2023 UAE exports to all destination markets are incomplete, and so are estimated using constructed exports. The data are missing exports to several trading partners and are understated in the terminal year for this subject exporting country. Data for each investigated source is country-wide with no categorization for subject vs. nonsubject as seen in the imports data.

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table VII-14 presents data on U.S. importers' reported inventories of aluminum extrusions. U.S. importers' inventories of imports from subject sources increased by 49.2 percent from 2021 to 2023 and were higher by 8.8 percent in interim 2024 than during interim 2023. Inventories of imports from subject sources as a share of total shipments of imports increased *** percentage points from 2021-23 and were *** percentage points higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023.

Table VII-14
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Inventories quantity	China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table VII-14 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Inventories quantity	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table VII-14 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
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	Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table VII-14 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Inventories quantity	Subject	18,110	26,652	27,026	24,567	26,729
Ratio to imports	Subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Subject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table VII-14 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
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	340	439	449	511	364
Ratio to imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All	18,450	27,091	27,475	25,078	27,093
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: 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' outstanding orders

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they imported or arranged for the importation of aluminum extrusions after March 31, 2024. Their reported data are presented in table VII-15. Subject sources accounted for the majority of U.S. importers' arranged imports of aluminum extrusions. The leading individual sources of U.S. importers' total arranged imports was Mexico, which accounted for *** of the arranged imports of aluminum extrusions from all subject sources.

Table VII-15
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers' arranged imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Apr-Jun 2024	Jul-Sep 2024	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Mar 2025	Total
China, not under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	85,561	41,387	18,750	18,241	163,939

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

Third-country trade actions

In January 2020, Canada continued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain aluminum extrusions from China that were initially imposed in 2009.¹⁰ In March 2021, the European Union set antidumping duties between 21.2 percent and 32.1 percent on aluminum extrusions from China.¹¹ In December 2022, the United Kingdom set antidumping duties up to 35.1 percent on aluminum extrusions from China.¹² In October 2022, Australia continued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on aluminum extrusions from China that were initially imposed in 2010.¹³ Australia also imposed anti-dumping duties on aluminum extrusions “as-extruded” (i.e., mill finish) or with surface finishes from Malaysia in June 2021.¹⁴ A separate Australian order that had placed anti-dumping duties on aluminum extrusions from Malaysia and Vietnam expired in June 2022.¹⁵ Mexico imposed in April 2024 temporary duty increases ranging from 5 percent to 50 percent ad valorem on 544 HS classifications, effective for two years from April 23, 2024, through April 23, 2026, “to provide certainty and fair market conditions to sectors of the national industry that face situations of vulnerability, derived from practices that alter and affect international trade, and thus promote the development of the national industry and support the domestic market.” The increased duties are 25 percent or 30

¹⁰ World Trade Organization (“WTO”), Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Semi-Annual Report Under Article I6.4 of the WTO Antidumping Agreement: Canada, Reporting period July 1 to December 31, 2022, retrieved October 26, 2023; World Trade Organization (“WTO”), Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Semi-Annual Report Under Article 25.11 of the WTO Antidumping Agreement: Canada, Reporting period July 1 to December 31, 2022, retrieved October 26, 2023.

¹¹ OJ L 109 30.3.2021, p. 1, http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2021/546/2022-06-25.

¹² World Trade Organization (“WTO”), Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Semi-Annual Report Under Article I6.4 of the WTO Antidumping Agreement: United Kingdom, Reporting period July 1 to December 31, 2022, retrieved November 1, 2023.

¹³ World Trade Organization (“WTO”), Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Semi-Annual Report Under Article I6.4 of the WTO Antidumping Agreement: Australia, Reporting period July 1 to December 31, 2022, retrieved October 26, 2023; World Trade Organization (“WTO”), Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Semi-Annual Report Under Article 25.11 of the WTO Antidumping Agreement: Australia, Reporting period July 1 to December 31, 2022, retrieved October 26, 2023.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Australian Anti-dumping Commission, Notice No. 2022/042, June 24, 2022, retrieved October 26, 2023.

percent on extruded aluminum bars, rods, profiles, tubes and pipes, and fittings, originating in countries that are not otherwise free trade agreement (“FTA”) partners with Mexico.^{16 17}

Information on nonsubject sources

Table VII-16 presents GTA export data for aluminum extrusions and some out-of-scope products.¹⁸ The largest global exporter was China, representing 23.1 percent of global export values in 2023, with exports of just over \$10.4 billion. The next four leading exporters, which accounted for a combined 25.8 percent of global export value in 2023, were Germany, Turkey, Poland, and Italy. Nonsubject exporters, combined, represented about 52.5 percent of total global exports in 2023.

¹⁶ Coalition for Fair Mexican Exports of Aluminum Extrusions (“Mexican Coalition”), prehearing brief, pp. 4, 36; attachment 2; U.S. International Trade Administration, “Mexico Tax and Tariff Increase 2024,” April 26, 2024, <https://www.trade.gov/market-intelligence/mexico-tax-and-tariff-increase-2024>; Government of Mexico, “Decree Amending the Tariff of the General Import and Export Tax Law,” Diario Oficial de la Federación, April 22, 2024, https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php (English translation).

¹⁷ Mexico currently has FTAs with Colombia (under the Mexico-Colombia FTA and the Pacific Alliance), Italy (under the EU-Mexico Trade Agreement), and Malaysia and Vietnam (under the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership). Hence, Mexico’s non-FTA partners include China, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and the UAE. Offshore International Inc., “Mexico Free Trade Agreements (FTAs): A Comprehensive List,” Tetakawi Insights Newsletter, June 7, 2024, <https://insights.tetakawi.com/mexicos-free-trade-agreements>.

¹⁸ Examples of aluminum structures classifiable under HTS subheading 7610.90 are sheet-metal roofing, siding, flooring, and roof guttering and drainage equipment; and mobile homes; and certain other aluminum structures otherwise not elsewhere specified or identified.

Table VII-16
Aluminum extrusions: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	Measure	2021	2022	2023
United States	Value	1,731,811	2,080,359	2,109,899
China	Value	9,351,532	10,409,233	10,487,506
Colombia	Value	338,168	555,902	705,168
Ecuador	Value	68,630	98,866	82,157
India	Value	256,845	391,534	306,234
Indonesia	Value	267,264	274,882	211,744
Italy	Value	1,980,353	2,300,470	2,132,691
Malaysia	Value	427,039	495,764	471,263
Mexico	Value	464,313	684,320	622,698
South Korea	Value	418,693	537,084	517,060
Taiwan	Value	217,594	272,311	190,095
Thailand	Value	462,464	489,901	458,371
Turkey	Value	2,288,496	2,999,967	2,550,440
United Arab Emirates	Value	443,917	501,672	176,991
Vietnam	Value	567,738	805,417	583,288
Investigated exporters	Value	17,553,046	20,817,322	19,495,706
Germany	Value	4,536,832	5,307,067	4,800,360
Spain	Value	2,100,051	2,505,202	1,951,481
Poland	Value	1,870,768	2,538,585	2,234,058
Austria	Value	1,384,011	1,642,423	1,419,822
Canada	Value	1,284,056	1,385,163	1,344,213
All other exporters	Value	12,028,419	13,082,395	12,122,454
All reporting exporters	Value	42,488,994	49,358,518	45,477,994

Table continued.

Table VII-16 Continued
Aluminum extrusions: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Share in percent

Exporting country	Measure	2021	2022	2023
United States	Share	4.1	4.2	4.6
China	Share	22.0	21.1	23.1
Colombia	Share	0.8	1.1	1.6
Ecuador	Share	0.2	0.2	0.2
India	Share	0.6	0.8	0.7
Indonesia	Share	0.6	0.6	0.5
Italy	Share	4.7	4.7	4.7
Malaysia	Share	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mexico	Share	1.1	1.4	1.4
South Korea	Share	1.0	1.1	1.1
Taiwan	Share	0.5	0.6	0.4
Thailand	Share	1.1	1.0	1.0
Turkey	Share	5.4	6.1	5.6
United Arab Emirates	Share	1.0	1.0	0.4
Vietnam	Share	1.3	1.6	1.3
Investigated exporters	Share	41.3	42.2	42.9
Germany	Share	10.7	10.8	10.6
Spain	Share	4.9	5.1	4.3
Poland	Share	4.4	5.1	4.9
Austria	Share	3.3	3.3	3.1
Canada	Share	3.0	2.8	3.0
All other exporters	Share	28.3	26.5	26.7
All reporting exporters	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics and official global imports statistics from Vietnam and the UAE (constructed exports) under HS subheadings 7604.10, 7604.21, 7604.29, 7608.10, 7608.20, 7609.00, 7610.10, 7610.90 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed August 30, 2024.

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 "---". United States is shown at the top followed by the countries under investigation, all remaining top exporting countries in descending order of 2023 data. Data for each investigated source is country-wide with no categorization for subject vs. nonsubject as seen in the imports data.

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 71020, October 13, 2023	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-10-13/pdf/2023-22519.pdf
88 FR 74421, October 31, 2023	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Taiwan, Thailand, the Republic of Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less- Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-10-31/pdf/2023-23962.pdf
88 FR 74433, October 31, 2023	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and the Republic of Turkey: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-10-31/pdf/2023-23961.pdf
88 FR 82913, November 27, 2023	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-11-27/pdf/2023-26057.pdf
88 FR 84788, December 6, 2023	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and the Republic of Turkey: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-12-06/pdf/2023-26746.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 11814, February 15, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Taiwan, Thailand, the Republic of Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-02-15/pdf/2024-03145.pdf
89 FR 17394, March 11, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-03-11/pdf/2024-05070.pdf
89 FR 17405, March 11, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Indonesia: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With the Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-03-11/pdf/2024-05069.pdf
89 FR 17387, March 11, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-03-11/pdf/2024-05068.pdf
89 FR 17399, March 11, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With the Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-03-11/pdf/2024-05067.pdf
89 FR 18894, March 15, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-03-15/pdf/C1-2024-05068.pdf
89 FR 26132, April 15, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination; Correction and Retraction</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-04-15/pdf/2024-07857.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 38031, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09941.pdf
89 FR 38021, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Colombia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09940.pdf
89 FR 38053, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Ecuador: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09938.pdf
89 FR 38063, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09926.pdf
89 FR 38026, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Indonesia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09925.pdf
89 FR 38067, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09930.pdf
89 FR 38057, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Malaysia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09937.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 38037, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09936.pdf
89 FR 38085, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09931.pdf
89 FR 38080, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Taiwan: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09969.pdf
89 FR 38042, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Thailand: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09939.pdf
89 FR 38046, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Republic of Türkiye: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09934.pdf
89 FR 38090, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the United Arab Emirates: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09933.pdf
89 FR 38075, May 7, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-07/pdf/2024-09932.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 45634, May 23, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Mexico, and the Republic of Türkiye: Amended Preliminary Countervailing Duty Determinations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-23/pdf/2024-11346.pdf
89 FR 45677, May 23, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigations.</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-23/pdf/2024-11301.pdf
89 FR 46057, May 28, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the United Arab Emirates: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, in the Less-Than-Fair Value Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-28/pdf/2024-11598.pdf
89 FR 46064, May 28, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, in the Less-Than-Fair Value Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-28/pdf/2024-11531.pdf
89 FR 48152, June 5, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Republic of Türkiye: Amended Preliminary Determination of the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-06-05/pdf/2024-12345.pdf
89 FR 66738, August 16, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam; Revised Schedule for the Subject Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-08-16/pdf/2024-18355.pdf
89 FR 80526 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22776.pdf
89 FR 80536 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Indonesia: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22781.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 80496 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Mexico: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22786.pdf
89 FR 80468 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Republic of Türkiye: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22789.pdf
89 FR 80506 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22775.pdf
89 FR 80492 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Colombia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22777.pdf
89 FR 80482 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Ecuador: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22778.pdf
89 FR 80452 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22779.pdf
89 FR 80487 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Indonesia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22780.pdf
89 FR 80521 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Italy: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22782.pdf
89 FR 80458 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Malaysia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22784.pdf
89 FR 80463 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Mexico: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22787.pdf
89 FR 80501 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Republic of Korea: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22783.pdf
89 FR 80477 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Taiwan: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22785.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 80517 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From Thailand: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22774.pdf
89 FR 80512 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Republic of Türkiye: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22788.pdf
89 FR 80472 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the United Arab Emirates: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22790.pdf
89 FR 80530 October 3, 2024	<i>Aluminum Extrusions From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-03/pdf/2024-22791.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared as witnesses in the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject: Aluminum Extrusions from China, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam

Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-695-698 and 731-TA-1643-1644 and 1646-1657 (Final)

Date and Time: October 1, 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.

CONGRESSIONAL APPEARANCES:

The Honorable Rosa L. DeLauro (**remote**), U.S. Representative, 3rd District, Connecticut

The Honorable Donald Norcross (**remote**), U.S. Representative, 1st District, New Jersey

The Honorable Raja Krishnamoorthi (**remote**), U.S. Representative, 8th District, Illinois

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT APPEARANCE:

The Government of the Republic of Türkiye
Ministry of Trade

Atilla Uğur BAŞIBUĞ (**remote**), Head of Department, Directorate General for Imports

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Greta M. Peisch**, Wiley Rein LLP)

In Opposition to Imposition (**Jack Levy**, Rock Creek Trade LLP)

**In Support of the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:**

Wiley Rein LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

U.S. Aluminum Extruders Coalition
United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy,
Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union

Matt Aboud, Senior Vice President of Strategy and Business Development,
Century Aluminum Company

Mark Butterfield, President, Pennex Aluminum Company

Steve Dillett, Chief Executive Officer, Custom Aluminum Products, Inc.

Brook Hamilton, President, Bonnell Aluminum

Roy Houseman, Legislative Director, United Steelworkers

Mark McClelland, President, Tower Extrusions, LLC

Bennett McEvoy, Chief Executive Officer, Western Extrusions

Terry Sheehan, President and Chief Executive Officer, Brazeway

Dr. Seth T. Kaplan, Economist, International Economic Research

Andrew Szamosszegi, Principal, Capital Trade, Inc.

Robert E. DeFrancesco, III)
Laura El-Sabaawi)
) – OF COUNSEL
Greta M. Peisch)
Elizabeth S. Lee)

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:**

Rock Creek Trade LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Coalition for Fair Mexican Exports of Aluminum Extrusions

Wadih Kuri, President and Chief Executive Officer,
Aluminio de Baja California S.A. de C.V.

Gino Colonna, Director of Commercial & Business Strategy,
Aluminio de Baja California S.A. de C.V.

Robert Crandell (remote), Co-Founder & Vice President,
Cord Automotive International, Inc.

Alfredo Arroyo, Chief Operations Officer & SVP, WAEV, Inc.

Grisel Marco, Head of Corporate Strategy, Aluminio Texcoco S.A. de C.V.

Mauricio Martinez Garza, Director of Supply Chain, Indalum S.A. de C.V.

Jorge Gonzalez, Vice President of Sales and Marketing, Cuprum S.A. de C.V.

Jack Levy)
) – OF COUNSEL
Noah Meyer)

ArentFox Schiff LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Istanbul Ferrous
Non-Ferrous Metals Exporters' Association
(collectively, "IDDMIB")

Jessica R. DiPietro) – OF COUNSEL

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

ArentFox Schiff LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

ZF North America, Inc. (“ZF”)

Adrienne Stajich, Director Region Americas Portfolio & PL CC, ZF

Brian Laughlin, Director, Head of External Affairs, North America,
ZF North America, Inc.

Mario A. Torrico) – OF COUNSEL

ArentFox Schiff LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Bergstrom, Inc.
Bergstrom China Group Partners, LLC
(collectively “Bergstrom”)

Aaron M. Potter, Chief Financial Officer, Bergstrom

Leah N. Scarpelli) – OF COUNSEL

Clark Hill, PLC
Washington, DC
on behalf of

MAHLE Behr USA Inc.; MAHLE Behr Charleston Inc.;
MAHLE Behr Dayton L.L.C.; MAHLE Behr Service America L.L.C.;
MAHLE Behr Manufacturing Management, Inc.; MAHLE Behr Mt. Sterling, Inc.;
MAHLE Behr Rio Bravo, S. de R.L. de C.V.; MAHLE Behr Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.;
and MAHLE Behr Service Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.
(collectively, “MAHLE”)

Peter Lynch, President, MAHLE Industries, Incorporated

Nicoletta Milanesio Berrino, Esq., General Counsel and Corporate Secretary (FNL),
MAHLE Industries, Incorporated

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Dale Sharp, Senior Commodity Manager, Raw Material & Electrical (CBNX),
MAHLE Industries, Incorporated

Mark Ludwikowski)
Kelsey Christensen) – OF COUNSEL
Sally Alghazali)

Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Tecnoglass, S.A.S.

Samir Amin, Vice President of Operations and Logistics, ES Windows, LLC

Andrea Zambrano, General Counsel, Compliance Officer
and Head of Corporate Affairs, Tecnoglass, Inc.

Daniel L. Porter)
) – OF COUNSEL
Antonio Riva Palacio)

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Downstream Industry Coalition
(Air Distribution Technologies, Inc.; Daikin Comfort Technologies North America;
Danfoss, LLC; Dorman Products, Inc.; Enclos Corp.; Johnson Controls, Inc.;
Modine Manufacturing Company; Rockler Companies, Inc. and Sign-Zone, LLC:

Peter Annen, Procurement Manager, ASC and PennBerry Divisions,
Air Distribution Technologies, Inc.

Arturo Rios, Business Development Manager MCHE, Danfoss LLC

Michael Wenstrup, Global Category Manager – Heat Exchangers,
Johnson Controls, Inc.

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Matthew Powell, Vice President, General Manager-Air Cooled Applications,
Modine Manufacturing Company

Douglas J. Heffner)
Richard P. Ferrin) – OF COUNSEL
Carrie B. Connolly)

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

CEDAL Durán S.A.

Douglas J. Heffner)
Richard P. Ferrin) – OF COUNSEL
Carrie B. Connolly)

Doyle, Barlow & Mazard PLLC
Washington, DC
on behalf of

New Age Aluminum Industries Sdn. Bhd. ("New Age")

SJ ("Kit") Loh (remote), Director, New Age Aluminum Industries Sdn. Bhd.

Camelia C. Mazard (remote)) – OF COUNSEL

Interested Party In Opposition:

Lucerne International, Inc. ("Lucerne")
Auburn Hills, MI

Mary Buchzeiger, Chief Executive Officer, Lucerne

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Robert E. DeFrancesco, III**, Wiley Rein LLP)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Jack Levy**, Rock Creek Trade LLP)

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

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Single like product: Co-extensive

Table C-1

Aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes				
	Calendar year			Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar	
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
U.S. consumption quantity:										
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Importers' share (fn1):										
China, not under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
Colombia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	
Ecuador.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
India, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Indonesia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Italy, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Malaysia, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
South Korea, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Thailand.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
China, under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
India, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Italy, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	
Malaysia, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
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, not under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	
Colombia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	
Ecuador.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
India, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Indonesia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Italy, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	
Malaysia, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
South Korea, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	
Thailand.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
China, under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
India, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Italy, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	
Malaysia, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
South Korea, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
U.S. imports from:										
China, not under order(s):										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Colombia:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. imports from: Continued									
Ecuador:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Indonesia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Italy, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Malaysia, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Mexico:									
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.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Thailand:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	18,110	26,652	27,026	24,567	26,729	▲49.2	▲47.2	▲1.4	▲8.8

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2023	Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar
	2021	2022		2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. imports from: Continued									
China, under order(s):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Italy, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	340	439	449	511	364	▲32.1	▲29.1	▲2.3	▼(28.8)
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	18,450	27,091	27,475	25,078	27,093	▲48.9	▲46.8	▲1.4	▲8.0
U.S. producers:									
Practical capacity quantity.....	1,804,467	1,811,811	1,816,602	462,969	466,443	▲0.7	▲0.4	▲0.3	▲0.8
Production quantity.....	1,506,003	1,474,041	1,273,507	338,878	315,766	▼(15.4)	▼(2.1)	▼(13.6)	▼(6.8)
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	83.5	81.4	70.1	73.2	67.7	▼(13.4)	▼(2.1)	▼(11.3)	▼(5.5)
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	1,418,332	1,398,529	1,200,168	320,807	301,744	▼(15.4)	▼(1.4)	▼(14.2)	▼(5.9)
Value.....	7,050,036	8,715,319	6,822,601	1,912,358	1,625,003	▼(3.2)	▲23.6	▼(21.7)	▼(15.0)
Unit value.....	\$4,971	\$6,232	\$5,685	\$5,961	\$5,385	▲14.4	▲25.4	▼(8.8)	▼(9.7)
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	78,407	72,152	73,971	20,100	14,813	▼(5.7)	▼(8.0)	▲2.5	▼(26.3)
Value.....	358,429	417,516	412,644	111,030	75,862	▲15.1	▲16.5	▼(1.2)	▼(31.7)
Unit value.....	\$4,571	\$5,787	\$5,578	\$5,524	\$5,121	▲22.0	▲26.6	▼(3.6)	▼(7.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	60,438	62,252	61,095	62,171	58,930	▲1.1	▲3.0	▼(1.9)	▼(5.2)
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.7	▲0.8	▲0.2	▲0.6	▲0.1
Production workers.....	15,205	16,139	15,064	15,430	14,540	▼(0.9)	▲6.1	▼(6.7)	▼(5.8)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	32,737	35,742	32,338	8,413	7,928	▼(1.2)	▲9.2	▼(9.5)	▼(5.8)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	967,597	1,043,771	998,081	258,839	249,845	▲3.2	▲7.9	▼(4.4)	▼(3.5)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$29.56	\$29.20	\$30.86	\$30.77	\$31.51	▲4.4	▼(1.2)	▲5.7	▲2.4
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours).....	46.0	41.2	39.4	40.3	39.8	▼(14.4)	▼(10.4)	▼(4.5)	▼(1.1)
Unit labor costs.....	\$642	\$708	\$784	\$764	\$791	▲22.0	▲10.2	▲10.7	▲3.6

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. producers': Continued									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	1,497,632	1,473,087	1,274,598	341,001	316,418	▼(14.9)	▼(1.6)	▼(13.5)	▼(7.2)
Value.....	7,412,638	9,149,004	7,235,180	2,022,843	1,700,221	▼(2.4)	▲23.4	▼(20.9)	▼(15.9)
Unit value.....	\$4,950	\$6,211	\$5,676	\$5,932	\$5,373	▲14.7	▲25.5	▼(8.6)	▼(9.4)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	6,544,649	8,067,661	6,346,118	1,738,117	1,464,448	▼(3.0)	▲23.3	▼(21.3)	▼(15.7)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	867,989	1,081,343	889,062	284,726	235,773	▲2.4	▲24.6	▼(17.8)	▼(17.2)
SG&A expenses.....	415,697	467,006	483,087	115,594	118,985	▲16.2	▲12.3	▲3.4	▲2.9
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	452,292	614,337	405,975	169,132	116,788	▼(10.2)	▲35.8	▼(33.9)	▼(30.9)
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	415,018	581,014	346,780	156,768	109,959	▼(16.4)	▲40.0	▼(40.3)	▼(29.9)
Unit COGS.....	\$4,370	\$5,477	\$4,979	\$5,097	\$4,628	▲13.9	▲25.3	▼(9.1)	▼(9.2)
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$278	\$317	\$379	\$339	\$376	▲36.5	▲14.2	▲19.6	▲10.9
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$302	\$417	\$319	\$496	\$369	▲5.5	▲38.1	▼(23.6)	▼(25.6)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$277	\$394	\$272	\$460	\$348	▼(1.8)	▲42.3	▼(31.0)	▼(24.4)
COGS/sales (fn1).....	88.3	88.2	87.7	85.9	86.1	▼(0.6)	▼(0.1)	▼(0.5)	▲0.2
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	6.1	6.7	5.6	8.4	6.9	▼(0.5)	▲0.6	▼(1.1)	▼(1.5)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	5.6	6.4	4.8	7.7	6.5	▼(0.8)	▲0.8	▼(1.6)	▼(1.3)
Capital expenditures.....	285,275	327,450	235,936	52,001	60,682	▼(17.3)	▲14.8	▼(27.9)	▲16.7
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Total assets.....	3,399,734	3,600,887	3,556,486	NA	NA	▲4.6	▲5.9	▼(1.2)	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records related to data reported under the primary HTS numbers listed above, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in part III, IV, VI, and VII 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.--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.

Split like product: OCR extrusions

Table C-2

OCR aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China, not under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Colombia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ecuador.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Indonesia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Italy, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Malaysia, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
South Korea, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Thailand.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
China, under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Italy, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Malaysia, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
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, not under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Colombia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ecuador.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Indonesia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Italy, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Malaysia, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
South Korea, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Thailand.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
China, under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Italy, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Malaysia, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
South Korea, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
U.S. imports from:									
China, not under order(s):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Colombia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C-2 Continued

OCR aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2023	Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar
	2021	2022		2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. imports from: Continued									
Ecuador:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Indonesia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Italy, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Malaysia, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Mexico:									
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.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Thailand:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C-2 Continued

OCR aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2023	Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar
	2021	2022		2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. imports from: Continued									
China, under order(s):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Italy, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
U.S. producers:									
Practical capacity quantity.....	1,726,420	1,726,222	1,720,221	438,121	444,759	▼(0.4)	▼(0.0)	▼(0.3)	▲1.5
Production quantity.....	1,440,865	1,404,408	1,205,940	320,690	301,087	▼(16.3)	▼(2.5)	▼(14.1)	▼(6.1)
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	83.5	81.4	70.1	73.2	67.7	▼(13.4)	▼(2.1)	▼(11.3)	▼(5.5)
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	1,355,968	1,331,590	1,136,335	303,664	287,224	▼(16.2)	▼(1.8)	▼(14.7)	▼(5.4)
Value.....	6,714,333	8,257,877	6,410,652	1,801,483	1,533,769	▼(4.5)	▲23.0	▼(22.4)	▼(14.9)
Unit value.....	\$4,952	\$6,202	\$5,642	\$5,932	\$5,340	▲13.9	▲25.2	▼(9.0)	▼(10.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	54,584	56,486	54,452	56,453	52,873	▼(0.2)	▲3.5	▼(3.6)	▼(6.3)
Inventories/U.S. shipments (fn1).....	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	▲0.8	▲0.2	▲0.5	▼(0.0)
Production workers.....	14,461	15,300	14,165	14,514	13,761	▼(2.0)	▲5.8	▼(7.4)	▼(5.2)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	31,118	33,891	30,393	7,914	7,512	▼(2.3)	▲8.9	▼(10.3)	▼(5.1)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	919,044	985,363	933,954	242,304	236,065	▲1.6	▲7.2	▼(5.2)	▼(2.6)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$29.53	\$29.07	\$30.73	\$30.62	\$31.43	▲4.0	▼(1.6)	▲5.7	▲2.6
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours).....	46.3	41.4	39.7	40.5	40.1	▼(14.3)	▼(10.5)	▼(4.2)	▼(1.1)
Unit labor costs.....	\$638	\$702	\$774	\$756	\$784	▲21.4	▲10.0	▲10.4	▲3.8

Table continued.

Table C-2 Continued

OCR aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2023	Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar
	2021	2022		2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. producers': Continued									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	1,432,946	1,402,617	1,206,677	322,592	301,557	▼(15.8)	▼(2.1)	▼(14.0)	▼(6.5)
Value.....	7,064,300	8,680,920	6,809,043	1,907,926	1,607,674	▼(3.6)	▲22.9	▼(21.6)	▼(15.7)
Unit value.....	\$4,930	\$6,189	\$5,643	\$5,914	\$5,331	▲14.5	▲25.5	▼(8.8)	▼(9.9)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	6,228,745	7,624,353	5,947,909	1,630,860	1,382,414	▼(4.5)	▲22.4	▼(22.0)	▼(15.2)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	835,555	1,056,567	861,134	277,066	225,260	▲3.1	▲26.5	▼(18.5)	▼(18.7)
SG&A expenses.....	396,770	445,554	454,413	108,187	111,785	▲14.5	▲12.3	▲2.0	▲3.3
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	438,785	611,013	406,721	168,879	113,475	▼(7.3)	▲39.3	▼(33.4)	▼(32.8)
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	401,970	578,516	348,374	156,768	106,900	▼(13.3)	▲43.9	▼(39.8)	▼(31.8)
Unit COGS.....	\$4,347	\$5,436	\$4,929	\$5,055	\$4,584	▲13.4	▲25.1	▼(9.3)	▼(9.3)
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$277	\$318	\$377	\$335	\$371	▲36.0	▲14.7	▲18.5	▲10.5
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$306	\$436	\$337	\$524	\$376	▲10.1	▲42.3	▼(22.6)	▼(28.1)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$281	\$412	\$289	\$486	\$354	▲2.9	▲47.0	▼(30.0)	▼(27.1)
COGS/sales (fn1).....	88.2	87.8	87.4	85.5	86.0	▼(0.8)	▼(0.3)	▼(0.5)	▲0.5
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	6.2	7.0	6.0	8.9	7.1	▼(0.2)	▲0.8	▼(1.1)	▼(1.8)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	5.7	6.7	5.1	8.2	6.6	▼(0.6)	▲1.0	▼(1.5)	▼(1.6)
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Total assets.....	3,208,487	3,342,691	3,270,170	NA	NA	▲1.9	▲4.2	▼(2.2)	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records related to data reported under the primary HTS numbers listed above., (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in appendix parts E and J 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.--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.

Split like product: CR extrusions

Table C-3

CR aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes				
	Calendar year			Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar	
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
U.S. consumption quantity:										
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Importers' share (fn1):										
China, not under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Colombia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Ecuador.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
India, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Indonesia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Italy, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Malaysia, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
South Korea, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	
Thailand.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***	
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
China, under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
India, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Italy, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Malaysia, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
South Korea, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
U.S. consumption value:										
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Importers' share (fn1):										
China, not under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Colombia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Ecuador.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
India, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Indonesia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Italy, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Malaysia, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
South Korea, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Taiwan, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	
Thailand.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***	
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
China, under order(s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
India, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Italy, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Malaysia, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
South Korea, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	
Taiwan, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	

Table continued.

Table C-3 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes				
	Calendar year		2023	Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar	
	2021	2022		2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
U.S. imports from:										
China, not under order(s):										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico:										
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.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table C-3 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2023	Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar
	2021	2022		2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. imports from: Continued									
Vietnam:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
China, under order(s):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▼***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▼***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C-3 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

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

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2023	Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-Mar
	2021	2022		2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. producers':									
Practical capacity quantity.....	78,047	85,589	96,381	24,848	21,684	▲23.5	▲9.7	▲12.6	▼(12.7)
Production quantity.....	65,138	69,633	67,567	18,188	14,679	▲3.7	▲6.9	▼(3.0)	▼(19.3)
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	83.5	81.4	70.1	73.2	67.7	▼(13.4)	▼(2.1)	▼(11.3)	▼(5.5)
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	62,364	66,936	63,834	17,141	14,521	▲2.4	▲7.3	▼(4.6)	▼(15.3)
Value.....	335,702	457,442	411,949	110,875	91,234	▲22.7	▲36.3	▼(9.9)	▼(17.7)
Unit value.....	\$5,383	\$6,834	\$6,453	\$6,468	\$6,283	▲19.9	▲27.0	▼(5.6)	▼(2.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	5,854	5,766	6,643	5,718	6,057	▲13.5	▼(1.5)	▲15.2	▲5.9
Inventories/U.S. shipments (fn1).....	9.4	8.6	10.4	8.3	10.4	▲1.0	▼(0.8)	▲1.8	▲2.1
Production workers.....	744	839	899	916	779	▲20.8	▲12.7	▲7.1	▼(15.0)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	1,619	1,851	1,945	499	416	▲20.2	▲14.4	▲5.1	▼(16.5)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	48,553	58,408	64,127	16,535	13,780	▲32.1	▲20.3	▲9.8	▼(16.7)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$29.99	\$31.55	\$32.96	\$33.16	\$33.11	▲9.9	▲5.2	▲4.5	▼(0.2)
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours).....	40.2	37.6	34.7	36.5	35.3	▼(13.7)	▼(6.5)	▼(7.7)	▼(3.3)
Unit labor costs.....	\$745	\$839	\$949	\$909	\$939	▲27.3	▲12.5	▲13.1	▲3.3
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	64,686	70,470	67,921	18,409	14,861	▲5.0	▲8.9	▼(3.6)	▼(19.3)
Value.....	348,338	468,084	426,137	114,917	92,547	▲22.3	▲34.4	▼(9.0)	▼(19.5)
Unit value.....	\$5,385	\$6,642	\$6,274	\$6,242	\$6,228	▲16.5	▲23.3	▼(5.5)	▼(0.2)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	315,904	443,308	398,209	107,257	82,034	▲26.1	▲40.3	▼(10.2)	▼(23.5)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	32,434	24,776	27,928	7,660	10,513	▼(13.9)	▼(23.6)	▲12.7	▲37.2
SG&A expenses.....	18,927	21,452	28,674	7,407	7,200	▲51.5	▲13.3	▲33.7	▼(2.8)
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	13,507	3,324	(746)	253	3,313	▼***	▼(75.4)	▼***	▲1,209.5
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	13,048	2,498	(1,594)	---	3,059	▼***	▼(80.9)	▼***	▲***
Unit COGS.....	\$4,884	\$6,291	\$5,863	\$5,826	\$5,520	▲20.1	▲28.8	▼(6.8)	▼(5.3)
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$293	\$304	\$422	\$402	\$484	▲44.3	▲4.0	▲38.7	▲20.4
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$209	\$47	\$(11)	\$14	\$223	▼***	▼(77.4)	▼***	▲1,522.1
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$202	\$35	\$(23)	---	\$206	▼***	▼(82.4)	▼***	▲***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	90.7	94.7	93.4	93.3	88.6	▲2.8	▲4.0	▼(1.3)	▼(4.7)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	3.9	0.7	(0.2)	0.2	3.6	▼(4.1)	▼(3.2)	▼(0.9)	▲3.4
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	3.7	0.5	(0.4)	---	3.3	▼(4.1)	▼(3.2)	▼(0.9)	▲3.3
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Total assets.....	191,247	258,196	286,316	NA	NA	▲49.7	▲35.0	▲10.9	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in appendix parts F and K 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.--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.

APPENDIX D
LIKE PRODUCT FACTOR NARRATIVES

This appendix, which consists of tables D-1 through D-3, is confidential in its entirety, and has been redacted.

APPENDIX E

ADDITIONAL DATA ON OTHER THAN CR ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS

Tables E-1 through E-10 show information relating to aluminum extrusions other than crash-relevant aluminum extrusions (OCR). Equivalent data on crash-relevant (CR) aluminum extrusions are shown separately in Appendix F and taken together with the data in this appendix encompass all in-scope aluminum extrusions. Most aluminum extrusions are OCR extrusions.

Table E-1
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers, their position on the petition, location of production, and share of reported production, 2023

Share in percent

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of OCR production
AFCO	***	Alexandria, LA Olmsted, IL Olive Branch, MS	***
Alexandria Industries	Petitioner	Alexandria, MN Indianapolis, IN	***
Almag	***	Pennsauken Township, NJ Florence, AL	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	Humacao, PR	***
APEL Extrusions	Petitioner	Coburg, OR Phoneix, AZ	***
Astro Shapes	***	Struthers, OH Boardman, OH Youngstown, OH	***
Bonnell	Petitioner	Newnan, GA Carthage, TN Niles, MI Clearfield, UT Elkhart, IN	***
Brazeway	Petitioner	Hopkinsville, KY Shelbyville, IN	***
Briteline	***	Summerville, SC	***
Crystal Finishing	***	Schofield, WI Mosinee, WI	***
Custom Aluminum	Petitioner	Genoa, IL South Elgin, IL	***
Elixir	***	Douglas, GA	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	Belding MI	***
Extrudex	Petitioner	North Jackson, OH	***

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of OCR production
Hydro Extrusion	***	Cressona, PA Yankton, SD Saint Augustine, FL Phoenix, AZ Phoenix, AZ Gainesville, GA Sidney, OH Portland, OR Delhi, LA Spanish Fork, UT City of Industry, CA Connersville, IN Mountain Top, PA Elkhart, IN North Liberty, IN Magnolia, AR Monett, MO The Dalles, OR Burlington, NC	***
Hydro Precision	***	Rockledge, FL	***
International Extrusions	Petitioner	Garden City, MI Garden City, MI Livonia, MI	***
Jordan	Petitioner	Memphis, TN	***
Kaiser	***	Sherman, TX Kalamazoo, MI Los Angeles, CA Richland, WA Richmond, VA	***
Keymark	***	Lakeland, FL Fonda, NY Lakeland, FL	***
M-D Building	Petitioner	Oklahoma City, OK Louisville, KY Hayti, MO	***
Merit	Petitioner	Corona, CA	***
Mi Metals	Petitioner	Oldsmar, FL Millen, GA Smyrna, TN Presscot Valley, AZ	***
Momentum	***	Franklin, NH	***
PC Extrusions	***	Rome, GA	***
Penn	***	Murphsboro, Il Harlingen, Tx	***
Pennex	Petitioner	Leetonia, OH Wellsville, PA York, PA	***
Pries	***	Independence, IA	***

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of OCR production
Sierra Aluminum	***	Jurupa Valley, CA Fontana, CA Fontana, CA Fontana, CA	***
Tower Extrusions	Petitioner	Olney, TX Wylie, TX-930 Hensley Ln Wylie, TX-Martinez Ln	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	Bristol, TN	***
Western Extrusions	Petitioner	Carrollton, TX Pennsauken, NJ	***
YKK AP	***	Dublin, GA Andover, MA West Chester, OH Austell, GA Roselle, IL Orlando, FL Elk Ridge, MD Houston, TX Coppell, TX Atlanta, GA Greensboro, NC Rancho Cucamonga, CA	***
All firms	Various	Various	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 "---". ***.

Table E-2
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' capacity, production and utilization, by period

Quantity in short tons; Capacity utilization ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Capacity	Quantity	1,726,420	1,726,222	1,720,221	438,121	444,759
Production	Quantity	1,440,865	1,404,408	1,205,940	320,690	301,087
Capacity utilization	Ratio	83.5	81.4	70.1	73.2	67.7

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 E-3
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, by period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton

Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Quantity	1,355,968	1,331,590	1,136,335	303,664	287,224
Value	6,714,333	8,257,877	6,410,652	1,801,483	1,533,769
Unit value	4,952	6,202	5,642	5,932	5,340

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 E-4
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; inventory Ratios in percent

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
End-of-period inventory quantity	54,584	56,486	54,452	56,453	52,873
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.4
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.6

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 E-5
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' employment related information, by item and period

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	14,461	15,300	14,165	14,514	13,761
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	31,118	33,891	30,393	7,914	7,512
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,152	2,215	2,146	545	546
Wages paid (\$1,000)	919,044	985,363	933,954	242,304	236,065
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$29.53	\$29.07	\$30.73	\$30.62	\$31.43
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	46.3	41.4	39.7	40.5	40.1
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	\$638	\$702	\$774	\$756	\$784

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

Table E-6
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E-6 Continued
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E-6 Continued
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E-6 Continued
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table E-6 Continued
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table E-6 Continued
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Ratio in percent; Ratios represent the ratio to U.S. production

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect 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 "---".

Table E-7
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports in the twelve month period preceding the filing of the petition

Quantity in short tons; Share of quantity in percent

Source of imports	Investigation type	Quantity	Share of quantity	Share of individually negligible AD subject sources
China, not under order(s)	AD/CVD	***	***	***
Colombia	AD	***	***	***
Ecuador	AD	***	***	***
India, subject	AD	***	***	***
Indonesia	AD	***	***	***
Indonesia	CVD	***	***	***
Italy, subject	AD	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	AD	***	***	***
Mexico	AD	***	***	***
Mexico	CVD	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	AD	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	AD	***	***	***
Thailand	AD	***	***	***
Turkey	AD	***	***	***
Turkey	CVD	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	AD	***	***	***
Vietnam	AD	***	***	***
Subject sources	Not applicable	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Not applicable	***	***	NA
India, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
Italy, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
Malaysia, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
South Korea, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
Taiwan, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA
All other sources	Not applicable	***	***	NA
All import sources	Not applicable	***	100.0	NA

Source: Compiled from U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Table E-8
OCR aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	1,355,968	1,331,590	1,136,335	303,664	287,224
China, not under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E-8 Continued
OCR aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	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 U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. 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 "---".

Table E-9
OCR aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data,
by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Value	6,714,333	8,257,877	6,410,652	1,801,483	1,533,769
China, not under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E-9 Continued
OCR aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data,
by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	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 U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7604.10.1000, 7604.10.3000, 7604.10.5000, 7604.21.0010, 7604.21.0090, 7604.29.1010, 7604.29.1090, 7604.29.3060, 7604.29.3090, 7604.29.5050, 7604.29.5090, 7608.10.0030, 7608.10.0090, 7608.20.0030, 7608.20.0090, 7609.00.0000, 7610.10.0010, 7610.10.0020, 7610.10.0030, 7610.90.0040 and 7610.90.0080, accessed August 15, 2024 adjusted to (1) report for China, not under orders(s) vs. China, under order(s) using data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, (2) report for India, Italy, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan subject vs. nonsubject using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, (3) to add in reported in-scope imports under other HTS statistical reporting numbers, (4) to remove reported out-of-scope imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers, and (5) to remove imports under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers by importers that sent in a certified "No" response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect 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 "---".

Table E-10
OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2023
 Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources: OCR only	Nonsubject: OCR only	All import sources: OCR only
ABC Aluminum	Tijuana, BC	***	***	***
Adams Thermal	Canton, SD	***	***	***
Air Distribution	Plano, TX	***	***	***
Alfrex	Buford, GA	***	***	***
Allegion	Carmel, IN	***	***	***
Alu	Edison, NJ	***	***	***
Alumina	Doral, FL	***	***	***
ALUTEX	(Not identified)	***	***	***
Alwood	Richardson, TX	***	***	***
Ames	Orlando, FL	***	***	***
APEL	Coburg, OR	***	***	***
Apex	Langley, BC	***	***	***
Bergstrom	Rockford, IL	***	***	***
Bergstrom China	Rockford, IL	***	***	***
Boca Lighting	Deerfield Beach, FL	***	***	***
Boge	Hebron, KY	***	***	***
Bracalente	Trumbauersville, PA	***	***	***
Canadian Solar	Mesquite, TX	***	***	***
Capital Lumber	Phoenix, AZ	***	***	***
Columbia Aluminum	Corona, CA	***	***	***
Constellium	Plymouth, MI	***	***	***
Construction Specialties	Lebanon, NJ	***	***	***
Containers Direct	Lighthouse Point, FL	***	***	***
Crawford Tracey	Deerfield Beach, FL	***	***	***
Cuprum	San Nicolas De Los Garza, NL	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	South Elgin, IL	***	***	***
CynMarc	Placerville, CA	***	***	***
Danfoss	Baltimore, MD	***	***	***
Direct Scaffold	Houston, TX	***	***	***
Eastern Metal	Lake Worth, FL	***	***	***
EcoFasten Solar	Phoenix, AZ	***	***	***
Elicc	Poway, CA	***	***	***
Era GS	Elkhart, IN	***	***	***
ES Metal	Barranquilla- Atlántico, Colombia,	***	***	***
ES Windows	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Extrudex	North Jackson, OH	***	***	***
Extrum	Choloma , Cortes, HN	***	***	***
Fabbrica	Windsor, CT	***	***	***
First Solar	Tempe, AZ	***	***	***
GameChange	Norwalk, CT	***	***	***
Global Resource	Dallas, TX	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E-10 Continued

OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2023

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources: OCR only	Nonsubject: OCR only	All import sources: OCR only
Group 4C	Palmetto Bay, FL	***	***	***
Hanon Alabama	Shorter, AL	***	***	***
Hanon Netherlands	El Paso, TX	***	***	***
Hanon USA	Novi, MI	***	***	***
Hanwha	Dalton, GA	***	***	***
Home Depot	Atlanta, GA	***	***	***
Hubbell	Shelton, CT	***	***	***
Hussmann	Bridgeton, MO	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	Rosemont, IL	***	***	***
Hydro Precision Monterrey	Rockledge, FL	***	***	***
Hydro Precision USA	Rockledge, FL	***	***	***
Industrias Feliciano	Aguadilla, PR	***	***	***
IronRidge	Hayward, CA	***	***	***
Liberty Hardware	Winston-Salem, NC	***	***	***
Linear Solutions	Griffith, IN	***	***	***
LK Aluminum	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Loman	Doral, FL	***	***	***
Lowe's	Mooresville, NC	***	***	***
Maclean Power	Fort Mill, SC	***	***	***
Mahle Behr	Troy, MI	***	***	***
Marvel	Ontario, CA	***	***	***
Marvel Metal	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Masonite	Tampa, FL	***	***	***
M-D Building	Oklahoma City, OK	***	***	***
Merit	Corona, CA	***	***	***
Modine	Racine, WI	***	***	***
New Hudson	Linwood, PA	***	***	***
OD Metals	Cocoa Beach, FL	***	***	***
Omega Moulding	Bellport, NY	***	***	***
Outwater Industries	Bogota, NJ	***	***	***
Paragon	Englewood, NJ	***	***	***
Pemko	Memphis, TN	***	***	***
Perfiles	Sabana Seca, PR	***	***	***
Permasteelisa	Bloomfield, CT	***	***	***
PGT	North Venice, FL	***	***	***
Polaris	Medina, MN	***	***	***
Portals Hardware	Kansas City, MO	***	***	***
Press Metal	Cumming, GA	***	***	***
Prince Development	Riviera Beach, FL	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table E-10 Continued

OCR aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2023

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources: OCR only	Nonsubject: OCR only	All import sources: OCR only
Q-railing	Tustin, CA	***	***	***
Quickscreen	Redondo Beach, CA	***	***	***
Reflection Window	Chicago, IL	***	***	***
Rex Frame	Las Vegas, NV	***	***	***
Rowley	Gastonia, NC	***	***	***
Safespill	Houston, TX	***	***	***
Samuel	Woodridge, IL	***	***	***
San Juan Glass	Rio Grande, PR	***	***	***
Schuco	Newington, CT	***	***	***
Scope Metals	Bensalem, PA	***	***	***
SenSource	Milford, OH	***	***	***
Sign-Zone	Brooklyn Center, MN	***	***	***
Sinobec	Pompano Beach, FL	***	***	***
Soundproof Windows	Reno, NV	***	***	***
Streamlight	Eagleville, PA	***	***	***
Summit Trailer	Schuylkill Haven, PA	***	***	***
SunModo	Vancouver, WA	***	***	***
Sunrun	San Francisco, CA	***	***	***
Ta Chen	Long Beach, CA	***	***	***
Tesla	Austin, TX	***	***	***
TSA Metals	Temple City, CA	***	***	***
Turnils	Buford, GA	***	***	***
Tuuci	Miami, Hialeah, FL	***	***	***
U.S. Futaba	Santa Ana, CA	***	***	***
United Façade	New York, NY	***	***	***
Value Wholesaler	Duarte, CA	***	***	***
Vertilux	Medley, FL	***	***	***
Volkswagen	Chattanooga, TN	***	***	***
Walt Disney	Burbank, CA	***	***	***
Werner	Itasca, IL	***	***	***
Woodward	Fort Collins, CO	***	***	***
Worldwide Door	Lutz, FL	***	***	***
ZMC	Woodbridge, ON	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

APPENDIX F

ADDITIONAL DATA ON CR ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS

Tables F-1 through F-10 present information relating to crash-relevant (CR) aluminum extrusions. Import data associated with CR aluminum extrusions are based on questionnaire data as there are no CR-specific statistical reporting numbers within the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers used for the overall aluminum extrusion import dataset. Based on questionnaire data, most CR extrusions are imported from nonsubject sources and under the primary HTS numbers. In their prehearing brief, petitioners alleged that the questionnaire dataset for CR extrusions undercounts the true volume of CR extrusions, especially as it relates to China.¹ The staff report includes three additional importers than was presented in the prehearing report. Despite these additional responses, there is likely some degree of underreporting that still exists as it relates to the questionnaire data for CR extrusions that is presented in this appendix, just as it is likely that the alternative numbers estimated by the petitioners in their prehearing brief likely overstate the missing CR extrusions.²

Table F-1
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers, their position on the petition, location of production, and share of reported production, 2023

Share in percent

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of CR production
AFCO	***	Alexandria, LA Olmsted, IL Olive Branch, MS	***
Alexandria Industries	Petitioner	Alexandria, MN Indianapolis, IN	***
Almag	***	Pennsauken Township, NJ Florence, AL	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	Humacao, PR	***
APEL Extrusions	Petitioner	Coburg, OR Phoenix, AZ	***
Astro Shapes	***	Struthers, OH Boardman, OH Youngstown, OH	***

¹ Petitioner's prehearing brief, pp. 51-56, and exh. 18.

² For example, petitioner acknowledges that the volumes that they identify from China may actually be nonsubject if they are covered by the existing orders on China. Petitioner's prehearing brief, exh. 18, p 3.

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of CR production
Bonnell	Petitioner	Newnan, GA Carthage, TN Niles, MI Clearfield, UT Elkhart, IN	***
Brazeway	Petitioner	Hopkinsville, KY Shelbyville, IN	***
Briteline	***	Summerville, SC	***
Crystal Finishing	***	Schofield, WI Mosinee, WI	***
Custom Aluminum	Petitioner	Genoa, IL South Elgin, IL	***
Elixir	***	Douglas, GA	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	Belding MI	***
Extrudex	Petitioner	North Jackson, OH	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	Cressona, PA Yankton, SD Saint Augustine, FL Phoenix, AZ Phoenix, AZ Gainesville, GA Sidney, OH Portland, OR Delhi, LA Spanish Fork, UT City of Industry, CA Connersville, IN Mountain Top, PA Elkhart, IN North Liberty, IN Magnolia, AR Monett, MO The Dalles, OR Burlington, NC	***
Hydro Precision	***	Rockledge, FL	***
International Extrusions	Petitioner	Garden City, MI Garden City, MI Livonia, MI	***
Jordan	Petitioner	Memphis, TN	***

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of CR production
Kaiser	***	Sherman, TX Kalamazoo, MI Los Angeles, CA Richland, WA Richmond, VA	***
Keymark	***	Lakeland, FL Fonda, NY Lakeland, FL	***
M-D Building	Petitioner	Oklahoma City, OK Louisville, KY Hayti, MO	***
Merit	Petitioner	Corona, CA	***
Mi Metals	Petitioner	Oldsmar, FL Millen, GA Smyrna, TN Presscot Valley, AZ	***
Momentum	***	Franklin, NH	***
PC Extrusions	***	Rome, GA	***
Penn	***	Murphsboro, IL Harlingen, TX	***
Pennex	Petitioner	Leetonia, OH Wellsville, PA York, PA	***
Pries	***	Independence, IA	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	Jurupa Valley, CA Fontana, CA Fontana, CA Fontana, CA Fontana, CA	***
Tower Extrusions	Petitioner	Olney, TX Wylie, TX-930 Hensley Ln Wylie, TX-Martinez Ln	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	Bristol, TN	***
Western Extrusions	Petitioner	Carrollton, TX Pennsauken, NJ	***

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of CR production
YKK AP	***	Dublin, GA Andover, MA West Chester, OH Austell, GA Roselle, IL Orlando, FL Elk Ridge, MD Houston, TX Coppell, TX Atlanta, GA Greensboro, NC Rancho Cucamonga, CA	***
All firms	Various	Various	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 "---". ***.

Table F-2
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' capacity, production, and utilization, by period

Quantity in short tons; Capacity utilization ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Capacity	Quantity	78,047	85,589	96,381	24,848	21,684
Production	Quantity	65,138	69,633	67,567	18,188	14,679
Capacity utilization	Ratio	83.5	81.4	70.1	73.2	67.7

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 F-3
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, by period

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per short ton

Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Quantity	62,364	66,936	63,834	17,141	14,521
Value	335,702	457,442	411,949	110,875	91,234
Unit value	5,383	6,834	6,453	6,468	6,283

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 F-4
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; Inventory ratios in percent

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
End-of-period inventory quantity	5,854	5,766	6,643	5,718	6,057
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	9.0	8.3	9.8	7.9	10.3
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	9.4	8.6	10.4	8.3	10.4

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 F-5
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' employment related information, by item and period

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	744	839	899	916	779
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	1,619	1,851	1,945	499	416
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,175	2,207	2,165	544	535
Wages paid (\$1,000)	48,553	58,408	64,127	16,535	13,780
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$29.99	\$31.55	\$32.96	\$33.16	\$33.11
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	40.2	37.6	34.7	36.5	35.3
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	\$745	\$839	\$949	\$909	\$939

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

Table F-6
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F-6 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F-6 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Unit values in dollars per short ton

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F-6 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table F-6 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	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	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table F-6 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports, by source and period

Ratio in percent; Ratios represent the ratio to U.S. production

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China, not under order(s)	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	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 F-7
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. imports in the twelve month period preceding the filing of the petition

Quantity in short tons; Share of quantity in percent

Source of imports	Investigation type	Quantity	Share of quantity	Share of individually negligible AD subject sources	Share of individually negligible CVD subject sources
China, not under order(s)	AD/CVD	***	***	***	***
Colombia	AD	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	AD	***	***	***	***
India, subject	AD	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	AD	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	CVD	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	AD	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	AD	***	***	***	***
Mexico	AD	***	***	***	***
Mexico	CVD	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	AD	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	AD	***	***	***	***
Thailand	AD	***	***	***	***
Turkey	AD	***	***	***	***
Turkey	CVD	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	AD	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	AD	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Not applicable	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Not applicable	***	***	NA	NA
India, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA	NA
Italy, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA	NA
Malaysia, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA	NA
South Korea, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA	NA
Taiwan, nonsubject	Not applicable	***	***	NA	NA
All other sources	Not applicable	***	***	NA	NA
All import sources	Not applicable	***	100.0	NA	NA

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 F-8
CR aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data,
by source and period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	62,364	66,936	63,834	17,141	14,521
China, not under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F-8 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data,
by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	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 "---".

Table F-9
CR aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Value	335,702	457,442	411,949	110,875	91,234
China, not under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Value	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F-9 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, not under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources less all subject sources other than MX and VN	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China, under order(s)	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Italy, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources plus all subject sources other than MX and VN	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	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 "---".

Table F-10
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2023
 Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources: CR only	Nonsubject: CR only	All import sources: CR only
ABC Aluminum	Tijuana, BC	***	***	***
Adams Thermal	Canton, SD	***	***	***
Air Distribution	Plano, TX	***	***	***
Alfred	Buford, GA	***	***	***
Allegion	Carmel, IN	***	***	***
Alu	Edison, NJ	***	***	***
Alumina	Doral, FL	***	***	***
ALUTEX	(Not identified)	***	***	***
Alwood	Richardson, TX	***	***	***
Ames	Orlando, FL	***	***	***
APEL	Coburg, OR	***	***	***
Apex	Langley, BC	***	***	***
Bergstrom	Rockford, IL	***	***	***
Bergstrom China	Rockford, IL	***	***	***
Boca Lighting	Deerfield Beach, FL	***	***	***
Boge	Hebron, KY	***	***	***
Bracalente	Trumbauersville, PA	***	***	***
Canadian Solar	Mesquite, TX	***	***	***
Capital Lumber	Phoenix, AZ	***	***	***
Columbia Aluminum	Corona, CA	***	***	***
Constellium	Plymouth, MI	***	***	***
Construction Specialties	Lebanon, NJ	***	***	***
Containers Direct	Lighthouse Point, FL	***	***	***
Crawford Tracey	Deerfield Beach, FL	***	***	***
Cuprum	San Nicolas De Los Garza, NL	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	South Elgin, IL	***	***	***
CynMarc	Placerville, CA	***	***	***
Danfoss	Baltimore, MD	***	***	***
Direct Scaffold	Houston, TX	***	***	***
Eastern Metal	Lake Worth, FL	***	***	***
EcoFasten Solar	Phoenix, AZ	***	***	***
Elicc	Poway, CA	***	***	***
Era GS	Elkhart, IN	***	***	***
ES Metal	Barranquilla- Atlántico, Colombia,	***	***	***
ES Windows	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Extrudex	North Jackson, OH	***	***	***
Extrum	Choloma , Cortes, HN	***	***	***
Fabbrica	Windsor, CT	***	***	***
First Solar	Tempe, AZ	***	***	***
GameChange	Norwalk, CT	***	***	***
Global Resource	Dallas, TX	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F-10 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2023

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources: CR only	Nonsubject: CR only	All import sources: CR only
Group 4C	Palmetto Bay, FL	***	***	***
Hanon Alabama	Shorter, AL	***	***	***
Hanon Netherlands	El Paso, TX	***	***	***
Hanon USA	Novi, MI	***	***	***
Hanwha	Dalton, GA	***	***	***
Home Depot	Atlanta, GA	***	***	***
Hubbell	Shelton, CT	***	***	***
Hussmann	Bridgeton, MO	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	Rosemont, IL	***	***	***
Hydro Precision Monterrey	Rockledge, FL	***	***	***
Hydro Precision USA	Rockledge, FL	***	***	***
Industrias Feliciano	Aguadilla, PR	***	***	***
IronRidge	Hayward, CA	***	***	***
Liberty Hardware	Winston-Salem, NC	***	***	***
Linear Solutions	Griffith, IN	***	***	***
LK Aluminum	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Loman	Doral, FL	***	***	***
Lowe's	Mooresville, NC	***	***	***
Maclean Power	Fort Mill, SC	***	***	***
Mahle Behr	Troy, MI	***	***	***
Marvel	Ontario, CA	***	***	***
Marvol Metal	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Masonite	Tampa, FL	***	***	***
M-D Building	Oklahoma City, OK	***	***	***
Merit	Corona, CA	***	***	***
Modine	Racine, WI	***	***	***
New Hudson	Linwood, PA	***	***	***
OD Metals	Cocoa Beach, FL	***	***	***
Omega Moulding	Bellport, NY	***	***	***
Outwater Industries	Bogota, NJ	***	***	***
Paragon	Englewood, NJ	***	***	***
Pemko	Memphis, TN	***	***	***
Perfiles	Sabana Seca, PR	***	***	***
Permasteelisa	Bloomfield, CT	***	***	***
PGT	North Venice, FL	***	***	***
Polaris	Medina, MN	***	***	***
Portals Hardware	Kansas City, MO	***	***	***
Press Metal	Cumming, GA	***	***	***
Prince Development	Riviera Beach, FL	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F-10 Continued**CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2023**

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources: CR only	Nonsubject: CR only	All import sources: CR only
Q-railing	Tustin, CA	***	***	***
Quickscreen	Redondo Beach, CA	***	***	***
Reflection Window	Chicago, IL	***	***	***
Rex Frame	Las Vegas, NV	***	***	***
Rowley	Gastonia, NC	***	***	***
Safespill	Houston, TX	***	***	***
Samuel	Woodridge, IL	***	***	***
San Juan Glass	Rio Grande, PR	***	***	***
Schuco	Newington, CT	***	***	***
Scope Metals	Bensalem, PA	***	***	***
SenSource	Milford, OH	***	***	***
Sign-Zone	Brooklyn Center, MN	***	***	***
Sinobec	Pompano Beach, FL	***	***	***
Soundproof Windows	Reno, NV	***	***	***
Streamlight	Eagleville, PA	***	***	***
Summit Trailer	Schuylkill Haven, PA	***	***	***
SunModo	Vancouver, WA	***	***	***
Sunrun	San Francisco, CA	***	***	***
Ta Chen	Long Beach, CA	***	***	***
Tesla	Austin, TX	***	***	***
TSA Metals	Temple City, CA	***	***	***
Turnils	Buford, GA	***	***	***
Tuuci	Miami, Hialeah, FL	***	***	***
U.S. Futaba	Santa Ana, CA	***	***	***
United Façade	New York, NY	***	***	***
Value Wholesaler	Duarte, CA	***	***	***
Vertilux	Medley, FL	***	***	***
Volkswagen	Chattanooga, TN	***	***	***
Walt Disney	Burbank, CA	***	***	***
Werner	Itasca, IL	***	***	***
Woodward	Fort Collins, CO	***	***	***
Worldwide Door	Lutz, FL	***	***	***
ZMC	Woodbridge, ON	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

APPENDIX G
NONSUBJECT PRICING

Table G-1**Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter**

Price in dollars per pound, quantity in pounds

Period	US price	US quantity	Malaysia, nonsubject price	Malaysia, nonsubject quantity
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 2: Tub and shower components, Anodized and Bright Dip Finishes, Unworked, Alloys in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 0.6” to 3”, Weight: 0.1 lb/ft to 1lb/ft.

Figure G-1
Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. 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: Tub and shower components, Anodized and Bright Dip Finishes, Unworked, Alloys in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 0.6” to 3”, Weight: 0.1 lb/ft to 1lb/ft.

Figure G-2
Aluminum extrusions: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, data combined for all subject countries, 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: Tub and shower components, Anodized and Bright Dip Finishes, Unworked, Alloys in the 6000 series – Size: CCD: 0.6” to 3”, Weight: 0.1 lb/ft to 1lb/ft.

Table G-2
Aluminum extrusions: Summary of higher/lower unit values for nonsubject price data, by source, January 2021 through March 2024

Quantity in pounds

Comparison source	Benchmark source	Number of quarters lower	Quantity lower	Number of quarters higher	Quantity higher
Malaysia, nonsubject	United States	***	***	***	***
Malaysia, nonsubject	Subject sources	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

APPENDIX H

**COMPANY-SPECIFIC FINANCIAL DATA
ON ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS**

Table H-1
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in short tons

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,497,632	1,473,087	1,274,598	341,001	316,418

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	7,412,638	9,149,004	7,235,180	2,022,843	1,700,221

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	6,544,649	8,067,661	6,346,118	1,738,117	1,464,448

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	867,989	1,081,343	889,062	284,726	235,773

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	415,697	467,006	483,087	115,594	118,985

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	452,292	614,337	405,975	169,132	116,788

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	415,018	581,014	346,780	156,768	109,959

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	88.3	88.2	87.7	85.9	86.1

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	11.7	11.8	12.3	14.1	13.9

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	5.6	5.1	6.7	5.7	7.0

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	6.1	6.7	5.6	8.4	6.9

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	5.6	6.4	4.8	7.7	6.5

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4,950	6,211	5,676	5,932	5,373

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit total raw materials cost

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	2,847	3,713	3,083	3,242	2,730

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit direct labor cost

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	498	545	602	590	619

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,024	1,219	1,294	1,265	1,280

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4,370	5,477	4,979	5,097	4,628

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	580	734	698	835	745

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	278	317	379	339	376

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	302	417	319	496	369

Table continued.

Table H-1 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	277	394	272	460	348

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

Note: *** are not included in the posthearing staff report financial results (see Part VI footnote 2). See Part VI footnote 8 regarding *** tolling arrangement, which generally explains the company's relatively low average sales value and absence of raw material costs during most of the period.

Table H-2
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	285,275	327,450	235,936	52,001	60,682

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

Note: *** are not included in the posthearing staff report financial results (see Part VI footnote 2).

Table H-3**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm**

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
AFCO	***
Alexandria Industries	***
Almag	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***
APEL Extrusions	***
Astro Shapes	***
Bonnell	***
Brazeway	***

Table continued.

Table H-3 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
Briteline	***
Crystal Finishing	***
Custom Aluminum	***
Elixir	***
Extruded Aluminum	***
Extrudex	***
Hydro Extrusion	***
Hydro Precision	***
International Extrusions	***
Jordan	***

Table continued.

Table H-3 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
Kaiser	***
Keymark	***
M-D Building	***
Merit	***
Mi Metals	***
Momentum	***
PC Extrusions	***
Penn	***

Table continued.

Table H-3 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
Pennex	***
Pries	***
Sierra Aluminum	***
Tower Extrusions	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***
Western Extrusions	***
YKK AP	***

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

Table H-4
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' R&D expenses, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: *** are not included in the posthearing staff report financial results (see Part VI footnote 2).

Table H-5
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their R&D expenses, by firm

Firm	Narrative on R&D expenses
AFCO	***
Alexandria Industries	***
Almag	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***
APEL Extrusions	***
Astro Shapes	***
Bonnell	***
Brazeway	***
Briteline	***
Crystal Finishing	***
Custom Aluminum	***
Elixir	***
Extruded Aluminum	***
Extrudex	***
Hydro Extrusion	***
Hydro Precision	***
International Extrusions	***

Table continued.

Table H-5**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their R&D expenses, by firm**

Firm	Narrative on R&D expenses
Jordan	***
Kaiser	***
Keymark	***
M-D Building	***
Merit	***
Mi Metals	***
Momentum	***
PC Extrusions	***
Penn	***
Pennex	***
Pries	***
Sierra Aluminum	***
Tower Extrusions	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***
Western Extrusions	***
YKK AP	***

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

Table H-6
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' total net assets, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023
AFCO	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***
All firms	3,399,734	3,600,887	3,556,486

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

Note: *** are not included in the posthearing staff report financial results (see Part VI footnote 2).

Table H-7
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' ROA, by firm and period

Ratios in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023
AFCO	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***
All firms	13.3	17.1	11.4

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

Note: *** are not included in the posthearing staff report financial results (see Part VI footnote 2).

Table H-8**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narrative description of their total net assets, by firm**

Firm	Narrative on assets
AFCO	***
Alexandria Industries	***
Almag	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***
APEL Extrusions	***
Astro Shapes	***
Bonnell	***
Brazeway	***
Briteline	***
Crystal Finishing	***
Custom Aluminum	***
Elixir	***
Extruded Aluminum	***
Extrudex	***

Table continued.

Table H-8 Continued**Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narrative description of their total net assets, by firm**

Firm	Narrative on assets
Hydro Extrusion	***
Hydro Precision	***
International Extrusions	***
Jordan	***
Kaiser	***
Keymark	***
M-D Building	***
Merit	***
MI Metals	***
Momentum	***
PC Extrusions	***
Penn	***
Pennex	***
Pries	***
Sierra Aluminum	***

Table continued.

Table H-8 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narrative description of their total net assets, by firm

Firm	Narrative on assets
Tower Extrusions	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***
Western Extrusions	***
YKK AP	***

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

Table H-9

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Other (effects of imports on investment)	***
Other (effects of imports on investment)	***
Other (effects of imports on investment)	***
Other (effects of imports on investment)	***
Other (effects of imports on investment)	***
Rejection of bank loans	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Lowering of credit rating	***
Problem relayed to the issue of stocks or bonds	***
Ability to service debt	***
Ability to service debt	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Ability to service debt	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Other (effects of imports on growth and development)	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Anticipated effects of imports	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Anticipated effects of imports	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Anticipated effects of imports	***

Table continued.

Table H-9 Continued

Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2021

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on impact of imports
Anticipated effects of imports	***

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

Note: *** are not included in the posthearing staff report financial results (see Part VI footnote 2).

APPENDIX J

**COMPANY-SPECIFIC FINANCIAL DATA
ON OTHER THAN CR ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS**

Table J-1**Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period**

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Commercial sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Quantity	1,432,946	1,402,617	1,206,677	322,592	301,557
Commercial sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	7,064,300	8,680,920	6,809,043	1,907,926	1,607,674
COGS: Raw materials	Value	4,053,254	5,197,165	3,715,917	1,045,986	820,770
COGS: Direct labor	Value	708,511	746,040	708,006	185,695	182,378
COGS: Other factory	Value	1,466,980	1,681,148	1,523,986	399,179	379,266
COGS: Total	Value	6,228,745	7,624,353	5,947,909	1,630,860	1,382,414
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	835,555	1,056,567	861,134	277,066	225,260
SG&A expenses	Value	396,770	445,554	454,413	108,187	111,785
Operating income or (loss)	Value	438,785	611,013	406,721	168,879	113,475
Interest expense	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other income	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	401,970	578,516	348,374	156,768	106,900
Depreciation expense included above	Value	189,992	208,548	210,614	51,905	53,493
Estimated cash flow from operations	Value	591,962	787,064	558,988	208,673	160,393
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	57.4	59.9	54.6	54.8	51.1
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	10.0	8.6	10.4	9.7	11.3
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	20.8	19.4	22.4	20.9	23.6
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	88.2	87.8	87.4	85.5	86.0
Gross profit or (loss)	Ratio to NS	11.8	12.2	12.6	14.5	14.0
SG&A expenses	Ratio to NS	5.6	5.1	6.7	5.7	7.0
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	6.2	7.0	6.0	8.9	7.1
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	5.7	6.7	5.1	8.2	6.6

Table continued.

Table J-1 Continued**Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period**

Shares in percent; Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
COGS: Raw materials	Share of COGS	65.1	68.2	62.5	64.1	59.4
COGS: Direct labor	Share of COGS	11.4	9.8	11.9	11.4	13.2
COGS: Other factory	Share of COGS	23.6	22.0	25.6	24.5	27.4
COGS: Total	Share of COGS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commercial sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	4,930	6,189	5,643	5,914	5,331
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	2,829	3,705	3,079	3,242	2,722
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	494	532	587	576	605
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	1,024	1,199	1,263	1,237	1,258
COGS: Total	Unit value	4,347	5,436	4,929	5,055	4,584
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	583	753	714	859	747
SG&A expenses	Unit value	277	318	377	335	371
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	306	436	337	524	376
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	281	412	289	486	354
Operating losses	Count	2	5	7	4	8
Net losses	Count	3	5	10	7	9
Data	Count	31	31	31	31	31

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 J-2**Other than CR aluminum extrusions: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods**

Changes in percent

Item	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
Commercial sales	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	▲ 14.5	▲ 25.5	▼ (8.8)	▼ (9.9)
COGS: Raw materials	▲ 8.9	▲ 31.0	▼ (16.9)	▼ (16.1)
COGS: Direct labor	▲ 18.7	▲ 7.6	▲ 10.3	▲ 5.1
COGS: Other factory	▲ 23.4	▲ 17.1	▲ 5.4	▲ 1.6
COGS: Total	▲ 13.4	▲ 25.1	▼ (9.3)	▼ (9.3)

Table continued.

Table J-2 Continued**Other than CR aluminum extrusions: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods**

Changes in dollars per short ton

Item	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
Commercial sales	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	▲713	▲1,259	▼(546)	▼(583)
COGS: Raw materials	▲251	▲877	▼(626)	▼(521)
COGS: Direct labor	▲92	▲37	▲55	▲29
COGS: Other factory	▲239	▲175	▲64	▲20
COGS: Total	▲582	▲1,089	▼(507)	▼(471)
Gross profit or (loss)	▲131	▲170	▼(40)	▼(112)
SG&A expenses	▲100	▲41	▲59	▲35
Operating income or (loss)	▲31	▲129	▼(99)	▼(147)
Net income or (loss)	▲8	▲132	▼(124)	▼(131)

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

Note: Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table J-3**Other than CR aluminum extrusions: Variance analysis on the operations of the U.S. producers between comparison periods**

Value in 1,000 dollars

Item	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
Net sales price variance	860,230	1,766,139	(659,187)	(175,843)
Net sales volume variance	(1,115,487)	(149,519)	(1,212,690)	(124,409)
Net sales total variance	(255,257)	1,616,620	(1,871,877)	(300,252)
COGS cost variance	(702,713)	(1,527,442)	611,352	142,104
COGS volume variance	983,549	131,834	1,065,092	106,342
COGS total variance	280,836	(1,395,608)	1,676,444	248,446
Gross profit variance	25,579	221,012	(195,433)	(51,806)
SG&A cost variance	(120,295)	(57,182)	(71,101)	(10,652)
SG&A volume variance	62,652	8,398	62,242	7,054
SG&A total variance	(57,643)	(48,784)	(8,859)	(3,598)
Operating income price variance	860,230	1,766,139	(659,187)	(175,843)
Operating income cost variance	(823,007)	(1,584,624)	540,251	131,451
Operating income volume variance	(69,286)	(9,287)	(85,356)	(11,012)
Operating income total variance	(32,064)	172,228	(204,292)	(55,404)

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

Note: These data are derived from the data in Table J-1. Unfavorable variances (which are negative) are shown in parentheses, all others are favorable (positive).

Table J-4

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, R&D expenses, total net assets, and ROA, by item and period

Value in 1,000 dollars, Ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Capital expenditures	Value	***	***	***	***	***
R&D expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total net assets	Value	3,208,487	3,342,691	3,270,170	NA	NA
ROA	Ratio	13.7	18.3	12.4	NA	NA

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

Table J-5
Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in short tons

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,432,946	1,402,617	1,206,677	322,592	301,557

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	7,064,300	8,680,920	6,809,043	1,907,926	1,607,674

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued
Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	6,228,745	7,624,353	5,947,909	1,630,860	1,382,414

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	835,555	1,056,567	861,134	277,066	225,260

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	396,770	445,554	454,413	108,187	111,785

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	438,785	611,013	406,721	168,879	113,475

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	401,970	578,516	348,374	156,768	106,900

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	88.2	87.8	87.4	85.5	86.0

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	11.8	12.2	12.6	14.5	14.0

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	5.6	5.1	6.7	5.7	7.0

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	6.2	7.0	6.0	8.9	7.1

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	5.7	6.7	5.1	8.2	6.6

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4,930	6,189	5,643	5,914	5,331

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit total raw materials cost

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	2,829	3,705	3,079	3,242	2,722

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit direct labor cost

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	494	532	587	576	605

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,024	1,199	1,263	1,237	1,258

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4,347	5,436	4,929	5,055	4,584

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	583	753	714	859	747

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	277	318	377	335	371

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	306	436	337	524	376

Table continued.

Table J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	281	412	289	486	354

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 J-5 Continued

Other than CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Note: *** are not included in the posthearing staff report financial results (see Part VI footnote 2). See Part VI footnote 8 regarding *** tolling arrangement, which generally explains the company's relatively low average sales value and absence of raw material costs during most of the period. ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 21, 2024. See also note to table K-5.

APPENDIX K

**COMPANY-SPECIFIC FINANCIAL DATA
ON CR ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS**

Table K-1**CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period**

Quantity in short tons; Value in 1,000 dollars; Ratios in percent; Shares in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Total net sales	Quantity	64,686	70,470	67,921	18,409	14,861
Total net sales	Value	348,338	468,084	426,137	114,917	92,547
COGS: Raw materials	Value	210,972	271,911	213,792	59,506	42,905
COGS: Direct labor	Value	37,963	57,394	59,493	15,464	13,438
COGS: Other factory	Value	66,969	114,003	124,924	32,287	25,691
COGS: Total	Value	315,904	443,308	398,209	107,257	82,034
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	32,434	24,776	27,928	7,660	10,513
SG&A expenses	Value	18,927	21,452	28,674	7,407	7,200
Operating income or (loss)	Value	13,507	3,324	(746)	253	3,313
Interest expense	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other income	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	13,048	2,498	(1,594)	---	3,059
Depreciation expense included above	Value	11,637	22,899	24,974	5,985	5,508
Estimated cash flow from operations	Value	24,685	25,397	23,380	5,985	8,567
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	60.6	58.1	50.2	51.8	46.4
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	10.9	12.3	14.0	13.5	14.5
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	19.2	24.4	29.3	28.1	27.8
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	90.7	94.7	93.4	93.3	88.6
Gross profit or (loss)	Ratio to NS	9.3	5.3	6.6	6.7	11.4
SG&A expenses	Ratio to NS	5.4	4.6	6.7	6.4	7.8
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	3.9	0.7	(0.2)	0.2	3.6
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	3.7	0.5	(0.4)	---	3.3
COGS: Raw materials	Share of COGS	66.8	61.3	53.7	55.5	52.3
COGS: Direct labor	Share of COGS	12.0	12.9	14.9	14.4	16.4
COGS: Other factory	Share of COGS	21.2	25.7	31.4	30.1	31.3
COGS: Total	Share of COGS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table K-1 Continued**CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period**

Unit values in dollars per short ton; Count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Total net sales	Unit value	5,385	6,642	6,274	6,242	6,228
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	3,261	3,859	3,148	3,232	2,887
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	587	814	876	840	904
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	1,035	1,618	1,839	1,754	1,729
COGS: Total	Unit value	4,884	6,291	5,863	5,826	5,520
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	501	352	411	416	707
SG&A expenses	Unit value	293	304	422	402	484
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	209	47	(11)	14	223
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	202	35	(23)	---	206
Operating losses	Count	2	3	2	2	3
Net losses	Count	2	3	2	2	3
Data	Count	9	9	10	9	9

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

Note: Commercial sales were the only category of sales reported. Therefore a single sales line item is presented in this table.

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 K-2
CR aluminum extrusions: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in percent

Item	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
Total net sales	▲16.5	▲23.3	▼(5.5)	▼(0.2)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(3.5)	▲18.3	▼(18.4)	▼(10.7)
COGS: Direct labor	▲49.2	▲38.8	▲7.5	▲7.6
COGS: Other factory	▲77.7	▲56.3	▲13.7	▼(1.4)
COGS: Total	▲20.1	▲28.8	▼(6.8)	▼(5.3)

Table continued.

Table K-2 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per short ton

Item	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
Total net sales	▲889	▲1,257	▼(368)	▼(15)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(114)	▲597	▼(711)	▼(345)
COGS: Direct labor	▲289	▲228	▲61	▲64
COGS: Other factory	▲804	▲582	▲222	▼(25)
COGS: Total	▲979	▲1,407	▼(428)	▼(306)
Gross profit or (loss)	▼(90)	▼(150)	▲60	▲291
SG&A expenses	▲130	▲12	▲118	▲82
Operating income or (loss)	▼(220)	▼(162)	▼(58)	▲209
Net income or (loss)	▼(225)	▼(166)	▼(59)	▲206

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

Note: Commercial sales were the only category of sales reported. Therefore a single sales line item is presented in this table.

Note: Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table K-3**CR aluminum extrusions: Variance analysis on the operations of the U.S. producers between comparison periods**

Value in 1,000 dollars

Item	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
Net sales price variance	60,378	88,599	(25,016)	(222)
Net sales volume variance	17,421	31,147	(16,931)	(22,148)
Net sales total variance	77,799	119,746	(41,947)	(22,370)
COGS cost variance	(66,506)	(99,157)	29,064	4,551
COGS volume variance	(15,799)	(28,247)	16,035	20,672
COGS total variance	(82,305)	(127,404)	45,099	25,223
Gross profit variance	(4,506)	(7,658)	3,152	2,853
SG&A cost variance	(8,800)	(833)	(7,998)	(1,221)
SG&A volume variance	(947)	(1,692)	776	1,428
SG&A total variance	(9,747)	(2,525)	(7,222)	207
Operating income price variance	60,378	88,599	(25,016)	(222)
Operating income cost variance	(75,307)	(99,990)	21,066	3,331
Operating income volume variance	675	1,208	(120)	(49)
Operating income total variance	(14,253)	(10,183)	(4,070)	3,060

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

Note: These data are derived from the data in Table K-1. Unfavorable variances (which are negative) are shown in parentheses, all others are favorable (positive).

Table K-4**CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, R&D expenses, total net assets, and ROA, by item and period**

Value in 1,000 dollars, Ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Capital expenditures	Value	***	***	***	***	***
R&D expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total net assets	Value	191,247	258,196	286,316	NA	NA
ROA	Ratio	7.1	1.3	(0.3)	NA	NA

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

Table K-5
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in short tons

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	64,686	70,470	67,921	18,409	14,861

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	348,338	468,084	426,137	114,917	92,547

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	315,904	443,308	398,209	107,257	82,034

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	32,434	24,776	27,928	7,660	10,513

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	18,927	21,452	28,674	7,407	7,200

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	13,507	3,324	(746)	253	3,313

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	13,048	2,498	(1,594)	---	3,059

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	90.7	94.7	93.4	93.3	88.6

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	9.3	5.3	6.6	6.7	11.4

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	5.4	4.6	6.7	6.4	7.8

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	3.9	0.7	(0.2)	0.2	3.6

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	3.7	0.5	(0.4)	---	3.3

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	5,385	6,642	6,274	6,242	6,228

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit total raw materials cost

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	3,261	3,859	3,148	3,232	2,887

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit direct labor cost

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	587	814	876	840	904

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	1,035	1,618	1,839	1,754	1,729

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued
CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4,884	6,291	5,863	5,826	5,520

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	501	352	411	416	707

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	293	304	422	402	484

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	209	47	(11)	14	223

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton

Firm	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
AFCO	***	***	***	***	***
Alexandria Industries	***	***	***	***	***
Almag	***	***	***	***	***
Aluminios de Puerto Rico	***	***	***	***	***
APEL Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Astro Shapes	***	***	***	***	***
Bonnell	***	***	***	***	***
Brazeway	***	***	***	***	***
Briteline	***	***	***	***	***
Crystal Finishing	***	***	***	***	***
Custom Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Elixir	***	***	***	***	***
Extruded Aluminum Co	***	***	***	***	***
Extrudex	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Hydro Precision	***	***	***	***	***
International Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Jordan	***	***	***	***	***
Kaiser	***	***	***	***	***
Keymark	***	***	***	***	***
M-D Building	***	***	***	***	***
Merit	***	***	***	***	***
Mi Metals	***	***	***	***	***
Momentum	***	***	***	***	***
PC Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Penn	***	***	***	***	***
Pennex	***	***	***	***	***
Pries	***	***	***	***	***
Sierra Aluminum	***	***	***	***	***
Tower Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
Tri-City Extrusion	***	***	***	***	***
Western Extrusions	***	***	***	***	***
YKK AP	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	202	35	(23)	---	206

Table continued.

Table K-5 Continued

CR aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

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 "---".

Note: *** are not included in the posthearing staff report financial results (see Part VI footnote 2).

Note: ***. Email from *** to USITC staff, August 21, 2024.

APPENDIX L

IMPORTERS' SHARE OF IMPORTS BY SOURCE

This appendix, which consists of table L-1, contains generally confidential data, and has been redacted. Responding importers are presented in table IV-1.

APPENDIX M

PRODUCT TYPE AVERAGE UNIT VALUE DATA

Figure M-1
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' average unit values for U.S. shipments of CR extrusions, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure M-2
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' average unit values for U.S. shipments of extrusions for window wall units, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure M-3
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' average unit values for U.S. shipments of extrusions for heat exchangers, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure M-4
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' average unit values for U.S. shipments of extrusions excluding CR extrusions, window wall, and heat exchangers, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure M-5
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' average unit values of U.S. shipments in 2023, by source, product type, series, and period

* * * * *

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

Figure M-6
Aluminum extrusions: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' quantity of U.S. shipments in 2023, by source, product type, series, and period

* * * * *

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

