

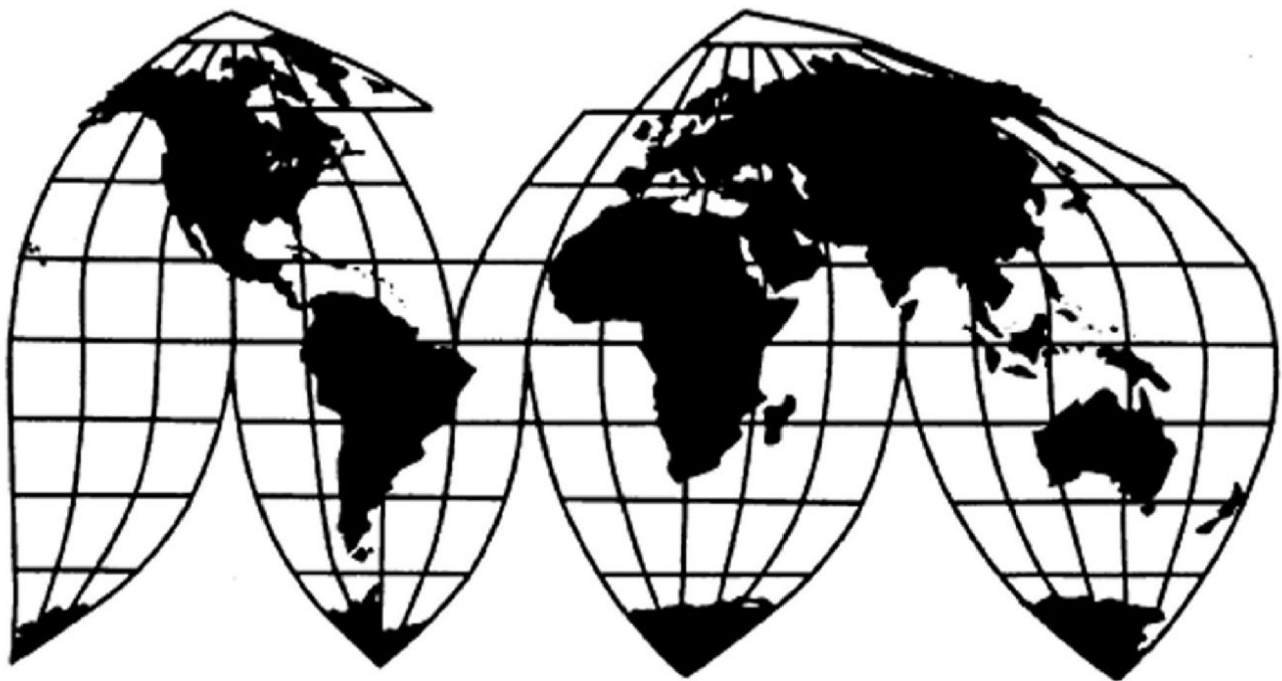
Glass Wine Bottles from China and Mexico

Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1662-1663 (Final)

Publication 5588

February 2025

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets ([]) in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as em dashes (—) in tables. If using a screen reader, we recommend increasing the verbosity setting.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1662-1663 (Final)

Glass Wine Bottles from China and Mexico

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 glass wine bottles from China and Mexico, provided for in subheading 7010.90.50 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”).²

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these investigations effective December 29, 2023, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the U.S. Glass Producers Coalition, which is comprised of Ardagh Glass Inc. (Indianapolis, Indiana) and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigations following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of glass wine bottles from China were being subsidized by the government of China (89 FR 47533, June 3, 2024). 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* (89 FR 49901, June 12, 2024, and as revised in 89 FR 63445, August 5, 2024). The Commission conducted its hearing on August 14, 2024. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

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

² 90 FR 76 and 79 (January 2, 2025).

Although antidumping duty petitions for Chile, China, and Mexico and a countervailing duty petition for China were filed on the same day, December 29, 2023, the investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not align its countervailing duty investigation concerning China with its antidumping duty investigations concerning Chile, China, and Mexico and reached an earlier final countervailing duty determination. On October 9, 2024, the Commission issued a final negative determination in its countervailing duty investigation of glass wine bottles from China (89 FR 83515, October 16, 2024).

On December 10, 2024, counsel for the petitioner filed with Commerce a request to withdraw its petition regarding imports of glass wine bottles from Chile. On December 30, 2024, Commerce published notice in the *Federal Register* of the termination of its subject investigation concerning glass wine bottles from Chile (89 FR 106425) and the Commission subsequently terminated its antidumping duty investigation concerning glass wine bottles from Chile (90 FR 1543, January 8, 2025).

Following notification of final determinations by Commerce that imports of glass wine bottles from China and Mexico were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 735(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(a)), notice of the supplemental scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's antidumping duty investigations concerning China and Mexico 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* (90 FR 3251, January 14, 2025).

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 glass wine bottles from China and Mexico found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”).

I. Background

The petitions in these investigations were filed on December 29, 2023, by the U.S. Glass Producers Coalition, consisting of Ardagh Glass Inc. (“Ardagh”), and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union (“the USW”), a union representing workers at the production facilities of the three known domestic producers of glass wine bottles (collectively, “Petitioner”). Although the antidumping duty petitions for glass wine bottles from Chile, China, and Mexico and the countervailing duty petition for glass wine bottles from China were all filed on the same day, December 29, 2023, the investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not postpone the final determination for its countervailing duty investigation regarding China,¹ while it did postpone its final determinations for its antidumping duty investigations for Chile, China, and Mexico.² This necessitated an earlier Commission determination in the final phase of the countervailing duty investigation on glass wine bottles from China than in the trailing investigations, and the Commission reached a negative determination in that leading investigation on October 9, 2024.³

¹ Certain Glass Wine Bottles from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, 89 Fed. Reg. 47,533 (June 3, 2024).

² See Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, and Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures, 89 Fed. Reg. 65,331 (Aug. 9, 2024); Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Chile: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures, 89 Fed. Reg. 65,325 (Aug. 9, 2024); Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures, 89 Fed. Reg. 65,317 (Aug. 9, 2024).

³ Glass Wine Bottles from China; Final Determination, 89 Fed. Reg. 83,515 (Oct. 16, 2024).

On December 10, 2024, Petitioner filed a request with Commerce and the Commission to withdraw its antidumping duty petition with respect to glass wine bottles from Chile.⁴ Pursuant to that request, Commerce terminated its investigation with respect to glass wine bottles from Chile on December 30, 2024.⁵ Effective December 30, 2024, the Commission terminated its investigation with respect to glass wine bottles from Chile.⁶ On January 2, 2025, Commerce published its final affirmative antidumping duty determinations with respect to imports of glass wine bottles from China and Mexico.⁷ As a result, the Commission must now make its determinations in the antidumping investigations of glass wine bottles from China and Mexico (the “trailing investigations”).⁸

Pursuant to the statutory record closing provision concerning staggered investigations, the record for the current trailing antidumping duty investigations of glass wine bottles from China and Mexico closed on September 13, 2024, except that Commerce’s final antidumping duty determinations on subject imports from China and Mexico, and the parties’ final comments concerning those determinations are to be added to the record.⁹ In accordance with the Commission’s scheduling notice, the parties in their comments also addressed the significance of Commerce’s termination of the antidumping duty investigation with respect to Chile.¹⁰

⁴ See Petitioner’s Withdrawal of Petition, December 10, 2024 (EDIS Document No. 838887) (“Petitioner’s Withdrawal”). Petitioner indicated that it wished to change the factual record underlying the Commission’s negative threat of material injury determination in the leading investigation in which the Commission considered cumulated subject imports from Chile, China, and Mexico. “With the exclusion of Chile, the Commission will consider a fundamentally different fact pattern in this regard. Specifically, with the exclusion of Chile, subject import market share is greater in ***.” *Id.* at 1-2.

⁵ Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Chile: Termination of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation, 89 Fed. Reg. 106,425 (Dec. 30, 2024).

⁶ Glass Wine Bottles From Chile; Termination of Investigation, 90 Fed. Reg. 1,543 (Jan. 8, 2025).

⁷ Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, 90 Fed. Reg. 76, 77 (Jan. 2, 2025); Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Mexico: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, 90 Fed. Reg. 79, 80 (Jan. 2, 2025).

⁸ Glass Wine Bottles From China and Mexico; Supplemental Schedule for the Final Phase of Antidumping Duty Investigations, 90 Fed. Reg. 3,251 (Jan. 14, 2025).

⁹ See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

¹⁰ Because of the unprecedented circumstances of the terminations of the antidumping duty investigation concerning glass wine bottles from Chile, the Commission invited the parties to file comments of 15 pages and reply comments of 10 pages instead of the standard five pages the (Continued...)

Petitioner filed supplemental final comments and reply comments with respect to the final margins for the investigations concerning imports from China and Mexico and the significance of the termination of the antidumping investigation with respect to imports from Chile.¹¹ Several respondents also filed supplemental final comments and reply comments. Berlin Packaging L.L.C. (“Berlin”), a U.S. importer of nonsubject merchandise from Chile and subject merchandise from China, and Mexico,¹² Encore Glass, Inc. (“Encore”), a U.S. importer of subject merchandise from China and Mexico,¹³ Fevisa Industrial S.A. de C.V. and Fevisa Comercial S.A. de C.V., producers and exporters of glass wine bottles in Mexico (collectively, “Fevisa”),¹⁴ Saverglass S. de R.L. de C.V., a producer and exporter of glass wine bottles in Mexico, and Saverglass Inc., a U.S. importer of subject merchandise from Mexico (collectively, “Saverglass”),¹⁵ and TricorBraun, Inc. (“TricorBraun”), a U.S. importer of nonsubject merchandise from Chile and subject merchandise from China, filed supplemental final comments and reply comments.¹⁶

II. 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 generally be deemed

Commission typically allows in trailing investigations. *See Glass Wine Bottles From China and Mexico; Supplemental Schedule for the Final Phase of Antidumping Duty Investigations*, 90 Fed. Reg. 3,251 (Jan. 14, 2025).

¹¹ Petitioner’s Supplemental Final Comments, January 13, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 840914); Petitioner’s Reply Comments, January 17, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 841296). Another domestic producer of glass wine bottles, O-I Glass, Inc. (“O-I Glass”), appeared at the hearing in the leading investigation accompanied by counsel and submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs. It did not file comments in these trailing investigations. We refer to Petitioner and O-I Glass collectively as the “Domestic Parties.”

¹² Berlin’s Supplemental Final Comments, January 13, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 840926); Berlin’s Rebuttal Comments, January 17, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 841310).

¹³ Encore’s Supplemental Final Comments, January 13, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 840977); Encore’s Rebuttal Comments, January 17, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 841340).

¹⁴ Fevisa’s Supplemental Final Comments, January 13, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 840968); Fevisa’s Reply Comments, January 17, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 841361).

¹⁵ Saverglass’s Supplemental Final Comments, January 13, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 840974); Saverglass’s Reply Comments, January 17, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 841354).

¹⁶ TricorBraun’s Supplemental Final Comments, January 13, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 741204); TricorBraun’s Rebuttal Comments, January 17, 2025 (EDIS Document No. 841304).

negligible.¹⁷ Petitioner and respondents did not address negligibility in their supplemental final comments.

As previously noted, the petitions for the antidumping duty investigations of glass wine bottles from China and Mexico were filed on the same day, December 30, 2023. During the most recent 12-month period preceding the filing of the petitions in these investigations (December 2022 through November 2023), imports from China and Mexico subject to antidumping duty investigations accounted for *** percent and *** percent, respectively, of total imports by quantity.¹⁸ As imports from China and Mexico exceed the 3 percent negligibility threshold, we find that imports from China and Mexico subject to antidumping duty investigations are not negligible.

III. 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.¹⁹

¹⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(i).

¹⁸ Supplemental Staff Report, INV-XX-015 (Jan. 28, 2025) (“Supplemental CR”) at 1.6.

¹⁹ 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).

While no single factor is necessarily determinative, and the list of factors is not exhaustive, 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.²⁰ Only a “reasonable overlap” of competition is required.²¹

A. Cumulation of Glass Wine Bottles from Chile

Under the record closing provision, the record for these trailing antidumping duty investigations of glass wine bottles from China and Mexico closed on September 13, 2024, before the termination of the Chile investigation, and is to be supplemented only by Commerce’s final antidumping duty determinations on subject imports from China and Mexico, and the parties’ final comments concerning those determinations.²² The parties disagree as to whether imports of glass wine bottles from Chile may still be cumulated despite the termination of the Chile investigation.

1. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioner’s Arguments. Petitioner disputes respondents’ arguments that imports of glass wine bottles from Chile remain subject imports and eligible for cumulation despite termination of the Chile investigation by the Commission and Commerce. It contends that respondents misread the pertinent Commission decisions and the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”) Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”).²³ In its view, the SAA indicates that the exception to cumulation for terminated investigations, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(ii)(II), should be interpreted to apply to situations in which an investigation is terminated prior to the Commission’s final determination, such as where the Commission finds imports from a subject country negligible or Commerce makes a final determination of *de minimis* margins with respect to a country. Petitioner claims that the SAA statement that “{t}he second new exception is that imports that are the subject of terminated investigations may not be

²⁰ See, e.g., *Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1989).

²¹ 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 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.”)).

²² See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

²³ URAA SAA, H.R. Doc. 103-316, vol. I at 877 (1994).

cumulated,” establishes a general rule that imports subject to terminated investigations are not to be cumulated.²⁴

Petitioner also argues that the facts of *Certain Steel Threaded Rod from India*,²⁵ the trailing investigations cited by respondents in which the Commission did not treat the leading investigation’s termination as a termination for purposes of the exception to cumulation for terminated investigations, are distinguishable from those at issue in these investigations. Petitioner asserts that in *Threaded Rod from India*, the termination at issue resulted from the Commission’s final negative determination in the leading investigation of imports from Thailand rather than a finding that subject imports from Thailand were negligible or a final negative determination by Commerce with respect to Thailand. It argues that the imports from Chile at issue here, by contrast, will not be subject to a final affirmative determination by either Commerce or the Commission.²⁶

Respondents’ Arguments. Saverglass argues that when investigations are staggered, the statute, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii), requires the record in the trailing investigations to be the same as in the leading investigation. Based on this provision, providing that “the Commission shall make its determinations based on the record compiled in the first investigation in which it makes a final determination,” Saverglass contends that the countries subject to cumulation must be the same in the trailing investigations as in the leading investigations, notwithstanding that Commerce and the Commission terminated their respective investigations of glass wine bottles from Chile.²⁷

It further argues that the Commission in *Threaded Rod from India* recognized this principle and found that termination of the leading investigation after a final negative determination pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1673d(c)(2) does not fall under the terminated investigation exception to cumulation, under 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(ii)(II). It notes that the Commission cumulated subject imports from Thailand with those from India for purposes of its determination in the trailing investigations of threaded rod from India even after the Commission’s negative determination in the leading investigation of threaded rod from Thailand resulted in termination of that investigation.²⁸ Saverglass further contends that in the *Glass Containers* trailing investigations, the Commission explained that the purpose of the

²⁴ Petitioner’s Reply at 4 (quoting SAA at 849).

²⁵ *Certain Steel Threaded Rod from India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-498 and 731-TA-1213 (Final), USITC Pub. 4487 (Aug. 2014) (“*Threaded Rod from India*”) at 4-5.

²⁶ Petitioner’s Reply at 3.

²⁷ Saverglass’s Comments at 1-2

²⁸ Saverglass’s Comments at 2-3 (citing *Threaded Rod from India* at 4-5).

record closing provision, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii), is “to ensure that cumulation is based on the petition filing date, not the date of the ultimate vote.” Saverglass also points out that the Commission found in both *Threaded Rod from India* and *Glass Containers* that the terminated investigation exception to cumulation applies to Commission investigations terminated based on negligibility and not leading investigations terminated after the Commission’s final negative determination.²⁹

TricorBraun asserts that Petitioner’s sole reason for withdrawing the Chile petition was to have the Commission decide the trailing investigations based on a different, allegedly more favorable record. In order to discourage similar tactics in the future, TricorBraun urges the Commission to find that the exception to cumulation for terminated investigations does not apply to the terminated investigation concerning imports from Chile.³⁰ Fevisa similarly emphasizes that Petitioner has not hidden its intention to manipulate the record of these trailing investigations by withdrawing the Chile petition. It argues that the Commission should cumulate imports from Chile to preserve “the integrity of the Commission’s investigations against attempts at manipulation and gamesmanship.”³¹

Encore maintains that the Commission’s issuance of the supplemental staff report after the deadline for party comments deprived it of the opportunity to comment on the changes made to the staff report due to the termination of the Chile investigation. Citing 19 U.S.C. § 1677m(g), Encore argues that the Commission is required to provide “parties with a final opportunity to comment on the information obtained by the administering authority or the Commission upon which the parties have not previously had an opportunity to comment.”³²

²⁹ Saverglass’s Comments at 2-3 (quoting *Glass Containers from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1462 (Final) (Nov. 2020) (“*Glass Containers*”) at 4 n.5).

³⁰ TricorBraun’s Comments at 5.

³¹ Fevisa’s Comments at 5.

³² Encore’s Comments at 4-5. Saverglass similarly argues that the SAA requires the Commission to provide interested parties with a full opportunity to comment on all issues relevant to its injury determinations. Saverglass’s Comments at 8-9 (quoting SAA at 849). The record closing provision also provides that “when the administering authority issues its final determination in a subsequently completed investigation, the Commission shall permit the parties in the subsequent investigation to submit comments concerning the significance of the administering authority’s final determination, and shall include such comments and the administering authority’s final determination in the record for the subsequent investigation.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii). We note that, although certain data and ensuing analyses in the leading investigation have changed somewhat with the removal of imports from Chile as subject merchandise, the parties already possessed all of the information contained in the supplemental staff report issued in the trailing investigations, as no new factual information was added to the record of the leading investigation other than Commerce’s final dumping margins for China and Mexico.

2. Analysis

Both Commerce and the Commission have terminated their respective investigations of glass wine bottles from Chile.³³ Without an affirmative final determination by Commerce with respect to glass wine bottles from Chile, the Commission is precluded under the statute from making a final determination with respect to such imports.³⁴ Nevertheless, respondents argue that despite Commerce and the Commission terminating their respective investigations, the Commission should cumulate imports from Chile because the record closing provision, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii), indicates that the Commission should base its decision on the record of the leading investigation. Respondents' arguments are misplaced. The statute provides that the Commission shall not cumulatively assess imports from any country with respect to which the investigation has been terminated.³⁵ While as explained below this has not precluded the Commission from cumulatively assessing imports for purposes of a trailing investigation for which the Commission reached a negative determination in the leading investigation, that is not the circumstance presented here. Here, in the case of imports of glass wine bottles from Chile, there will be no final determination by Commerce of imports sold at LTFV (or by the Commission) because the investigation has been terminated.³⁶ Accordingly, we find that imports from Chile are not eligible to be cumulatively assessed with subject imports from China and Mexico.

Further, respondents' reliance on *Threaded Rod from India* and *Glass Containers* is unavailing. In those trailing investigations, the Commission found that the SAA's exception to cumulation for terminated investigations was intended to implement the requirement that the Commission not cumulate imports from investigations terminated pursuant to a determination

³³ Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Chile: Termination of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation, 89 Fed. Reg. 106,425 (Dec. 30, 2024); Glass Wine Bottles From Chile; Termination of Investigation, 90 Fed. Reg. 1,543 (Jan. 8, 2025).

³⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1673d(b)(1)(B). The Commission shall make a final determination of whether the industry is materially injured, threatened with material injury or the establishment of an industry is materially retarded "by reason of imports, or sales (or the likelihood of sales) for importation, of the merchandise with respect to which the administering authority has made an affirmative determination under subsection (a)(1)." *Id.*

³⁵ See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(ii).

³⁶ We observe that a termination by Commerce, with no final determination of imports sold at LTFV, is analogous to a final negative determination by Commerce after finding de minimis margins in trailing investigations in that there is no finding of sales at LTFV. "In making a determination under this subsection, the administering authority shall disregard any weighted average dumping margin that is *de minimis*." 19 U.S.C. § 1673d(a)(4).

by Commerce of *de minimis* margins or a finding by the Commission of negligible imports.³⁷ As the Commission explained in *Threaded Rod from India*, “‘terminated’ in the cumulation provisions refers to . . . situations where investigations are concluded prior to a final Commission determination of material injury or threat of material injury, in particular as a result of negligible imports or *de minimis* margins.”³⁸ Thus, while the Commission in *Threaded Rod from India* found that this exception to cumulation would not apply to a termination after a negative determination by the Commission in a leading investigation, this is not the situation with respect to imports of glass wine bottles from Chile where the Chile investigation was terminated prior to a final determination by the Commission. In both *Threaded Rod from India* and *Glass Containers*, the Commission cumulated imports in the trailing investigations that were subject to final determinations of dumping by Commerce. That would not be true of imports of glass wine bottles from Chile in these investigations because Commerce terminated its investigation of those imports before making any final determination that they were dumped.

In sum, while we recognize respondents’ concerns about the late withdrawal of the petition and its implications, we see no legal basis to treat imports from Chile as subject imports after Commerce’s and the Commission’s termination of the antidumping duty investigation of glass wine bottles from Chile. Under the statute, the Commission shall not cumulatively assess imports with respect to which the investigation has been terminated, and situations in *Threaded Rod* and *Glass Containers* are distinguishable from the present case. We therefore find that imports from Chile are not eligible for cumulation in these trailing investigations.³⁹

³⁷ *Glass Containers* at 4 n.5.

³⁸ *Threaded Rod from India* at 4.

³⁹ We acknowledge concerns expressed by Encore and Saverglass that respondents have not had an adequate opportunity to comment in the trailing investigations because the supplemental staff report was issued after their comments were required to be filed with the Commission. Encore’s Comments at 4-5; Saverglass’s Comments at 8-9 (citing 19 U.S.C. § 1677m(g) indicating that the Commission is required to provide parties with a final opportunity to comment on the information obtained by the Commission upon which the parties have not previously had an opportunity to comment.). While all information contained in the supplemental staff report, with the exception of the final dumping margins found by Commerce, was in the record of the leading investigation, certain data and ensuing analyses of these data have changed with the treatment of imports from Chile as nonsubject. Nevertheless, respondents have had an opportunity in their supplemental comments and reply comments to address the significance of treating imports from Chile as nonsubject imports, which (Continued...)

B. Cumulation of Subject Imports from China and Mexico

As explained in our determination and views for the leading investigation, the statutory criteria are met with respect to subject imports from China and Mexico. Moreover, Petitioner filed the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with respect to these two countries on the same day, December 29, 2023.⁴⁰

The record in these trailing investigations indicates that subject imports from China and Mexico are fungible with domestically produced glass wine bottles and each other; were sold in overlapping channels of distribution and geographic markets; and were simultaneously present in the U.S. market during the period of investigation (“POI”).

Fungibility. The record indicates that all responding U.S. producers, most responding U.S. importers, and most responding 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.⁴¹ Large majorities or pluralities of responding purchasers rated domestically produced glass wine bottles as comparable to glass wine bottles imported from each subject country with respect to most of the 17 factors that influence purchasing decisions.⁴²

Moreover, most responding purchasers reported shifting purchases from the domestic industry to subject imports from one or more of the subject countries during the POI, indicating head-to-head competition between domestically produced glass wine bottles and subject imports from each subject country.⁴³

Furthermore, the record indicates that subject imports from each subject country for which data are available overlapped with each other and domestically produced glass wine bottles in terms of packaging (*i.e.*, bulk vs. case), bottle type and color, and bottle weight.⁴⁴ In 2023, over *** of U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments of domestically produced glass wine bottles

did not change trends examined in the leading investigation significantly. Moreover, in any trailing investigations, it is possible that the volume of subject imports will change from that in the leading investigations due to Commerce’s finding of *de minimis* margins with respect to certain producers and exporters or countries.

⁴⁰ See *Glass Wine Bottles from China*, Inv. No. 701-TA-703 (Final), USITC Pub. 5550, (Oct. 2024) (“*Glass Wine Bottles from China*” or “PR”) at 27. None of the statutory exceptions to cumulation applies in these investigations. See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(ii).

⁴¹ See Confidential Staff Report, INV-WW-105 (Sept. 6, 2024), as revised in INV-WW-106 (Sept. 12, 2024) (“CR”)/PR at Tables II-12-14.

⁴² CR/PR at Table II-11.

⁴³ CR/PR at V-39; see also Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.30.

⁴⁴ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.14 and Fig. 1.5.

and the *** of importers' U.S. shipments of subject merchandise from the two subject countries were of case packed glass wine bottles.⁴⁵ In 2023, over *** of U.S. shipments of imports from each subject source and the domestic like product consisted of green claret glass wine bottles.⁴⁶ Another *** or more of U.S. shipments of imports from each subject source and the domestic like product in 2023 consisted of green burgundy style glass wine bottles.⁴⁷

Finally, data concerning the weights of glass wine bottles from the subject countries and the domestic industry show an overlap in the weights of glass wine bottles from subject and domestic sources. A substantial portion (*** percent) of U.S. shipments from each subject source and the domestic industry consisted of glass wine bottles weighing under 500 grams.⁴⁸

Channels of distribution. The record indicates that domestically produced glass wine bottles were primarily sold to wineries, which accounted for approximately *** percent of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments during the POI, with the balance sold to distributors; none were reported sold to other end users.⁴⁹ Subject imports from China were overwhelmingly sold to wineries, with very small quantities sold to distributors and other end users.⁵⁰ Subject imports from Mexico were primarily sold to wineries, with smaller quantities sold to distributors and other end users.⁵¹

Geographical overlap. The record indicates that domestically produced glass wine bottles were sold in all regions of the contiguous United States, as were subject imports from China and Mexico.⁵² Most subject imports from China and Mexico entered through the Western region in 2023, with a minority of subject imports from China entering through the Eastern region and a minority of subject imports from Mexico entering through the Southern region.⁵³

Simultaneous Presence in Market. The record indicates that subject imports from each subject country were present in the U.S. market in all 39 months of the POI.⁵⁴ Domestically produced glass wine bottles were also present in the U.S. market throughout the POI.⁵⁵

⁴⁵ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.13 and Fig. 1.4.

⁴⁶ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.14 and Fig. 1.5.

⁴⁷ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.14 and Fig. 1.5.

⁴⁸ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.15 and Fig. 1.6.

⁴⁹ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.6.

⁵⁰ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.6.

⁵¹ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.6.

⁵² Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.7.

⁵³ CR/PR at IV-26 and Table IV-15.

⁵⁴ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.17.

⁵⁵ CR/PR at Tables V-5 through V-9.

Conclusion. In sum, we find that termination of the investigation with respect to Chile has not affected the evidence supporting the Commission’s finding of a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from China and Mexico and the domestic like product in the leading investigation. No party argues that such a reasonable overlap of competition no longer exists in these trailing investigations. Accordingly, based on the reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from China and Mexico and the domestic like product found in the leading investigation, we cumulate subject imports from China and Mexico for purposes of our analysis of present material injury.⁵⁶

IV. No Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(G)(iii) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), provides that the Commission must make its material injury determinations in the instant trailing investigations on the basis of the same record as that in the leading investigation with the exception that the record of the trailing investigation includes Commerce’s final antidumping determinations with respect to imports from China and Mexico. While the record remains the same as stated, due to the termination of the investigations of Chile, imports from that country are now considered nonsubject rather than subject imports which as described below impacts the volume of subject imports and certain other information. This change, however, does not affect our determination that the domestic industry is not materially injured by reason of subject imports. We therefore adopt the findings and analyses from our determination and views in the leading investigation with respect to the issues of domestic like product, domestic industry, the captive production provision,⁵⁷ and conditions of competition.⁵⁸ As detailed below, our analysis of the volume and price effects of subject imports and their impact on the domestic industry subtract out imports from Chile, now considered nonsubject imports, to evaluate any effect this has on our volume, price, and impact findings in the leading investigation.

We recognize that termination of the investigation of imports of glass wine bottles from Chile has changed both the volume of subject imports and nonsubject imports that we

⁵⁶ See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at Section V.B. We note that Petitioner argues for purposes of threat of material injury that the Commission should separately assess subject imports from China and Mexico. See *infra* section V.B.

⁵⁷ We explained in the leading investigation why the captive production provision does not apply in these investigations. See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at Section VI.B.1. For this reason, we will focus our analysis on the overall glass wine bottle market in analyzing the market share and financial performance of the domestic industry, while considering captive consumption to be a relevant condition of competition.

⁵⁸ See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at Sections II, III, VI.B.1 and VI.B.

discussed in section VI.B.3 of our determination and views in the leading investigation.⁵⁹ Because imports of glass wine bottles from Chile were subject imports in the leading investigation but nonsubject imports in these trailing investigations, the volume and market share of cumulated subject imports in these trailing investigations is lower and the volume and market share of nonsubject imports higher throughout the POI relative to those in the leading investigation.⁶⁰

We also note that termination of the Chile investigation has not affected our findings concerning substitutability and the importance of price to purchasing decisions.⁶¹ For the

⁵⁹ See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at Section VI.B.3.

⁶⁰ As explained in our determination and views for the leading investigation, we rely upon questionnaire data to measure nonsubject imports with the exception of imports from Chile. See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 31 n.149.

Cumulated subject imports remained the second-largest source of supply to the U.S. market during the POI. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased irregularly during the 2021-23 period, declining from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 before increasing to *** percent in 2023, for an overall decline of *** percentage points between 2021 and 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.18 and C.1. Their market share was *** percent in interim 2024, compared with *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.* Cumulated subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market decreased irregularly from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 and then increased to *** percent in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.19 and C.2. Their share was *** percent in interim 2024, compared with *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

Nonsubject imports continue to be the third-largest source of supply to the U.S. market during the POI with the addition of imports from Chile. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 and then increased to *** percent in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.18 and C.1. Their share was *** percent in interim 2024, compared with *** percent in interim 2023. The largest sources of nonsubject imports were Chile, France, and Taiwan. *Id.* Nonsubject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market decreased from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 and increased to *** percent in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.19 and C.2. Their share was *** percent in interim 2024, compared with *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

⁶¹ See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 33-34. All responding U.S. producers, most U.S. importers, and most purchasers reported that the domestic like product was either always or frequently interchangeable with glass wine bottles imported from subject sources. CR/PR at Tables II-12, II-13 and II-14. Large majorities or pluralities of responding purchasers rated domestically produced glass wine bottles as comparable to glass wine bottles imported from each subject country with respect to most of the 17 factors that influence purchasing decisions. *Id.* at Table II-11. The exceptions were that purchasers rated the domestic product superior to subject imports from China with respect to technical support/service and delivery time. Purchasers rated the domestic product as inferior to subject imports from China with respect to minimum quantity requirements and price. Purchasers split on the comparability of the domestic product and subject imports from China with respect to delivery terms. The large majority of responding purchasers rated the domestic product and subject imports from (Continued...)

reasons discussed in the leading investigation, we find a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between cumulated subject imports from China and Mexico and the domestic like product and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions, among other important factors.⁶²

A. 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.”⁶³

The removal of imports from Chile results in lower cumulated subject import volumes and market shares than in the leading investigation, but similar trends in their volume and market share.⁶⁴ Cumulated subject imports, by volume, decreased by *** percent between 2021 and 2023, decreasing from *** gross in 2021, to *** gross in 2022, and *** gross in 2023; cumulated subject imports were *** percent higher in interim 2024, at *** gross, compared with *** gross in interim 2023.⁶⁵

U.S. shipments of subject imports declined irregularly as a share of apparent U.S. consumption from 2021 to 2023. Their market share declined from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 and then increased to *** percent in 2023, a level *** percentage points lower than in 2021.⁶⁶ Their share was higher at *** percent in interim 2024 compared to *** in interim 2023.⁶⁷ The record indicates that the domestic industry gained *** percentage points

Mexico as comparable as to all 17 factors. *See id.* at Table II-11. Most purchasers also reported that domestic producers and suppliers of subject merchandise from China and Mexico usually meet minimum quality requirements. *Id.* at Table II-9. Differences in packaging, lead times, minimum order requirements and quality may limit substitutability to some extent.

⁶² See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 33-34.

⁶³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(i).

⁶⁴ This is the same trend in market share as in the leading investigation although now subject imports in interim 2024 had greater market share than in 2021. On other hand, with imports from Chile treated as nonsubject in these trailing investigations, cumulated subject imports have a smaller market share in interim 2024, *** percent, than they did during the same period in the leading investigation, at *** percent. *Compare* CR/PR at Table C.1 *with* Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1.

⁶⁵ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.9.

⁶⁶ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.18 and C.1. In the merchant market, their share declined from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 and then increased to *** percent in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.19 and C.2.

⁶⁷ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.18 and C.1. In the merchant market, their share was higher at *** percent in interim 2024 compared with *** percent in interim 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table (Continued...)

of market share from cumulated subject imports from 2021 to 2023.⁶⁸ Although cumulated subject imports gained *** percentage points of market share from the domestic industry in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023, the domestic industry's market share in interim 2024, at *** percent, was the same as in 2021; cumulated subject imports' market share was higher in interim 2024, at *** percent, than in 2021, at *** percent.⁶⁹

We find that the volume of cumulated subject imports is significant in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States.⁷⁰ For the reasons discussed below and in our determination and views for the leading investigation, however, we do not find that this

1.19 and C.2. We note that with the treatment of imports from Chile treated as nonsubject in these trailing investigations, cumulated subject imports have a smaller market share in the merchant market in interim 2024 than they did during the same period in the leading investigation, at *** percent. *Compare* CR/PR at Table C-2 *with* Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.2.

⁶⁸ See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.18 and C.1. Nonsubject imports gained *** percentage points of market share from subject imports from 2021 to 2023. See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.18 and C.1. As discussed further in our price effects and impact analysis, subject import volumes and market shares exhibited different trends depending on the subject country. Subject import volumes and market share declined for subject imports from China between 2021 and 2023, whereas U.S. shipments of subject import volumes from Mexico decreased by less than apparent U.S. consumption over the period, resulting in an increase in their market share. Between 2021 and 2023, U.S. shipments of subject imports from China declined *** percent, losing *** percentage points of market share during the period, while U.S. shipments of subject imports from Mexico declined by *** percent, gaining *** percentage points during the period. *Id.*

⁶⁹ See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.18 and C.1. Although cumulated subject imports ended the POI with a higher share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market in interim 2024, at *** percent, than in 2021, at *** percent, the domestic industry also increased its share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market to *** percent in interim 2024, up from *** percent in 2021. See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.19 and C.2.

⁷⁰ We acknowledge that the record in these trailing investigations indicates that subject imports were *** percent higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023, as compared to 3.6 percent higher across the interim periods in the leading investigation. *Compare* CR/PR at Table IV-2 *with* Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.9. The record also indicates that cumulated subject imports' market share was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023 in the trailing investigations, as compared with 1.6 percentage points higher in the leading investigation. *Compare* CR/PR at Table C-1 *with* Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1. The trend, but not the magnitude, is therefore the same, and for the reasons elaborated below in footnotes 106 and 131, and footnotes 132-134 and accompanying text, we do not find these increases significant, particularly in consideration of, *inter alia*, the limited time period covered by the interim data, relatively modest *** gross increase in subject imports in interim 2024 relative to interim 2023, the lower market share of subject imports in interim 2024 in these trailing investigations relative to the leading investigation, and the absolute decline in U.S. shipments of subject imports in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023. See CR/PR at Tables IV-2 and C-1; Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.9 and C.1.

volume of cumulated subject imports had either significant price effects or a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.

B. 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.⁷¹

The evidence supportive of our findings with respect to underselling and price effects from the leading investigation does not differ significantly in these trailing investigations where imports from Chile are treated as nonsubject rather than subject imports. We therefore adopt our findings from the leading investigation that subject imports did not significantly undersell the domestic like product or have significant adverse price effects, as modified by the following analysis in these trailing investigations.⁷² As discussed above, we find that there is a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between cumulated subject imports and the domestic like product, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions for glass wine bottles, among other important factors.

With imports from Chile treated as nonsubject imports, these trailing investigations reflect a reduced volume of reported subject import sales in quarters of underselling and in quarters in which subject imports were purchased at lower cost than domestic sales prices during the POI than in the leading investigations though overall not by a significant amount.⁷³ The Commission collected quarterly quantity and f.o.b. pricing data on sales of five pricing products shipped in case packs to unrelated U.S. customers during the POI.⁷⁴ Three U.S.

⁷¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii).

⁷² See Glass Wine Bottles from China at Section VI.D.

⁷³ See CR/PR at Tables V-16 and V-17 and Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.23 and 1.25. This is most apparent in the purchase cost data. The volume of subject imports purchased at lower cost was reduced from 230,899 gross in the leading investigation to 43,985 gross in the trailing investigations. *Id.*

⁷⁴ CR/PR at V-9. The five pricing products are:
(Continued...)

producers and 10 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.⁷⁵ The pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of domestically produced glass wine bottles, *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from China in 2023, and *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Mexico in 2023.⁷⁶

Cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 7 of 104 quarterly comparisons, or 6.7 percent of the time, with underselling margins ranging between *** percent and *** percent, and averaging *** percent.⁷⁷ Cumulated subject imports oversold the domestic like product in the remaining 97 quarterly comparisons, or 93.3 percent of the time, with overselling margins ranging between *** percent and *** percent and averaging *** percent.⁷⁸ Quarters in which there was underselling accounted for *** percent of total reported subject import sales volume (*** gross) covered by the Commission's pricing data during the POI, and quarters in which there was overselling accounted for 86.6 percent of reported total reported subject import sales volume (*** gross).⁷⁹

Product 1.— 750 mL, Claret style (also referred to as Bordeaux) wine bottle, weighing 16.0 to 17.0 ounces, all colors, without embossing, frosting, coating, or other decoration, case packed (in 12-bottle, plain white, unprinted, corrugated boxes);

Product 2.— 750 mL, Burgundy style wine bottle, weighing 13.5 to 14.5 ounces, all colors, without embossing, frosting, coating, or other decoration, case packed (in 12-bottle, plain white, unprinted, corrugated boxes);

Product 3.— 750 mL, Tapered (also referred to as Reverse Tapered) Claret style (also referred to as Bordeaux) wine bottle, weighing 22.0 to 24.0 ounces, all colors, without embossing, frosting, coating, or other decoration, case-packed (in 12-bottle, plain white unprinted, corrugated boxes);

Product 4.— 750 mL, Burgundy style wine bottle, weighing 25.5 to 27.5 ounces, flint color (includes all variations of flint including by not limited to superflint, high flint, extra flint), without embossing, frosting, coating, or other decoration, case packed (in 12-bottle, plain white unprinted, corrugated boxes); and

Product 5.— 750 mL, Claret style (also referred to as Bordeaux) wine bottle, weighing 29.5 to 31.5 ounces, green color, without frosting, coating, or other decoration, case packed (in 12-bottle, plain-white, unprinted, corrugated boxes). CR/PR at V-9 to V-10.

⁷⁵ CR/PR at V-10.

⁷⁶ CR/PR at V-10. Pricing data accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. shipments of nonsubject imports from Chile in 2023. *Id.*

⁷⁷ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.23.

⁷⁸ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.23.

⁷⁹ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.23. In the leading investigation, the pricing data was similar. Cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 9 of 143 quarterly comparisons, or (Continued...)

The Commission also collected purchase cost data for three pricing products (products 6-8) from 11 importers for their purchases of bulk packed wine bottles.⁸⁰ These importers were a mix of large distributors that sell both domestic and imported wine bottles such as *** as well as traditional importers.⁸¹ Both types of importers subsequently repackage the imported bulk wine bottles and sell them as case-packed products to wineries or other distributors. Purchase cost data reported by these firms accounted for *** percent of imports from China, and *** percent of imports from Mexico in 2023.⁸² For comparison purposes, domestic producers reported prices for their sales of bulk packed pricing products 6-8 to wineries and distributors.⁸³

The landed duty-paid costs for glass wine bottles imported from subject countries were below the domestic producers' sales prices for the domestically produced product in 14 of 42 instances, corresponding to reported subject import purchases of *** gross; price-cost differentials ranged from *** to *** percent and averaged *** percent.⁸⁴ The landed duty-paid costs for glass wine bottles imported from subject countries were above the domestic producers' sales prices in 28 of 42 instances, corresponding to reported subject import purchases of 82,257 gross; price-cost differentials ranged from 0.9 to 170.7 percent and averaged 33.7 percent.⁸⁵ By volume, *** percent of reported subject import purchases were below domestic producers' sales prices and *** percent of reported subject import purchases

6.3 percent of the time, with underselling margins ranging between 1.8 percent and 20.8 percent, and averaging 7.8 percent. Cumulated subject imports oversold the domestic like product in the remaining 134 quarterly comparisons, or 93.7 percent of the time, with overselling margins ranging between 0.8 percent and 146.2 percent and averaging 43.8 percent. CR/PR at Table V-14. Quarters in which there was underselling accounted for 11.2 percent of total reported subject import sales volume (141,020 gross) covered by the Commission's pricing data during the POI, and quarters in which there was overselling accounted for 88.8 percent of reported total reported subject import sales volume (1,119,070 gross). *Id.*

⁸⁰ Supplemental CR/PR at V-22. Pricing products 6-8 were the following:

Product 6.— 750 mL, Claret style (also referred to as Bordeaux) wine bottle, weighing 16.0 to 17.0 ounces, all colors, without embossing, frosting, coating, or other decoration, bulk packed;

Product 7.— 750 mL, Burgundy style wine bottle, weighing 13.5 to 14.5 ounces, all colors, without embossing, frosting, coating, or other decoration, bulk packed;

Product 8.— 750 mL, Tapered (also referred to as Reverse Tapered) Claret style (also referred to as Bordeaux) wine bottle, weighing 22.0 to 24.0 ounces, all colors, without embossing, frosting, coating, or other decoration, bulk packed. CR/PR at V-10. Pricing products 6-8 are the same as products 1-3 except for their packaging. *Id.*

⁸¹ CR/PR at V-22-23 and n.22.

⁸² CR/PR at V-22.

⁸³ CR/PR at V-10.

⁸⁴ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.27.

⁸⁵ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.27.

were above.⁸⁶ As discussed in the leading investigation, import purchase cost data may not reflect the total cost of importing, and we adopt the discussion of the additional costs associated with direct imports from the determination and views in the leading investigation.⁸⁷ The purchase cost data show that the landed duty-paid costs of subject imports from China and Mexico generally exceeded the sales prices of domestically produced glass wine bottles, even before adding the additional costs associated with distributors importing directly from subject sources.⁸⁸

We have also considered lost sales information reported by responding purchasers. There are fewer lost sales in the trailing investigations, with imports from Chile treated as nonsubject imports, than in the leading investigation. Of 37 responding purchasers, 20 reported that, since January 1, 2021, they had purchased or imported glass wine bottles from

⁸⁶ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.27. Petitioner requested that the Commission collect purchase cost data in addition to traditional price data because it sells to firms that also act as importers of bulk packed merchandise. *See* Petitioner’s Comments on Draft Questionnaires (Apr. 19, 2024) at 2.

⁸⁷ *See Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 39-40. In the leading investigation, the landed duty-paid costs for glass wine bottles imported from subject countries were below the domestic producers’ sales prices for the domestically produced product in 35 of 80 instances (230,899 gross); price-cost differentials ranged from 1.3 to 65.8 percent and averaged 13.1 percent. CR/PR at Table V-17. The landed duty-paid costs for glass wine bottles imported from subject countries were above the domestic producers’ sales prices in 45 of 80 instances (290,760 gross); price-cost differentials ranged from 0.2 to 170.7 percent and averaged 27.0 percent. By import volume, 44.3 percent of imports were below domestic producers’ sales prices and 55.7 percent of imports were above. CR/PR at Table V-17.

⁸⁸ Petitioner and O-I Glass raised a number of arguments concerning pricing data, underselling, and price effects in the leading investigation and we adopt the Commission’s responses to those arguments from our determination and views for the leading investigation. *See Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 40-43. For example, they argued in the leading investigation that the Commissions should reject the pricing data and rely on other evidence to find significant underselling. Petitioner claimed that the pricing data collected by the Commission (pricing data for case-packed bottles, pricing products 1-5) are flawed because pricing data concerning domestic producers’ sales to distributors is at a different level of trade than pricing data concerning importers’ sales to wineries. CR/PR at V-11; Hearing Tr. at 26, 55 (Brandstatter, Pickard); Petitioner’s Posthearing Br. Answers to Commission Questions, at 70-71. O-I Glass’ Posthearing Br. Answers to Commission Questions, at 53-55. In our determination and views for the leading investigation, we detailed the reasons for our rejection of these arguments that the price comparison data are flawed. *See Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 40-43. We also addressed arguments that the Commission should place more weight on the purchase cost data. *Id.* at 42. We further explained in our determination and views for the leading investigation why we do not find Domestic Parties’ emails or other evidence of lost sales to be persuasive. *See Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 43. In contrast to its argument in the leading investigation urging the Commission to reject the pricing data, Petitioner urges the Commission to rely on the pricing data for subject imports from Mexico rather than purchase cost data in its supplemental comments for the trailing investigations. *Compare* Petitioner’s Prehearing Br. at 44-51 and Petitioner’s Posthearing Br. Exhibit 1 at 37-39, 42-48 with Petitioner’s Supplemental Comments at 6-8.

subject sources instead of purchasing domestically produced glass wine bottles.⁸⁹ Eleven of these purchasers reported that the price of subject imports was lower than the price of the domestically produced product.⁹⁰ Seven of those purchasers also reported that price was a primary reason for their decision to obtain glass wine bottles from the subject countries rather than the domestic like product.⁹¹ Five purchasers indicated they purchased (or imported) *** gross wine bottles from subject sources because of price,⁹² equivalent to *** percent of the reported purchases and imports of glass wine bottles from subject sources over the POI (25.2 million gross).⁹³

Thus, the pricing data continue to show predominant overselling by the subject imports in these trailing investigations. Indeed, there is a greater prevalence of subject import overselling on the record of the trailing investigations than on the record of the leading investigation because imports from Chile were usually lower-priced and purchased at lower cost than subject imports from China and Mexico during the POI.⁹⁴

Given the predominant overselling shown by the pricing data and the generally higher purchase cost of cumulated subject imports, the shipment data by customer type showing that the unit values of subject import shipments consistently exceeded the unit values of domestic shipments,⁹⁵ the *** volume of confirmed lost sales, and other information in the record indicating that subject imports were not lower-priced than the domestic like product, we find in these trailing investigations that subject imports did not undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree.

In our determination and views for the leading investigation, we examined price trends for domestic producers' sales prices for glass wine bottles and found that cumulated subject imports did not depress prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. This

⁸⁹ CR/PR at Table V-21.

⁹⁰ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.31.

⁹¹ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.31.

⁹² Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.31.

⁹³ Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.30-1.32. This total also equates to approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' commercial shipments, and less than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, over the POI. Derived from Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.31 and C.1, and C.2.

⁹⁴ See CR/PR at Tables V-5, V-6, V-7, V-10, V-11 and V-12. See also Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.28 and 1.29.

⁹⁵ See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.52.

remains the case in these trailing investigations,⁹⁶ and we therefore adopt our findings and conclusions concerning price trends and the absence of significant price depression from our determination and views for the leading investigation.⁹⁷

We also considered whether subject imports prevented price increases which would otherwise have occurred to a significant degree in the leading investigation, concluding that cumulated subject imports did not suppress prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree.⁹⁸ The domestic industry data remain the same regardless of whether imports from Chile are treated as subject or non-subject imports and the trends in the volume of cumulated subject imports have not meaningfully changed in the trailing investigations,⁹⁹ and we

⁹⁶ In these trailing investigations, domestic price trends remain as they were in the leading investigation (*i.e.*, prices generally increased over the POI). Subject import prices and purchase costs for China and Mexico also remain as they were in the leading investigation (*i.e.*, prices generally increased over the POI). Although prices and purchase costs for Chilean imports also generally increased over the POI, the removal of Chile does not fundamentally alter our conclusion in the leading investigation since both domestic and subject import prices/purchase costs generally increased over the POI.

⁹⁷ *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 44-45. In the leading investigation, we found that domestic prices increased for six of the eight pricing products over the POI. We additionally noted that only one of 37 responding purchasers indicated that domestic producers had reduced prices to compete with lower-priced subject imports. The record in these trailing investigations indicates that only one purchaser confirmed lost revenues for the industry out of 20 purchasers responding. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.33. Based on the evidence, we continue to find that subject imports did not depress domestic producers' prices to a significant degree.

⁹⁸ *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 45-48.

⁹⁹ In the leading investigation, the Commission found as follows:

We also observe that the trends in the volume and market share of the subject imports do not correlate with the increase in the domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio. The volume of subject imports and their market share declined irregularly from 2021 to 2023, while the domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio increased. 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 lower than in interim 2023.

Given the domestic industry's increasing sales prices and ability to pass through almost all of its increased costs to purchasers through higher prices during a period of declining apparent U.S. consumption, as well as the absence of significant subject import underselling, we find that subject imports did not suppress prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree.

Glass Wine Bottles at 48. Each of these factual findings which served as the bases for the Commission's finding in the leading investigation remain true in these trailing investigations (with the sole exception that with the removal of Chile, the volume of subject imports decreased steadily, not irregularly, from 2021 to 2023).

therefore adopt our findings and conclusions concerning the absence of significant price suppression from our determination and views in the leading investigation.¹⁰⁰

Termination of the Chile investigation has not significantly affected the record evidence supporting our finding from the leading investigation that cumulated 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, as in the leading investigation, that cumulated subject imports did not have significant adverse price effects on the domestic industry during the POI.

C. Impact of the Subject Imports¹⁰¹

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

¹⁰⁰ *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 45-48. In our determination and views for the leading investigation, we also rejected Domestic Parties’ argument that an inventory overhang suppressed domestic prices. *Id.* at 48. The volume of inventories of subject merchandise is lower in these trailing investigations than in the leading investigation now that imports from Chile are no longer subject merchandise. See CR/PR at Tables at VII-11 and VII-17; Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.43 and 1.49. The subject industries’ and U.S. importers’ inventories of subject merchandise generally reflect the same trends in the trailing investigations as in the leading investigation with the exception of U.S importers’ inventories being higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023. *Id.* In any event, we explained why the record does not support a finding that elevated inventories or subject import trends accounted for the industry’s increasing COGS to net sales ratio, and we adopt that explanation for purposes of these trailing investigations. See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 48.

¹⁰¹ The statute instructs the Commission to consider the “magnitude of the dumping margin” in an antidumping duty proceeding as part of its consideration of the impact of subject imports. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii)(V). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding China, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 29.31 percent to 31.24 percent for mandatory respondents, and a China-wide entity rate of 218.15 percent. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.2; *Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 90 Fed. Reg. 76, 77 (Jan. 2, 2025). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding Mexico, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 13.95 percent to 96.95 percent for mandatory respondents and an all-others rate of 16.75 percent. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.3; *Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Mexico: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 90 Fed. Reg. 79, 80 (Jan. 2, 2025).

We consider in our analysis that Commerce has made final findings that subject imports from China and Mexico are sold in the United States at LTFV, including the magnitude of the margins of dumping found by Commerce. In addition to this consideration, as we explain further below, other factors that support our analysis from the leading determination remain largely unchanged on the record for these trailing investigations. For example, our analysis of the absence of significant (Continued...)

the state of the industry.”¹⁰² 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.”¹⁰³

Termination of the Chile investigation has not significantly affected the record evidence supporting our analysis of the impact and conclusion from the leading investigation that cumulated subject imports had no significant impact on the domestic industry, and we therefore adopt that analysis and conclusion in these trailing investigations.¹⁰⁴ In particular,

underselling or price effects of cumulated subject imports remains unchanged from the leading determination and remains probative to our assessment of the impact of subject imports from China and Mexico. See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 37-49.

¹⁰² 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.”).

¹⁰³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

¹⁰⁴ *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at Section VI.E. In the leading investigation, the Commission found as follows:

We do not find a nexus between cumulated subject imports and the declines in the domestic industry’s performance during the POI. Subject imports declined absolutely and relative to apparent U.S. consumption at the same time the industry’s output and financial indicators deteriorated from 2021 to 2023. The industry’s prices and net sales values increased over the POI, and although the industry was not able to fully recover its increased costs, the record does not indicate that subject imports account for the slight increase in the industry’s COGS to net sales ratio. Subject imports predominantly oversold the domestic like product by any measure, and apparent U.S. consumption declined 12.5 percent from 2021 to 2023. There were few confirmed lost sales. Furthermore, increases in the domestic industry’s COGS from 2021 to 2023 were driven primarily by other factory costs, and specifically by nonrecurring items as domestic producers reduced their capacity in response to declining demand, as referenced above.

Nor do we find a causal nexus between cumulated subject imports and any declines in the domestic industry’s performance in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023.

Although cumulated subject imports’ market share was higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023, the record does not show that the increase was driven by subject import underselling. Most of the increase in subject import market share in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023 was gained by subject imports from Mexico, yet the purchase

(Continued...)

the record continues to show that cumulated subject imports did not account for the industry's poor condition during much of the POI.

As we explained in our determination and views for the leading investigation, cumulated subject imports declined absolutely and relative to apparent U.S. consumption at the same time the industry's output and financial indicators deteriorated from 2021 to 2023. The industry's prices and net sales values increased over the POI, and the record does not indicate that cumulated subject imports accounted for the increase in the industry's COGS to net sales ratio. Cumulated subject imports predominantly oversold the domestic like product, and apparent U.S. consumption declined 12.5 percent from 2021 to 2023. Furthermore, increases in the domestic industry's COGS from 2021 to 2023 were driven primarily by other factory costs, and specifically by nonrecurring items as domestic producers reduced their capacity in response to declining demand.¹⁰⁵

Nor do we find a causal nexus between cumulated subject imports and the domestic industry's performance in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023. Although cumulated subject imports' market share was higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023, the record does not

cost data do not indicate that subject imports from Mexico were purchased at lower cost than the domestic like product during the interim periods. Even in the pricing data, subject imports from Mexico predominantly oversold the domestic like product in interim 2024, as did subject imports overall. Moreover, the increase in cumulated subject import market share in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023 did not prevent the domestic industry from increasing its unit net sales values by more than the increase in its unit COGS, causing a reduction in the industry's COGS to net sales ratio in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023. This enabled the industry to improve its financial performance by almost every measure in interim 2024 relative to interim 2023.

The record shows that the decline in domestic producers' output indicators and consequent decline in financial indicators are consistent with the decline in apparent U.S. consumption during the POI. Given this, as well as the lack of any market share shift from the domestic industry to cumulated subject imports during the 2021-23 period, 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, we find that subject imports did not have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.

Glass Wine Bottles at 53-54. As further discussed below, each of these factual findings which served as the bases for the Commission's finding in the leading investigation remain true in these trailing investigations.

¹⁰⁵ *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 53. The Commission also addressed Domestic Parties' arguments concerning the domestic industry's shutdowns and the condition of the domestic industry at beginning of the POI. *Id.* at 54-55.

show this was the result of underselling.¹⁰⁶ Further, the domestic industry increased its unit net sales values by more than the increase in its unit COGS, causing a reduction in the industry's COGS to net sales ratio and improved financial performance in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023.¹⁰⁷

We also find that the declines in domestic producers' output and financial indicators were consistent with the decline in apparent U.S. consumption during the POI. Based on this record and the lack of any market share shift from the domestic industry to cumulated subject imports during the 2021-23 period, 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, we conclude that cumulated subject imports did not have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.¹⁰⁸

For the foregoing reasons, and those discussed in the leading investigation, 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 and Mexico found by Commerce to be sold at LTFV.

V. 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

¹⁰⁶ We acknowledge that with the termination of the Chile investigation the market share of U.S. shipments of subject imports is *** percentage points higher in interim 2024, at *** percent, than in 2021, at *** percent, a point emphasized by Petitioner in its supplemental comments. Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1; *see also* Petitioner's Reply at 8. Nevertheless, the market share of cumulated subject imports is now *** percentage points lower in interim 2024 than in the leading investigation, when it was 23.5 percent, and would therefore have less of an impact on the domestic industry. Furthermore, cumulated subject imports gained market share in interim 2024 while predominantly overselling the domestic like product. Cumulated subject imports oversold the domestic like product in 6 of 8 quarterly comparisons in interim 2024, corresponding to *** percent of reported subject import sales volume. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.24. Nor is our analysis dependent on subject import market share in a single quarter, given that the record as a whole shows that cumulated subject imports had no significant impact on the domestic industry over the entire POI.

¹⁰⁷ *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 54.

¹⁰⁸ *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 54.

accepted.”¹⁰⁹ 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.¹¹⁰ In making our determination, we consider all statutory threat factors that are relevant to these investigations.¹¹¹

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

¹⁰⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii).

¹¹⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii).

¹¹¹ 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 these investigations.

countries as to which petitions were filed on the same day if the requirements for cumulation in the material injury context are satisfied.¹¹²

Petitioner's Arguments. Petitioner argues that termination of the Chile investigation makes cumulation of subject imports from China and Mexico for threat of material injury inappropriate.¹¹³ In a reversal of its position in the leading investigation that subject imports from China and Mexico should be cumulated, it now claims that the differences between subject imports from China and Mexico have become “starker” with the removal of subject imports from Chile.¹¹⁴ Petitioner argues that subject imports from Mexico increased their share of the U.S. market from 2021 to 2023, while subject imports from China decreased their share, and that these different trends continued in interim 2024 as compared to interim 2023. It also contends that subject imports from Mexico were higher priced than subject imports from China during the POI.¹¹⁵

Petitioner also notes that Section 301 duties apply to subject imports from China but not subject imports from Mexico. It further claims that subject imports from the two countries focus on sales to different size wineries, with subject imports from Mexico sold more frequently to larger wineries. Petitioner also references several of respondents' arguments from the leading investigation against cumulation for purposes of threat of material injury.¹¹⁶

Respondents' Arguments. Respondents emphasize that Petitioner argued for cumulation of subject imports from China and Mexico for threat purposes in the leading investigation. Now, despite stating that it is not asking the Commission to revisit that decision, Petitioner has reversed its position based on the same record. Having decided the issue in the

¹¹² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(H).

¹¹³ Petitioner's Comments at 1.

¹¹⁴ Petitioner's Comments at 1. In the leading investigation, Petitioner described cumulation for purposes of threat of material injury as “critical.” Petitioner stated that it “is imperative that the Commission cumulate imports from Chile, China, and Mexico because their past behaviors demonstrate that, if relief is given from only one or two of the two subject countries, the other subject country will step in and undermine the remedial effect of any trade remedy order.” Petitioner's Prehearing Br. at 69.

¹¹⁵ Petitioner's Comments at 4.

¹¹⁶ Petitioner's Comments at 5. Petitioner observes that in the leading investigation, the Commission indicated that subject imports from Mexico were higher priced than the domestic product and imports from other subject sources. This assertion was based on purchase cost data and unit values rather than pricing data. *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 63 and 63 n.329.

leading investigation, they argue, there is no reason for the Commission to reach a different result in the trailing investigations based on Petitioner's new and contradictory arguments.¹¹⁷

Analysis. In the leading investigation, Petitioner argued that the cumulation of subject imports from China and Mexico, as well as from Chile, was "critical" for the Commission's threat analysis, and we found that the reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from different sources and the domestic like product would likely continue.¹¹⁸ We recognized the potential for some differences in conditions of competition from the three countries in our determination and views for the leading investigation, but found that they were not significant enough to warrant not cumulating subject imports from any one of the countries.¹¹⁹ We also observed that there is a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability and that distributors generally import and sell imports from more than one subject country.¹²⁰

In these trailing investigations, we find that there is a reasonable overlap of competition between subject imports of glass wine bottles from China and Mexico, and between subject imports from each subject source and the domestic like product. Moreover, notwithstanding Petitioner's reliance on supposedly "starker" changes in trends concerning volume and pricing, the record in these trailing investigations contains no information 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.

In sum, the record evidence concerning cumulation remains unchanged with respect to subject imports from China and Mexico in these trailing investigations, and Petitioner has failed to identify any change that would warrant the Commission's reconsideration of its cumulation analysis of subject imports from China and Mexico from the leading investigation. For these

¹¹⁷ Berlin's Reply at 1-2; Encore's Reply at 3; Fevisa's Reply at 4; Saverglass's Reply at 3; TricorBraun's Reply at 5-7. As respondents point out, Petitioner states that it is "not asking the Commission to reverse any decision" made in the leading investigation and "will not ask the Commission to change the probative weight accorded to any particular piece of evidence." Petitioner's Comments at 1. In the leading investigation, the Commission cumulated subject imports from Chile, China, and Mexico for purposes of threat of material injury because, notwithstanding the potential for some differences in conditions of competition, the record indicated a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject merchandise from these three sources and no significant differences warranting not cumulating subject imports. In these trailing investigations, Petitioner now seizes on the potential for differences in conditions of competition to argue that subject imports from China and Mexico should be decumulated. Thus, notwithstanding its claims to the contrary, Petitioner is effectively asking the Commission to "change the probative weight" of evidence to reverse its cumulation finding from the leading investigation.

¹¹⁸ Glass Wine Bottles from China at 58.

¹¹⁹ Glass Wine Bottles from China at 58.

¹²⁰ Glass Wine Bottles from China at 58.

reasons we exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from China and Mexico for purposes of our analysis.¹²¹

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

With the termination of the Chile investigation, we must consider whether the cumulated subject industries in China and Mexico are likely to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the United States in the imminent future absent relief. The cumulated subject industries are far smaller in the trailing investigation than in the leading investigation because the industry in Chile accounted for almost half of the production and capacity of the cumulated subject industries in the leading investigation.¹²² Termination of the Chile investigation has also resulted in some changes to trends in the relevant data for the cumulated subject industries.¹²³ In particular, the cumulated subject industries in China and Mexico increased their production capacity from 2021 to 2023, unlike the cumulated subject industries in the leading investigation, and they export a substantially greater share of their total shipments, including to the United States, than the cumulated subject industries in the leading investigation.¹²⁴ As we explain below, however, the record of these trailing investigations continues to indicate that no significant increase in cumulated subject imports is likely to occur in the imminent future.¹²⁵

With the termination of the Chile investigation, cumulated subject imports volume and market share is smaller than in the leading investigation, but the volume and market share trends are not significantly different from those in the leading investigation. Cumulated subject

¹²¹ Petitioner withdrew its petition with respect to Chile for the express purpose of altering the record in these trailing investigations in a way that was supposedly favorable to Petitioner. We fail to see how reducing the volume and market share of cumulated subject imports and the size of the cumulated subject industries would make affirmative determinations more likely, and Petitioner has raised no persuasive argument that this is the case on the facts presented. Moreover, by withdrawing the Chile petition 16 days before Commerce's scheduled announcement of its final determinations with the aim of making imports from Chile nonsubject in these trailing investigations, Petitioner has forced the Commission to expend more administrative resources than usual for trailing investigations in preparing the supplemental staff report and analyzing the record for the trailing investigations.

¹²² See CR/PR at Table VII-9.

¹²³ Compare CR/PR at Table VII-11 with Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43.

¹²⁴ See CR/PR at Table VII-11; Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43.

¹²⁵ Many of Petitioner's arguments concerning threat of material injury are premised on the Commission not cumulating subject imports from China with subject imports from Mexico for threat purposes. Petitioner's Supplemental Comments at 2-12. Because we have determined to exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from China and Mexico, we do not find Petitioner's arguments particularly helpful in our analysis.

imports, by volume, decreased by *** percent between 2021 and 2023, but were *** percent higher in interim 2024 compared with interim 2023.¹²⁶ U.S. shipments of subject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022, and then increased to *** percent in 2023, for an overall decrease of *** percentage points.¹²⁷ Their share was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024, at *** percent, than in interim 2023, at *** percent, but the domestic industry’s share in interim 2024 was the same as its share at the beginning of the POI in 2021, at *** percent.¹²⁸ The record indicates that the domestic industry and nonsubject imports gained market share from subject imports from 2021 to 2023.¹²⁹ Although cumulated subject imports ended the POI in interim 2024 with a higher market share (*** percent) than at the beginning of the period, in 2021 (*** percent), cumulated subject import market share in interim 2024 was *** percentage points lower in these trailing investigations than in the leading investigation (*** percent).¹³⁰ As we concluded in the leading investigation, such trends do not indicate that there is a likelihood of a significant increase in cumulated subject imports in the imminent future absent relief.¹³¹

The gravamen of Petitioner’s contention that the treatment of imports from Chile as nonsubject creates a “fundamentally different factual record” is that the increases in subject import volume and market share are even higher in interim 2024 than in interim 2023, which

¹²⁶ See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.9. A plurality of U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported that section 301 tariffs had affected the supply of subject imports from China. CR/PR at II-2.

¹²⁷ Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1. In the merchant market, cumulated subject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022, and then increased to *** percent in 2023, for an overall decrease of *** percentage points. Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.2.

¹²⁸ Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1. In the merchant market, cumulated subject import market share was *** percentage points higher in interim 2024 at *** percent, compared with *** percent in interim 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.2. Moreover, the domestic industry’s share of the merchant market in interim 2024, of *** percent, was slightly higher than its share at the start of the POI, at *** percent. *Id.*

¹²⁹ See Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1. Nonsubject imports gained *** percentage points of market share from subject imports from 2021 to 2023. *Id.*

¹³⁰ See Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1 and CR/PR at Table C.1.

¹³¹ We do not find that the increase in subject imports during interim 2024 compared with interim 2023 indicates that substantially increased subject imports are likely in the imminent future. While the *** percent increase may appear significant when viewed in isolation, subject imports increased by a relatively modest *** gross in interim 2024 relative to interim 2023. See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.9. Given the downward trend in subject imports over the previous three calendar years, and other considerations discussed below, we do not find that the increase in subject imports in the interim 2024 period indicates that substantially increased subject imports are likely.

Petitioner seeks to reinforce with endpoint-to-endpoint comparisons between full year 2021 and interim 2024 datapoints.¹³² We find Petitioner’s reliance on interim 2024 data unconvincing for several reasons. First, as we observed above in our analysis of volume, interim 2024 data is confined to a single quarter year period. Second, subject imports increased by a relatively modest amount (***) gross) in interim 2024 relative to interim 2023, while U.S. importers’ shipments of subject imports declined in absolute terms in interim 2024 relative to interim 2023.¹³³ Last, cumulated subject import market share in interim 2024 was *** percentage points lower with the removal of imports from Chile.¹³⁴ The interim volume data as revised thus do not support a different result than we reached in the lead investigation.

Other information on the record militates against a finding that there is a likelihood of a significant increase in cumulated subject imports in the imminent future absent relief. U.S. importers reported arranging for declining volumes of subject imports in the second through fourth quarters of 2024.¹³⁵ U.S. importers’ inventories declined irregularly from 2021 to 2023. Although they were higher in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023, inventories in interim 2024 were still lower than they were in 2022, when inventories reached a period high.¹³⁶ Foreign producers’ inventories increased as their total exports and exports to the United States decreased during the POI, indicating that increasing inventories are not likely to spur increased

¹³² See, e.g., Petitioner’s Reply at 8-10.

¹³³ See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.9, 1.17, and C.1; CR/PR at Tables IV-2 and C-1.

¹³⁴ Compare CR/PR at Table C-1 with Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1.

¹³⁵ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.50. U.S. importers’ arranged imports of subject merchandise were *** gross in April-June 2024, *** gross in July-September 2024, *** gross in October-December 2024, and *** gross in January-March 2025. *Id.* Further, the total of arranged imports for the last three quarters of 2024, *** gross, combined with the *** gross volume of subject imports in the first quarter of 2024, suggests that subject imports will decline to *** gross in 2024 from *** gross in 2023. See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.9 and 1.50. Petitioner made several arguments concerning arranged imports that the Commission addressed in the leading investigation. See *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 59 n.308.

¹³⁶ See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.49. U.S. importers’ end-of-period inventories increased from *** in 2021 to *** gross in 2022 and then declined to *** gross in 2023. *Id.* They were *** gross in interim 2024 compared with *** gross in interim 2023. *Id.*

exports.¹³⁷ Foreign producers also project that their inventories will decrease in 2024 and 2025.¹³⁸

Additional information regarding subject producers in China and Mexico support our finding that there is unlikely to be an imminent substantial increase in subject import volumes.¹³⁹ Subject producers' production capacity is projected to decline in 2024 relative to 2023.¹⁴⁰ Further, subject producers' production declined irregularly from 2021 to 2023.¹⁴¹ Subject producers' cumulated capacity utilization also declined from 2021 to 2023, but remained high at *** percent in 2023 and *** percent in interim 2024.¹⁴² Although subject producers increased their capacity in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023, they project that

¹³⁷ See CR/PR at Table VII-11; Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. We also note that U.S. importers reported that the majority of their commercial shipments of subject imports were produced to order and not sold from inventories, which suggests that increased inventories held by subject producers will not necessarily be directed towards the U.S. market. CR/PR at II-20.

¹³⁸ Foreign producers' end-of-period inventories increased from *** gross in 2021 to *** gross in 2022 and *** gross in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. They were *** gross in interim 2024, compared to *** gross in interim 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. Foreign producers, however, projected that their end-of-period inventories would decline to *** gross in 2024 and *** gross in 2025. *Id.*

¹³⁹ We find that 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 six firms in the subject countries that account for the majority of subject imports from each subject country. Specifically, the two reporting producers/exporters in China estimated that they accounted for approximately *** percent of subject imports from China in 2023. The four reporting producers/exporters in Mexico estimated that they accounted for approximately *** percent of subject imports from Mexico in 2023. CR/PR at Table VII-1. The publicly available information concerning the foreign industries covers a far broader category of glass products than the questionnaire data specific to the subject merchandise, consisting of only glass wine bottles. CR/PR at Table VII-16; Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.48.

In addition, as discussed above, subject imports from both subject countries decreased overall from 2021 to 2023, prior to the filing of the petitions. These trends do not indicate that the subject industries in China and Mexico are likely to imminently increase shipments of subject merchandise to the U.S. market.

¹⁴⁰ Foreign producers' reported production capacity declined from *** gross in 2021 to *** gross in 2022, and then increased to *** gross in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. We note that this capacity is substantially less than that we considered in the leading investigation. See CR/PR at Table VII-11.

¹⁴¹ Subject producers' production declined from *** gross in 2021 to *** gross in 2022, and then increased to *** gross in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. Production was *** gross in interim 2024 and *** gross in interim 2023; production was projected to be *** gross in 2024 and *** gross in 2025. *Id.* The projected level of production for 2024 indicates that the increase in production in interim 2024 relative to interim 2023 is not expected to continue for the remainder of 2024. *Id.*

¹⁴² Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43.

it will decrease in 2024, compared to 2023, before increasing in 2025, and that their capacity utilization will increase in 2024 and 2025.¹⁴³ Thus, the subject producers' excess capacity in 2023, which did not result in any increase in cumulated subject import volume or material injury to the domestic industry by reason of subject imports, is projected to decline in 2024 and 2025.¹⁴⁴

We recognize that public information indicates that the subject industries account for a substantial portion of global exports of glass containers, a broad product category that includes subject merchandise and out-of-scope products, by value over the POI.¹⁴⁵ The subject industries, however, are largely focused on producing out-of-scope glass products other than glass wine bottles.¹⁴⁶ Subject producers also do not have a history of switching production among different glass products, with the shares of their production consisting of in-scope and out-of-scope products remaining relatively stable during the POI.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴³ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. Subject producers' capacity was *** gross in interim 2024 and *** gross in interim 2023. *Id.* Capacity is projected to decrease to *** gross in 2024 compared to 2023 and then increase to *** gross in 2025. Subject producers' capacity utilization was *** percent in interim 2024 compared to *** percent in interim 2023. They projected increases in capacity utilization rates to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. *Id.*

¹⁴⁴ The subject foreign producers' excess capacity was *** gross in 2023, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, and is projected to decline to *** gross in 2024 and *** gross in 2025. Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.18 and 1.43. We also note that this excess capacity is substantially less than the excess capacity we considered in the leading investigation. *See* CR/PR at VII-11. Moreover, given the other factors we have considered, including the downward trend in subject import volumes, total exports, exports to the United States, and production from 2021 to 2023, we do not find that this excess capacity indicates that substantially increased subject imports are likely in the imminent future.

¹⁴⁵ *See* CR/PR at Table VII-19 (China and Mexico accounted for roughly one-fifth of global exports of such merchandise during 2023).

¹⁴⁶ *See* CR/PR at Table VII-13. The predominant share of overall production was accounted for by glass bottles other than wine bottles. Out-of-scope glass products accounted for over *** percent of production during the POI. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.45.

¹⁴⁷ Out-of-scope products accounted for 84.4 percent of the foreign industries' total production in 2021, 86.2 percent in 2022 and 85.7 percent in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.45. The share was 80.3 percent in interim 2024 and 86.6 percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

Furthermore, the subject industries' exports to the United States declined from 2021 to 2023,¹⁴⁸ both in absolute terms and as a share of their total shipments.¹⁴⁹ Likewise, the subject industries' total exports, and the share of their total shipments represented by exports, declined irregularly from 2021 to 2023, although they were higher in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023.¹⁵⁰ The subject industries' home market shipments decreased in absolute terms overall but increased as a share of their total shipments from 2021 to 2023.¹⁵¹ These trends reversed over the one-quarter interim periods, as the share of subject producers' shipments exported to the United States increased while the share made to home market customers declined. However, subject producers project that the share of their shipments exported to the United States will decline, and the share sold to home market customers will increase, in 2024 and 2025 compared to interim 2024, continuing the trend over the 2021-2023 period.¹⁵² There

¹⁴⁸ The foreign industries' exports to the United States decreased from *** gross in 2021 to *** gross in 2022 and *** gross in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. Their exports were *** gross in interim 2024 and *** gross in interim 2023. *Id.* They are projected to be *** in 2024 and *** in 2025. *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. The share of exports to the United States to total shipments initially increased from *** percent in 2021 to *** percent in 2022 and then decreased to *** percent in 2023; the share was *** percent in interim 2024 and *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.* The share is projected to be *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. *Id.*

¹⁵⁰ The foreign industries' total exports initially decreased from *** gross in 2021 to *** gross in 2022 and then increased to *** gross in 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. Their exports were *** gross in interim 2024 and *** gross in interim 2023. They are projected to be *** in 2024 and *** in 2025. *Id.* The share of foreign industries' exports fell from *** percent in 2021 of total shipments to *** percent in 2022 and then increased to *** in 2023. The share exported was *** percent in interim 2024, compared to *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.* The share exported is projected to decline from the *** percent share reported exported in interim 2024 to *** percent in 2024 to *** percent in 2025. *Id.*

¹⁵¹ See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. The home market shipments of the subject producers accounted for *** percent of total shipments in 2021, *** percent in 2022, and *** percent in 2023. Their home market shipments were *** percent of total shipments in interim 2024, compared to *** percent in interim 2023. *Id.*

¹⁵² See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.43. The share of exports to the United States to total shipments is projected to be *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. *Id.* The ratio of home market shipments to total shipments is projected to be *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. *Id.* Although the foreign industries project increased exports to the United States in absolute terms in 2024 and 2025 relative to 2023, their projected exports for 2024 and 2025 remain lower than the annualized volume of their exports to the United States in interim 2024. *Id.*

are also no known trade barriers in third country markets that might otherwise restrict the ability of subject producers to increase exports to such markets.¹⁵³

Finally, as discussed above, the cumulated subject industries in these trailing investigations are roughly half the size of the cumulated subject industries considered in the leading investigation. Despite some differences in data resulting from termination of the Chile investigation, as discussed above, any such differences do not change our ultimate conclusion that cumulated subject imports are unlikely to increase significantly in the imminent future, particularly given the smaller size of the cumulated subject industries, with lesser capacity, production, excess capacity, inventories, and exports as compared to the cumulated subject industries we considered in the leading investigation.

In light of the foregoing, including the decline in subject import volumes and market share and the subject industry's declining production and reduced reliance on export shipments over the full three years of the POI, we do not find a likelihood of substantially increased cumulated subject imports in the imminent future.

D. Likely Price Effects of Subject Imports

As explained in the leading investigation and in section IV.B above, pricing data indicate that there was predominant overselling by cumulated subject imports over the POI and the purchase cost data indicate that the landed duty-paid costs of subject imports generally exceeded domestic sales prices, even before factoring in the additional costs associated with direct imports.¹⁵⁴ We have also found that cumulated subject imports neither depressed nor suppressed prices for the domestic like product, for the reasons discussed in the determination and views for the leading investigation. 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, and the absence of any evidence that subject import pricing patterns are

¹⁵³ CR/PR at VII-29. We further note that Commerce found that producer/exporter Shandong Changyu and all other producers and/or exporters benefited from prohibited export-contingent programs. These include the Export Buyer's Credit Program and Subsidy for International Trade Remedy. See *Commerce's Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Glass Wine Bottles from the People's Republic of China from Scot Fullerton to Ryan Majerus*, C-570-163, (Aug. 24, 2024) at 6-8. Nonetheless, because these subsidies did not result in increases in subject import volumes from China during the POI, we find that the record does not otherwise support that they will likely result in increases in the imminent future.

¹⁵⁴ See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.23-1.27.

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. Furthermore, the pricing and purchase cost data indicate that cumulated subject imports continued to be priced higher, and pervasively oversold (*i.e.*, had higher prices and purchase costs) the domestic like product in 2023 and interim 2024.¹⁵⁵

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 IV.C above and in the leading investigation, the domestic industry's declines in production and shipments, which resulted in declining financial performance, stemmed from declines in apparent U.S. consumption, rather than subject import competition. From 2021 to 2023, subject imports declined absolutely and as a share of apparent U.S. consumption in the total market, and in the largest portion of the glass wine bottle market, sales to large wineries.¹⁵⁶ Cumulated subject imports pervasively 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 declined from 2021 to 2023 while cumulated subject imports declined, consistent with declining demand and the costs associated with shutdowns related to declining demand. Over the interim periods, and despite an increase in cumulated subject import market share, the domestic industry improved its capacity utilization rate, registered higher average unit sales values, improved its operating margin, and reduced its COGS to net sales ratio.¹⁵⁷ In addition, the domestic industry's market

¹⁵⁵ See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.24 and I.25.

¹⁵⁶ See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.64.

¹⁵⁷ CR/PR at Table C-1 and Supplemental CR/PR at C.1. Petitioner observes that the Commission mistakenly found in the leading investigation that subject imports from Mexico for pricing product 1 were higher priced than the domestic like product during interim 2024 when in fact they were lower-priced. Petitioner's Supplemental Comments at 7 (citing *Glass Wine Bottles from China* at 54 n.286). This single data point does not change our conclusion that underselling does not account for the increased market share of cumulated subject imports in interim 2024 compared to interim 2023; indeed, in interim 2024 (which is limited to just three months), the volume of cumulated subject imports that was higher-priced or had a higher purchase cost than the domestic product (***) exceeded the volume that was lower-priced or had a lower purchase cost than the domestic product (***) gross. See Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.24 and 1.27. Subject imports from Mexico oversold the domestic like product in 45 of 52 instances, corresponding to 78.2 percent of reported sales of subject imports from (Continued...)

share in interim 2024 was higher than it was at the beginning of the POI. Thus, the record indicates that declines in the domestic industry's performance during the POI resulted from declining demand and not cumulated subject imports.

In our determination and views for the leading investigation, we explained why we did not find the domestic industry vulnerable to material injury.¹⁵⁸ We also explained that there is no evidence of any change in conditions of competition that would cause cumulated subject imports to become injurious in the imminent future.¹⁵⁹ We adopt these findings, and our reasoning, from our determination and views for the leading investigation. Given our finding that the domestic industry is not vulnerable, as well as our finding 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 and Mexico found by Commerce to be sold at LTFV do not threaten material injury to an industry in the United States in the imminent future.

VI. 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 glass wine bottles from China and Mexico sold at LTFV.

Mexico, during the POI. See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.23. In addition, the purchase cost for Mexican imports was higher than the domestic price in all 7 instances for which comparisons were possible. See Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.26. Further, notwithstanding any underselling by subject imports from Mexico in interim 2024, domestic prices for sales of product 1 were higher in interim 2024 compared to the fourth quarter of 2023. Indeed, domestic prices for sales of product 1 of the domestic like product in interim 2024 were the highest of any quarter of the POI. CR/PR at Table V-5.

¹⁵⁸ See Glass Wine Bottles from China at 64-65

¹⁵⁹ See Glass Wine Bottles from China at 64-65.

Part 1: 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. Glass Producers Coalition, which is comprised of Ardagh Glass Inc. (Indianapolis, Indiana) and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), on December 29, 2023, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of glass wine bottles¹ from China and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of glass wine bottles from Chile,² China, and Mexico. Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.^{3 4}

¹ For a complete description of the merchandise subject to this proceeding, see the section entitled “The subject merchandise” in Part I of Glass Wine Bottles from China; Investigation No. 701-TA-703 (Final), Publication 5550, October 2024 (“China CVD Publication”).

² On December 10, 2024, the petitioner submitted a request to Commerce to terminate the investigation with respect to Chile. On December 30, 2024, Commerce published notice of the termination of its investigation with respect to Chile (89 FR 106425, December 30, 2024). The Commission subsequently published notice of the termination of its investigation with respect to Chile (90 FR 1543, January 8, 2025).

³ Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in appendix A and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

⁴ Appendix B presents the witnesses who appeared at the Commission’s hearing.

Table 1.1
Glass wine bottles: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
December 29, 2023	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission investigations (89 FR 809, January 5, 2024)
January 18, 2024	Commerce's notices of initiation (89 FR 4905 and 4911, January 25, 2024)
February 12, 2024	Commission's preliminary determinations (89 FR 12380, February 16, 2024)
May 28, 2024	Commerce's preliminary affirmative CVD determination and preliminary affirmative determination of critical circumstances with respect to China (89 FR 47533, June 3, 2024); scheduling of final phase of Commission investigations (89 FR 49901, June 12, 2024)
July 30, 2024	Revisions to Commission's schedule (89 FR 63445, August 5, 2024)
August 2, 2024	Commerce's preliminary affirmative AD determinations and preliminary affirmative determination of critical circumstances, in part, with respect to China (89 FR 65317, 65325, and 65331, August 9, 2024)
August 14, 2024	Commission's hearing
August 26, 2024	Commerce's final CVD determination and final affirmative determination of critical circumstances (89 FR 68395, August 26, 2024)
September 20, 2024	Commission's CVD vote (China)
October 9, 2024	Commission's negative CVD determination and views (89 FR 83515, October 16, 2024)
December 30, 2024	Commerce's notice of termination of Chile AD investigation (89 FR 106425); Commission's notice of termination of Chile AD investigation (90 FR 1543, January 8, 2025)
January 2, 2025	Commerce's final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV and final affirmative determination of critical circumstances, in part with respect to China (90 FR 76); Commerce's final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV and final negative determination of critical circumstances with respect to Mexico (90 FR 79); supplemental schedule for Commission's China and Mexico investigations (90 FR 3251, January 14, 2025)
February 4, 2025	Commission's AD votes (China and Mexico)
February 18, 2025	Commission's AD views (China and Mexico)

The information contained in this report is intended to be used in conjunction with data presented in Glass Wine Bottles from China; Investigation No. 701-TA-703 (Final), Confidential Report, INV-WW-105, September 6, 2024, as revised in INV-WW-106, September 12, 2024 ("China CVD Final Confidential Report") and the China CVD Publication. As noted, the investigation with respect to Chile has since been terminated by Commerce and the Commission. No new information except for Commerce's affirmative determinations concerning glass wine bottles from China and Mexico and party comments thereon is included in the record for these proceedings.

Nature and extent of sales at LTFV

Sales at LTFV

On January 2, 2025, Commerce published notices in the Federal Register of its final determinations of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from China and Mexico.⁵ Table 1.2 presents Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of glass wine bottles from China, and table 1.3 presents Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of glass wine bottles from Mexico.

⁵ 90 FR 76 and 79, January 2, 2025.

Table 1.2
Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from China

Producer	Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Guangdong Huaxing Glass Co., Ltd.	Qinhuangdao Ruiquan Glassware Co., Ltd.	29.31
Foshan Huaxing Glass Co., Ltd.	Qinhuangdao Ruiquan Glassware Co., Ltd.	29.31
Qinhuangdao Fangyuan Packaging Glass Co., Ltd.	Qinhuangdao Ruiquan Glassware Co., Ltd.	29.31
Qinhuangdao Suokun Glassware Co., Ltd.	Qinhuangdao Ruiquan Glassware Co., Ltd.	29.31
Shandong Changyu Glass Co., Ltd./Yantai Changyu Glass Co., Ltd./Yantai Changyu Glass Printing Co., Ltd.	Shandong Changyu Glass Co., Ltd./Yantai Changyu Glass Co., Ltd./Yantai Changyu Glass Printing Co., Ltd.	31.24
Chongqing Lanya Glass Co., Limited	Chongqing Jewhui Packaging Co., Ltd.	30.99
Chongqing Hoson Glass Packaging Co., Ltd.	Chongqing Hoson Glass Packaging Co., Ltd.	30.99
Xuzhou Huihe International Trade Co., Ltd.	Xuzhou Huihe International Trade Co., Ltd.	30.99
Shandong Huapeng Shidao Glass Products Co., Ltd.	Zibo Creative International Trade Co., Ltd.	30.99
Shandong Jingbo Group Co., Ltd.	Zibo Creative International Trade Co., Ltd.	30.99
Yantai NBC Glass Packaging Co., Ltd.	Zibo Creative International Trade Co., Ltd.	30.99
Shandong Jingbo Group Co., Ltd.	Zibo Sunfect International Trade Co., Ltd.	30.99
Yantai NBC Glass Packaging Co., Ltd.	Zibo Sunfect International Trade Co., Ltd.	30.99
China-Wide Entity		218.15

Source: 90 FR 76, January 2, 2025.

Note: The rate for the China-wide entity is based on adverse facts available.

Table 1.3**Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Mexico**

Exporter and/or producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Fevisa Industrial S.A. de C.V./Fevisa Comercial S.A. de C.V./Fábrica de Envases de Vidrio S.A. de C.V./Fábrica de Envases de Vidrio del Potosi, S.A. de C.V.	13.95
Glass & Glass S.A. de C.V.	96.95
JOCOGLASS	96.95
Owens América S. de R.L. de C.V.	22.68
Pavisa Group	96.95
All others	16.75

Source: 90 FR 79, January 2, 2025.

Note: Rates for Glass & Glass S.A. de C.V.; JOCOGLASS; and Pavisa Group are based on adverse facts available.

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

The information presented in this section as related to the investigations with respect to China and Mexico remains unchanged from what was presented in table IV-6 and page IV-12 of the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication. Imports from China and Mexico were well above the three percent negligibility threshold. U.S. imports China accounted for *** percent of total imports of glass wine bottles by quantity during the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition. U.S. imports from Mexico accounted for *** percent of total imports of glass wine bottles by quantity during the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition.

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)).

Critical circumstances

In its preliminary and final AD determinations with respect to Mexico, Commerce determined that critical circumstances do not exist for all companies.⁸ In its preliminary China AD determinations, Commerce found critical circumstances existed for imports from the China-wide entity.⁹ In its final China AD determinations, Commerce found critical circumstances exist for imports for Shandong Changyu, the non-selected separate rate companies, and the China-wide entity.¹⁰ Table 1.4 and figure 1.1 present U.S. imports from China subject to the final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month. Table 1.5 presents U.S. importers' U.S. inventories of imports from China for analysis in relation to the final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation.

Table 1.4
Glass wine bottles: U.S. imports from China subject to the final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in gross

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
July 2023	Before	***
August 2023	Before	***
September 2023	Before	***
October 2023	Before	***
November 2023	Before	***
December 2023	Before	***
January 2024	After	***
February 2024	After	***
March 2024	After	***
April 2024	After	***
May 2024	After	***
June 2024	After	***

Table continued.

⁸ 90 FR 79, January 2, 2025.

⁹ 89 FR 65331, August 9, 2024.

¹⁰ 90 FR 76, January 2, 2025.

Table 1.4 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. imports from China subject to the final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by differing number of months before and after the filing of the petition

Quantity in gross; Index in percent where December 2023 = 100.0 percent

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.

Note: In the AD investigation, Commerce found critical circumstances exist for imports from Shangdong Changyu, the non-selected separate rate companies, and the China-wide entity. 90 FR 76, January 2, 2025. Data may be understated because data reported by *** did not differentiate by individual supplier but were nonetheless excluded from these compilations because they listed at least one of the foreign suppliers for which Commerce did not find critical circumstances. Additionally, these data may be overstated because three importers failed to list any of their foreign suppliers and as such have been assumed to be subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstance determination.

Figure 1.1

Glass wine bottles: U.S. imports from China subject to the final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

* * * * *

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

Note: In the AD investigation, Commerce found critical circumstances exist for imports from Shandong Changyu, the non-selected separate rate companies, and the China-wide entity. Data may be understated because data reported by *** did not differentiate by individual supplier but were nonetheless excluded from these compilations because they listed at least one of the foreign suppliers for which Commerce did not find critical circumstances. Additionally, these data may be overstated because three importers failed to list any of their foreign suppliers and as such have been assumed to be subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstance determination.

Table 1.5

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. inventories of imports from China for analysis in relation to the final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by date

Date	Quantity	Index
December 2023	***	100.0
January 2024	***	***
February 2024	***	***
March 2024	***	***
April 2024	***	***
May 2024	***	***
June 2024	***	***

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

Note: Index based on end of period inventories on December 31, 2023, equal to 100.0 percent.

Note: In its final determinations, Commerce found critical circumstances exist for imports for Shandong Changyu, the non-selected separate rate companies, and the China-wide entity. 90 FR 76, January 2, 2025.

Updated tables and figures removing Chile as a subject source

As noted, on December 10, 2024, the petitioner submitted a request to Commerce to terminate the investigation with respect to Chile. On December 30, 2024, Commerce published notice of the termination of its investigation with respect to Chile.¹¹ The Commission subsequently published notice of the termination of its investigation with respect to Chile.¹² The following tables and figures are updated versions of tables and figures that appear in the China CVD Final Confidential Report and China CVD Publication. For purposes of this supplemental report, the updated versions of the following tables and figures have removed data for Chile as a subject source and have added data for Chile as a nonsubject source.

¹¹ 89 FR 106425, December 30, 2024.

¹² 90 FR 1543, January 8, 2025.

Conditions of competition in the U.S. market

Channels of distribution

Table 1.6 shows share of U.S. shipments and channels of distribution by source.¹³

Table 1.6
Glass wine bottles: 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	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Large wineries	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Small or medium wineries	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
China	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
China	Large wineries	***	***	***	***	***
China	Small or medium wineries	***	***	***	***	***
China	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Large wineries	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Small or medium wineries	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	Large wineries	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	Small or medium wineries	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Large wineries	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Small or medium wineries	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Large wineries	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Small or medium wineries	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Large wineries	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Small or medium wineries	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***
All imports	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
All imports	Large wineries	***	***	***	***	***
All imports	Small or medium wineries	***	***	***	***	***
All imports	Other end users	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

¹³ Table 1.6 is an updated version of table II-1 the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and has added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. II-3 to II-4 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Geographic distribution

Table 1.7 shows counts of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by geographic region.¹⁴

Table 1.7
Glass wine bottles: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Count in number of firms reporting

Region	U.S. producers	China	Mexico	Subject sources
Northeast	***	6	3	8
Midwest	***	5	3	7
Southeast	***	5	5	9
Central Southwest	***	7	3	9
Mountains	***	8	4	11
Pacific Coast	***	10	8	14
Other	***	3	0	3
All regions (except Other)	***	4	3	6
Reporting firms	3	10	8	14

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

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

¹⁴ Table 1.7 is an updated version of table II-2 the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data from Chile from the subject sources column. See pp. II-5 to II-6 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Supply and demand considerations: U.S. supply

Table 1.8 shows provides a summary of the supply factors regarding glass wine bottles from U.S. producers and from subject countries.¹⁵

Table 1.8
Glass wine bottles: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in gross; ratios and shares in percent; Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Measure	United States	China	Mexico	Subject suppliers
Capacity 2021	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Capacity 2023	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization 2021	Ratio	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization 2023	Ratio	***	***	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2021	Ratio	***	***	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2023	Ratio	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments 2023	Ratio	***	***	***	***
Non-US export market shipments 2023	Ratio	***	***	***	***
Ability to shift production	Count	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Counts equal the number of firms reporting "yes".

Substitutability issues: Factors affecting purchasing decisions: Lead times

With Chile removed as a subject source, importers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments of glass wine bottles were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging *** days. The remaining *** percent of their commercial shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging *** days from U.S. inventories and *** days from foreign inventories.

¹⁵ Table 1.8 is an updated version of table II-3 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for from the subject suppliers column. See pp. II-6 to II-7 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares

U.S. imports

With Chile removed as a subject source, U.S. import data are based on the questionnaire responses of 18 U.S. importers, accounting for 68.4 percent of U.S. imports from subject sources and 32.1 percent of U.S. imports from nonsubject sources in 2023.¹⁶ Table 1.9 presents data for U.S. imports of glass wine bottles from China, Mexico, subject sources, Chile, all other sources, and all import sources as compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires. Figure 1.1 presents U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period by subject sources (China and Mexico), Chile, all other sources, and total nonsubject sources.¹⁷

¹⁶ These estimates were obtained by comparing import data reported in the questionnaire responses to official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 7010.90.5019, accessed July 17, 2024, which were then adjusted to remove out-of-scope imports as reported in questionnaire responses as well as responses from firms that certified that they had not imported glass wine bottles during the period of investigation using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records using HTS statistical reporting number 7010.90.5019, accessed June 7, 2024.

¹⁷ Table 1.9 is an updated version of table IV-2 and figure 1.1 is an updated version of figure IV-1 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication. The table and figure have removed data for Chile from subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-3 to IV-6 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.9
Glass wine bottles: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per gross

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	747,171	1,136,511	717,619	204,827	176,029
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	4,392,580	4,691,504	3,613,428	1,030,225	1,031,154
China	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	55,941	102,898	74,641	19,926	18,838
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	317,443	394,312	317,635	84,218	89,634
China	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	74.87	90.54	104.01	97.28	107.02
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	72.27	84.05	87.90	81.75	86.93

Table continued.

Table 1.9 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. imports, by source and period

Shares and ratios in percent; Ratios represent the ratio to U.S. production

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	17.0	24.2	19.9	19.9	17.1
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	17.6	26.1	23.5	23.7	21.0
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	6.3	9.3	7.0	7.3	6.8
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	36.8	38.5	35.3	36.8	40.0

Table continued.

Table 1.9 Continued

Glass wine bottles: Changes in import quantity, values, and unit values between comparison periods

Changes (Δ) in percent

Source	Measure	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	Jan-Mar 2023-24
China	% Δ Quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Mexico	% Δ Quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Subject sources	% Δ Quantity	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Chile	% Δ Quantity	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
All other sources	% Δ Quantity	▼(4.0)	▲52.1	▼(36.9)	▼(14.1)
Nonsubject sources	% Δ Quantity	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
All import sources	% Δ Quantity	▼(17.7)	▲6.8	▼(23.0)	▲0.1
China	% Δ Value	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Mexico	% Δ Value	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Chile	% Δ Value	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Subject sources	% Δ Value	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
All other sources	% Δ Value	▲33.4	▲83.9	▼(27.5)	▼(5.5)
Nonsubject sources	% Δ Value	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
All import sources	% Δ Value	▲0.1	▲24.2	▼(19.4)	▲6.4
China	% Δ Unit value	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Mexico	% Δ Unit value	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources	% Δ Unit value	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Chile	% Δ Unit value	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
All other sources	% Δ Unit value	▲38.9	▲20.9	▲14.9	▲10.0
Nonsubject sources	% Δ Unit value	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources	% Δ Unit value	▲21.6	▲16.3	▲4.6	▲6.3

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

Figure 1.2
Glass wine bottles: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Bulk packed U.S. imports and case packed U.S. imports, by source and period

Table 1.10 presents data on bulk packed U.S. imports, by source and period, table 1.11 presents data on case packed U.S. imports, by source and period, and table 1.12 presents data on bulk packed and case packed U.S. imports as shares of total imports, by source and period, based on U.S. importer responses to Commission questionnaires. Figure 1.2 also presents data on the shares of U.S. imports and U.S. shipments of imports that are bulk packed, by source and period.¹⁸

¹⁸ Tables 1.10 through 1.12 are updated versions of tables IV-3 through IV-5 and figure 1.3 is an updated version of figure IV-2 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication. The tables and figure have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-7 to IV-11 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.10
Glass wine bottles: Bulk packed U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per gross

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	641,594	946,297	611,020	184,070	145,833
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	1,727,929	1,938,324	1,231,871	439,329	316,824
China	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	48,753	84,803	66,057	18,141	16,249
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	124,832	162,180	115,366	36,373	30,911
China	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	75.99	89.62	108.11	98.55	111.42
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	72.24	83.67	93.65	82.79	97.57
China	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	37.1	48.8	49.6	41.9	46.0
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	39.1	52.3	57.3	49.9	52.6
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table 1.11
Glass wine bottles: Case packed U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per gross

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	105,577	190,214	106,599	20,757	30,196
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	2,664,651	2,753,180	2,381,557	590,896	714,330
China	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	7,188	18,095	8,584	1,785	2,589
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	192,611	232,132	202,269	47,845	58,723
China	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	68.08	95.13	80.53	86.00	85.74
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	72.28	84.31	84.93	80.97	82.21
China	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	4.0	6.9	4.5	3.5	4.2
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	3.7	7.8	4.2	3.7	4.4
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table 1.12
Glass wine bottles: U.S. imports, by packaging type, source, and period

Shares and ratios in percent; Ratios represent the ratio to U.S. production; Combined equals bulk packed plus case packed

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
China: Bulk packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China: Case packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China: Combined	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China: Bulk packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China: Case packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China: Combined	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mexico: Bulk packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Case packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Combined	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Bulk packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Case packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Combined	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Subject sources: Bulk packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources: Case packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources: Combined	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources: Bulk packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources: Case packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources: Combined	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.12 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. imports, by packaging type, source, and period

Shares and ratios in percent; Ratios represent the ratio to U.S. production; Combined equals bulk packed plus case packed

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Chile: Bulk packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile: Case packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile: Combined	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile: Bulk packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile: Case packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile: Combined	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All other sources: Bulk packed	Quantity	641,594	946,297	611,020	184,070	145,833
All other sources: Case packed	Quantity	105,577	190,214	106,599	20,757	30,196
All other sources: Combined	Quantity	747,171	1,136,511	717,619	204,827	176,029
All other sources: Bulk packed	Share	85.9	83.3	85.1	89.9	82.8
All other sources: Case packed	Share	14.1	16.7	14.9	10.1	17.2
All other sources: Combined	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonsubject sources: Bulk packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources: Case packed	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources: Combined	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources: Bulk packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources: Case packed	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources: Combined	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All import sources: Bulk packed	Quantity	1,727,929	1,938,324	1,231,871	439,329	316,824
All import sources: Case packed	Quantity	2,664,651	2,753,180	2,381,557	590,896	714,330
All import sources: Combined	Quantity	4,392,580	4,691,504	3,613,428	1,030,225	1,031,154
All import sources: Bulk packed	Share	39.3	41.3	34.1	42.6	30.7
All import sources: Case packed	Share	60.7	58.7	65.9	57.4	69.3
All import sources: Combined	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Figure 1.3
Glass wine bottles: Share of U.S. imports that are bulk packed, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, as show in previous table (for imports) and appendix D (for shipments of imports).

Note: CN=China; MX=Mexico; NON=Nonsubject sources; Imp = U.S. imports; and, Ship = U.S. shipments of imports. As this figure shows, imports from Mexico and China are primarily imported in case packs (not bulk) and then sold in the same packaging style to their U.S. customers; whereas imports from nonsubject sources are primarily imported in bulk, but then sold in case packed to their U.S. customers indicating that the U.S. importers from nonsubject sources are breaking down bulk pallets into individual case packs in the United States prior to shipping to their customers.

Fungibility

Tables 1.13 through 1.15 and figures 1.4 through 1.6 present information on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of glass wine bottles in 2023 by three different breakouts: by bulked packed or case packed, by bottle style, and by weight.

U.S. shipments by bulk or by case

Table 1.13 and figure 1.4 present information on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of glass wine bottles by whether the shipments were shipped bulk packed or case packed.¹⁹

Table 1.13
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and packaging type, 2023

Quantity in gross

Source	Bulk	Case	All packaging types
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Chile	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

¹⁹ Table 1.13 is an updated version of table IV-11 and figure 1.4 is an updated version of figure IV-5 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-19 to IV-20 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.13 Continued**Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and packaging type, 2023**

Share across in percent

Source	Bulk	Case	All packaging types
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
Chile	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.13 Continued**Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and packaging type, 2023**

Share down in percent

Source	Bulk	Case	All packaging types
U.S. producers	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Chile	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Figure 1.4
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and packaging type, 2023

* * * * *

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

U.S. shipments by bottle style

Table 1.14 and figure 1.5 present information on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of glass wine bottles by bottle style (green, claret style; green, burgundy style; flint style; or 750 mL wine bottles of other styles or colors).²⁰

Table 1.14
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and style, 2023

Quantity in gross

Source	Claret style green	Burgundy style green	Flint style	Other styles and colors	All styles
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 1.14 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and style, 2023

Share across in percent

Source	Claret style green	Burgundy style green	Flint style	Other styles and colors	All styles
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
Chile	***	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

²⁰ Table 1.14 is an updated version of table IV-12 and figure 1.5 is an updated version of figure IV-6 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-21 to IV-22 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.14 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and style, 2023

Share down in percent

Source	Claret style green	Burgundy style green	Flint style	Other styles and colors	All styles
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	***	***	***	***	***
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.

Figure 1.5

Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and style, 2023

* * * * *

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

U.S. shipments by weight

Table 1.15 and figure 1.6 present information on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of glass wine bottles by weight: bottles weighing 500 grams or less, bottles weighing 501 to 700 grams, and bottles weighing greater than 700 grams.²¹

Table 1.15
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and weight, 2023

Quantity in gross

Source	Weight ≤ 500 grams	Weight = 501-700 grams	Weight > 700 grams	All weights
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
Chile	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 1.15 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and weight, 2023

Share across in percent

Source	Weight ≤ 500 grams	Weight = 501-700 grams	Weight > 700 grams	All weights
U.S. producers	***	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	***	100.0
Mexico	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	100.0
Chile	***	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

²¹ Table 1.15 is an updated version of table IV-13 and figure 1.6 is an updated version of figure IV-7 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication. This table and figure have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-23 to IV-24 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.15 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and weight, 2023

Share down in percent

Source	Weight ≤ 500 grams	Weight = 501-700 grams	Weight > 700 grams	All weights
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
Chile	***	***	***	***
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.

Figure 1.6
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by weight, 2023

* * * * *

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

Geographical markets

Table 1.16 presents U.S. import quantities of the HTS statistical reporting number containing glass wine bottles by source and border of entry region during 2023.²²

Table 1.16
Glass bottles >473 mL but less than ≤1000 mL with a mouth <38 mm: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2023

Quantity in gross

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
China	371,910	114,471	74,676	1,106,458	1,667,515
Mexico	190,145	---	786,004	1,511,246	2,487,395
Subject sources	562,055	114,471	860,680	2,617,704	4,154,910
Chile	8,895	40	551	404,380	413,866
All other sources	1,408,324	874,549	158,672	972,603	3,414,148
Nonsubject sources	1,417,219	874,589	159,223	1,376,983	3,828,014
All import sources	1,979,274	989,060	1,019,903	3,994,687	7,982,924

Table continued.

Table 1.16 Continued
Glass bottles >473 mL but less than ≤1000 mL with a mouth <38 mm: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2023

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
China	22.3	6.9	4.5	66.4	100.0
Mexico	7.6	---	31.6	60.8	100.0
Subject sources	13.5	2.8	20.7	63.0	100.0
Chile	2.1	0.0	0.1	97.7	100.0
All other sources	41.2	25.6	4.6	28.5	100.0
Nonsubject sources	37.0	22.8	4.2	36.0	100.0
All import sources	24.8	12.4	12.8	50.0	100.0

Table continued.

²² Table 1.16 is an updated version of table IV-15 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-26 to IV-27 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.16 Continued**Glass bottles >473 mL but less than ≤1000 mL with a mouth <38 mm: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2023**

Share down in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
China	18.8	11.6	7.3	27.7	20.9
Mexico	9.6	---	77.1	37.8	31.2
Subject sources	28.4	11.6	84.4	65.5	52.0
Chile	0.4	0.0	0.1	10.1	5.2
All other sources	71.2	88.4	15.6	24.3	42.8
Nonsubject sources	71.6	88.4	15.6	34.5	48.0
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting number(s) 7010.90.5019, accessed July 17, 2024. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. These data are overstated as the HTS statistical reporting number contains products outside the scope of this investigation and include all glass bottles from 473 mL to 1000 mL inclusive of both in-scope glass wine bottles 750mL +/- 10 mL, and other glass containers both above and below that in-scope range.

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 1.17 and figures 1.7 and 1.8 present monthly official U.S. import statistics for subject countries (China and Mexico) and nonsubject sources for the HTS statistical reporting number containing glass wine bottles.²³

Table 1.17
Glass bottles >473 mL but less than ≤1000 mL with a mouth <38 mm: U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in gross

Year	Month	China	Mexico	Subject sources	Chile	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
2021	January	109,021	298,305	407,326	22,064	345,657	367,721	775,047
2021	February	127,469	257,011	384,480	29,992	389,049	419,041	803,521
2021	March	129,164	296,277	425,441	45,212	398,715	443,927	869,368
2021	April	180,033	334,556	514,589	24,861	512,869	537,730	1,052,319
2021	May	149,414	261,331	410,745	34,547	326,916	361,463	772,208
2021	June	124,545	305,633	430,178	66,617	316,990	383,607	813,785
2021	July	96,043	297,322	393,365	58,741	399,543	458,284	851,649
2021	August	133,727	352,213	485,940	80,971	450,956	531,927	1,017,867
2021	September	119,262	310,433	429,695	97,489	434,165	531,654	961,349
2021	October	117,384	260,500	377,884	48,887	401,994	450,881	828,765
2021	November	144,380	276,827	421,207	63,502	391,241	454,743	875,950
2021	December	122,196	263,725	385,921	50,526	368,360	418,886	804,807
2022	January	176,036	248,036	424,072	18,379	378,497	396,876	820,948
2022	February	143,900	256,483	400,383	57,785	420,511	478,296	878,679
2022	March	152,429	286,980	439,409	49,858	494,625	544,483	983,892
2022	April	162,574	321,453	484,027	72,900	507,765	580,665	1,064,692
2022	May	221,584	305,403	526,987	62,342	612,204	674,546	1,201,533
2022	June	181,917	249,862	431,779	147,441	591,232	738,673	1,170,452
2022	July	163,969	236,788	400,757	45,517	401,173	446,690	847,447
2022	August	101,811	265,666	367,477	101,672	506,660	608,332	975,809
2022	September	139,092	242,355	381,447	54,255	410,903	465,158	846,605
2022	October	101,503	187,088	288,591	66,704	359,377	426,081	714,672
2022	November	105,280	237,973	343,253	28,861	301,359	330,220	673,473
2022	December	126,361	229,652	356,013	63,364	332,280	395,644	751,657

Table continued.

²³ Table 1.17 is an updated version of table IV-16, figure 1.7 is an updated version of figure IV-8, and figure 1.8 is an updated version of figure IV-9 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-28 to IV-30 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

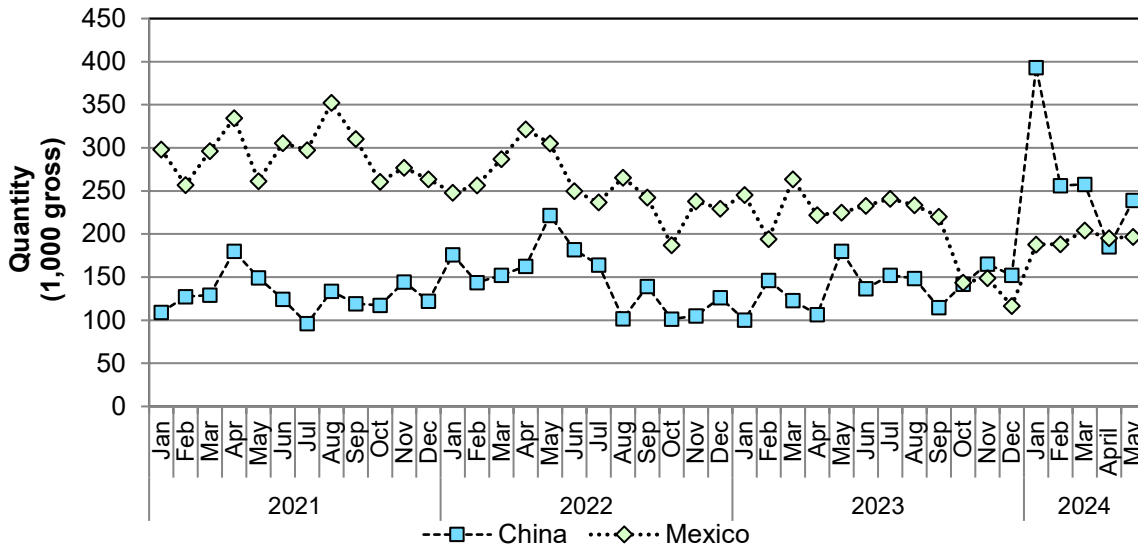
Table 1.17 Continued
Glass bottles >473 mL but less than ≤1000 mL with a mouth <38 mm: U.S. imports, by year, by month, and by source

Quantity in gross

Year	Month	China	Mexico	Subject sources	Chile	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
2023	January	100,393	245,560	345,953	61,722	315,893	377,615	723,568
2023	February	146,154	194,212	340,366	60,596	259,643	320,239	660,605
2023	March	123,085	263,617	386,702	74,486	357,284	431,770	818,472
2023	April	106,779	221,918	328,697	44,726	265,961	310,687	639,384
2023	May	179,972	225,107	405,079	30,635	307,763	338,398	743,477
2023	June	136,538	232,960	369,498	20,587	226,170	246,757	616,255
2023	July	152,150	240,821	392,971	18,031	299,690	317,721	710,692
2023	August	148,440	233,575	382,015	21,532	270,202	291,734	673,749
2023	September	114,652	220,133	334,785	22,895	261,642	284,537	619,322
2023	October	141,821	143,613	285,434	9,567	301,428	310,995	596,429
2023	November	165,234	149,094	314,328	31,309	279,494	310,803	625,131
2023	December	152,297	116,785	269,082	17,780	268,978	286,758	555,840
2024	January	393,289	187,970	581,259	11,356	264,413	275,769	857,028
2024	February	256,288	188,416	444,704	11,503	232,962	244,465	689,169
2024	March	257,687	204,062	461,749	19,890	230,938	250,828	712,577
2024	April	185,447	195,438	380,885	68,452	345,991	414,443	795,328
2024	May	239,110	196,788	435,898	31,126	250,455	281,581	717,479

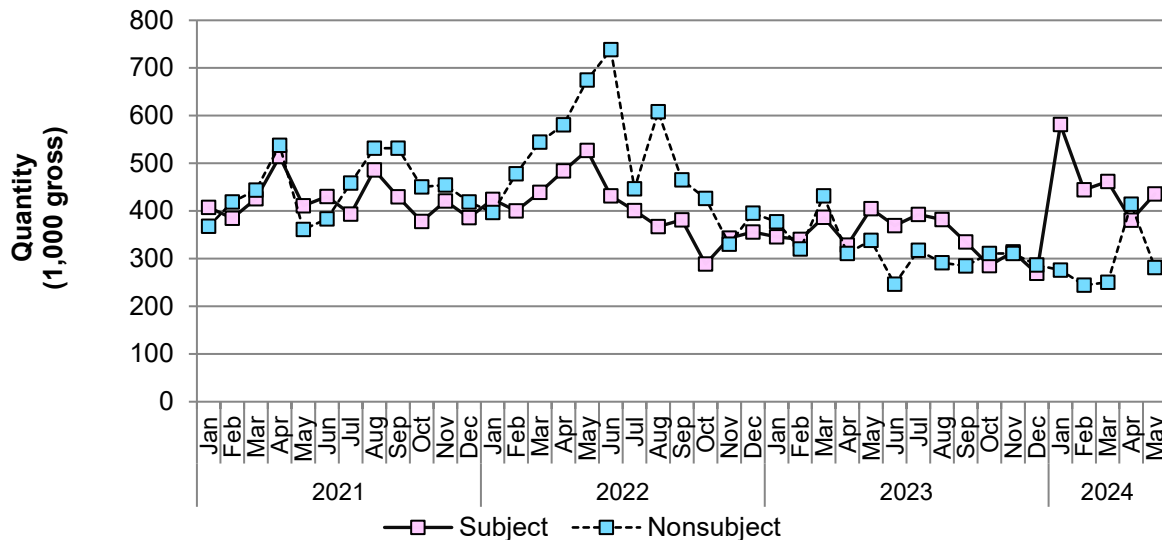
Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting number(s) 7010.90.5019, accessed July 17, 2024. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. These data are overstated as the HTS statistical reporting number contains products outside the scope of this investigation and include all glass bottles from 473 mL to 1000 mL inclusive of both in-scope glass wine bottles 750mL +/- 10 mL, and other glass containers both above and below that in-scope range.

Figure 1.7
Glass bottles >473 mL but less than <=1000 mL with a mouth <38 mm: U.S. imports from individual subject sources, by source and by month



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting number(s) 7010.90.5019, accessed July 17, 2024. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. These data are overstated as the HTS statistical reporting number contains products outside the scope of these investigations and include all glass bottles from 473 mL to 1000 mL inclusive of both in-scope glass wine bottles 750mL +/- 10 mL, and other glass containers both above and below that in-scope range.

Figure 1.8
Glass bottles >473 mL but less than <=1000 mL with a mouth <38 mm: U.S. imports from aggregated subject and nonsubject sources, by month



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting number(s) 7010.90.5019, accessed July 17, 2024. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. These data are overstated as the HTS statistical reporting number contains products outside the scope of these investigations and include all glass bottles from 473 mL to 1000 mL inclusive of both in-scope glass wine bottles 750mL +/- 10 mL, and other glass containers both above and below that in-scope range.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Tables 1.18 through 1.21 and figures 1.9 through 1.12 present apparent U.S. consumption and market shares by quantity and value for the total and merchant markets.

Quantity: Total market

Table 1.18 and figure 1.9 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares for the total market by quantity for glass wine bottles.²⁴

Table 1.18
Glass wine bottles: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares for the total market based on quantity data, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers: Ardagh	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Gallo	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: O-I Glass	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: All firms	Quantity	10,976,527	11,198,135	9,675,050	2,581,297	2,198,972
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	4,556,918	4,134,599	3,922,264	994,635	910,588
All sources	Quantity	15,533,445	15,332,734	13,597,314	3,575,932	3,109,560
U.S. producers: Ardagh	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Gallo	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: O-I Glass	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: All firms	Share	70.7	73.0	71.2	72.2	70.7
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	29.3	27.0	28.8	27.8	29.3
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

²⁴ Table 1.18 is an updated version of table IV-17 and figure 1.9 is an updated version of figure IV-10 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-31 to IV-33 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Figure 1.9
Glass wine bottles: Apparent U.S. consumption for the total market based on quantity data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Quantity: Merchant market

Table 1.19 and figure 1.10 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by quantity for the merchant market for glass wine bottles.²⁵

Table 1.19
Glass wine bottles: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares for the merchant market based on quantity data, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers: Ardagh	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Gallo	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: O-I Glass	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: All firms	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	4,556,918	4,134,599	3,922,264	994,635	910,588
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Ardagh	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Gallo	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: O-I Glass	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: All firms	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	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.

Note: The line for U.S. producers reflects U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments plus U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms. U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms are treated as part of the merchant market since those transfers were reported as being diverted back to the merchant market by the related firm and being sold as is, i.e. as empty wine bottles, by that company.

²⁵ Table 1.19 is an updated version of table IV-18 and figure 1.10 is an updated version of figure IV-11 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-34 to IV-36 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Figure 1.10

Glass wine bottles: Apparent U.S. consumption for the merchant market based on quantity data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Note: The line for U.S. producers reflects U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments plus U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms. U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms are treated as part of the merchant market since those transfers were reported as being diverted back to the merchant market by the related firm and being sold as is, i.e. as empty wine bottles, by that company.

Value: Total market

Table 1.20 and figure 1.11 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for the total market for glass wine bottles.²⁶

Table 1.20
Glass wine bottles: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares for the total market based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers: Ardagh	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Gallo	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: O-I Glass	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: All firms	Value	627,763	711,253	662,317	178,703	153,357
China	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	462,323	505,394	507,830	129,434	108,285
All sources	Value	1,090,086	1,216,647	1,170,147	308,137	261,642
U.S. producers: Ardagh	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Gallo	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: O-I Glass	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: All firms	Share	57.6	58.5	56.6	58.0	58.6
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	42.4	41.5	43.4	42.0	41.4
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

²⁶ Table 1.20 is an updated version of table IV-19 and figure 1.11 is an updated version of figure IV-12 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-37 to IV-39 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Figure 1.11
Glass wine bottles: Apparent U.S. consumption for the total market based on value data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Value: Merchant market

Table 1.21 and figure 1.12 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for the merchant market for glass wine bottles.²⁷

Table 1.21
Glass wine bottles: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares for the merchant market based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers: Ardagh	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Gallo	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: O-I Glass	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: All firms	Value	***	***	***	***	***
China	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Ardagh	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: Gallo	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: O-I Glass	Share	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers: All firms	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	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.

Note: The line for U.S. producers reflects U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments plus U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms. U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms are treated as part of the merchant market since those transfers were reported as being diverted back to the merchant market by the related firm and being sold as is, i.e. as empty wine bottles, by that company.

²⁷ Table 1.21 is an updated version of table IV-20 and figure 1.12 is an updated version of figure IV-13 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. IV-40 to IV-42 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Figure 1.12

Glass wine bottles: Apparent U.S. consumption for the merchant market based on value data, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Note: The line for U.S. producers reflects U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments plus U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms. U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms are treated as part of the merchant market since those transfers were reported as being diverted back to the merchant market by the related firm and being sold as is, i.e. as empty wine bottles, by that company.

Pricing data

Price and purchase cost comparisons

Tables 1.22 through 1.24 shows instance and quantities of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by product, by source, and by period, respectively.²⁸

Table 1.22
Glass wine bottles: Instances and quantities of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by product

Quantity in gross; Margins in percent

Products	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	2	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	5	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	---	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	---	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Underselling	---	***	***	***	***
All products	Underselling	7	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Overselling	24	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	21	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	26	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	---	***	***	***	***
Product 5	Overselling	26	***	***	***	***
All products	Overselling	97	***	***	***	***

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

Note: 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.

²⁸ Tables 1.22 through 1.24 are updated versions of tables V-14 through V-16 the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile as a subject source. See pp. V-33 to V-34 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.23
Glass wine bottles: Instances and quantities of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by source

Quantity in gross; Margins in percent

Sources	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
China	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
All subject sources	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
China	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
All subject sources	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: 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 1.24
Glass wine bottles: Instances and quantities of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by period

Quantity in gross; Margins in percent

Period	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2021	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2022	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2023	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Jan-Mar 2024	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
All periods	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2021	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
2022	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Jan-Mar 2024	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
All periods	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Tables 1.25 through 1.27 show instances and quantities of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by product, by source, and by period, respectively.²⁹

Table 1.25
Glass wine bottles: Instances and quantities of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by product

Quantity in gross; Differentials in percent

Products	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average differential	Min differential	Max differential
Product 6	Lower than US	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Lower than US	***	***	***	***	***
Product 8	Lower than US	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Lower than US	***	***	***	***	***
Product 6	Higher than US	***	***	***	***	***
Product 7	Higher than US	***	***	***	***	***
Product 8	Higher than US	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Higher than US	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Table 1.26
Glass wine bottles: Instances and quantities of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by source

Quantity in gross; Differentials in percent

Sources	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average differential	Min differential	Max differential
China	Lower than US	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Lower than US	***	***	***	***	***
All subject sources	Lower than US	***	***	***	***	***
China	Higher than US	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Higher than US	***	***	***	***	***
All subject sources	Higher than US	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: 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.

²⁹ Tables 1.25 through 1.27 are updated versions of tables V-17 through V-19 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication. The updated tables have removed data for Chile as a subject source. See pp. V-35 to V-36 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.27

Glass wine bottles: Instances and quantities of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by period

Quantity in gross; Differentials in percent

Period	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2021	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2022	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2023	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
Jan-Mar 2024	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
All periods	Underselling	***	***	***	***	***
2021	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
2022	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
Jan-Mar 2024	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***
All periods	Overselling	***	***	***	***	***

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.

Tables 1.28 and 1.29 show summaries of higher/(lower) prices for nonsubject (i.e., Chile) price data, by source.³⁰

Table 1.28
Glass wine bottles: Summary of higher/(lower) prices for nonsubject price data, by source, January 2021 through March 2024

Quantity in gross

Comparison source	Benchmark source	Number of quarters lower	Quantity lower	Number of quarters higher	Quantity higher
Chile	United States	***	***	***	***
Chile	China	***	***	***	***
Chile	Mexico	***	***	***	***
Chile	Subject	***	***	***	***

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

Table 1.29
Glass wine bottles: Summary of higher/(lower) unit values for nonsubject purchase cost data, by source, January 2021 through March 2024

Quantity in gross

Comparison source	Benchmark source	Number of quarters lower	Quantity lower	Number of quarters higher	Quantity higher
Chile	United States	***	***	***	***
Chile	China	***	***	***	***
Chile	Mexico	***	***	***	***
Chile	Subject	***	***	***	***

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

Lost sales and lost revenue

Tables 1.30 through 1.33 present information related to lost sales and lost revenue allegations.³¹

³⁰ Tables 1.28 and 1.29 do not have corresponding versions in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication as Chile is not treated as a nonsubject source in that report.

³¹ Tables 1.30 through 1.33 are updated versions of tables V-20 through V-24 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication. The updated tables have removed data for Chile as a subject source. See pp. V-37 to V-42 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.31

Glass wine bottles: U.S. purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

Quantity in gross

Firm	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic	Imports priced lower	Choice based on price	Quantity	Narrative on reasons for purchasing imports
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***

Firm	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic	Imports priced lower	Choice based on price	Quantity	Narrative on reasons for purchasing imports
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Yes--20; No--17	Yes--11; No--9	Yes--7; No--13	***	

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

Table 1.32
Glass wine bottles: U.S. purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by source

Count in number of firms reporting; Quantity in gross

Source	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic	Imports priced lower	Choice based on price	Quantity
China	14	9	5	***
Mexico	12	3	2	***
Subject sources	20	11	7	***

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

Table 1.34
Glass wine bottles: U.S. purchasers' responses to U.S. producer price reductions, by source

Price reductions in percent

Source	Producers lowered prices	Average price reduction	Range of price reductions
China	1	***	***
Mexico	1	***	***
Subject Sources	1	***	***

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

Threat considerations

Subject countries

Table 1.35 presents the number of producers/exporters in each subject country that responded to the Commission’s questionnaire, their exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports by each subject country in 2023, and their estimated share of total production of glass wine bottles in subject countries China and Mexico during 2023.³²

Table 1.35
Glass wine bottles: Number of responding producers/exporters, approximate shares of subject country production, and exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports from subject country, by country, 2023

Country	Number of responding firms	Approximate share of production (percent)	Exports as a share of U.S. imports from subject country (percent)
China	2	***	***
Mexico	4	***	***

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

Note: “Approximate share of production” reflects the responding firms’ estimates of their production as a share of total country production of glass wine bottles in 2023. Since not all firms have perfect knowledge of the industry in their home market, different firms might use different denominators in estimating their firm’s share of the total requested.

Note: “Exports as a share of U.S. imports” reflects a comparison of export data reported by firms in response to the Commission’s foreign producer/exporter questionnaire with questionnaire data for imports by individual country.

³² Table 1.35 is an updated version of table VII-1 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for Chile. See p. VII-3 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.36 presents information on the glass wine bottles operations of the responding producers and exporters in China and Mexico.³³

Table 1.36
Glass wine bottles: Summary data for subject foreign producers, by firm, 2023

Producer and (subject foreign industry)	Production (gross)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (gross)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (gross)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Fevisa (Mexico)	***	***	***	***	***	***
O-I (Zhaoqing) Glass (China)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Owens America (Mexico)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Pavisa Luxe (Mexico)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Saverglass (Mexico)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shandong Changyu (China)	***	***	***	***	***	***
All individual producers	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Table 1.37 presents information on the glass wine bottles operations of the responding producers and exporters by subject foreign industries China and Mexico.³⁴

³³ Table 1.36 is an updated version of table VII-2 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for producers/exporters in Chile. See p. VII-4 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

³⁴ Table 1.37 is an updated version of table VII-3 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for producers/exporters in Chile. See p. VII-4 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.37**Glass wine bottles: Summary data for subject foreign producers, by source, 2023**

Subject foreign industry	Production (gross)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (gross)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (gross)	Share of country's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
All reporting foreign producers	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***

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

Changes in operations

Table 1.38 presents counts of reported changes in operations by type and country, and table 1.39 presents the narratives for the changes as reported by the producers in subject countries China and Mexico.³⁵

Table 1.38**Glass wine bottles: 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

Item	China	Mexico	Subject foreign producers
Plant openings	***	***	***
Plant closings	***	***	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***	***	***
Production curtailments	***	***	***
Relocations	***	***	***
Expansions	***	***	***
Acquisitions	***	***	***
Consolidations	***	***	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***	***	***
Other	***	***	***
Any change	***	***	***

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

³⁵ Table 1.38 is an updated version of table VII-5 and table 1.39 is an updated version of table VII-6 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed responses and data for foreign producers in Chile. See pp. VII-6 to VII-8 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.39
Glass wine bottles: Reported changes in operations in subject foreign industries since January 1, 2021, by reported change category and firm

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and accompanying narrative response regarding changes in operations
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***

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

Table 1.40 presents narrative responses on the impact of COVID-19 as reported by subject producers in China and Mexico.³⁶

Table 1.40
Glass wine bottles: Firms' narratives on the impact of COVID-19

Item	Narrative response regarding changes in operations
Fevisa (Mexico)	***
Owens America (Mexico)	***
Saverglass (Mexico)	***
Shandong Changyu (China)	***

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

³⁶ Table 1.40 is an updated version of table VII-8 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed responses from foreign producers in Chile. See p. VII-9 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Operations on glass wine bottles

Subject producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization by subject country

Table 1.41 presents information on subject producers' practical capacity, production, capacity utilization, and share of production by subject country (China and Mexico).³⁷

Table 1.41
Glass wine bottles: Subject foreign industries' output: Practical capacity, by subject foreign industry and period

Practical Capacity

Capacity in gross

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table 1.41 Continued
Glass wine bottles: Subject foreign industries' output: Production, by subject foreign industry and period

Production

Production in gross

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

³⁷ Table 1.41 is an updated version of table VII-9 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for foreign producers in Chile. See pp. VII-10 to VII-13 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.41 Continued

Glass wine bottles: Subject foreign industries' output: Capacity utilization ratio, by subject foreign industry and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 1.41 Continued

Glass wine bottles: Subject foreign industries' output: Share of production, by subject foreign industry 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
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: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “--”.

Subject producers' exports to the United States and total exports

Table 1.42 presents information on subject producers' exports of glass wine bottles by subject country (China and Mexico).³⁸

Table 1.42
Glass wine bottles: Subject producers' exports: Exports to the United States, by subject foreign industry and period

Exports to the United States

Quantity in gross

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 1.42 Continued
Glass wine bottles: Subject foreign industries' exports: Share of total shipments exported to the United States, by subject foreign industry 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	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

³⁸ Table 1.42 is an updated version of table VII-10 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for foreign producers in Chile. See pp. VII-14 to VII-17 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.42 Continued

Glass wine bottles: Subject foreign industries' exports: Total exports, by subject foreign industry and period

Total exports

Quantity in gross

Subject foreign industry	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 1.42 Continued

Glass wine bottles: Subject foreign industries' exports: Share of total shipments exported, by subject foreign industry 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	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Data on subject foreign industries

Table 1.43 presents information on the glass wine bottles operations of the responding subject producers/exporters in China and Mexico combined.³⁹

Table 1.43
Glass wine bottles: Data on subject foreign industries, by item and period

Quantity in gross

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 1.43 Continued
Glass wine bottles: Data on subject foreign industries, by item and period

Shares and ratios in percent

Item	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Projection 2024	Projection 2025
Capacity utilization ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

³⁹ Table 1.43 is an updated version of table VII-11 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for foreign producers in Chile. See pp. VII-18 to VII-20 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Installed and overall capacity and alternative products

Table 1.44 presents data on subject producers' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical glass wine bottles capacity and production on the same equipment as reported by subject producers in China and Mexico.⁴⁰ As shown in table 1.45, responding firms in both China and Mexico produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce glass wine bottles.⁴¹

Table 1.44
Glass wine bottles: Producers' in subject foreign industries installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, by period

Capacity and production in gross; 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 Glass wine bottles	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical Glass wine bottles	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical Glass wine bottles	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***

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

⁴⁰ Table 1.44 is an updated version of table VII-12 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for foreign producers in Chile. See pp. VII-21 to VII-23 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

⁴¹ Table 1.45 is an updated version of table VII-13 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for foreign producers in Chile. See pp. VII-21 to VII-23 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.45

Glass wine bottles: Producers' in subject foreign industries overall production on the same equipment as subject production, by product type and period

Quantities in gross; shares and Ratios in percent

Product type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Glass wine bottles	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
>750mL or <750mL wine bottles	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Non-wine bottles	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All out-of-scope products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Glass wine bottles	Share	***	***	***	***	***
>750mL or <750mL wine bottles	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Non-wine bottles	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All out-of-scope 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.

Constraints on capacity

Tables 1.46 and 1.47 present subject producers' reported production and capacity constraints since January 1, 2021.⁴²

Table 1.46
Glass wine bottles: Production constraints by subject foreign industry

Count in number of firms reporting

Item	China	Mexico	All subject foreign industries
Production bottlenecks	0	1	1
Existing labor force	0	1	1
Supply of material inputs	0	0	0
Fuel or energy	0	2	2
Storage capacity	0	0	0
Logistics/transportation	0	1	1
Other	1	3	4

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

Table 1.47
Glass wine bottles: 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	***
Existing labor force	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***

⁴² Tables 1.46 and 1.47 are updated versions of tables VII-14 and VII-15, respectively, in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data and responses from producers/exporters in Chile. See pp. VII-24 to VII-25 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.47**Glass wine bottles: Subject producers' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2021**

Item	Firm name (subject foreign industry) and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Fuel or energy	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

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

Exports

Table 1.48 presents Global Trade Atlas (“GTA”) data for exports of “carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, vials, and other glass containers used for the conveyance or packing of goods,” a category which includes glass wine bottles as well as out-of-scope merchandise, by subject exporters China and Mexico and period.⁴³

Table 1.48
Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, vials, and other glass containers used for the conveyance or packing of goods: Global exports from subject exporters: Exports to the United States, by exporter and period

Quantity in thousands of kilograms

Exporter	Measure	2021	2022	2023
China	Quantity	346,758	309,185	311,895
Mexico	Quantity	543,957	494,003	827,896
Subject exporters	Quantity	890,715	803,187	1,139,791

Table continued.

Table 1.48 Continued
Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, vials, and other glass containers used for the conveyance or packing of goods: Global exports from subject exporters: Exports to all destination markets, by exporter and period

Quantity in thousands of kilograms

Exporter	Measure	2021	2022	2023
China	Quantity	1,649,409	1,805,415	1,906,561
Mexico	Quantity	593,118	538,132	853,476
Subject exporters	Quantity	2,242,527	2,343,546	2,760,038

Table continued.

⁴³ Table 1.48 is an updated version of table VII-16 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for Chile. See p. VII-26 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.48 Continued

Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, vials, and other glass containers used for the conveyance or packing of goods: Global exports from subject exporters: Share of exports exported to the United States, by exporter and period

Shares in percent

Exporter	Measure	2021	2022	2023
China	Share	21.0	17.1	16.4
Mexico	Share	91.7	91.8	97.0
Subject exporters	Share	39.7	34.3	41.3

Source: Official exports statistics from China Customs, and Mexico's INEGI under HS subheading 7010.90 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed July 18, 2024.

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table 1.49 presents data on U.S. importers' reported inventories of glass wine bottles.⁴⁴

Table 1.49
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Ratios in percent

Measure	Source	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Inventories quantity	China	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	China	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	China	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	China	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Subject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Chile	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Chile	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Chile	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Chile	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All other sources	224,101	405,165	322,626	454,746	287,117
Ratio to imports	All other sources	30.0	35.6	45.0	55.5	40.8
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All other sources	27.0	44.9	35.8	53.6	39.9
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All other sources	26.6	44.1	34.9	52.5	39.5
Inventories quantity	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All	1,534,684	1,993,887	1,514,947	2,075,446	1,584,110
Ratio to imports	All	34.9	42.5	41.9	50.4	38.4
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All	33.7	48.2	38.6	52.2	43.5
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All	33.5	47.7	38.2	51.7	43.3

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

⁴⁴ Table 1.49 is an updated version of table VII-17 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for U.S. imports from Chile from the subject lines and added data for U.S. imports from Chile to the nonsubject lines. See pp. VII-27 to VII-28 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

U.S. importers' outstanding orders

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they imported or arranged for the importation of glass wine bottles from China or Mexico (subject sources), Chile, or other sources after March 31, 2024.⁴⁵ Of the 20 responding U.S. importers, 16 importers reported such arranged imports. The reported data is presented in table 1.50.

Table 1.50
Glass wine bottles: U.S. Importers' arranged imports, by source and by period

Quantity in gross

Source	Apr-Jun 2024	Jul-Sep 2024	Oct-Dec 2024	Jan-Mar 2025	Total
China	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

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

Information on nonsubject countries

Table 1.51 presents global export data for carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, vials, and other containers, of glass, a category that includes glass wine bottles and out-of-scope products.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Table 1.50 is an updated version of table VII-18 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for U.S. imports from Chile from the subject sources line and added data for U.S. imports from Chile to the nonsubject line. See p. VII-29 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

⁴⁶ Table 1.51 is an updated version of table VII-19 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for Chile from the subject exporters lines. See pp. VII-30 to VII-32 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for additional details.

Table 1.51
Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, vials, and other glass containers used for the conveyance or packing of goods: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Share in percent

Exporting country	Measure	2021	2022	2023
United States	Value	436,136	501,141	389,834
China	Value	2,404,335	3,042,072	3,009,933
Mexico	Value	594,247	636,888	613,101
Subject exporters	Value	2,998,582	3,678,960	3,623,034
Germany	Value	1,446,645	1,650,164	1,963,216
Italy	Value	1,117,282	1,244,874	1,314,661
France	Value	830,323	901,397	925,716
Portugal	Value	439,335	527,041	636,304
Poland	Value	437,670	511,221	631,081
Spain	Value	481,490	486,324	573,435
India	Value	292,719	345,676	387,850
Netherlands	Value	325,118	326,164	369,545
Chile	Value	75,402	90,346	70,334
All other exporters	Value	4,436,057	4,486,660	4,289,957
All reporting exporters	Value	13,241,356	14,659,621	15,104,633
United States	Share	3.3	3.4	2.6
China	Share	18.2	20.8	19.9
Mexico	Share	4.5	4.3	4.1
Subject exporters	Share	22.6	25.1	24.0
Germany	Share	10.9	11.3	13.0
Italy	Share	8.4	8.5	8.7
France	Share	6.3	6.1	6.1
Portugal	Share	3.3	3.6	4.2
Poland	Share	3.3	3.5	4.2
Spain	Share	3.6	3.3	3.8
India	Share	2.2	2.4	2.6
Netherlands	Share	2.5	2.2	2.4
Chile	Share	0.6	0.6	0.5
All other exporters	Share	33.5	30.6	28.4
All reporting exporters	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7010.90 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed July 18, 2024.

Note: United States is shown at the top followed by the countries under investigation, all remaining top exporting countries in descending order of 2023 data.

Customer and packaging type shipment details

Customer and packaging type shipment detail tables

Table 1.52 shows U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources (China and Mexico) by customer type, packaging type, and period. Table 1.53 shows U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all other sources by customer type, packaging type, and period. Table 1.54 shows U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources by customer type, packaging type, and period.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Tables 1.52 through 1.54 are updated versions of tables D-5 through D-7 in the C China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. D-28 to D-45 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for comparison data.

Table 1.52
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources by customer type, packaging type, and period

Shares in percent

Customer type	Packaging type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Distributors	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distributors	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Large wineries	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Large wineries	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.52 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources by customer type, packaging type, and period

Shares in percent; Combined equals bulk packed plus case-packed; SMWs denote small or medium wineries

Customer type	Packaging type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
SMWs	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMWs	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other end users	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other end users	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.52 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources by customer type, packaging type, and period

Shares in percent

Customer type	Packaging type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
All customers	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All customers	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
All customers	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table 1.53**Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all other sources by customer type, packaging type, and period**

Shares in percent; quantity in gross; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per gross

Customer type	Packaging type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Distributors	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distributors	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Large wineries	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Large wineries	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.53 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all other sources by customer type, packaging type, and period

Shares in percent; quantity in gross; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per gross; SMWs denote small or medium wineries

Customer type	Packaging type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
SMWs	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMWs	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other end users	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other end users	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.53 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all other sources by customer type, packaging type, and period

Shares in percent; quantity in gross; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per gross

Customer type	Packaging type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
All types	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All types	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All types	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All types	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All types	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All types	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All types	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All types	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All types	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All types	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
All types	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
All types	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All types	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
All types	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
All types	All types	Value 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 1.54**Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources by customer type, packaging type, and period**

Shares in percent; quantity in gross; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per gross

Customer type	Packaging type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
Distributors	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distributors	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Large wineries	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Large wineries	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Large wineries	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.54 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources by customer type, packaging type, and period

Shares in percent; quantity in gross; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per gross; SMWs denote small or medium wineries

Customer type	Packaging type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
SMWs	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMWs	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
SMWs	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other end users	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other end users	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
Other end users	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.54 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources by customer type, packaging type, and period

Shares in percent; quantity in gross; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per gross

Customer type	Packaging type	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
All customer types	Bulk	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	Case	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	All types	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	Bulk	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	Case	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	All types	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	Bulk	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	Case	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	All types	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	Bulk	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	Case	Quantity share	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	All types	Quantity share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All customer types	Bulk	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	Case	Value share	***	***	***	***	***
All customer types	All types	Value share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Customer and packaging type shipment detail figures

Figures 1.13 through 1.20 show average unit values of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source (China, Mexico, and nonsubject) and period for the following breakouts: bulk packed to distributors (figure 1.13), case-packed to distributors (figure 1.14), bulk packed to large wineries (figure 1.15), case-packed to large wineries (figure 1.16), bulk product to small or medium wineries (figure 1.17), case-packed product to small or medium wineries (figure 1.18), bulk product to other end users (figure 1.19), and case-packed product to other end users (figure 1.20).⁴⁸

Figure 1.13

Glass wine bottles: Average unit values of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of bulk product to distributors, by source and period

* * * * *

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

⁴⁸ Figures 1.13 through 1.20 are updated versions of figures D-1 through D-8 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile as a separate source and have added the Chile data to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. D-28 to D-45 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for comparison data.

Figure 1.14

Glass wine bottles: Average unit values of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of case-packed product to distributors, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure 1.15

Glass wine bottles: Average unit values of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of bulk product to large wineries, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure 1.16

Glass wine bottles: Average unit values of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of case-packed product to large wineries, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure 1.17

Glass wine bottles: Average unit values of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of bulk product to small or medium wineries, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure 1.18

Glass wine bottles: Average unit values of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of case-packed product to small or medium wineries, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure 1.19

Glass wine bottles: Average unit values of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of bulk product to other end users, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Figure 1.20

Glass wine bottles: Average unit values of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of case-packed product to other end users, by source and period

* * * * *

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

Product type and weight shipments details

Tables 1.55, 1.56, 1.57, 1.59, 1.60, and 1.62 show U.S. shipments in 2023, by product type (claret green, burgundy green, flint all styles, and all other colors and styles) and weight (bottles weighing 500 grams or less, bottles weighing 501 to 700 grams, and bottles weighing greater than 700 grams), for the following sources, respectively: U.S. producers, U.S. imports from China, U.S. imports from Mexico, U.S. imports from Chile, U.S. imports from all other sources, and all sources.⁴⁹ Table 1.58 shows U.S. imports from subject sources (China and Mexico) by product type and weight. Table 1.61 shows U.S. imports from nonsubject sources (including Chile) by product type and weight.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Tables 1.55, 1.56, 1.57, 1.59, 1.60, and 1.62 correspond with tables E-1, E-3, E-4, E-2, E-6, and E-7 respectively, in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication. The data are the same across the corresponding tables; however, tables E-1, E-3, E-4, E-2, E-6, and E-7 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication mistakenly switched the labels for “share across” and “share down” in the measure columns. Tables 1.55, 1.56, 1.57, 1.59, 1.60, and 1.62 correct these previous errors and provide the correct measure labels.

⁵⁰ Table 1.58 is an updated version of table E-5, in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which has removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and has added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. E-15 to E-17 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for comparison data. There is not a corresponding table in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for table 1.61.

Table 1.55
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by product type and weight

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.55 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by product type and weight

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.55 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by product type and weight

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.55 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments in 2023, by product type and weight

Unit value in dollars per gross

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All product types	Difference in UV from all product types	---	---	---	---

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Table 1.56
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from China in 2023, by product type and weight

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.56 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from China in 2023, by product type and weight

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.56 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from China in 2023, by product type and weight

Unit value in dollars per gross

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All product types	Difference in UV from all product types	---	---	---	---

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Table 1.57
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Mexico in 2023, by product type and weight

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.57 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Mexico in 2023, by product type and weight

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.57 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Mexico in 2023, by product type and weight

Unit value in dollars per gross

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All product types	Difference in UV from all product types	---	---	---	---

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Table 1.58
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.58 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All other colors/styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors/styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors/styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors/styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.58 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Unit value in dollars per gross

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All product types	Difference in UV from all product types	---	---	---	---

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Table 1.59
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Chile in 2023, by product type and weight

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.59 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Chile in 2023, by product type and weight

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.59 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from Chile in 2023, by product type and weight

Unit value in dollars per gross

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All product types	Difference in UV from all product types	---	---	---	---

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Table 1.60
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all other sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.60 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all other sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.60 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all other sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Unit value in dollars per gross

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All product types	Difference in UV from all product types	---	---	---	---

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Table 1.61
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.61 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.61 Continued
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Unit value in dollars per gross

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All product types	Difference in UV from all product types	---	---	---	---

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Table 1.62
Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Quantity in gross; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share across	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.62 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Share down	***	***	***	100.0
Burgundy green	Share down	***	***	***	100.0
Flint all styles	Share down	***	***	***	100.0
All other colors and styles	Share down	***	***	***	100.0
All product types	Share down	***	***	***	100.0
Claret green	Share across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share across	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Claret green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Share down and across	***	***	***	***
All product types	Share down and across	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 1.62 Continued

Glass wine bottles: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from all import sources in 2023, by product type and weight

Unit value in dollars per gross

Product type	Measure	<=500 grams	501 to 700	>700 grams	All weights
Claret green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Unit value	***	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Claret green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Burgundy green	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
Flint all styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All other colors and styles	Difference in UV from all product types	***	***	***	***
All product types	Difference in UV from all product types	---	---	---	---

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares by channels of distribution and packaging type

Table 1.63 shows the market for U.S. shipments to distributors, by source and period. Table 1.64 shows the market for U.S. shipments to large wineries, by source and period. Table 1.65 shows the market for U.S. shipments to small and medium wineries, by source and period. Table 1.66 shows the market for U.S. shipments to other end users, by source and period. Table 1.67 shows the market for bulk product shipments, by source and period. Lastly, table 1.68 shows the market for case packed product shipments, by source and period.⁵¹

⁵¹ Tables 1.63 through 1.68 are updated versions of tables F-1 through F-6 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication, which have removed data for Chile from the subject sources data and have added data for Chile to the nonsubject sources data. See pp. F-3 to F-8 in the China CVD Final Confidential Report/China CVD Publication for comparison data.

Table 1.63
Glass wine bottles: Market for U.S. shipments to distributors, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Shares and ratios in percent; Ratios are to overall apparent consumption quantity

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	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
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All 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.

Table 1.64
Glass wine bottles: Market for U.S. shipments to large wineries, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Shares and ratios in percent; Ratios are to overall apparent consumption quantity

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	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
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 1.65
Glass wine bottles: Market for U.S. shipments to small and medium wineries, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Shares and ratios in percent; Ratios are to overall apparent consumption quantity

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	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
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 1.66
Glass wine bottles: Market for U.S. shipments to other end users, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Shares and ratios in percent; Ratios are to overall apparent consumption quantity

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	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
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All 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.

Table 1.67
Glass wine bottles: Market for bulk product shipments, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Shares and ratios in percent; Ratios are to overall apparent consumption quantity

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	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
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 1.68
Glass wine bottles: Market for case packed product shipments, by source and period

Quantity in gross; Shares and ratios in percent; Ratios are to overall apparent consumption quantity

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	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
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
China	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Chile	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

APPENDIX A
FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

The Commission makes available notices relevant to its investigations and reviews on its website, www.usitc.gov. In addition, the following tabulation presents, in chronological order, Federal Register notices issued by the Commission and Commerce during the current proceeding.

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 809, January 5, 2024	<i>Glass Wine Bottles From Chile, China, and Mexico; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-05/pdf/2024-00034.pdf
89 FR 4905, January 25, 2024	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-25/pdf/2024-01397.pdf
89 FR 4911, January 25, 2024	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Chile, the People's Republic of China, and Mexico: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-25/pdf/2024-01398.pdf
89 FR 12380, February 16, 2024	<i>Glass Wine Bottles From Chile, China, and Mexico: Determinations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-02-16/pdf/2024-03227.pdf
89 FR 47533, June 3, 2024	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-06-03/pdf/2024-12114.pdf
89 FR 49901, June 12, 2024	<i>Glass Wine Bottles From Chile, China, and Mexico; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-06-12/pdf/2024-12814.pdf
89 FR 63445, August 5, 2024	<i>Glass Wine Bottles From Chile, China, and Mexico; Revised Schedule for the Subject Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-08-05/pdf/2024-17200.pdf
89 FR 65325, August 9, 2024	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Chile: 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-2024-08-09/pdf/2024-17753.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 65317, August 9, 2024	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-08-09/pdf/2024-17755.pdf
89 FR 65331, August 9, 2024	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, and Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-08-09/pdf/2024-17754.pdf
89 FR 68395, August 26, 2024	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-08-26/pdf/2024-19069.pdf
89 FR 83515, October 16, 2024	<i>Glass Wine Bottles From China</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-10-16/pdf/2024-23798.pdf
89 FR 106425, December 30, 2024	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Chile: Termination of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-12-30/pdf/2024-31349.pdf
90 FR 76, January 2, 2025	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People's Republic of China: 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-2025-01-02/pdf/2024-31450.pdf
90 FR 79, January 2, 2025	<i>Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Mexico: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-01-02/pdf/2024-31451.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
90 FR 1543, January 8, 2025	<i>Glass Wine Bottles from Chile: Termination of Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-01-08/pdf/2025-00225.pdf
90 FR 3251, January 14, 2025	<i>Glass Wine Bottles from China and Mexico: Supplemental Schedule for the Final Phase of Antidumping Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-01-14/pdf/2025-00586.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared in the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject: Glass Wine Bottles from Chile, China, and Mexico
Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-703 and 731-TA-1661-1663 (Final)
Date and Time: August 14, 2024 - 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with these investigations in the Main Hearing Room (Room 101), 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC.

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Daniel B. Pickard**, Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney PC)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Daniel R. Wilson**, Husch Blackwell, LLP)

In Support of the Imposition of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney PC
Washington, DC
on behalf of

U.S. Glass Producers Coalition

William Walton, President and Chief Executive Officer,
Ardagh Glass Packaging – North America

Janice Anderson, Chief Financial Officer,
Ardagh Glass Packaging – North America

Brian Brandstatter, Chief Commercial Officer,
Ardagh Glass Packaging – North America

David Humes, Vice President, Sales – Wine,
Ardagh Glass Packaging – North America

Joshua Markus, Vice President and General Counsel,
North America, Ardagh

Derrick Smith, USW Seattle Local #50

**In Support of the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Dr. Seth T. Kaplan, Economist, International Economics Research

Travis Pope, Project Manager, Capital Trade, Inc.

Daniel B. Pickard)
) – OF COUNSEL
Claire M. Webster)

Kelley Drye & Warren LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

O-I Glass, Inc.

Timothy Connors, Managing Director O-I Americas North, O-I Glass, Inc.

Michael T. Kerwin, Senior Trade Analyst, Georgetown Economic Services,
LLC

Paul C. Rosenthal)
) -OF COUNSEL
Grace W. Kim)

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:**

Hogan Lovells US LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Berlin Packaging L.L.C. (“Berlin Packaging”)

Rick Brandt, Chief Executive Officer, Americas, Berlin Packaging

Joseph Azevedo, Regional Vice President – West Coast, Berlin Packaging

Jared R. Wessel)
Michael G. Jacobson) – OF COUNSEL
Lyric E. Galvin)

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Fox Rothschild LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Encore Glass, Inc. (“Encore”)

Roberto Guzman, President of Operations, Encore Glass

Kenny Kirk, President of Accounting and Finance, Encore Glass

Lizbeth R. Levinson)
Brittney Powell) – OF COUNSEL
Alexander D. Keyser)

Husch Blackwell, LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

TricorBraun, Inc. (“TricorBraun”)

Brett Binkowski, President, TricorBraun North America

Matt Fumagalli, Senior Vice President, North America Operations & Logistics

Kathy Brooks, Senior Vice President, TricorBraun Winepak

Susan Bergethon, Senior Vice President, General Counsel

Jennifer Lutz, Partner, ION Economics

Cara Groden, Senior Economic Consultant, ION Economics

Jeffrey S. Neeley)
Daniel R. Wilson) – OF COUNSEL
Stephen W. Brophy)

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Blank Rome LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Fevisa Industrial S.A. de C.V.
Fevisa Comercial S.A. de C.V.
(collectively, “Fevisa”)

Juan Rafael Silva García (remote witness), Director General,
Fevisa Industrial S.A. de C.V.

Eric S. Parnes (remote witness)) – OF COUNSEL

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Daniel B. Pickard**, Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney PC
and **Paul C. Rosenthal**, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Michael G. Jacobson**, Hogan Lovells US LLP)

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

Table C.1:
Glass wine bottles: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market C.3
removing Chile as a subject source

Table C.2:
Glass wine bottles: Summary data concerning the U.S. merchant market..... C.5
removing Chile as a subject source

Total market

Table C-1

Glass wine bottles: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market, by item and period

Quantity=gross; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per gross; 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. total market consumption quantity:										
Amount.....	15,533,445	15,332,734	13,597,314	3,575,932	3,109,560	▼(12.5)	▼(1.3)	▼(11.3)	▼(13.0)	
Producers' share (fn1).....	70.7	73.0	71.2	72.2	70.7	▲0.5	▲2.4	▼(1.9)	▼(1.5)	
Importers' share (fn1):										
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Chile.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
All other sources.....	5.3	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.8	▲1.3	▲0.5	▲0.7	▼(0.2)	
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	
All import sources.....	29.3	27.0	28.8	27.8	29.3	▼(0.5)	▼(2.4)	▲1.9	▲1.5	
U.S. total market consumption value:										
Amount.....	1,090,086	1,216,647	1,170,147	308,137	261,642	▲7.3	▲11.6	▼(3.8)	▼(15.1)	
Producers' share (fn1).....	57.6	58.5	56.6	58.0	58.6	▼(1.0)	▲0.9	▼(1.9)	▲0.6	
Importers' share (fn1):										
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	
Chile.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
All other sources.....	8.5	10.1	11.4	10.7	9.4	▲2.8	▲1.6	▲1.3	▼(1.3)	
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
All import sources.....	42.4	41.5	43.4	42.0	41.4	▲1.0	▼(0.9)	▲1.9	▼(0.6)	
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:										
China:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Mexico:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	
Subject sources:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	
Chile:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
All other sources:										
Quantity.....	830,619	903,279	900,752	212,118	179,757	▲8.4	▲8.7	▼(0.3)	▼(15.3)	
Value.....	93,088	123,092	133,225	33,041	24,528	▲43.1	▲32.2	▲8.2	▼(25.8)	
Unit value.....	\$112.07	\$136.27	\$147.90	\$155.77	\$136.45	▲32.0	▲21.6	▲8.5	▼(12.4)	
Ending inventory quantity.....	224,101	405,165	322,626	454,746	287,117	▲44.0	▲80.8	▼(20.4)	▼(36.9)	
Nonsubject sources:										
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	
All import sources:										
Quantity.....	4,556,918	4,134,599	3,922,264	994,635	910,588	▼(13.9)	▼(9.3)	▼(5.1)	▼(8.5)	
Value.....	462,323	505,394	507,830	129,434	108,285	▲9.8	▲9.3	▲0.5	▼(16.3)	
Unit value.....	\$101.46	\$122.24	\$129.47	\$130.13	\$118.92	▲27.6	▲20.5	▲5.9	▼(8.6)	
Ending inventory quantity.....	1,534,684	1,993,887	1,514,947	2,075,446	1,584,110	▼(1.3)	▲29.9	▼(24.0)	▼(23.7)	

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

Glass wine bottles: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market, by item and period

Quantity=gross; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per gross; 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':									
Practical capacity quantity.....	13,476,253	13,882,913	12,251,619	3,342,651	2,959,793	▼(9.1)	▲3.0	▼(11.8)	▼(11.5)
Production quantity.....	11,941,827	12,170,888	10,241,212	2,795,770	2,581,045	▼(14.2)	▲1.9	▼(15.9)	▼(7.7)
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	88.6	87.7	83.6	83.6	87.2	▼(5.0)	▼(0.9)	▼(4.1)	▲3.6
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	10,976,527	11,198,135	9,675,050	2,581,297	2,198,972	▼(11.9)	▲2.0	▼(13.6)	▼(14.8)
Value.....	627,763	711,253	662,317	178,703	153,357	▲5.5	▲13.3	▼(6.9)	▼(14.2)
Unit value.....	\$57.19	\$63.52	\$68.46	\$69.23	\$69.74	▲19.7	▲11.1	▲7.8	▲0.7
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	3,216,052	3,867,612	4,199,925	4,016,496	4,619,436	▲30.6	▲20.3	▲8.6	▲15.0
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	2,131	2,137	2,066	2,020	1,842	▼(3.1)	▲0.3	▼(3.3)	▼(8.8)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	4,152	4,204	3,936	1,044	891	▼(5.2)	▲1.3	▼(6.4)	▼(14.7)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	149,285	156,181	157,082	41,076	36,231	▲5.2	▲4.6	▲0.6	▼(11.8)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$35.95	\$37.15	\$39.91	\$39.34	\$40.66	▲11.0	▲3.3	▲7.4	▲3.4
Productivity (gross per hour).....	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	▼(9.5)	▲0.7	▼(10.1)	▲8.2
Unit labor costs.....	\$12.50	\$12.83	\$15.34	\$14.69	\$14.04	▲22.7	▲2.7	▲19.5	▼(4.5)
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in part 1 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.

Merchant market

Table C-2

Glass wine bottles: Summary data concerning the U.S. merchant market, by item and period

Quantity=gross; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per gross; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-March
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. merchant market consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Chile.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
U.S. merchant market consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Mexico.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Chile.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:									
China:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Mexico:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Chile:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	830,619	903,279	900,752	212,118	179,757	▲8.4	▲8.7	▼(0.3)	▼(15.3)
Value.....	93,088	123,092	133,225	33,041	24,528	▲43.1	▲32.2	▲8.2	▼(25.8)
Unit value.....	\$112.07	\$136.27	\$147.90	\$155.77	\$136.45	▲32.0	▲21.6	▲8.5	▼(12.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	224,101	405,165	322,626	454,746	287,117	▲44.0	▲80.8	▼(20.4)	▼(36.9)
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	4,556,918	4,134,599	3,922,264	994,635	910,588	▼(13.9)	▼(9.3)	▼(5.1)	▼(8.5)
Value.....	462,323	505,394	507,830	129,434	108,285	▲9.8	▲9.3	▲0.5	▼(16.3)
Unit value.....	\$101.46	\$122.24	\$129.47	\$130.13	\$118.92	▲27.6	▲20.5	▲5.9	▼(8.6)
Ending inventory quantity.....	1,534,684	1,993,887	1,514,947	2,075,446	1,584,110	▼(1.3)	▲29.9	▼(24.0)	▼(23.7)

Table continued.

Table C-2 Continued

Glass wine bottles: Summary data concerning the U.S. merchant market, by item and period

Quantity=gross; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per gross; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Jan-Mar		Comparison years			Jan-March
	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
U.S. producers':									
Commercial U.S. shipments (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Commercial sales (fn2):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in part 1 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.--U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments/sales reflect U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments/sales plus U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms. U.S. producer ***'s transfers to related firms are treated as part of the merchant market since those transfers were reported as being diverted back to the merchant market by the related firm and being sold as is, i.e. as empty wine bottles, by that company.

fn3.--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.

