Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam

Investigation Nos.
701-TA-769–770 and 731-TA-1752–1754 (Final)

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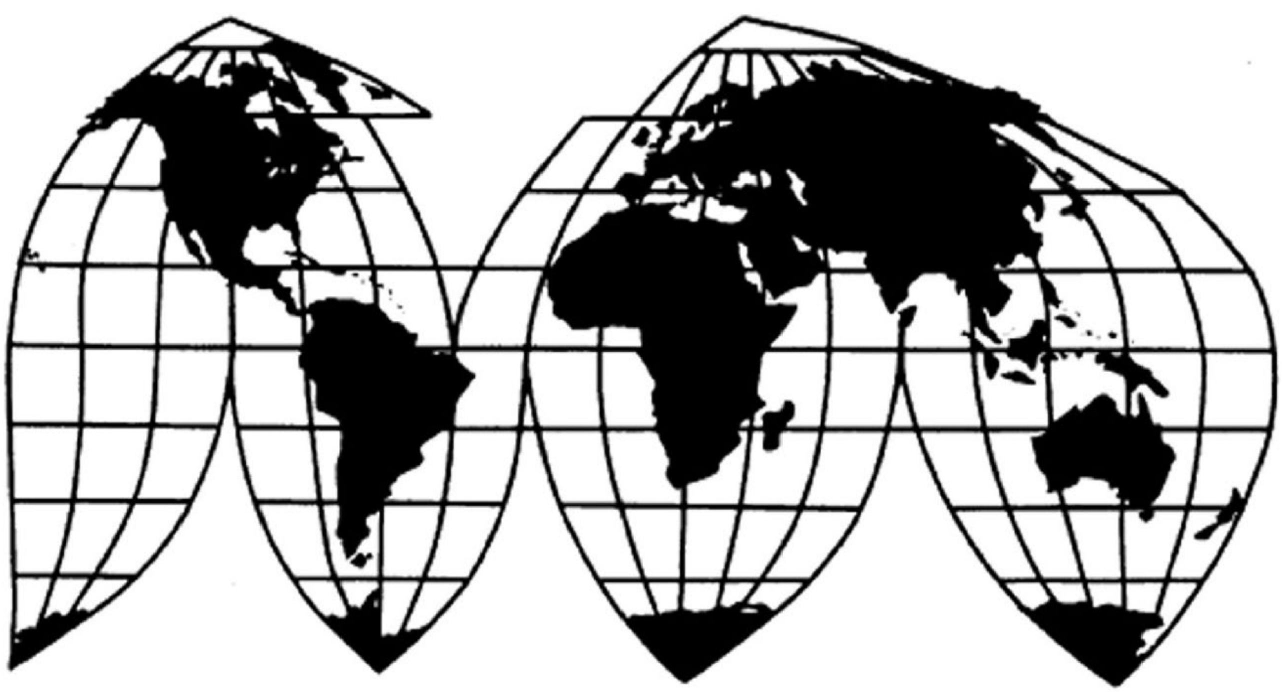

Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Jessica Lee, Accountant
Aboubakari Kpeitoni, Statistician
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Douglas Corkran, Supervisory Investigator

Special appreciation

Alec Resch, International Trade Specialist

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

U.S. International Trade Commission

Washington, DC 20436
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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published.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

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-769–770 and 731-TA-1752-1754 (Final)

Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record[1] 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 materially injured by reason of imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar ("rebar") from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam, provided for in 7213.10.00, 7214.20.00, and 7228.30.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV") and subsidized by the governments of Egypt and Vietnam.[2] [3]

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these investigations effective June 4, 2025, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Rebar Trade Action Coalition, Washington, DC. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigations following a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of rebar from Algeria were being sold in the LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Commerce's preliminary determinations with respect to rebar from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value and with respect to rebar alleged to be subsidized by the Governments of Algeria, Egypt, and Vietnam were pending at that time. 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* of December 30, 2025 (90 FR 61166). All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

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

[2] 91 FR 48063-4808 (July 30, 2026).

[3] Commissioners Thanhauser and Foley not participating.

The investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not postpone the determinations for investigations on rebar from Algeria and reached an earlier antidumping duty determination (91 FR 11035, March 6, 2026) and countervailing duty determination (91 FR 14808, March 27, 2026). On April 17, the Commission issued a final affirmative determination in its antidumping duty investigation of rebar from Algeria (91 FR 21510, April 22, 2026). The Commission closed its countervailing duty investigation of rebar from Algeria (91 FR 29504, May 20, 2026) because USTR had advised the Commission of its determination that Algeria is not a Subsidies Agreement country.

Following notification of a final determination by Commerce that imports of rebar from Egypt and Vietnam were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and imports of rebar from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam 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 countervailing duty and antidumping duty investigations were 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* of August 6, 2026 (91 FR 50893, August 6, 2026).

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 materially injured by reason of imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar ("rebar") from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV") and subject imports of rebar found by Commerce to be subsidized by the government of Egypt and Vietnam.

I. Background

The Rebar Trade Action Coalition and its individual members Byer Steel Group, Inc. ("Byer"); Commercial Metals Company ("CMC"); Gerdau Ameristeel U.S. Inc. ("Gerdau"); Nucor Corporation ("Nucor"); Optimus Steel, LLC ("Optimus"); and Steel Dynamics, Inc. ("Steel Dynamics") (collectively "Petitioners"), domestic producers of rebar, filed antidumping petitions for rebar from Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam and countervailing duty petitions for rebar from Algeria, Egypt, and Vietnam the same day, June 4, 2025.[1] [2] Although the antidumping and

[1] Confidential Supplemental Staff Report ("Supplemental CR"), INV-YY-116, Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-768-770 and 731-TA-1752-1754 (Final), USITC Pub. 5786 (Sept. 2026) ("Supplemental PR") at 1.1; *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations*, 90 Fed. Reg. 24410 (June 10, 2025); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria, Egypt, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 90 Fed. Reg. 27838 (June 30, 2025); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 90 Fed. Reg. 27846 (June 30, 2025).

[2] On June 15, 2025, the Office of the United States Trade Representative advised the Commission of its determination that Algeria is not a "Subsidies Agreement country" for the purposes of section 701(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1671(b)). *See* EDIS Doc. 853844 (Correspondence from USTR General Counsel Jennifer Thornton regarding "Status of Algeria Under the Tariff Act of 1930, as Amended."). The Commission therefore did not make a preliminary determination in the countervailing duty investigation with respect to Algeria. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1671(c).

countervailing duty petitions for these investigations were filed on the same day, June 4, 2025, the investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not postpone the final determinations for its antidumping duty investigation regarding rebar from Algeria,[3] while it did postpone and align its final determinations for the antidumping duty investigations regarding rebar from Bulgaria, Egypt and Vietnam, and countervailing duty investigations regarding rebar from Egypt and Vietnam.[4] This required the Commission to make an earlier determination in the final phase of the antidumping duty investigation on rebar from Algeria than in the trailing antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, and the Commission reached an affirmative determination in that investigation on April 3, 2026.[5]

Subsequent to the Commission's determination in the leading investigation, Commerce issued final affirmative antidumping duty determinations regarding rebar from Bulgaria, Egypt

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[3] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 90 Fed. Reg. 59503 (Dec. 19, 2025).

[4] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Bulgaria: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 91 Fed. Reg. 12351 (Mar. 13, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Egypt: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 91 Fed. Reg. 12347 (Mar. 13, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Egypt: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 91 Fed. Reg. 1263 (Jan. 13, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 91 Fed. Reg. 1265 (Jan. 13, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 91 Fed. Reg. 12359 (Mar. 13, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 91 Fed. Reg. 1261 (Jan. 13, 2026).

[5] In the leading investigations, the Commission cumulated subject imports from Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam for purposes of its present material injury analysis and reached affirmative determinations that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of subject imports from Algeria. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1751 (Final), USITC Pub. 5725 at 3. Commerce issued its final antidumping duty determinations with respect to imports from Algeria on March 6, 2026. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 11035 (Mar. 6, 2026).

and Vietnam, and countervailing duty determinations regarding rebar from Egypt and Vietnam on July 30, 2026.[6] Pursuant to the statutory provision on staggered investigations, the record for the current investigations regarding Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam closed on March 25, 2026, except that Commerce's final determinations on subject imports from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam, and the parties' final comments concerning those determinations, have been added to the record.[7]

Petitioners filed supplemental final comments.[8] Ezz Steel Group ("Ezz Steel" or "Respondent"), a consortium of four foreign producers and exporters of rebar in Egypt,[9] also

[6] *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Bulgaria: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 48084 (July 30, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Egypt: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 48066 (July 30, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Egypt: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 91 Fed. Reg. 48068 (July 30, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 48063 (July 30, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 91 Fed. Reg. 48074 (July 30, 2026).

[7] *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii). Consistent with the statute, imports of rebar from Algeria subject to the affirmative determination in the leading antidumping duty investigation remain eligible for cumulation for purposes of the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on rebar from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam. *See Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel from China, Czech Republic, Korea, and Russia,* Inv. Nos. 701-TA-505, 731-TA-1231-32, 1235, and 1237 (Final), USITC Pub. 4500 at 4-5 (Nov. 2014); *Certain Steel Threaded Rod from India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-498, 731-TA-1213 (Final), USITC Pub. 4487 at 4-5 (Aug. 2014). The statutory provisions concerning investigations that start together, but then become staggered, were designed to ensure that the Commission bases cumulation on the petition filing date, not the date of the ultimate vote. The statute provides that, in the subsequent investigations, the Commission shall make its determination "based on the record compiled in the first investigation in which it makes a final determination," with the addition of information and argument on Commerce's final margins for the later investigations. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii). This provision enables the Commission to continue to cumulate subject imports in the later investigations, using the record (properly modified) compiled in the leading investigation.

[8] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 891342 (Confidential) & 891344 (Public) (Aug. 12, 2026) ("Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments").

[9] The individual members of Ezz Steel Group are Ezz Steel Company SAE, Al-Ezz Dekheila Steel Alexandria Company (SAE), Al-Ezz Group Holding Company for Industry and Investment (SAE), and Ezz Rolling Mills Company, S.A.E. *See* Ezz Steel Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 873414 (Feb. 24, 2026) and Revised Pages, EDIS Doc. 873573 (Feb. 25, 2026).

filed supplemental final comments.[10] [11]

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 negligible.[12] Neither Petitioner nor Respondent addressed negligibility in their supplemental final comments.

During the 12-month period prior to the filing of the petitions (June 2024 through May 2025), imports of rebar from Bulgaria accounted for 13.4 percent of total imports, imports of rebar from Egypt accounted for 12.8 percent, and imports of rebar from Vietnam accounted for 12.0 percent of total imports.[13] Because subject imports from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam are above negligible levels, we find these imports are not negligible.[14]

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[10] Respondent's Supplemental Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 891259 (Confidential) & 891266 (Public) (Aug. 12, 2026) ("Respondent's Supplemental Final Comments").

[11] Both Petitioners and Respondent failed to limit their supplemental final comments to discussion of the significance of Commerce's final determinations, as provided for in the statute. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii) (stating that the Commission "shall permit the parties in the subsequent investigation to submit comments concerning the significance of the administering authority's final determination"). Accordingly, we have not considered their respective arguments that failed to comply with that requirement.

[12] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(i).

[13] Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.7. The volume of subject imports from Egypt and Vietnam is the same in both the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.

[14] As discussed above *supra* n.5, the Commission cumulated subject imports from Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam in the leading investigation for purposes of its present material injury analysis. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria*, USITC Pub. 5725 at 3. No new information on the record calls into question the Commission's prior determination to cumulate subject imports from Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam. *See generally* Supplemental CR/PR at 1.1—1.7.

III. Material Injury by Reason of Cumulated 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, except to the extent discussed above.[15] Therefore, in these investigations, we adopt the findings and analyses from our determinations and views in the leading investigation with respect to the issues of domestic like product, domestic industry, cumulation, conditions of competition, and material injury by reason of cumulated subject imports.[16]

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[15] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

[16] The statute additionally 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 Bulgaria, Commerce calculated an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 53.27 percent margin for Promet Steel JSC and all others. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.4; *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Bulgaria: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 48084 (July 30, 2026). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding Egypt, Commerce calculated an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 34.20 percent margin for Al-Ezz Dekheila Steel Alexandria Company S.A.E; Ezz Steel Company S.A.E.; Ezz Rolling Mills Company S.A.E.; and Al-Ezz Flat Steel Company S.A.E; an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 52.73 percent margin for El Marakby Steel and Suez Steel Company; and an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 34.20 percent margin for all others. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5; *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Egypt: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 48066 (July 30, 2026). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding Vietnam, Commerce calculated an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 128.53 percent margin for producer Hoa Phat Dung Quat Steel Joint Stock Company; Hoa Phat Hai Duong Steel Joint Stock Company; Hoa Phat Hung Yen Steel Limited Liability Company; and Hoa Phat Prestressed Concrete Company Limited; and exporter Hoa Phat Dung Quat Steel Joint Stock Company; Hoa Phat Hai Duong Steel Joint Stock Company; and an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 136.57 for the Vietnam-Wide Entity. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.6; *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 48063 (July 30, 2026).

We take into account in our analysis the fact that Commerce has made a final finding that subject imports from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam are sold in the United States at LTFV, including the magnitude of the margins of dumping found by Commerce. In addition to this consideration, other factors that support our analysis from the leading determination remain unchanged and do not require modification. For example, our analysis of the significant price effects of subject imports found in the leading determination is probative to our assessment of the impact of such imports, including subject (Continued...)

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports of rebar from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV and subject imports of rebar found by Commerce to be subsidized by the government of Egypt and Vietnam.

imports from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam. *See* Confidential Views of the Commission in Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria, EDIS Doc. 879572 (Apr. 20, 2026); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1751 (Final), USITC Pub. 5725 (April 2026).

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 Rebar Trade Action Coalition ("RTAC"), Washington, DC, on June 4, 2025, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized and/or less-than-fair-value ("LTFV") imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar ("rebar")[1] from Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam. Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.[2] [3]

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[1] For a complete description of the merchandise subject to this proceeding, see the section entitled "The Subject Merchandise" in Part 1 of *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria, Investigation No. 731-TA-1751 (Final)*, USITC Publication 5725, April 2026.

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

[3] Appendix B presents a list of witnesses that appeared at the Commission's hearing.

Table 1.1 Rebar: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
June 4, 2025	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission's investigations (90 FR 24410, June 10, 2025)
June 24, 2025	Commerce’s notice of initiation (90 FR 27838 and 27846, June 30, 2025)
July 21, 2025	Commission’s preliminary determinations (90 FR 34879, July 24, 2025)
December 19, 2025	Commerce’s preliminary AD determination for rebar from Algeria (90 FR 59503, December 19, 2025); scheduling of final phase of Commission investigations (90 FR 61166, December 30, 2025)
January 13, 2026	Commerce’s preliminary CVD determinations for rebar from Algeria (91 FR 1261, January 13, 2026), Egypt (91 FR 1263, January 13, 2026), and Vietnam (91 FR 1265, January 13, 2026)
March 2, 2026	Commerce’s final AD determination for rebar from Algeria (91 FR 11035, March 6, 2026)
March 3, 2026	Commission’s hearing
March 13, 2026	Commerce’s preliminary AD determinations for rebar from Bulgaria (91 FR 12351, March 13, 2026), Egypt (91 FR 12347, March 13, 2026), and Vietnam (91 FR 12359, March 13, 2026)
March 27, 2026	Commerce’s final CVD determination for rebar from Algeria (91 FR 14808, March 27, 2026)
April 3, 2026	Commission’s vote (Algeria AD)
April 17, 2026	Commission’s determination and views (Algeria AD) (91 FR 21510, April 22, 2026); Commission’s closure of investigation (Algeria CVD) (91 FR 29504, May 20, 2026).
July 30, 2026	Commerce’s final determinations (Egypt and Vietnam, CVD; Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam, AD) (91 FR 48063-48084, July 30, 2026)
August 3, 2026	Scheduling of final phase of Commission’s trailing investigations (91 FR 50893, August 6, 2026)
August 26, 2026	Commission’s vote (Egypt and Vietnam, CVD; Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam, AD)
September 11, 2026	Commission’s views (Egypt and Vietnam, CVD; Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam, AD)

The information contained in this report is intended to be used in conjunction with data presented in the Commission's report entitled *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria, Investigation No. 731-TA-1751 (Final)*, USITC Publication 5725, April 2026, and its corresponding confidential report contained in the March 20, 2026, memorandum No. INV-YY-039, *Investigation Nos. 701-TA-768–770 and 731-TA-1751-1754 (Final): Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam)*.[4] No new information except for Commerce's final determinations concerning rebar from the subject countries and party comments thereon is included in the record for this proceeding.[5]

[4] Appendix C of this report reproduces summary data referenced in the Commission's views.
[5] Comments consistent with the statutory limitation for subsequently completed investigations were filed on behalf of Petitioner RTAC and Respondent Ezz Group.

Nature and extent of subsidies and sales at LTFV

Subsidies

On March 27, 2026, Commerce published notice in the Federal Register of an affirmative final CVD determination in connection with rebar from Algeria.[6] However, because USTR had advised the Commission of its determination that Algeria is not a Subsidies Agreement country,[7] the Commission issued neither a preliminary determination for the countervailing duty investigation nor a final determination for the countervailing duty investigation and closed its countervailing duty investigation concerning rebar from Algeria effective March 27, 2026.[8]

On July 30, 2026, Commerce published notices in the Federal Register of its final determinations of countervailable subsidies for producers and exporters of rebar from Egypt and Vietnam.[9] Tables 1.2 and 1.3 present Commerce's findings of subsidization of rebar from Egypt and Vietnam.

Table 1.2 Rebar: Commerce's final subsidy determination margins with respect to imports from Egypt

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Al-Ezz Dekheila Steel Alexandria Company (SAE); Ezz Steel Company S.A.E.; Ezz Rolling Mills Company (SAE); Al-Ezz Flat Steel Company (SAE); Contra Steel Co.; Al-Ezz Group Holding Company for Industry & Investment (collectively, Ezz Group)	23.27
All others	23.27

Source: 91 FR 48068, July 30, 2026.

[6] 91 FR 14808, March 27, 2006.
[7] 90 FR 34334, July 21, 2025.
[8] 91 FR 29504, May 20, 2026.
[9] 91 FR 48068 and 91 FR 48074, July 30, 2026.

Table 1.3 Rebar: Commerce's final subsidy determination margins with respect to imports from Vietnam

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Hoa Phat Group Joint Stock Company	6.80
All others	6.80

Source: 91 FR 48074, July 30, 2026.

Notes: Commerce continued to find the following companies to be cross-owned with Hoa Phat Group Joint Stock Company: Hoa Phat Dung Quat Steel Joint Stock Company, Hoa Phat Hai Duong Steel Joint Stock Company, Hoa Phat Hung Yen Steel Limited Liability Company, Hoa Phat Energy Joint Stock Company, An Thong Mineral Investment Joint Stock Company, Hoa Phat Iron and Steel Joint Stock Company, Hoa Phat Metal Producing Company Limited, Hoa Phat Prestressed Concrete One Member Limited Liability Company, and Hoa Phat Steel Products Joint Stock Company. For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Sales at LTFV

On July 30, 2026, Commerce published notices in the Federal Register of its final determinations of sales at LTFV with respect to rebar imports from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam.[10] Tables 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6 present Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of rebar from Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam.

Table 1.4 Rebar: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Bulgaria

Exporter/Producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Promet Steel JSC	53.27
All others	53.27

Source: 91 FR 48084, July 30, 2026.

[10] 91 FR 48084, 91 FR 48066, and 91 FR 48063, July 30, 2026.

Table 1.5 Rebar: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Egypt

Exporter/Producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Al-Ezz Dekheila Steel Alexandria Company S.A.E; Ezz Steel Company S.A.E.; Ezz Rolling Mills Company S.A.E.; and Al-Ezz Flat Steel Company S.A.E	34.20
El Marakby Steel	* 52.73
Suez Steel Company	* 52.73
All others	34.20

Source: 91 FR 48066, July 30, 2026.

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Table 1.6 Rebar: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Vietnam

Producer	Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets (percent)
Hoa Phat Dung Quat Steel Joint Stock Company; Hoa Phat Hai Duong Steel Joint Stock Company; Hoa Phat Hung Yen Steel Limited Liability Company; and Hoa Phat Prestressed Concrete Company Limited	Hoa Phat Dung Quat Steel Joint Stock Company; Hoa Phat Hai Duong Steel Joint Stock Company	128.53	123.49
Vietnam-Wide Entity		*136.57	131.53

Source: 91 FR 48063, July 30, 2026.

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Note: Commerce preliminarily determined that Hoa Phat Dung Quat Steel Joint Stock Company, Hoa Phat Hai Duong Steel Joint Stock Company, Hoa Phat Hung Yen Steel Limited Liability Company, and Hoa Phat Prestressed Concrete Company Limited (collectively, Hoa Phat Steel) are a single entity. *See* Preliminary Decision Memorandum. Because no party commented on the preliminary collapsing determination, Commerce continues to find HPDQ, HPHD, HPHY, and HPPC, are a single entity.

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.[11] 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.[12] Imports from the four subject countries (Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam) collectively accounted for slightly more than one-half of total U.S. imports of rebar by quantity from June 2024 through May 2025, with each source individually accounting for more than ten percent.

Table 1.7 Rebar: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition, June 2024 through May 2025

Quantity in short tons; share in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity
Algeria	128,154	13.4
Bulgaria	122,902	12.8
Egypt	115,356	12.0
Vietnam	144,223	15.0
All other sources	448,366	46.8
All import sources	959,000	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.10.0000, 7214.20.0000, and 7228.30.8010, accessed on January 23, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: These calculations are based on Commerce's final antidumping duty determinations for rebar from Bulgaria (91 FR 48084, July 30, 2026), Egypt (91 FR 48066, July 30, 2026), and Vietnam (91 FR 48063, July 30, 2026), and are unchanged from the calculations in the leading investigations. Share of quantity is the share of total imports by quantity.

[11] 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)).

[12] Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

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
90 FR 24410, June 10, 2025	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-06-10/pdf/2025-10480.pdf
90 FR 27838, June 30, 2025	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria, Egypt, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-06-30/pdf/2025-12044.pdf
90 FR 27846, June 30, 2025	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-06-30/pdf/2025-12045.pdf
90 FR 34879, July 24, 2025	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-07-24/pdf/2025-13952.pdf
90 FR 35278, July 25, 2025	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria, Egypt, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-07-25/pdf/2025-14095.pdf
90 FR 59503, December 19, 2025	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-12-19/pdf/2025-23453.pdf
90 FR 61166, December 30, 2025	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-12-30/pdf/2025-23965.pdf
91 FR 696, January 8, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Bulgaria, Egypt, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-08/pdf/2026-00152.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
91 FR 1261, January 13, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-13/pdf/2026-00493.pdf
91 FR 1263, January 13, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Egypt: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-13/pdf/2026-00494.pdf
91 FR 1265, January 13, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-13/pdf/2026-00495.pdf
91 FR 11035, March 6, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-06/pdf/2026-04403.pdf
91 FR 12347, March 13, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Egypt: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-13/pdf/2026-04947.pdf
91 FR 12351, March 13, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Bulgaria: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-13/pdf/2026-04946.pdf
91 FR 12359, March 13, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-13/pdf/2026-04948.pdf
91 FR 14808, March 27, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-27/pdf/2026-06006.pdf
91 FR 21510, April 22, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria; Determination	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-04-22/pdf/2026-07778.pdf
91 FR 23062, April 29, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria: Antidumping Duty Order	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-04-29/pdf/2026-08284.pdf
91 FR 29504, May 20, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria; Closure of Investigation	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-05-20/pdf/2026-10080.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
91 FR 40970, July 6, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Algeria: Countervailing Duty Order	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-07-06/pdf/2026-13488.pdf
91 FR 48084, July 30, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Bulgaria: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-07-30/pdf/2026-15441.pdf
91 FR 48066, July 30, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Egypt: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-07-30/pdf/2026-15440.pdf
91 FR 48063, July 30, 2026	91 FR 48063 - Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-07-30/pdf/2026-15438.pdf
91 FR 48068, July 30, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Egypt: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-07-30/pdf/2026-15439.pdf
91 FR 48074, July 30, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-07-30/pdf/2026-15437.pdf
91 FR 50893, August 6, 2026	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam; Supplemental Schedule for the Final Phase of the Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-08-06/pdf/2026-15922.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Vietnam

Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-768-770 and 731-TA-1751-1754 (Final)

Date and Time: March 3, 2026 - 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.

Foreign Government Appearance:

Government of Egypt
Trade Remedies Sector of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Yomna El Shabrawy, Head of Trade Remedies Sector, The Egyptian Investigating Authority, Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Alan H. Price**, Wiley Rein LLP)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Eric C. Emerson**, Steptoe LLP)

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

Wiley Rein LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Rebar Trade Action Coalition

Randy Spicer, Executive Vice President of Bar and Engineered Bar, Nucor Corporation

Erik Johnson, Commercial Director – Bar, Nucor Corporation

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

Steve Simpson, Vice President of Commercial Mill Operations, Commercial Metals Company

Shayne Byer, Owner and Chief Executive Officer, Byer Steel Corporation

Bethany Hennings, Rebar Sales Manager, Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc.

Edward Goettl, Vice President – Market Development, Optimus Steel, LLC

Kathryn Wallace, Legislative Representative, United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union

David Day, President, Barco USA LLC

Ryan Cablik, Vice President, Anasteel & Supply Co., LLC

Nathan Smith, Senior Analyst, Capital Trade, Inc.

Andrew Szamosszegi, Principal, Capital Trade, Inc.

Alan H. Price	)
John R. Shane	)
	) – OF COUNSEL
Laura El-Sabaawi	)
Elizabeth S. Lee	)

In Opposition to the Imposition of the
<u>Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:</u>

Steptoe LLP
Washington, DC
<u>on behalf of</u>

Al-Ezz Dekheila Steel Alexandria Company (SAE); Al-Ezz Flat Steel Company (SAE)
Al-Ezz Group Holding Company for Industry & Investment (SAE)
Ezz Rolling Mills Company (SAE); Ezz Steel Company (SAE)
(collectively, "Ezz Group")

Stanley Rowe (remote witness), Group General Counsel, Ezz Group

Raed El-Beblawy (remote witness), Managing Director, Al-Ezz Dekheila Steel Alexandria Company (SAE)

Hassan Nouh (remote witness), Chairman and Managing Director, Ezz Steel

Eric C. Emerson	)
Zhu (Judy) Wang	)
	) – OF COUNSEL
Ron Kendler	)
Joanna Griffin	)

<u>REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:</u>

In Support of Imposition (**John R. Shane**, Wiley Rein LLP)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Eric C. Emerson**, Steptoe LLP)

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA

Table C.1

Rebar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through September

	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	Calendar year			Interim		Calendar year			Interim
Item	2022	2023	2024	2024	2025	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	9,320,452	9,286,007	8,772,498	6,567,922	7,200,590	▼(5.9)	▼(0.4)	▼(5.5)	▲9.6
Producers' share (fn1)	84.2	84.8	88.5	88.2	89.6	▲4.3	▲0.6	▲3.7	▲1.4
Importers' share (fn1):									
Algeria	4.3	5.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	▼(3.2)	▲0.9	▼(4.1)	▲0.2
Bulgaria	—	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	▲1.2	▲0.3	▲0.9	▲0.1
Egypt	—	2.9	2.6	3.5	1.9	▲2.6	▲2.9	▼(0.3)	▼(1.5)
Vietnam	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.8	▲0.7	▲0.3	▲0.4	▲2.3
Subject sources	4.3	8.7	5.6	6.0	7.1	▲1.3	▲4.4	▼(3.1)	▲1.1
Nonsubject sources	11.5	6.4	5.9	5.8	3.3	▼(5.6)	▼(5.0)	▼(0.6)	▼(2.5)
All import sources	15.8	15.2	11.5	11.8	10.4	▼(4.3)	▼(0.6)	▼(3.7)	▼(1.4)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	9,262,533	7,884,162	6,728,273	5,137,145	5,593,225	▼(27.4)	▼(14.9)	▼(14.7)	▲8.9
Producers' share (fn1)	85.8	87.7	89.9	89.6	91.0	▲4.1	▲2.0	▲2.2	▲1.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
Algeria	3.3	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	▼(2.5)	▲0.4	▼(2.8)	▲0.2
Bulgaria	—	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	▲1.0	▲0.2	▲0.8	▲0.1
Egypt	—	2.6	2.3	3.0	1.6	▲2.3	▲2.6	▼(0.3)	▼(1.4)
Vietnam	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.4	▲0.7	▲0.3	▲0.4	▲1.9
Subject sources	3.3	6.7	4.8	5.2	5.9	▲1.5	▲3.5	▼(1.9)	▲0.8
Nonsubject sources	11.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	3.1	▼(5.7)	▼(5.4)	▼(0.3)	▼(2.1)
All import sources	14.2	12.3	10.1	10.4	9.0	▼(4.1)	▼(2.0)	▼(2.2)	▼(1.3)
U.S. imports from:									
Algeria:									
Quantity	400,828	485,812	100,910	67,806	91,629	▼(74.8)	▲21.2	▼(79.2)	▲35.1
Value	301,884	285,504	53,482	37,990	51,364	▼(82.3)	▼(5.4)	▼(81.3)	▲35.2
Unit value	$753	$588	$530	$560	$561	▼(29.6)	▼(22.0)	▼(9.8)	▲0.1
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Bulgaria:									
Quantity	—	26,969	105,242	60,587	75,973	▲—	▲—	▲290.2	▲25.4
Value	—	19,698	70,457	42,888	53,084	▲—	▲—	▲257.7	▲23.8
Unit value	—	$730	$669	$708	$699	▲—	▲—	▼(8.3)	▼(1.3)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***
Egypt:									
Quantity	—	267,987	226,843	226,843	139,624	▲—	▲—	▼(15.4)	▼(38.4)
Value	—	202,742	154,942	154,942	91,092	▲—	▲—	▼(23.6)	▼(41.2)
Unit value	—	$757	$683	$683	$652	▲—	▲—	▼(9.7)	▼(4.5)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Vietnam:									
Quantity	48	30,610	62,174	38,598	205,074	▲129,021.7	▲63,470.6	▲103.1	▲431.3
Value	59	22,973	44,428	29,421	136,288	▲75,503.6	▲38,992.9	▲93.4	▲363.2
Unit value	$1,220	$751	$715	$762	$665	▼(41.4)	▼(38.5)	▼(4.8)	▼(12.8)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources:									
Quantity	400,876	811,378	495,168	393,834	512,300	▲23.5	▲102.4	▼(39.0)	▲30.1
Value	301,943	530,918	323,309	265,241	331,827	▲7.1	▲75.8	▼(39.1)	▲25.1
Unit value	$753	$654	$653	$673	$648	▼(13.3)	▼(13.1)	▼(0.2)	▼(3.8)
Ending inventory quantity	28,637	44,277	28,489	34,270	25,415	▼(0.5)	▲54.6	▼(35.7)	▼(25.8)
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	1,069,345	598,768	514,026	382,866	237,010	▼(51.9)	▼(44.0)	▼(14.2)	▼(38.1)
Value	1,016,337	437,138	355,086	266,599	172,634	▼(65.1)	▼(57.0)	▼(18.8)	▼(35.2)
Unit value	$950	$730	$691	$696	$728	▼(27.3)	▼(23.2)	▼(5.4)	▲4.6
Ending inventory quantity	24,564	33,118	59,753	38,926	5,435	▲143.3	▲34.8	▲80.4	▼(86.0)
All import sources:									
Quantity	1,470,220	1,410,146	1,009,195	776,700	749,310	▼(31.4)	▼(4.1)	▼(28.4)	▼(3.5)
Value	1,318,280	968,055	678,395	531,840	504,461	▼(48.5)	▼(26.6)	▼(29.9)	▼(5.1)
Unit value	$897	$686	$672	$685	$673	▼(25.0)	▼(23.4)	▼(2.1)	▼(1.7)
Ending inventory quantity	53,201	77,395	88,242	73,196	30,850	▲65.9	▲45.5	▲14.0	▼(57.9)

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

Rebar: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through September

	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	Calendar year			Interim		Calendar year			Interim
Item	2022	2023	2024	2024	2025	2022–24	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. producers':									
Practical capacity quantity	9,738,150	10,067,122	10,155,250	7,688,503	7,679,256	▲4.3	▲3.4	▲0.9	▼(0.1)
Production quantity	8,166,345	8,122,642	8,003,406	5,947,899	6,387,944	▼(2.0)	▼(0.5)	▼(1.5)	▲7.4
Capacity utilization (fn1)	83.9	80.7	78.8	77.4	83.2	▼(5.0)	▼(3.2)	▼(1.9)	▲5.8
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	7,850,232	7,875,861	7,763,303	5,791,222	6,451,280	▼(1.1)	▲0.3	▼(1.4)	▲11.4
Value	7,944,253	6,916,107	6,049,878	4,605,305	5,088,764	▼(23.8)	▼(12.9)	▼(12.5)	▲10.5
Unit value	$1,012	$878	$779	$795	$789	▼(23.0)	▼(13.2)	▼(11.3)	▼(0.8)
Export shipments:									
Quantity	177,928	262,723	223,830	174,216	89,303	▲25.8	▲47.7	▼(14.8)	▼(48.7)
Value	168,076	205,879	167,210	132,665	67,217	▼(0.5)	▲22.5	▼(18.8)	▼(49.3)
Unit value	$945	$784	$747	$761	$753	▼(20.9)	▼(17.0)	▼(4.7)	▼(1.2)
Ending inventory quantity	698,045	673,896	670,677	644,878	513,971	▼(3.9)	▼(3.5)	▼(0.5)	▼(20.3)
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.1	5.9	▼(0.3)	▼(0.4)	▲0.1	▼(2.2)
Production workers	6,264	6,290	6,420	6,382	6,526	▲2.5	▲0.4	▲2.1	▲2.3
Hours worked (1,000s)	12,458	12,884	13,078	9,746	9,902	▲5.0	▲3.4	▲1.5	▲1.6
Wages paid ($1,000)	555,632	582,963	600,147	438,458	480,983	▲8.0	▲4.9	▲2.9	▲9.7
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	$44.60	$45.25	$45.89	$44.99	$48.57	▲2.9	▲1.4	▲1.4	▲8.0
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	655.5	630.4	612.0	610.3	645.1	▼(6.6)	▼(3.8)	▼(2.9)	▲5.7
Unit labor costs	$68	$72	$75	$74	$75	▲10.2	▲5.5	▲4.5	▲2.1
Net sales:									
Quantity	8,028,159	8,138,584	7,987,133	5,965,440	6,540,584	▼(0.5)	▲1.4	▼(1.9)	▲9.6
Value	8,112,330	7,121,987	6,217,088	4,737,971	5,155,982	▼(23.4)	▼(12.2)	▼(12.7)	▲8.8
Unit value	$1,010	$875	$778	$794	$788	▼(23.0)	▼(13.4)	▼(11.1)	▼(0.7)
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	5,557,672	5,469,056	5,346,181	4,075,183	4,327,670	▼(3.8)	▼(1.6)	▼(2.2)	▲6.2
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2)	2,554,658	1,652,931	870,907	662,788	828,312	▼(65.9)	▼(35.3)	▼(47.3)	▲25.0
SG&A expenses	287,277	278,354	301,743	225,262	235,138	▲5.0	▼(3.1)	▲8.4	▲4.4
Operating income or (loss) (fn2)	2,267,381	1,374,577	569,164	437,526	593,174	▼(74.9)	▼(39.4)	▼(58.6)	▲35.6
Net income or (loss) (fn2)	2,269,697	1,394,248	578,339	442,757	593,702	▼(74.5)	▼(38.6)	▼(58.5)	▲34.1
Unit COGS	$692	$672	$669	$683	$662	▼(3.3)	▼(2.9)	▼(0.4)	▼(3.1)
Unit SG&A expenses	$36	$34	$38	$38	$36	▲5.6	▼(4.4)	▲10.5	▼(4.8)
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2)	$282	$169	$71	$73	$91	▼(74.8)	▼(40.2)	▼(57.8)	▲23.7
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2)	$283	$171	$72	$74	$91	▼(74.4)	▼(39.4)	▼(57.7)	▲22.3
COGS/sales (fn1)	68.5	76.8	86.0	86.0	83.9	▲17.5	▲8.3	▲9.2	▼(2.1)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	27.9	19.3	9.2	9.2	11.5	▼(18.8)	▼(8.6)	▼(10.1)	▲2.3
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	28.0	19.6	9.3	9.3	11.5	▼(18.7)	▼(8.4)	▼(10.3)	▲2.2
Capital expenditures	292,753	414,556	623,382	405,133	557,096	▲112.9	▲41.6	▲50.4	▲37.5
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Total assets	3,777,989	4,662,964	4,809,289	NA	NA	▲27.3	▲23.4	▲3.1	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.10.0000, 7214.20.0000, 7228.30.8010, accessed on February 02, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in parts 3, 4, 6, and 7 of this report.

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.

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.