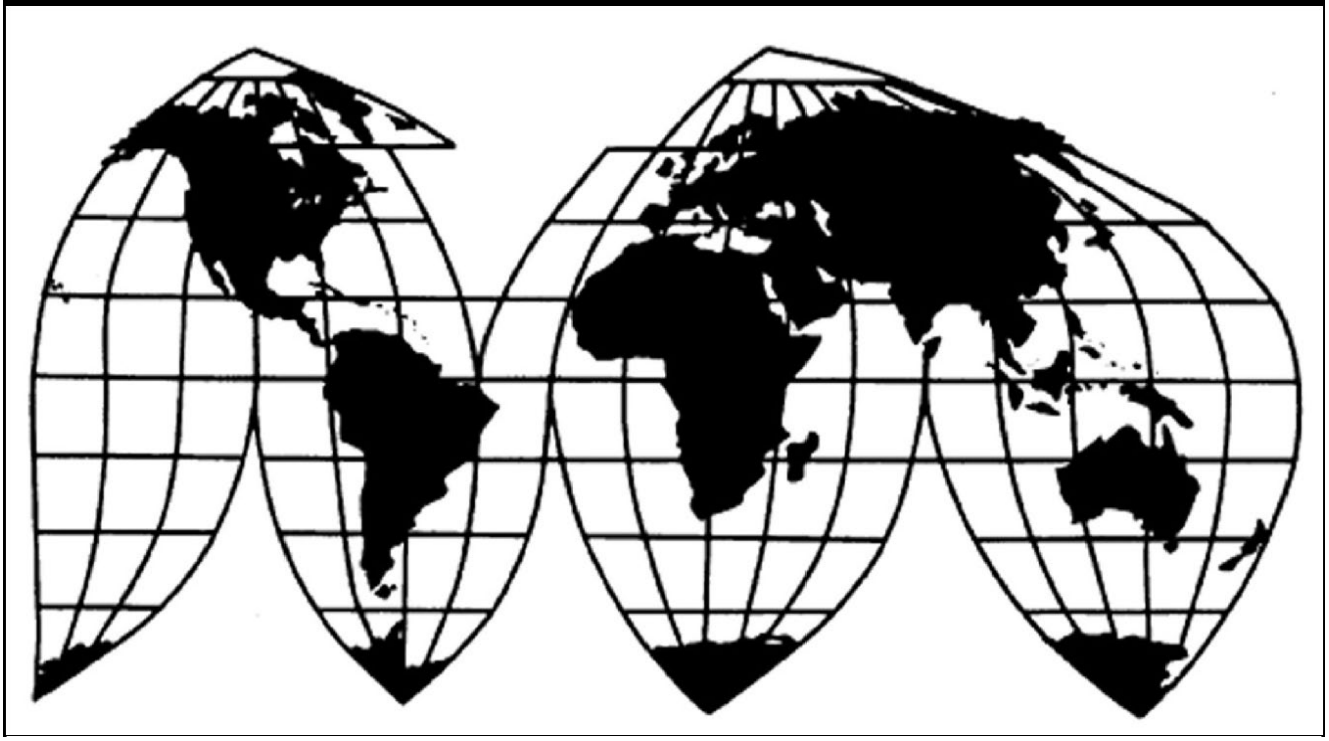
Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh

from Mexico

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-653 and 731-TA-1527 (Review)

Publication 5791 **September 2026**

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-653 and 731-TA-1527 (Review)

Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on standard steel welded wire mesh from Mexico would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[2]

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these reviews on March 2, 2026 (91 FR 10136) and determined on June 5, 2026, that it would conduct expedited reviews (91 FR 39632, June 30, 2026).[3]

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

[2] Chairman Brett W. Doyle and Commissioners Jason E. Kearns, Peter-Anthony Pappas, Bart Thanhauser, and David Foley Jr. voted in the affirmative. Commissioner Samuel T. Negatu did not participate.

[3] Commissioners David S. Johanson, Jason E. Kearns, and Amy A. Karpel concluded that the domestic interested party group responses were adequate, the respondent interested party group responses were inadequate, and there were no other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews. Chairman Brett W. Doyle and Commissioners Peter-Anthony Pappas, Bart Thanhauser, David Foley Jr., and Samuel T. Negatu, who were not yet members of the Commission, did not participate in the adequacy votes.

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Tariff Act"), that revocation of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on standard steel welded wire mesh ("standard wire mesh") from Mexico would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I. Background

A. The Original Investigations

In response to petitions filed on June 30, 2020, by Insteel Industries Inc. ("Insteel"), Mid-South Wire Company ("Mid-South"), National Wire LLC ("National"), Oklahoma Steel & Wire Co. ("Oklahoma Steel"), and Wire Mesh Corp. ("WMC"), domestic producers of standard wire mesh, the Commission determined in April and July 2021 that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico that were found to be subsidized by the Government of Mexico and sold at less than fair value, respectively.[1] The Department of Commerce ("Commerce") issued countervailing and antidumping duty orders covering the subject merchandise on April 12, 2021, and August 9, 2021, respectively.[2]

B. The Current Reviews

On March 2, 2026, the Commission instituted these first five-year reviews.[3] The Commission received one joint response to the notice of institution from Keysteel Corporation, Mid-South, National, Oklahoma Steel, and WMC (collectively, "domestic interested parties"), domestic producers of standard wire mesh.[4] The Commission did not receive responses to the

[1] *Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico*, Inv. No. 701-TA-653 (Final), USITC Pub. 5175 at 1 (April 2021) (*"Original Determination*"). The Commission issued separate opinions in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations because Commerce issued its final antidumping and countervailing duty determinations at different times. The antidumping duty determination adopted the views the Commission had issued previously in the countervailing duty determination. *Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1527 (Final), USITC Pub. 5217 at 1 (July 2021).

[2] *Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh From Mexico: Countervailing Duty Order*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18940 (Apr. 12, 2021); *Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh From Mexico: Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 Fed. Reg. 43525 (Aug. 9, 2021).

[3] *Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh From Mexico; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 91 Fed. Reg. 10136 (Mar. 2, 2026).

[4] *See* Confidential Report, INV-YY-077 ("CR") at App. B; Response to Commission's Notice of Institution, EDIS No. 877274 (Mar. 31, 2026) ("Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Resp.") at 1-2, Exhibit 1.

notice of institution from any respondent interested parties in these reviews.[5] On June 5, 2026, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response was adequate and the respondent interested party group response was inadequate.[6] Finding no other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act.[7] The domestic interested parties filed comments with the Commission pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 207.61(d) arguing that the Commission should reach affirmative determinations.[8]

U.S. industry data in these reviews are based on information supplied in response to the notice of institution by the domestic interested parties that accounted for approximately *** percent of domestic production of standard wire mesh in 2025.[9] U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce's official import statistics.[10] Foreign industry data and related information are based on information from the original investigations, information submitted by the domestic interested parties in these expedited reviews, and publicly available information compiled by the Commission.[11]

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the "domestic like product" and the "industry."[12] The Tariff Act defines "domestic like product" as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle."[13] The Commission's

[5] CR/PR at 1.21, 1.24, and 1.32.

[6] Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 884861 (June 11, 2026).

[7] *See* Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy.

[8] Domestic Interested Parties' Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 892879 (Aug. 27, 2026).

[9] CR/PR at 1.17. Domestic interested parties also submitted data for three additional U.S. producers, increasing domestic industry production coverage to approximately *** percent, excluding only the operations of ***. *Id*.

[10] *See* CR/PR at Table 1.5. Import data are compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7314.20.0000 and 7314.39.0000. *Id.* We acknowledge that HTS statistical reporting numbers 7314.20.0000 and 7314.39.0000 may contain out-of-scope merchandise.

[11] *See* CR/PR at 1.24-26.

[12] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[13] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); *see*, *e.g., Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *see also* S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90-91 (1979).

practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.[14]

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

> . . . uncoated standard welded steel reinforcement wire mesh (wire mesh) produced from smooth or deformed wire. Subject wire mesh is produced in square and rectangular grids of uniformly spaced steel wires that are welded at all intersections. Sizes are specified by combining the spacing of the wires in inches or millimeters and the wire cross-sectional area in hundredths of square inch or millimeters squared. Subject wire mesh may be packaged and sold in rolls or in sheets.
>
> Subject wire mesh is currently produced to ASTM specification A1064/A1064M, which covers carbon-steel wire and welded wire reinforcement, smooth and deformed, for concrete in the following seven styles:
>
> 1. 6X6 W1.4/W1.4 or D1.4/D1.4
> 2. 6X6 W2.1/W2.1 or D2.1/D2.1
> 3. 6X6 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9
> 4. 6X6 W4/W4 or D4/D4
> 5. 6X12 W4/W4 or D4/D4
> 6. 4X4 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9
> 7. 4X4 W4/W4 or D4/D4
>
> The first number in the style denotes the nominal spacing between the longitudinal wires and the second number denotes the nominal spacing between the transverse wires. In the first style listed above, for example, "6 X 6" denotes a grid size of six inches by six inches. "W" denotes the use of smooth wire, and "D" denotes the use of deformed wire in making the mesh. The number following the W or D denotes the nominal cross-sectional area of the transverse and longitudinal wires in hundredths of a square inch (i.e., W1.4 or D1.4 is .014 square inches).

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

Smooth wire is wire that has a uniform cross-sectional diameter throughout the length of the wire.

Deformed wire is wire with indentations or raised transverse ribs, which results in wire that does not have a uniform cross-sectional diameter throughout the length of the wire.

Rolls of subject wire mesh are produced in the following styles and nominal width and length combinations:

Style: 6 X 6 W1.4/W1.4 or D1.4/D1.4 (i.e., 10 gauge)

Roll Sizes: 5' X 50'
5' X 150'
6' X 150'
5' X 200'
7' X 200'
7.5' X 200'

Style: 6 X 6 W2.1/W2.1 or D2.1/D2.1 (i.e., 8 gauge)
Roll Sizes: 5' X 150'

Style: 6 X 6 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9 (i.e., 6 gauge)
Roll Sizes: 5' X 150'
7' X 200'

All rolled wire mesh is included in scope regardless of length.

Sheets of subject wire mesh are produced in the following styles and nominal width and length combinations:

Style: 6 X 6 W1.4/W1.4 or D1.4/D1.4 (i.e., 10 gauge)
Sheet Size: 3'6" X 7'
4' X 7'
4' X 7'6"
5' X 10'
7' X 20'
7'6" X 20'
8' X 12'6"
8' X 15'
8' X 20'

Style: 6 X 6 W2.1/W2.1 or D2.1/D2.1 (i.e., 8 gauge)
Sheet Size: 5' X 10'

7' X 20'
7'6" X 20'
8' X 12'6"
8' X 15'
8' X 20'

Style: 6 X 6 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9 (i.e., 6 gauge)
Sheet Size: 3'6" X 20'
5' X 10'
7' X 20'
7'6" X 20'
8' X 12'6"
8' X 15'
8' X 20'

Style: 6 X 12 W4/W4 or D4/D4 (i.e., 4 gauge)
Sheet Size: 8' X 20'

Style: 4 X 4 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9 (i.e., 6 gauge)
Sheet Size: 5' X 10'
7' X 20'
7'6" X 20'
8' X 12'6"
8' X 12'8"
8' X 15'
8' X 20'

Style: 4 X 4 W4/W4 or D4/D4 (i.e., 4 gauge)
Sheet Size: 5' X 10'
8' X 12'6"
8' X 12'8"
8' X 15'
8' X 20'

Any product imported, sold, or invoiced in one of these size combinations is within the scope.

ASTM specification A1064/A1064M provides for permissible variations in wire gauges, the spacing between transverse and longitudinal wires, and the length and width combinations. To the extent a roll or sheet of welded wire mesh falls within these permissible variations, it is within this scope.

ASTM specification A1064/A1064M also defines permissible oversteeling, which is the use of a heavier gauge wire with a larger cross-sectional area than nominally specified. It also permits a wire diameter tolerance of ± 0.003 inches for products up to W5/D5 and ± 0.004 for sizes over W5/D5. A producer may oversteel by increasing smooth or deformed wire diameter up to two whole number size increments on Table 1 of A1064. Subject wire mesh has the following actual wire diameter ranges, which account for both oversteeling and diameter tolerance:

W/D No.	Maximum Oversteeling No.	Diameter Range (inch)
1.4 (i.e., 10 gauge)	3.4	0.093 to 0.211
2.1 (i.e., 8 gauge)	4.1	0.161 to 0.231
2.9 (i.e., 6 gauge)	4.9	0.189 to 0.253
4.0 (i.e., 4 gauge)	6.0	0.223 to 0.280

To the extent a roll or sheet of welded wire mesh falls within the permissible variations provided above, it is within this scope.

In addition to the tolerances permitted in ASTM specification A1064/A1064M, wire mesh within this scope includes combinations where:

1. A width and/or length combination varies by ± one grid size in any direction, i.e., ± 6 inches in length or width where the wire mesh's grid size is “6 X 6”; and/or

2. The center-to-center spacing between individual wires may vary by up to one quarter of an inch from the nominal grid size specified.

Length is measured from the ends of any wire and width is measured between the center-line of end longitudinal wires.

Additionally, although the subject wire mesh typically meets ASTM A1064/ A1064M, the failure to include certifications, test reports or other documentation establishing that the product meets this specification does not remove the product from the scope. Wire mesh made to comparable foreign specifications (e.g., DIN, JIS, etc.) or proprietary specifications is included in the scope.

Excluded from the scope is wire mesh that is galvanized (i.e., coated with zinc) or coated with an epoxy coating. In order to be excluded as galvanized, the excluded welded wire mesh must have

> a zinc coating thickness meeting the requirements of ASTM specification A641/A641M. Epoxy coating is a mix of epoxy resin and hardener that can be applied to the surface of steel wire.
>
> Merchandise subject to this investigation are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) categories 7314.20.00000 and 7314.39.0000. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.[15]

Standard wire mesh consists of longitudinal and transverse steel wires of uniform size that are welded together at the perpendicular intersections to form grids of uniform dimensions throughout the sheet or roll.[16] With its strong and stable structure, standard wire mesh is utilized for internal reinforcement and framing of concrete construction.[17] Standard wire mesh is ultimately sold to end users in the construction, agricultural, horticultural, industrial, mining, transportation, and other industries.[18]

We considered our analyses of the domestic like product in the original investigations, in which the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of standard wire mesh, coextensive with Commerce's scope definition.[19] In the current reviews, the domestic interested parties agree with the domestic like product definition.[20] The record does not contain any new information suggesting that the pertinent product characteristics and uses of standard wire mesh have changed since the original investigations.[21] Accordingly, we again define a single domestic like product that is coextensive with Commerce's scope.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic

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[15] CR/PR at 1.5-1.10; *Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh From Mexico: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 91 Fed. Reg. 39983 (July 1, 2026) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh From Mexico: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 91 Fed. Reg. 40976 (July 6, 2026) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[16] CR/PR at 1.13.

[17] CR/PR at 1.15.

[18] *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 9.

[19] *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 14. The Commission found a clear dividing line between standard wire mesh and out-of-scope engineered wire mesh, and determined not to include engineered wire mesh in the domestic like product definition. *Id*.

[20] Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Resp. at 17.

[21] CR/PR at 1.13-1.16.

"producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."[22] In defining the domestic industry, the Commission's general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

In these reviews, we consider whether any producer of the domestic like product should be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act.[23] This provision allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise or which are themselves importers.[24] Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission's discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.[25]

In the original investigations, the Commission found that appropriate circumstances existed to exclude one domestic producer, ***, from the domestic industry under the related parties provision.[26] Accordingly, the Commission defined the domestic industry to encompass all domestic producers of standard wire mesh, except for ***.[27]

In these reviews, the domestic interested parties identify *** as a related party due to its *** and ***.[28] They also identify Peninsula Steel, a non-participating U.S. producer, as a

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[22] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

[23] *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

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

[25] The primary factors the Commission has examined in deciding whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude a related party include the following:
(1) the percentage of domestic production attributable to the importing producer;
(2) the reason the U.S. producer has decided to import the product subject to investigation (whether the firm benefits from the LTFV sales or subsidies or whether the firm must import in order to enable it to continue production and compete in the U.S. market);
(3) whether inclusion or exclusion of the related party will skew the data for the rest of the industry;
(4) the ratio of import shipments to U.S. production for the imported product; and
(5) whether the primary interest of the importing producer lies in domestic production or importation.
Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co. v. USITC, 100 F. Supp.3d 1314, 1326-31 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2015), *aff'd*, 879 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2018); *see also Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

[26] *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 17; *Confidential Original Determinations,* EDIS Doc. 877345 ("*Confidential Original Determinations*") at 23-24.

[27] *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 17; *Confidential Original Determinations* at 24.

[28] Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Resp. at 14.

related party due to its affiliation with Mexican producer, Aceromex S.A. de C.V., and reported imports of the subject merchandise during the period of review ("POR").[29] Domestic interested parties, however, did not ask the Commission to exclude either from the domestic industry under 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677(4)(B)(i) or 1677(4)(B)(ii).[30]

****.* *** directly imported a small volume of subject merchandise from *** but did not import subject merchandise in ***.[31] *** accounted for *** percent of U.S. standard wire mesh production in 2025, the *** domestic producer.[32] Based on *** reportedly small import volumes during the review period, ***, and its *** continuing the orders, *** primary interest appears to be in domestic production. A *** also confirms that *** import operations remain too small for its inclusion in the domestic industry to skew the industry data. Additionally, the record does not indicate that *** was shielded from subject import competition or otherwise benefitted from its relationship with foreign producers of subject merchandise such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data in a way that would mask injury.[33] Given these facts, and the absence of any contrary argument, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

Peninsula Steel. Peninsula Steel did not respond to the notice of institution, and the record contains no new information about its domestic production operations, imports of subject merchandise, or the current nature of its affiliations with an importer or foreign exporter of the subject merchandise. Therefore, the domestic industry data do not include information for Peninsula Steel, and we have no need or basis on which analyze whether to exclude Peninsula Steel from the domestic industry under 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4).

Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of standard wire mesh.

[29] Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Resp. at 14.

[30] *See generally* Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Resp.

[31] Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Resp. at 14. The Commission collected import data from domestic interested parties only for ***, and the record does not contain information regarding *** 2025. *Id*.

[32] Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at Exh. 1.

[33] *See* Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at Exh. 3. The Commission did not receive a questionnaire response from *** related firm, so the record does not contain information on that firm's operations and corporate relationships.

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

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order "would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time."[34] The Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("URAA") Statement of Administrative Action ("SAA") states that "under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports."[35] Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.[36] The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that "likely," as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means "probable," and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.[37]

The statute states that "the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of

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[34] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

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

[36] While the SAA states that "a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary," it indicates that "the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked." SAA at 884.

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

time."[38] According to the SAA, a "'reasonably foreseeable time' will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the 'imminent' timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations."[39]

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to "consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated."[40] It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).[41] The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission's determination.[42]

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.[43] In doing so, the Commission must consider "all relevant economic factors," including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the

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[38] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

[39] SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are "the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities." *Id*.

[40] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

[41] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has made no duty absorption findings concerning standard wire mesh from Mexico. *Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh From Mexico: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 91 Fed. Reg. 40976 (July 6, 2026) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at 6.

[42] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

[43] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.[44]

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.[45]

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.[46] All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the order under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.[47]

No respondent interested party participated in these expedited reviews. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the standard wire mesh industries in Mexico and the United States during the review period. Accordingly, for our determinations, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations and the limited new information on the record in these first five-year reviews.

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[44] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

[45] *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that "{c}onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices." SAA at 886.

[46] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[47] The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission "considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports." SAA at 885.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."[48] We considered our findings regarding the conditions of competition in the original investigations.[49] The following conditions of competition inform our determinations in these reviews.

i. Demand

Standard wire mesh's primary uses include providing structural integrity and strength to concrete in residential and non-residential construction projects.[50] U.S. demand for standard wire mesh generally depends on trends in the U.S. economy, especially trends in residential and nonresidential construction spending.[51] Domestic interested parties contend that demand for standard wire mesh showed increasing and flat trends during the review period, and they expect relatively flat demand in the reasonably foreseeable future.[52]

Apparent U.S. consumption of standard wire mesh was higher in 2025, at *** short tons, than in 2019, at *** short tons, or by *** percent.[53]

ii. Supply

Domestic producers represented the largest source of standard wire mesh in the U.S. market in 2025, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption.[54] Purchaser ***.[55] During the review period, Insteel acquired Liberty Engineered Wire Products, Inc. in October 2024, but closed its newly acquired Warren, Ohio, plant in November 2024. Keysteel began constructing a new plant in 2025 in Concord, North Carolina, in 2025.[56] The domestic industry reported production capacity ***.[57]

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[48] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[49] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 21-25.

[50] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 21.

[51] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 21; Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 16.

[52] Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 16.

[53] CR/PR at Table 1.6

[54] CR/PR at Table 1.6.

[55] CR/PR at D.3.

[56] CR/PR at Table 1.3; Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 16-17.

[57] CR/PR at Table 1.4, Table 1.6.

Subject imports represented the second largest source of standard wire mesh in the U.S. market during the review period, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2025.[58]

Nonsubject imports held the third largest share of the U.S. market during the review period, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2025.[59] China represented the largest source of nonsubject imports during the POR, followed by Canada and Spain.[60]

iii. Substitutability and Other Conditions

As in the original investigations, we continue to find a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced standard wire mesh and subject imports from Mexico, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions.[61] There is no new information on the record of these reviews to indicate a change in the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports, or the importance of price. Domestic interested parties concur regarding these conditions of competition.[62]

Effective May 12, 2025, standard wire mesh originating in Mexico faces an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.[63] From February 2025 to February 2026, certain additional tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") applied to standard wire mesh from Mexico.[64]

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

We considered our findings regarding the volume of subject imports in the original investigations.[65] In the original investigations, the volume of subject imports increased from *** short tons in 2017 to *** short tons in 2018, and fell somewhat to *** short tons in 2019; it was higher, at *** short tons, in interim 2020 than in interim 2019, at *** short tons.[66] The market share of subject imports increased from *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in

[58] CR/PR at Table 1.6.

[59] CR/PR at Table 1.6.

[60] CR/PR at Table 1.5.

[61] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 23-24.

[62] Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 10.

[63] CR/PR at 1.11, Table 1.2.

[64] *See* CR/PR at 1.12 – 1.13, Table 1.2. On February 20, 2026, the United States announced the end of all tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA. *See Ending Certain Tariff Actions*, 91 Fed. Reg. 9437 (Feb. 25, 2026) (Executive Order 14389 of Feb. 20, 2026). Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including standard wire mesh, originating in Mexico do not face tariffs initiated in February 2026 under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974. CR/PR at 1.12; *Imposing a Temporary Import Surcharge To Address Fundamental International Payments Problems*, 91 Fed. Reg. 9,339 (Feb. 25, 2026).

[65] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 25-26.

[66] *Confidential Original Determinations* at 36.

2017 to *** percent in 2018 and *** percent in 2019; it was *** percent in interim 2019, and lower, at *** percent, in interim 2020.[67] The volume of subject imports fluctuated downward over the review period, declining from 56,923 short tons in 2020 to 30,786 short tons in 2021, 26,757 short tons in 2022, and 18,311 short tons in 2023, and rising to 19,171 short tons in 2024 and 26,567 short tons in 2025, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year.[68] Thus, subject imports had a lower market share in 2025 than in 2019.[69]

The record in these five-year reviews contains limited information on the Mexican industry. The domestic interested parties identified nine possible producers of standard wire mesh in Mexico.[70] The information available indicates that subject foreign producers have the ability and incentive to increase their exports of standard wire mesh to the U.S. market if the orders were revoked, as discussed below.

The subject industry includes numerous large producers of the subject merchandise in Mexico that maintain significant capacity from which they could imminently increase their exports of standard wire mesh to the United States if the orders were revoked.[71] Moreover, Commerce identified several countervailable export subsidy programs that would encourage the Mexican industry to export standard wire mesh to the United States in the event of revocation.[72]

Available information indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to Mexican producers and that, despite the disciplining effect of the orders, they export substantial quantities of standard wire mesh to the United States. According to Global Trade Atlas data for HS subheadings 7314.20 and 7314.39, which includes standard wire mesh and may include out-of-scope merchandise, the United States represented the largest destination market for exports of such merchandise from Mexico during the review period.[73] Mexican producers' continued presence in the U.S. market with the orders in place, confirms that subject producers maintain

[67] *Confidential Original Determinations* at 36.

[68] CR/PR at Tables 1.5–1.6.

[70] CR/PR at 1.24.

[71] Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Resp. at 6-7, Exh. 4.

[72] These programs include Bancomext Financing loans available only to exporters, duty drawback contingent on export performance, and financial contribution programs operated by the State of Nuevo Leon, the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza, and the State of Michoacan de Ocampo to encourage foreign trade and exports. *See* Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Resp. at 8-9 (citing 86 Fed. Reg. 10,034 (Dep't Commerce Feb. 18, 2021) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico (Feb. 10, 2021)).

[73] CR/PR at Table 1.7.

ready distribution networks and customers in the United States.[74] Domestic interested parties assert that Commerce's March 2025 affirmative circumvention determination further evidences the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers.[75]

Thus, subject producers have the means and the incentive to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the U.S. market within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders were revoked. In light of these considerations, including the Commission's finding in the original investigations that the subject import volume and the increase in that volume were significant on an absolute basis and relative to consumption, the continued presence of subject imports in the U.S. market during the review period, the subject industry's substantial capacity and exports, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to Mexican producers, we find that the volume of subject imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if the orders were revoked.

D. Likely Price Effects of Subject Imports

We considered our findings regarding the price effects of subject imports in the original investigations.[76] In particular, in the original investigations, the Commission found that subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product, and as a result gained sales and market share from the domestic industry.[77] Six of eleven responding purchasers identified price as the primary reason why they bought subject imports instead of U.S.-manufactured products, and their purchases of *** short tons of subject merchandise from Mexico exceeded the entire volume of subject imports shipped during the original investigations.[78] The Commission further found that subject imports depressed domestic prices in 2019 and interim 2020, and suppressed prices in 2019, preventing the domestic industry from recouping increased costs.[79]

The record does not contain recent product-specific pricing information due to the expedited nature of these reviews. Based on the substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price in purchasing decisions discussed in section III.B.iii above, we find that the likely significant volume of subject imports would likely

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[74] CR/PR at Table 1.5.

[75] Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Resp. at 8. In March 2026, Commerce made an affirmative circumvention determination finding that imports of certain low-carbon steel wire that are produced in Mexico and assembled or completed into standard wire mesh in the United States circumvented the standard wire mesh orders. *Id*. at 7-8.

[76] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 26-33. Subject imports undersold the domestic like product in *** quarterly comparisons, with underselling margins that ranged from *** percent and averaged *** percent. Approximately *** short tons (*** percent) of subject imports undersold the domestic like product. Confidential Views at 37-38.

[77] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 33.

[78] Confidential Views at 38.

[79] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 33.

significantly undersell the domestic like product, as during the original investigations. Absent the discipline of the orders, the likely significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely take market share from the domestic industry and force the domestic industry to lower prices or forgo any needed price increases, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product. Consequently, we find that if the orders were revoked, subject imports would likely have significant price effects.

E. Likely Impact of Subject Imports

We considered our findings regarding the impact of subject imports in the original investigations.[80] The record in these five-year reviews contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the original investigations.

The information available indicates improvements in several domestic industry performance metrics in 2025 compared to 2019.[81] The domestic industry reported lower capacity in 2025 (*** short tons) than in 2019, but higher production and capacity utilization, at *** short tons and *** percent, respectively.[82] The domestic industry's U.S. shipments by quantity, at *** short tons, and U.S. shipments by value, at $***, in 2025 exceeded 2019 levels.[83] The domestic industry's U.S. shipment average unit value ("AUV") in 2025, at $*** per short ton,[84] and its net sales value of $*** also exceeded 2019 levels.[85] Its cost of goods sold ("COGS") in 2025, at $***, exceeded 2019 levels, but it reported a lower ratio of COGS to net sales, at *** percent.[86]

The domestic industry's gross profit, operating income, and operating income margin in 2025, at $***, $***, and *** percent, respectively, exceeded 2019 levels.[87]

The limited information on the record of these expedited reviews is insufficient for us to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders.

Based on the information available, we find that revocation of the orders would likely result in a significant volume of subject imports that would likely significantly undersell the domestic like product. Given the substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price to purchasers, significant volumes of low-priced subject

[80] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 33-39.
[81] CR/PR at Table 1.4.
[82] CR/PR at Table 1.4.
[83] CR/PR at Table 1.4.
[84] CR/PR at Table 1.4.
[85] CR/PR at Table 1.4.
[86] CR/PR at Table 1.4.
[87] CR/PR at Table 1.4.

imports would likely capture sales and market share from the domestic industry and/or force domestic producers to lower their prices or forgo any needed price increases in order to maintain their sales, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. The likely significant volume of subject imports and their likely price effects would negatively affect the domestic industry's capacity, production, capacity utilization, shipments, and market share, which would in turn negatively impact the industry's profitability and employment. Consequently, we conclude that if the orders were revoked, subject imports would be likely to have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including increases in apparent U.S. consumption and the presence of nonsubject imports. Apparent U.S. consumption of standard wire mesh in 2025 (*** short tons) exceeded the 2019 level (*** short tons). However, the Commission found in the Original Determination that "the domestic industry's prices were not determined by or even correlated with demand trends during the POI."[88] Therefore, we find that any continuation of the growth in apparent domestic consumption would not likely lessen subject imports' likely depressive and suppressive effects on domestic prices in the event the orders were revoked.

Nonsubject imports accounted for the smallest share of the U.S. market, at *** percent.[89] Nonsubject imports' presence in the U.S. market would not preclude subject imports from taking market share from the domestic industry or forcing the domestic industry to lower its prices to compete if the orders were revoked given the subject industries' large capacity and exports and the relative attractiveness of the U.S. market. Consequently, we find that any future effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to subject imports, and that nonsubject imports would not prevent subject imports from having a significant impact on the domestic industry.

In sum, we conclude that if the orders were revoked, subject imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

IV. Conclusion

For the above reasons, we determine that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on standard wire mesh from Mexico would be likely to lead to

[88] *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 5175 at 30.
[89] CR/PR at Table 1.6.

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

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On March 2, 2026, the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission") gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"),[1] that it had instituted reviews to determine whether revocation of antidumping and countervailing duty orders on standard steel welded wire mesh ("standard wire mesh") from Mexico would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.[2] All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.[3] [4] Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Table 1.1 Standard wire mesh: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
March 2, 2026	Notice of initiation by Commerce (91 FR 10053, March 2, 2026)
March 2, 2026	Notice of institution by Commission (91 FR 10136, March 2, 2026)
June 5, 2026	Date for Commission's vote on adequacy
June 26, 2026	Date for Commerce's results of its expedited reviews
September 21, 2026	Commission's determinations and views

[1] 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

[2] 91 FR 10136, March 2, 2026. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 91 FR 10053, March 2, 2026. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission's website (www.usitc.gov).

[3] As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. Information regarding responses to the notice of institution is presented in app. B. Summary data compiled in the original investigations are presented in app. C.

[4] Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product and the subject merchandise. Presented in app. D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in this proceeding.

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on June 30, 2020 with Commerce and the Commission by Insteel Industries Inc. ("Insteel"), Mount Airy, North Carolina; Mid-South Wire Company, Nashville, Tennessee; National Wire LLC, Conroe, Texas; Oklahoma Steel & Wire Co., Madill, Oklahoma; and Wire Mesh Corp., Houston, Texas.[5] The investigations became staggered when Commerce postponed the final determination for its antidumping duty investigation, but did not postpone the final determination in the countervailing duty investigation.[6] On February 18, 2021, Commerce determined that imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico were being subsidized by the Government of Mexico. [7] The Commission determined on April 5, 2021, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico.[8] On April 12, 2021, Commerce issued its countervailing duty order with net subsidy rates ranging from 1.03 to 102.10 percent for standard wire mesh from Mexico.[9] On June 23, 2021, Commerce determined that imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico were being sold at less than fair value ("LTFV").[10] The Commission determined on July 30, 2021, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico.[11] On August 9, 2021, Commerce issued its antidumping duty order with final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 22.01 to 109.39 percent for standard wire mesh from Mexico.[12]

[5] Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-653 (Final), USITC Publication 5175, April 2021 ("Original publication"), p. 1.1.
[6] 86 FR 7710, February 1, 2021.
[7] 86 FR 10034, February 18, 2021.
[8] 86 FR 18555, April 9, 2021.
[9] 86 FR 18940, April 12, 2021.
[10] 86 FR 32891, June 23, 2021.
[11] 86 FR 42880, August 5, 2021.
[12] 86 FR 43525, August 9, 2021.

Previous and related investigations

Standard wire mesh has been the subject of one prior antidumping duty investigation in the United States. On April 17, 1972, the Treasury Department found that welded-wire mesh from Belgium was being or was likely to be sold at LTFV in the United States. In July 1972, the Tariff Commission determined that an industry in the United States was not and was not likely to be injured, or prevented from being established, by reason of imports of welded-wire mesh from Belgium.[13]

[13] Welded-Wire Mesh from Belgium, Investigation AA1921-94, TC Publication 497, July 1972.

Commerce's five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than June 30, 2026.[14] Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx and subsequently on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System ("EDIS"). Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anticircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report.[15] Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

[14] Letter from David S. De Falco, Executive Director, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, April 29, 2026.

[15] On March 25, 2026, Commerce determined that imports of certain low-carbon steel (LCS) wire that were produced in Mexico and assembled or completed into standard wire mesh in the United States were circumventing the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on standard wire mesh from Mexico. 91 FR 14526, March 25, 2026.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

> The merchandise covered by this investigation is uncoated standard welded steel reinforcement wire mesh (wire mesh) produced from smooth or deformed wire. Subject wire mesh is produced in square and rectangular grids of uniformly spaced steel wires that are welded at all intersections. Sizes are specified by combining the spacing of the wires in inches or millimeters and the wire cross-sectional area in hundredths of square inch or millimeters squared. Subject wire mesh may be packaged and sold in rolls or in sheets.
>
> Subject wire mesh is currently produced to ASTM specification A1064/A1064M, which covers carbon-steel wire and welded wire reinforcement, smooth and deformed, for concrete in the following seven styles:
>
> 1. 6X6 W1.4/W1.4 or D1.4/D1.4
>
> 2. 6X6 W2.1/W2.1 or D2.1/D2.1
>
> 3. 6X6 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9
>
> 4. 6X6 W4/W4 or D4/D4
>
> 5. 6X12 W4/W4 or D4/D4
>
> 6. 4X4 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9
>
> 7. 4X4 W4/W4 or D4/D4
>
> The first number in the style denotes the nominal spacing between the longitudinal wires and the second number denotes the nominal spacing between the transverse wires. In the first style listed above, for example, "6X6" denotes a grid size of six inches by six inches. "W" denotes the use of smooth wire, and "D" denotes the use of deformed wire in making the

mesh. The number following the W or D denotes the nominal cross-sectional area of the transverse and longitudinal wires in hundredths of a square inch (*i.e.,* W1.4 or D1.4 is .014 square inches).

Smooth wire is wire that has a uniform cross-sectional diameter throughout the length of the wire.

Deformed wire is wire with indentations or raised transverse ribs, which results in wire that does not have a uniform cross-sectional diameter throughout the length of the wire.

Rolls of subject wire mesh are produced in the following styles and nominal width and length combinations:

Style: 6X6 W1.4/W1.4 or D1.4/D1.4 (*i.e.,* 10 gauge)

Roll Sizes:

5’ X 50’

5’ X 150’

6’ X 150’

5’ X 200’

7’ X 200’

7.5’ X 200’

Style: 6X6 W2.1/W2.1 or D2.1/D2.1 (*i.e.,* 8 gauge)

Roll Sizes:

5’ X 150’

Style: 6X6 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9 (*i.e.,* 6 gauge)

Roll Sizes:

5’ X 150’

7’ X 200’

All rolled wire mesh is included in scope regardless of length.

Sheets of subject wire mesh are produced in the following styles and nominal width and length combinations:

Style: 6X6 W1.4/W1.4 or D1.4/D1.4 (*i.e.,* 10 gauge)

Sheet Size:

3’6” X 7’

4’ X 7’

4’ X 7’6”

5’ X 10’

7’ X 20’

7’6” X 20’

8’ X 12’6”

8’ X 15’

8’ X 20’

Style: 6X6 W2.1/W2.1 or D2.1/D2.1 (*i.e.,* 8 gauge)

Sheet Size:

5’ X 10’

7’ X 20’

7’6” X 20’

8’ X 12’6”

8’ X 15’

8’ X 20’

Style: 6X6 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9 (*i.e.,* 6 gauge)

Sheet Size:

3’6” X 20’

5’ X 10’

7’ X 20’

7’6” X 20’

8’ X 12’6”

8’ X 15’

8’ X 20’

Style: 6X12 W4/W4 or D4/D4 (*i.e.,* 4 gauge)

Sheet Size:

8’ X 20’

Style: 4X4 W2.9/W2.9 or D2.9/D2.9 (*i.e.,* 6 gauge)

Sheet Size:

5’ X 10’

7’ X 20’

7’6” X 20’

8’ X 12’6”

8’ X 12’8”

8’ X 15’

8′ X 20′

Style: 4X4 W4/W4 or D4/D4 (*i.e.,* 4 gauge)

Sheet Size:

5′ X 10′

8′ X 12′6″

8′ X 12′8″

8′ X 15′

8′ X 20′

Any product imported, sold, or invoiced in one of these size combinations is within the scope.

ASTM specification A1064/A1064M provides for permissible variations in wire gauges, the spacing between transverse and longitudinal wires, and the length and width combinations. To the extent a roll or sheet of welded wire mesh falls within these permissible variations, it is within this scope.

ASTM specification A1064/A1064M also defines permissible oversteeling, which is the use of a heavier gauge wire with a larger cross-sectional area than nominally specified. It also permits a wire diameter tolerance of ± 0.003 inches for products up to W5/D5 and ± 0.004 for sizes over W5/D5. A producer may oversteel by increasing smooth or deformed wire diameter up to two whole number size increments on Table 1 of A1064. Subject wire mesh has the following actual wire diameter ranges, which account for both oversteeling and diameter tolerance:

W/D No.	Maximum oversteeling No.	Diameter range (inch)
1.4 (*i.e.,* 10 gauge)	3.4	0.093 to 0.211.
2.1 (*i.e.,* 8 gauge)	4.1	0.161 to 0.231.
2.9 (*i.e.,* 6 gauge)	4.9	0.189 to 0.253.
4.0 (*i.e.,* 4 gauge)	6.0	0.223 to 0.280.

To the extent a roll or sheet of welded wire mesh falls within the permissible variations provided above, it is within this scope.

In addition to the tolerances permitted in ASTM specification A1064/A1064M, wire mesh within this scope includes combinations where:

1. A width and/or length combination varies by ± one grid size in any direction, *i.e.,* ± 6 inches in length or width where the wire mesh's grid size is “6X6”; and/or

2. The center-to-center spacing between individual wires may vary by up to one quarter of an inch from the nominal grid size specified.

Length is measured from the ends of any wire and width is measured between the center-line of end longitudinal wires.

Additionally, although the subject wire mesh typically meets ASTM A1064/A1064M, the failure to include certifications, test reports or other documentation establishing that the product meets this specification does not remove the product from the scope. Wire mesh made to comparable foreign specifications (*e.g.,* DIN, JIS, *etc.*) or proprietary specifications is included in the scope.

Excluded from the scope is wire mesh that is galvanized (*i.e.,* coated with zinc) or coated with an epoxy coating. In order to be excluded as galvanized, the excluded welded wire mesh must have a zinc coating thickness meeting the requirements of ASTM specification A641/A641M. Epoxy coating is a mix of epoxy resin and hardener that can be applied to the surface of steel wire.[16]

[16] 86 FR 43525, August 9, 2021.

Tariff treatment

Standard wire mesh is currently provided for in Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") subheadings 7314.20.00 and 7314.39.00. The general rate of duty is "free" for both HTS subheadings 7314.20.00 and 7314.39.00. Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP").[17]

Below is a summary of additional tariffs applied to standard wire mesh from Mexico. Table 1.2 provides a summary of additional tariffs in place as of May 26, 2026. Historical information is summarized beneath the table.

Table 1.2 Standard wire mesh: Additional tariffs on imports originating in Mexico as of May 26, 2026

Duty rates in percent ad valorem

Additional tariff	Mexico
Section 232	50
Section 122	NA
Total additional ad valorem rate	50

Source: Federal Register notices and other sources cited in this section (Tariff treatment).

Note: For the purposes of this table, "not applicable" is shown as "NA." This applies when the subject product from that subject country is not subject to the tariff for any reason.

Note: Duty rates in the table reflect the duty rates as of the writing of this report. See the text below for historical changes to the additional tariffs.

Section 232 tariffs

Standard wire mesh originating in Mexico is subject to an additional 50 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.[18]

[17] USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 7, Publication 5735, April 2026, p. 73.29.

[18] Effective March 12, 2025, standard wire mesh originating in Mexico became subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025; 91 FR 18201, April 9, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.82.02 and U.S. note 16(c)(iv) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) revision 7, Publication 5735, April 2026, pp. 99.3.64 to 99.3.65, and 99.3.420.

Section 122 tariffs

Standard wire mesh originating in Mexico is not subject to tariffs initiated in February 2026 under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.[19]

Tariffs initiated under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA")[20]

Effective February 20, 2026, all tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated. Below is a history of the IEEPA tariffs relevant to standard wire mesh originating in Mexico that were in effect until February 20, 2026.[21]

Country specific IEEPA tariffs

Effective March 4, 2025, standard wire mesh originating in Mexico was subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA. Effective March 7, 2025, products originating in Mexico that entered with duty free treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement ("USMCA") were not subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA. Effective June 4, 2025, standard wire mesh and other derivative steel articles originating in Mexico that were subject to section 232 duties were not subject to the additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA.[22] Effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[23]

[19] Section 122 authorizes the President to impose a temporary import surcharge for a period not exceeding 150 days unless such period is extended by an Act of the Congress. Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including standard wire mesh, are not subject to the tariffs initiated under section 122. 91 FR 9339, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.03.06 and U.S. note 2(aa)(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 7, Publication 5735, April 2026, pp. 99.3.49 to 99.3.58, and 99.3.403.

[20] Multiple tariffs were enacted under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), including tariffs that applied to countries that may not be subject in this proceeding. Tariffs specific to Canada, China, and Mexico were initiated in February 2025. Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA were applied globally. Tariffs specific to Brazil were initiated in July 2025. Tariffs specific to India were initiated in August 2025 and terminated effective February 7, 2026. Tariffs under IEEPA were amended over time. All tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated effective February 20, 2026. 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

[21] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

[22] 90 FR 9117, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 9185, February 10, 2025; 90 FR 11787, March 11, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.01 and 9903.01.04 and U.S. notes 2(a) and 16 to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 7, Publication 5735, April 2026, pp. 99.3.1, and 99.3.64 to 99.3.70.

[23] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA

Standard wire mesh originating in Mexico was not subject to tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA.[24] Effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[25]

Description and uses[26]

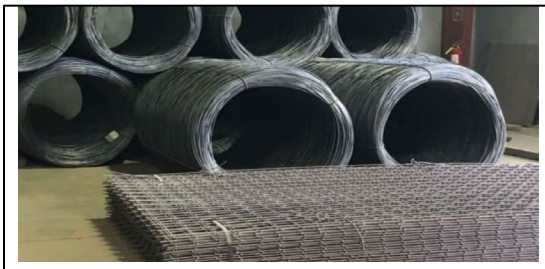
Standard wire mesh—also referred to as "welded wire cloth," "welded wire fabric," or "welded wire reinforcement"—consists of longitudinal and transverse steel wires of uniform size that are welded together at the perpendicular intersections to form grids of uniform dimensions throughout the sheet or roll (figure 1.1). The individual steel wires in standard wire mesh are either smooth ("plain"), deformed (with a transversely indented or ribbed surface), or even a combination of both. The subject standard wire mesh is neither galvanized nor epoxy-coated either before or after welding ("uncoated standard wire mesh").

[24] Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including standard wire mesh, were not subject to the tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. However, the non-steel content in standard wire mesh, if any, was subject to the tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.33 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 7, Publication 5735, April 2026, pp. 99.3.4 to 99.3.5, and 99.3.367 to 99.3.369.

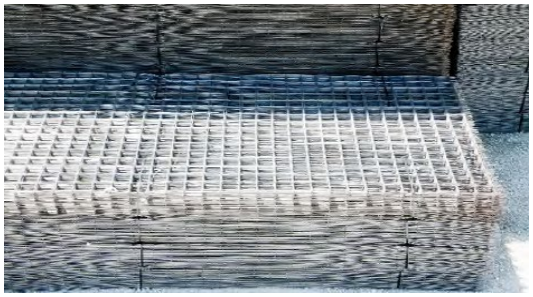
[25] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

[26] Unless referenced otherwise, information in this section is compiled from Original publication, pp. 1.16 to 1.23.

Figure 1.1 Standard wire mesh: Rolls and sheets



Standard wire mesh in rolls (rear) with each fastened from unrolling and sheets (front) bundled together with steel strapping.



Stacks of standard wire mesh in sheets bundled together with steel strapping.



A stack of standard wire mesh in rolls with each fastened from unrolling by steel strapping.

Source: Original publication, p. 1.17.

The input material for standard wire mesh is low-carbon steel wire rod that is drawn or rolled down to the required wire size, which is specified by its cross-sectional diameter or cross-sectional area ("gauge").[27] Standard wire mesh is produced to meet the requirements of American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM") industry standard ASTM A1064/A1064M, in a certain number of common "styles" (wire gauges and grid sizes) and dimensions (length and width of a roll or sheet).[28] Common wire gauges for manufacturing standard wire mesh are:

- 10 gauge ("W1.4/D1.4" or 0.014 square inch),
- 8 gauge ("W2.1/D2.1" or 0.021 square inch),
- 6 gauge ("W2.9/D2.9" or 0.029 square inch), and
- 4 gauge ("W4/D4" or 0.040 square inch).

[27] U.S. purchaser *** reports *** of wire rod and predicts *** of standard wire mesh. Full details are presented in app. D.

[28] ASTM, "Standard Specification for Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete," May 27, 2015, https://store.astm.org/a1064_a1064m-14.html.

Wire gauge is commonly designated in terms of its cross-sectional area in hundredths of a square inch. For example, 10-gauge wire having a cross-sectional area of 0.014 square inches is designated as "W1.4." The letter "W" denotes smooth wire, while "D" would denote deformed wire. The most common grid sizes are 4-inch x 4-inch and 6-inch x 6-inch. Producers and end users generally measure finished standard wire mesh in terms of the cross-sectional area per foot of width, based on the cross-sectional area of the wire and the grid spacing. For example, W4 wire on 6-inch grids ("centers") consists of two wires per foot with a total cross-sectional area of 0.080 square inch per foot of width.[29]

Due to the cost advantage and perceived bonding and anchoring advantages, most standard wire mesh produced and sold in the United States consists of deformed wires rather than smooth wires. Both wire types can be used in most standard wire mesh applications as long as the tensile, yield, and weld sheer strength requirements, and the steel area per foot or meter requirements, are met.[30]

Standard wire mesh is ultimately sold as sheets or rolls to end users in construction and other related industries. With its strong and stable structure, standard wire mesh is utilized for internal reinforcement and framing of concrete construction in these industries. The high strength and uniform distribution of smaller gauge wires in standard wire mesh provide effective control of cracking in concrete slabs and walls by distributing stresses more evenly. Standard wire mesh that is not galvanized or epoxy-coated is most suitable for concrete structures or industrial use where corrosion-resistance is not required.

Manufacturing processes[31]

Because all subject standard wire mesh is produced from a single wire gauge with uniform grid spacing throughout the sheet or roll, manufacturing is a high-speed and highly

[29] Another common industry dimensional designation for standard wire mesh is, for example, "6, 6, 6, 6 standard mesh" which is produced with 6-gauge wire in both the longitudinal and transverse directions spaced to form 6-inch by 6-inch grids; Wire Reinforcement Institute, "How to Specify, Order & Use Welded Wire Reinforcement," Accessed May 4, 2026, https://wirereinforcementinstitute.org/application/files/6416/8417/2727/TF_202-R-21_Specify_Order_Use.pdf .

[30] Wire Reinforcement Institute, "Welded Wire Reinforcement Fabrication Has Plain and Deformed Wire Options," November 2020, https://wirereinforcementinstitute.org/technical-resources/technical-blog-and-case-studies/welded-wire-reinforcement-fabrication-has-plain-and-deformed-wire-options.

[31] Unless otherwise noted, information in this section is compiled from Original publication, pp. 1.23 to 1.25.

automated process. The high degree of product standardization enables standard wire mesh producers to set up their manufacturing machinery and equipment to produce common specification runs (i.e., a “continuous-run product”) and stock standard wire mesh in inventory. Conversely, to switch from one mesh size or style to another requires halting production to change all machine settings, which could take up to a full day depending on the specific machine(s).

The manufacturing process begins with cold drawing or cold rolling of hot-rolled, low-carbon steel wire rod down to the required size of smooth or deformed wire, respectively. For the subject standard wire mesh, the wire is not galvanized or coated prior to welding.

An automatic feeder conveys the wire in longitudinal, parallel rows into a welding machine. As the rows move through the welding machine, a second automatic feeder places a transverse wire on top of and perpendicular to the parallel rows to create equally spaced rectangles or squares. At the intersections of the longitudinal and transverse wires, the welding machine joins the intersections together, typically with electrical resistance welds. The weld heats the steel to produce high-strength bonds, thereby setting the wires in their proper positions. The pressure, intensity, and duration of the electrical current of the weld are controlled for the specific product. After each row of welds, the parallel wires are pulled ahead by the machine to the next appropriate interval, where another perpendicular transverse wire is applied and welded at intersections with the parallel rows. This repetitive process creates a uniformly gridded sheet as the welding machine allows for precise dimensional control.

After the finished standard wire mesh reaches the desired length, it is cut by machine into panels or sheets of the dimensions specified by the customer. A separate bending machine coils the finished standard wire mesh into roll form. Standard wire mesh in sheets or rolls is bundled together with steel strapping (see figure 1.1). If requested by the customer, the bundles are strapped to wood boards for ease of transport and handling. Most customers are distributors that stock the standard styles and dimensions, but some are end users that purchase standard products for construction projects directly from the standard wire mesh producers. Domestic producers sell standard wire mesh on a transaction basis rather than relying on either contracts or supply agreements.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from fourteen firms, which accounted for the large majority of production of standard wire mesh in the United States during 2019.[32]

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in these current reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of nine known and currently operating U.S. producers of standard wire mesh. Five firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution accounted for approximately *** percent of production of standard wire mesh in the United States during 2025.[33] [34] [35]

[32] Original publication, p. 3.1.

[33] The five domestic interested parties provided the trade and financial data of three additional U.S. producers: Davis Wire Corporation, Insteel, and Nucor Corporation. The total estimated share of these eight firms combined is *** percent. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 31, 2026, exh. 1.

[34] According to the domestic interested parties' estimate, U.S. producer Peninsula Steel accounts for *** percent of total U.S. production of standard wire mesh in 2025. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 31, 2026, p. 13.

[35] The domestic interested parties attest that former U.S. producers Liberty Steel USA "Liberty Steel" and Tree Island Steel have either ceased U.S. production or have been acquired by another U.S. producer in the current review. Insteel acquired Liberty Engineered Wire Products, Inc. (Liberty Steel's facility that produced standard wire mesh) in October 2024. Ibid.

Recent developments

Table 1.3 presents events in the U.S. industry since January 1, 2020.

Table 1.3 Standard wire mesh: Important industry events since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm	Event
Plant construction	Keysteel wire	Beginning in 2022, news reports indicate that Keysteel Wire, a Texas-based producer of standard wire mesh products, was beginning the process of constructing a new 84,000 square foot manufacturing facility in Concord, North Carolina after receiving a one-year 85 percent tax-based Economic Development Incentive Grant from the city. While there continue to be no official announcements from the company providing details on the facility, reports by local construction and engineering firms indicate that work was underway as of 2025.
Acquisition	Insteel Industries	In October 2024, Insteel completed the acquisition of Engineered Wire Products (EWP), headquartered in Sandusky, Ohio with facilities in Warren, Ohio and Las Cruces, New Mexico. The acquisition reportedly cost Insteel $70 million.
Plant closure	Insteel Industries	In November 2024, shortly after acquiring the facility as part of its acquisition of EWP, Insteel announced the permanent closure of the Warren, Ohio plant due to low capacity utilization. There have been no reports regarding the status of the Las Cruces, New Mexico facility acquired in the same transaction. The impact on Insteel's welded wire mesh capacity was not reported, although some news sources indicated that the Warren facility's production was moved to other Insteel facilities and capacity was not impacted. In August 2025, Insteel sold the closed Warren facility to an aluminum extrusions facility.

Sources: Charlotte Business Journal. “Concord to Consider Incentives for Manufacturing Facility.” WSOC-TV, August 9, 2022, https://www.wsoctv.com/news/local/concord-consider-incentives-manufacturing-facility/HZN5F65XXVC63LJQX6LUZOQANU/; Metal Center News Staff. “Insteel Acquires Liberty Engineered Wire Products.” Metal Center News, October 23, 2024, https://www.metalcenternews.com/editorial/metal-industry-news/insteel-acquires-liberty-engineered-wire-products/45588; Insteel Industries Inc. “Insteel Industries Announces Closure of Warren, Ohio Facility.” Business Wire, November 18, 2024, https://investor.insteel.com/news/news-details/2024/Insteel-Industries-Announces-Closure-of-Warren-Ohio-Facility/default.aspx; England, Robert. “Insteel to Shutter Recently-Acquired Ohio Factory, Consolidate Ops.” Fastmarkets, November 22, 2024, https://www.fastmarkets.com/insights/insteel-to-shutter-recently-acquired-ohio-factory-consolidate-ops/; O’Brien, Dan. “Insteel Wire Sells Closed Warren Plant for $5.3M.” Business Journal Daily, August 15, 2025, https://businessjournaldaily.com/insteel-wire-sells-closed-warren-plant-for-5-3m/; Barringer Construction. "Making progress at Keysteel in Concord, NC..." *LinkedIn*, April 2025, www.linkedin.com/posts/barringer-construction_making-progress-at-keysteel-in-concord-nc-activity-7313953977165885440-3J8_/; Daylight Engineering. “Keysteel – Concord, NC.” Daylight Engineering Portfolio, 2026, https://daylighteng.com/portfolio/keysteel-concord-nc/.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year reviews. Table 1.4 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations and these five-year reviews.

Table 1.4 Standard wire mesh: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2025
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Net sales	Value	***	***	***	***
COGS	Value	***	***	***	***
COGS to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2017, 2018, and 2019, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2025, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties' supplemental response to the notice of institution, April 16, 2026, exh. 1.

Note: Domestic interested party ***. All other domestic interested parties report all their data on a calendar year basis. Domestic interested parties' supplemental response, April 16, 2026.

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

Note: In the original investigations, the Commission excluded ***, a U.S. producer, under the related parties provision. This producer is excluded from the data presented for the years 2017, 2018, and 2019. Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico (Final), Confidential Report, INV-TT-034, as revised in INV-TT-037, March 10, 2021 ("Original confidential report"), p. 24.

Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if "appropriate circumstances" exist.[36]

In its original determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of standard wire mesh that is coextensive with Commerce's scope.

In its original determinations, the Commission defined one domestic industry consisting of all domestic producers of standard wire mesh, except for one firm for which the Commission determined that appropriate circumstances existed to exclude it from the domestic industry as a related party.[37]

[36] Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).
[37] 91 FR 10136, March 2, 2026.

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from six firms, which accounted for the majority of total U.S. imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico during 2019.[38] Import data presented in the original investigations are based on questionnaire responses.[39]

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 21 potential U.S. importers of standard wire mesh from Mexico.[40]

[38] Original publication, p. 4.1.
[39] Original publication, p. 4.2.
[40] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 31, 2026, exh. 6.

U.S. imports

Table 1.5 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from Mexico as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2025 imports by quantity).

Table 1.5 Standard wire mesh: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per short ton

U.S. imports from	Measure	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Mexico	Quantity	56,923	30,786	26,757	18,311	19,171	26,567
China	Quantity	5,871	9,997	9,252	8,570	8,139	6,870
Canada	Quantity	6,005	12,625	9,065	3,929	5,014	3,642
Spain	Quantity	337	416	606	524	890	2,308
All other sources	Quantity	2,861	3,352	7,319	4,079	3,432	4,683
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	15,074	26,390	26,242	17,102	17,474	17,503
All import sources	Quantity	71,997	57,177	52,998	35,413	36,645	44,070
Mexico	Value	46,601	43,526	40,539	20,579	24,064	25,395
China	Value	11,502	19,689	22,324	17,695	15,156	15,667
Canada	Value	9,000	19,776	19,619	8,491	8,055	8,753
Spain	Value	717	1,043	2,381	1,791	2,419	7,944
All other sources	Value	9,812	13,384	19,333	15,104	15,569	17,309
Nonsubject sources	Value	31,031	53,892	63,657	43,080	41,198	49,674
All import sources	Value	77,632	97,417	104,197	63,659	65,262	75,068
Mexico	Unit value	819	1,414	1,515	1,124	1,255	956
China	Unit value	1,959	1,970	2,413	2,065	1,862	2,281
Canada	Unit value	1,499	1,566	2,164	2,161	1,607	2,404
Spain	Unit value	2,128	2,504	3,930	3,417	2,716	3,442
All other sources	Unit value	3,429	3,993	2,642	3,703	4,537	3,696
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	2,059	2,042	2,426	2,519	2,358	2,838
All import sources	Unit value	1,078	1,704	1,966	1,798	1,781	1,703

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7314.20.0000 and 7314.39.0000, accessed March 30, 2026. These data may be overstated as HTS statistical reporting numbers 7314.20.0000 and 7314.39.0000 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table 1.6 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.[41]

Table 1.6 Standard wire mesh: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Value	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Share of value	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2017, 2018, and 2019, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. Because data for these years excluded a company due to related parties issues, shares of quantity and value do not add to 100. For the year 2025, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested parties' response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7314.20.0000 and 7314.39.0000, accessed March 30, 2026.

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

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

[41] During the original investigations, apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** short tons in 2018 to *** short tons in 2020. The share accounted for by standard wire mesh produced in the United States increased, in terms of quantity, by *** percentage points during these three years, while the share of apparent U.S. consumption accounted for by imports of standard wire mesh from Mexico decreased, in terms of quantity, by *** percentage points. Original confidential report, p. 4.14.

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

The industry in Mexico

Producers in Mexico

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from four firms, which accounted for approximately one-half of production of standard wire mesh in Mexico during 2019, and virtually all standard wire mesh exports from Mexico to the United States during 2019.[42]

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of nine possible producers of standard wire mesh in Mexico.[43]

Recent developments

There were no major developments in the Mexico standard wire mesh industry since the imposition of the orders identified by interested parties in the proceeding and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

[42] Original publication, p. 7.3.

[43] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 31, 2026, exh. 3.

Exports

Table 1.7 presents export data for steel grill, netting and fencing, a category that includes standard wire mesh and out-of-scope products, from Mexico (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2025).

Table 1.7 Grill, netting, and fencing: Quantity of exports from Mexico, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons

Destination market	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
United States	45,687	33,521	28,582	19,448	18,990	19,571
Guatemala	108	102	56	91	62	10
Belize	79	48	4	33	—	2
Costa Rica		28	168	92	—	—
All other markets		—	—	—	—	—
All markets	45,873	33,699	28,810	19,664	19,052	19,583

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7314.20 and 7314.39 accessed April 30, 2026. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7314.20 and 7314.39 may contain products outside the scope of this review.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Third-country trade actions

Based on available information, standard wire mesh from Mexico has not been subject to other antidumping or countervailing duty investigations outside the United States.

The global market

Table 1.8 presents global export data for steel grill, netting and fencing, a category that includes standard wire mesh and out-of-scope products (by source in descending order of quantity for 2025).

Table 1.8 Grill, netting, and fencing: Quantity of global exports by country and period

Quantity in short tons

Exporting country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Netherlands	438,346	739,226	916,303	570,552	559,100	503,786
Italy	515,746	536,315	463,435	418,069	438,424	429,540
Germany	446,911	438,735	344,542	325,794	362,672	365,296
China	172,037	177,920	163,468	235,600	274,056	336,600
Spain	151,257	227,762	264,363	257,337	212,315	184,867
Bosnia & Herzegovina	147,351	146,531	170,580	142,480	133,370	164,886
Portugal	112,819	144,346	126,370	126,290	116,158	129,871
Belgium	152,547	133,631	137,279	120,190	95,636	94,317
Türkiye/Turkey	48,117	64,573	89,326	54,276	62,715	90,429
Czech Republic	119,131	124,921	106,451	77,915	75,058	80,812
All other exporters	929,800	618,570	559,871	476,490	458,948	498,238
All exporters	3,234,062	3,352,530	3,341,988	2,804,993	2,788,452	2,878,642

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7314.20 and 7314.39 accessed April 30, 2026. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7314.20 and 7314.39 may contain products outside the scope of this review.

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

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

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

Citation	Title	Link
91 FR 10053, March 2, 2026	*Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-02/pdf/2026-04123.pdf
91 FR 10136, March 2, 2026	*Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh From Mexico; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-02/pdf/2026-04072.pdf

APPENDIX B

RESPONSES TO THE NOTICE OF INSTITUTION

Responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews. It was filed on behalf of the following entities: Keysteel Corporation, Mid-South Wire Company, National Wire LLC, Oklahoma Steel & Wire Co., and Wire Mesh Corp., domestic producers of standard wire mesh (collectively referred to herein as "domestic interested parties").[1]

A complete response to the Commission's notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy or explain deficiencies in their responses and to provide clarifying details where appropriate. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table B.1.

[1] The domestic interested parties also provided certain trade and financial information on behalf of U.S. producers Davis Wire Corporation, Insteel Wire Products Company, and Nucor Corporation. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 31, 2026, pp. 1 to 3.

Table B.1 Standard wire mesh: Summary of responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Interested party type	Number	Coverage
U.S. producer	5	***%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested parties' estimate of their share of total U.S. production of standard wire mesh during 2025. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, March 31, 2026, exh. 1.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from the domestic interested parties. The domestic interest parties request that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on standard wire mesh.[2]

Company-specific information

Table B.2 Standard wire mesh: Response checklist for U.S. producers

Yes = provided response; no = did not provide a response; NA = not available; not known = information was not known

Item	Keysteel	Mid-South	National Wire	Oklahoma Steel & Wire	Wire Mesh Corp
Nature of operation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Statement of intent to participate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Statement of likely effects of revoking the order	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
U.S. producer list	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
U.S. importer/foreign producer list	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
List of 3-5 leading purchasers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
List of sources for national/regional prices	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade/financial data	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Changes in supply/demand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Complete response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

[2] Domestic interested parties' comments on adequacy, May 7, 2026, p. 2.

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Related party exclusion

Alt C-1

Standard wire mesh: Summary data concerning the U.S. market excluding one U.S. producer *, 2017-19, January to September 2019, and January to September 2020**

(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to September		Comparison years			Jan-Sep
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included producers	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Excluded producers	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
All producers	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▼***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included producers	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Excluded producers	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All producers	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▼***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments from:									
Mexico:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Included U.S. producers':									
Average capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Capacity utilization (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Wages paid ($1,000)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Alt C-1--Continued

Standard wire mesh: Summary data concerning the U.S. market excluding one U.S. producer *, 2017-19, January to September 2019, and January to September 2020**

(Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to September		Comparison years			Jan-Sep
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Included U.S. producers:--Continued									
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	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Net assets	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	***

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.

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

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties, and it identified these three firms that it believes to be the top three purchasers of standard wire mesh ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these three firms and two firms (***) provided responses, which are presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for standard wire mesh that have occurred in the United States or in the market for standard wire mesh in Mexico since January 1, 2020?

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

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for standard wire mesh in the United States or in the market for standard wire mesh in Mexico within a reasonably foreseeable time?

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