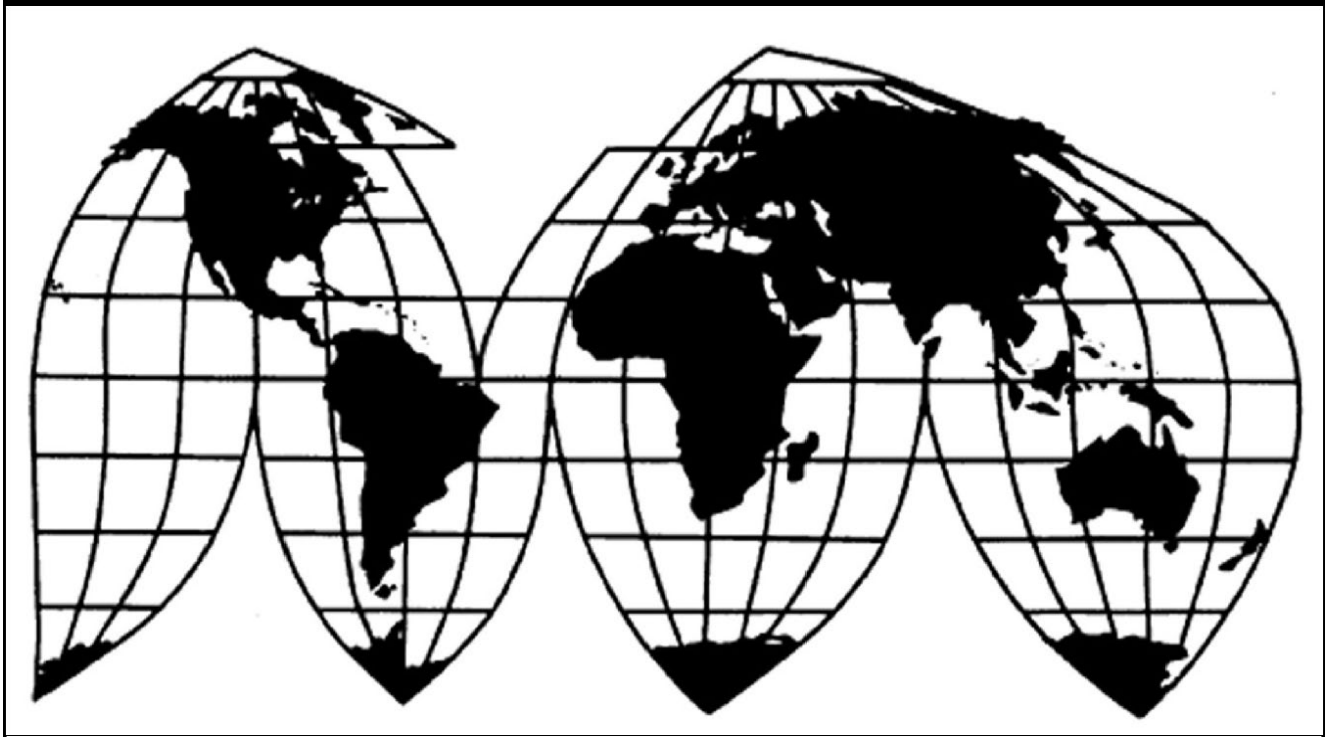
Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber

Investigation No. TA-201-78

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U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Executive Summary

The U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission") is required by section 204(a)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 to monitor and report on developments with respect to a domestic industry after the imposition of a safeguard remedy.[1] In this mid-term monitoring proceeding, the Commission gathered and analyzed information regarding developments in the U.S. industry producing fine denier polyester staple fiber ("fine denier PSF") since the President imposed safeguard measures effective November 23, 2024. Those measures followed a safeguard investigation in which the Commission reached an affirmative serious injury determination and recommended remedies to the President. Since the safeguard measure took effect, the U.S. industry's capacity, production, U.S. shipments, market share, and most employment indicators modestly increased between 2024 and 2025, but the domestic industry reported mixed overall financial performance indicators. Several domestic industry indicators also declined between 1Q-2025 ("interim 2025") and 1Q-2026 ("interim 2026"), including production, capacity utilization, exports, inventories, employment, hourly wages, and productivity.

During the underlying safeguard injury investigation, U.S. producer Fiber Industries LLC d/b/a Darling Fibers ("Darling") suspended PSF production in November 2022, after U.S. importer Gildan Yarns LLC ("Gildan") acquired one of Darling's key customers, and Gildan reportedly decided to shift its purchases of fine denier PSF to imports from India under temporary importation under bond ("TIB"). Darling remains unable to resume production given ongoing challenges with import competition. Fine denier PSF entering the U.S. market under TIB ceased after implementation of the safeguard remedy; however, non-TIB imports increased notably during that time. Overall, the data show a small decline in the volume and value of fine denier PSF imports, as well as declines in U.S. importers' market share from 2023 to 2025 and between interim 2025 and interim 2026. The data also show a shift in the major sources of imports away from India, Thailand, and Indonesia towards Vietnam and Taiwan as well as increased imports from South Korea and Mexico. Global capacity and production, still heavily concentrated in Asia, remains substantial, and several third countries, including Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, and Turkey, maintain measures on PSF from one or several sources, including China, India, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

According to pricing data collected by the Commission covering fine denier PSF imports shipped in the U.S. market, end users continue to report lower prices for their direct imports of

[1] 19 U.S.C. 2254(a)(2).

fine denier PSF than the prices of the domestic industry's shipments. The record shows lower import purchase cost data in every instance at sizable margins. U.S. producers blame the imposition of a narrower quantitative restriction ("QR") remedy than the tariff-rate quota ("TRQ") remedies recommended by the Commission on the domestic industry's limited improvements but also reported some progress on implementation of their respective implementation plans.

Background

The United States imposed antidumping duty ("AD") orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan and countervailing duty ("CVD") orders on fine denier PSF from China and India in 2018, and the United States continued those orders following affirmative determinations in five-year reviews in April 2024.[2] These AD/CVD orders exclude imports from Toray Chemical Korea Inc. of South Korea and Tainan Spinning Co., Ltd. of Taiwan. Despite the existence of these orders, after completing an investigation and issuing its report on August 26, 2024, pursuant to section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 (the "Act"), the Commission determined that fine denier PSF was being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article. The Commission found that the increase in imports was a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry, including significant idling of productive facilities, significant unemployment and underemployment, and the inability of a significant number of firms to carry out domestic production operations at a reasonable level of profit. The Commission also recommended remedies to the President in order to facilitate efforts by the domestic industry and its workers to make a positive adjustment to import competition.[3]

On November 8, 2024, the President imposed a safeguard measure in the form of a QR on imports of fine denier PSF admitted temporarily free of duty under bond and entered under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") subheading 5503.20.00 ("TIB

[2] The United States also maintains AD orders on similar products outside the scope of this proceeding often made from overlapping production machinery. In August 2022, the United States continued AD orders on PSF of 3.3 decitex or greater from South Korea and Taiwan in effect since 1999. In August 2023, the United States continued an AD order on PSF of 3.3 decitex or greater from China in effect since 2006, and on December 2023, the United States continued AD orders on low-melt PSF from South Korea and Taiwan in effect since 2017.

[3] *See* Appendix H (identifying the tariff-rate quotas and other remedies recommended by the Commissioners and comparing the projected changes in market and domestic industry indicators under the proposed TRQs against actual performance under the implemented measure).

imports"), for a period of four years, effective November 23, 2024, with annual increases in the within-quota quantities in the second, third, and fourth years.[4] The safeguard measure applies to TIB imports of fine denier PSF from all countries, except certain countries with which the United States has a free trade agreement ("FTA"),[5] Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act beneficiary countries and territories,[6] and certain World Trade Organization ("WTO") Member developing countries (as long as imports from the developing country do not exceed 3 percent of total imports and imports from all developing countries with an import share of less than 3 percent do not collectively exceed 9 percent of total imports).[7] The QR allows in-quota TIB imports of fine denier PSF of 0 pounds in the first year; 999,999 pounds in the second year; 2,000,001 pounds in the third year; and 3,000,000 pounds in the fourth year. The first year of the QR ran from November 23, 2024, to November 22, 2025, the second year ran from November 23, 2025, to November 22, 2026, and the third year would take effect on November 23, 2026.

The Commission instituted this monitoring proceeding under section 204(a)(2) of the Act for the purpose of preparing a mid-term report to the President and the Congress on the results of its monitoring of developments with respect to the domestic industry since imposition of the safeguard measure. Pursuant to 204(a)(1) of the Act, the Commission's report includes information concerning the progress and specific efforts made by workers and firms in the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

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[4] 89 FR 92015, November 20, 2024.

[5] These countries include Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Singapore.

[6] Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act beneficiary countries and territories include: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

[7] The countries listed in Presidential Proclamation 10857 as developing countries that are WTO members are: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen (Republic of), Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In preparing this report, the Commission collected data for calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025, and interim periods January to March 2025 and January to March 2026. The data collection period approximates the years of the QR: November 23, 2022, to November 22, 2025. The Commission received questionnaire responses from four U.S. firms that are estimated to account for more than 98 percent of U.S. production of fine denier PSF in 2025. The Commission received questionnaire responses from 21 U.S. importers that are believed to account for over 95 percent of U.S. imports of fine denier PSF in 2025. The Commission also received questionnaire responses from 20 U.S. purchasers and 12 foreign producers and/or exporters of fine denier PSF.

During this proceeding, petitioners and U.S. importer Gildan submitted pre- and posthearing briefs.[8] The Commission also received posthearing written statements from INDA (the Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry, of which Fibertex Nonwovens Inc. ("Fibertex") and The Procter & Gamble Company ("P&G") are members), and P&G. The Commission held a hearing in Washington, DC, in which it received testimony from Fibertex; Gildan Yarns; Nan Ya; and P&G.

Market Developments

Demand for fine denier PSF depends on the demand for U.S. produced downstream products, including apparel, wipes (*e.g.*, baby wipes, hygiene products, and household cleaning wipes), filters and filter papers (*e.g.*, water filters, face masks, and air filters), fiberfill and batting (*e.g.*, for pillows and cushions, bedding, furniture, and insulation), among others. While market participants provided mixed responses regarding how demand changed since implementation of the safeguard measure, questionnaire data show apparent consumption decreased by 5.9 percent from 2024 to 2025 and was 14.1 percent lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. Of the firms that reported a decrease in demand, reasons they cited included general economic conditions, weaker end-market demand, consumer demand moving away from plastics into more biodegradable or compostable products, and broader trade-related uncertainty. Further, several U.S. yarn-spinning operations, a major end use of fine denier PSF, closed.[9] Importer Gildan and purchaser P&G caution further safeguard measures may cause additional end users of fine denier PSF to close or move overseas, or incentivize firms to import downstream articles instead of importing fine denier PSF for downstream production in the

[8] Petitioners include Darling Fibers; Nan Ya Plastics Corporation, America ("Nan Ya"); and Sun Fiber LLC ("Sun Fiber").

[9] For example, Parkdale Mills ("Parkdale"), a major yarn manufacturer, closed several U.S. locations after the domestic industry reports that Gildan acquired one of Parkdale's major customers, Hanes.

United States. Most firms anticipate no change in future demand, but one purchaser expects growth for sustainable fibers.

With respect to import supply in the U.S. market, imports and U.S. importers' market shares of fine denier PSF decreased from 2024 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.[10] Following imposition of the safeguard measure, imports from India, Thailand, and Indonesia decreased, while imports from Vietnam and Taiwan (and to a lesser extent, imports from Mexico, Turkey, and South Korea) increased.[11] No firm imported fine denier PSF under TIB after imposition of the safeguard, including after November 23, 2025, when the in-quota quantity increased from 0 pounds in the first year to 999,999 pounds in the second year. In contrast, non-TIB imports increased from 192.722 million pounds in 2024 to 250.783 million pounds in 2025. Major U.S. importer Gildan ceased importing under TIB once the safeguard measure took effect at the end of November 2024. Prior to the safeguard measure, TIB imports originated primarily in India with smaller quantities from Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam, and after the safeguard measure took effect, imports from India decreased while imports from Taiwan and Vietnam increased. U.S. importers continue to arrange for additional imports of fine denier PSF into the United States.

The domestic industry reports that the increase in non-TIB imports offset much of the benefit of the safeguard measure on TIB entries, particularly because the safeguard measure does not cover non-TIB imports and, in some instances, existing AD/CVD measures also do not cover the non-TIB imports. Most purchasers reported no change in TIB purchases and that the safeguard measure did not change their purchasing patterns. Overall, however, their purchases from the domestic industry fell, while their purchases of imports increased.

Global capacity and production, still heavily concentrated in Asia, remains substantial. In this monitoring proceeding, the Commission sought information on the various foreign industries, but several large foreign industries failed to respond to the Commission's questionnaires. According to data from Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") on a broader category that includes fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products, China, South Korea, Thailand, India, and Vietnam represented the largest global exporters. Total global exports increased from 2024 to 2025, whereas the average unit value of those exports fell. Several third countries, including Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, and Turkey, maintain measures on PSF from one or several sources, including China, India, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

[10] The ratio of imports to domestic production fell, but imports still dwarfed U.S. production.

[11] The safeguard measure applies to TIB imports from nearly all countries, although it does not apply to TIB imports from certain FTA partners such as Mexico but does apply to TIB imports from South Korea.

Developments in the Domestic Industry

Since the safeguard measure took effect, the domestic industry reported modest increases in capacity, production, capacity utilization, U.S. shipments, employment indicators, and market share. In contrast, the domestic industry reported lower U.S. shipment average unit values, reduced export shipments, and increased inventories. The domestic industry also reported declines in several performance indicators between interim 2025 and interim 2026, such as production, capacity utilization, and some employment indicators. Financial performance varied among producers based on firm-specific circumstances.

During the underlying safeguard injury investigation, U.S. producer Darling had opened a new plant in Darlington, South Carolina, that started production in December 2020, and in 2022, Darling invested approximately $30 million to expand production capabilities. By November 2022, however, Darling suspended PSF production after U.S. importer Gildan acquired one of Darling's key customers, and Gildan reportedly started shifting its purchases of fine denier PSF to TIB imports from India. Darling announced its intention to resume operations once market dynamics improved, but Darling remains unable to resume production at these idled facilities or rehire its workers given ongoing challenges with import competition. Expecting to produce more under a safeguard measure, the domestic industry allocated more of its overall capacity to the production of fine denier PSF between 2023 and 2025. Nevertheless, domestic producers reported additional prolonged shutdowns and production curtailments even after the safeguard measure took effect.

The domestic industry reported increases in capacity, production, capacity utilization, U.S. shipments, and market share between 2023 and the implementation of the safeguard in November 2024, and these indicators continued to increase from 2024 to 2025, albeit at a slower rate. The average unit value of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments decreased prior to implementation of the safeguard measure and continued to decrease from 2024 to 2025, although they were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. Nineteen of 20 responding purchasers reported no domestic industry supply constraints after the safeguard measure took effect, and the other purchaser referred only to a domestic producer that experienced a shortage of a raw material (purified terephthalic acid ("PTA") in the summer of 2026) as opposed to a shortage of fine denier PSF.

Fine denier PSF prices generally remained at the same level after the safeguard measure took effect. Based on quarterly pricing data collected on a representative fine denier PSF

product,[12] the domestic industry's prices generally declined from 2023 until the start of the safeguard measure in 2024. Prices then fluctuated in 2025, but ended at about the same price in interim 2026 as when the safeguard measure took effect. Other pricing information and statements from participants in this proceeding also indicate that prices generally remained at the same level after the safeguard measure took effect. Notably, according to pricing data collected by the Commission on fine denier PSF imports shipped in the U.S. market, end users continue to report lower prices for their direct imports of fine denier PSF than the prices of the domestic industry's shipments. The landed duty paid costs for fine denier PSF imported from foreign sources were below the sales price for U.S.-produced product in 13 of 13 quarterly comparisons from 2023 to interim 2026, at sizable margins. The data confirm that imports from all countries (India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam) sold at lower levels than the domestic industry's prices.

After the safeguard measure took effect, major U.S. producer Nan Ya expended substantial time and resources to qualify its low-antimony fiber for sale to P&G for use in baby wipes. P&G ran successful trials of the fiber with one of its primary non-woven material suppliers, Suominen, ***. Thus, the domestic industry continues to lose opportunities for large-volume sales to lower-priced imports.

The U.S. fine denier PSF industry reported mixed financial performance indicators from 2023 to 2025. The domestic industry reported increasing sales volumes but declining average unit sales values from 2023 to 2025. Total production costs increased over the period, with raw materials remaining the largest component of cost of goods sold. Gross profits improved initially from 2023 to 2024 before declining in 2025, for an overall increase. Selling, general, and administrative expenses ("SG&A expenses") declined over the period, but operating profits weakened overall after reaching a high point in 2024. The domestic industry reported positive aggregate net profits, although two U.S. producers reported negative profitability in all periods for which data were collected.

[12] The Commission collected pricing data from U.S. producers and importers on virgin polyester staple fiber, measuring 1.15 denier through and including 1.8 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier. Excludes biodegradable, siliconized, and black or other colored fiber.

Adjustment Efforts

As part of its monitoring under section 204(a)(1) of the Act, the Commission collected information concerning the progress and specific efforts made by workers and firms to make a positive adjustment to import competition. During the original safeguard investigation, each of the petitioning firms (Darling, Nan Ya, and Sun Fiber) and Palmetto reported on proposed adjustment plans for implementation in the event of appropriate relief.[13] In their respective plans, Nan Ya planned to invest in expanded capacity, additional capital expenditures, and new product offerings; Darling planned to invest in expanded capacity, operational investments, workforce development and training, research and development, market development, and partnership efforts; Sun Fiber planned to invest in capital expenditures, process improvements, workforce development and training, and research & development; and Palmetto planned to make capital investments.

After the safeguard measure took effect, several U.S. producers took concrete steps to make a positive adjustment to import competition. Major U.S. producer Nan Ya, had invested in a new production line that would expand its capacity by 40 million pounds, but its capacity continues to be highly underutilized. Nan Ya installed a new CiCLO® (biodegradable technology) fiber extruder in October 2025 that will allow it to produce a fiber type that only a few producers worldwide can manufacture. Moreover, Nan Ya has made several additional operational and equipment upgrades to improve efficiency and fiber quality. Furthermore, Sun Fiber has made some investments in its operations and personnel.

Importantly, several U.S. producers reported being unable to implement key aspects of their adjustment plans. As noted earlier, Darling remains unable to reopen its new and recently expanded facilities that it suspended in 2022 during the original safeguard investigation due to continued import competition under the safeguard measure. Nan Ya, Palmetto, and Sun Fiber also reported not implementing several parts of their adjustment plans due to a lack of demand.

[13] Petitioning firms and Palmetto reported on proposed adjustments in their responses to the Commission questionnaires. In addition, Petitioners submitted proposed adjustment plans after the vote on injury, while Palmetto submitted additional information on adjustment plans in a declaration in Petitioners' injury prehearing brief. Domestic Industry's Plan to Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Import Competition ("Petitioners' Adjustment Plan"), June 27, 2024.

Petitioners assert that the narrow scope of the safeguard remedy, consisting of a QR and not the broader remedies recommended by individual Commissioners, such as a TRQ,[14] limited the positive impact of the safeguard measure and hindered their adjustment efforts. They argue that the safeguard remedy should be modified to include the strongest TRQ that was recommended by Commissioner Kearns during the original safeguard investigation. Gildan opposes the proposed TRQ, arguing that the existing measure has reduced imports and that the domestic industry's condition has improved. Gildan contends that lowered imports and improvement in the domestic industry's condition should be considered alongside declining demand and other market developments, and that the record does not establish a need for additional import restrictions. INDA also opposes the proposed TRQ, arguing that the existing QR is functioning as designed, pointing to the fact that the current measure has closed the TIB channel as intended. INDA also argues that the import-cost environment has tightened substantially since 2024 and that the TRQ would impose costs on U.S. nonwovens manufacturers that exceed the projected benefit to the domestic PSF industry. P&G claims that, while it is fully engaged to find a domestic supply for low-antimony PSF that is required for their baby wipe products, U.S. producers do not yet have the capability to produce it, and expanding the safeguard action would negatively affect their business, employees, and consumers of P&G baby wipes.

[14] *See* Appendix H (identifying the tariff-rate quotas and other remedies recommended by the Commissioners and comparing the projected changes in market and domestic industry indicators under the proposed TRQs against actual performance under the implemented measure).

Part 1: Introduction and overview

Background

On February 28, 2024, a petition was properly filed under section 202(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("The Act") (19 U.S.C. 2552(a)) by Fiber Industries LLC d/b/a Darling Fibers ("Darling"), Nan Ya Plastics Corp, America ("Nan Ya"), and Sun Fiber LLC ("Sun Fiber"). The petition alleged that fine denier polyester staple fiber ("fine denier PSF") was being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. The U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission or "USITC") conducted an investigation under section 202(b)(1)(A) of the Act. Following receipt of the report from the Commission in August 2024 under section 202 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2252) containing an affirmative serious injury determination and remedy recommendations, the President, on November 8, 2024, pursuant to section 203 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), issued Proclamation 10857, imposing a safeguard measure in the form of a quantitative restriction ("QR") on imports of fine denier PSF admitted temporarily free of duty under bond and entered under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") subheading 5503.20.00, for a period of four years, effective November 23, 2024.[1] [2]

The Commission instituted this proceeding on May 22, 2026,[3] for the purpose of preparing the report to the President and the Congress required by section 204(a)(2) of the Act[4] on the results of its monitoring of developments with respect to the domestic industry producing fine denier PSF since the imposition of the quantitative restriction on imports of fine denier PSF admitted temporarily free of duty under bond and entered under HTS subheading 5503.20.00.

[1] 89 FR 92015, November 20, 2024.

[2] See sections entitled "Scope of the Safeguard Remedy" and "Tariff treatment" in Part 1 of this report for a complete description of the merchandise subject to the safeguard measure.

[3] 91 FR 31744, May 28, 2026.

[4] 19 U.S.C.2254(a)(2).

Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding.[5] [6]

Table 1.1 Fine denier PSF: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
May 22, 2026	Institution of Commission's monitoring proceeding (91 FR 31744, May 28, 2026)
October 1, 2026	Commission's hearing
November 23, 2026	Commission's transmittal of report to the President and Congress

Section 204(a)(1) of the Act[7] requires the Commission, so long as any action under section 203 of the Act remains in effect, to monitor developments with respect to the domestic industry, including the progress and specific efforts made by workers and firms in the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.[8] Section 204(a)(2) of the Act requires that whenever the initial period of an action under section 203 exceeds 3 years, the Commission shall submit a report on the results of the monitoring under section 204(a)(1) to the President and the Congress not later than the mid-point of the initial period of relief during which the action is in effect, or in this case, by November 23, 2026.

WTO proceedings

There have been no World Trade Organization ("WTO") proceedings concerning imposition of the safeguard measure on fine denier PSF.

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

[6] Appendix B presents a full list of witnesses appearing at the hearing.

[7] 19 U.S.C. 2254(a)(1).

[8] Section 201(b)(l) of the Act states that a positive adjustment to import competition occurs when (A) the domestic industry (i) is able to compete successfully with imports after actions taken under section 204 terminate, or (ii) the domestic industry experiences an orderly transfer of resources to other productive pursuits; and (B) dislocated workers in the industry experience an orderly transition to productive pursuits.

Section 201(b)(2) states that the domestic industry may be considered to have made a positive adjustment to import competition even though the industry is not of the same size and composition as the industry at the time the investigation was instituted under section 202(b) of the Act.

Previous and related investigations

Fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea and Taiwan

In March 2018, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of fine denier PSF from China and India that the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") found to be subsidized by the governments of China and India.[9] In July 2018, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan that Commerce found to be sold at less than fair value ("LTFV") in the U.S. market.[10] Those investigations resulted from antidumping duty ("AD") and countervailing duty ("CVD") petitions filed by DAK Americas LLC; Nan Ya; and Auriga Polymers Inc. ("Auriga") on May 31, 2017. Effective March 16, 2018, Commerce issued CVD orders on fine denier PSF from China and India with the final net subsidy rates ranging from 37.75 to 47.57 percent for China and 13.38 to 27.36 percent for India.[11] On July 20, 2018, Commerce issued AD orders with the final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 65.17 to 103.06 percent for China, 21.43 percent for India, from 30.15 to 45.23 percent for South Korea, and from 24.43 to 48.86 percent for Taiwan.[12]

On May 8, 2023, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the AD and CVD orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan.[13] In June 2023, Commerce determined that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on fine denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and subsidization.[14] On April 1, 2024, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.[15] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective April 5, 2024, Commerce issued a continuation of the AD orders on imports of fine

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

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

[11] 83 FR 11681, March 16, 2018.

[12] 83 FR 34545, July 20, 2018. Margins for exporter/producer Toray Chemical Korea Inc. (South Korea) and exporter/producer Tainan Spinning Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) ("Tainan") were determined to be zero, thus these companies were excluded from the order.

[13] 88 FR 31006, May 15, 2023.

[14] 88 FR 36278, June 2, 2023 (China CVD); 88 FR 37513, June 8, 2023 (India CVD); and 88 FR 37512, June 8, 2023 (AD orders).

[15] 89 FR 24033, April 5, 2024.

denier PSF from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan and the CVD orders on imports of fine denier PSF from China and India.[16]

Administrative reviews

Commerce has completed three administrative reviews of the outstanding CVD order on fine denier PSF from India (table 1.2) and two administrative reviews of the outstanding AD order on fine denier PSF from India (table 1.3).[17] No administrative reviews have been conducted on the CVD order on fine denier PSF from China or on the AD orders on fine denier PSF from China, South Korea, or Taiwan.

Table 1.2 Fine denier PSF: Administrative reviews of the CVD order for India

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

Source: Cited Federal Register notices.

Table 1.3 Fine denier PSF: Administrative reviews of the AD order for India

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

Source: Cited Federal Register notices.

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

[16] 89 FR 25563, April 11, 2024.

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

Other related investigations

The Commission has also conducted previous import relief investigations on low melt PSF and PSF of 3.3 decitex or greater, which are similar but outside the scope of the current proceeding. Table 1.4 presents all previous and related investigations and the status of orders.

Table 1.4 PSF: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders

Date	Number	Subject merchandise	Country	ITC original determination	Current status of order
1999	731-TA-825	PSF of 3.3 decitex or greater	South Korea	Affirmative	Order continued August 19, 2022, following fourth five-year reviews.
1999	731-TA-826	PSF of 3.3 decitex or greater	Taiwan	Affirmative	Order continued August 19, 2022, following fourth five-year reviews.
2006	731-TA-1104	PSF of 3.3 decitex or greater	China	Affirmative	Order continued August 29, 2023, following third five-year reviews.
2017	731-TA-1378	Low melt PSF	South Korea	Affirmative	Order continued December 19, 2023, following first five-year reviews.
2017	731-TA-1379	Low melt PSF	Taiwan	Affirmative	Order continued December 19, 2023, following first five-year reviews.
2017	701-TA-579	Fine denier PSF	China	Affirmative	Order continued April 5, 2024, following first five-year reviews.
2017	701-TA-580	Fine denier PSF	India	Affirmative	Order continued April 5, 2024, following first five-year reviews.
2017	731-TA-1369	Fine denier PSF	China	Affirmative	Order continued April 5, 2024, following first five-year reviews.
2017	731-TA-1370	Fine denier PSF	India	Affirmative	Order continued April 5, 2024, following first five-year reviews.
2017	731-TA-1371	Fine denier PSF	South Korea	Affirmative	Order continued April 5, 2024, following first five-year reviews.
2017	731-TA-1372	Fine denier PSF	Taiwan	Affirmative	Order continued April 5, 2024, following first five-year reviews.

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

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

Investigations on certain raw materials

There are no AD or CVD orders currently in effect on U.S. imports of monoethylene glycol ("MEG") or purified terephthalic acid ("PTA"), the primary raw materials in the production of fine denier PSF.

Some producers do not use MEG and PTA, and instead use polyethylene terephthalate "PET" resin or recycled materials such as PET flakes to produce fine denier PSF.[18] CVD orders on PET resin imported from China and India and AD orders on PET resin imported from Canada, China, India, and Oman are currently in effect.[19]

Global developments

Fine denier PSF is cut-to-length manmade fiber, measuring less than 3.3 decitex (3 denier), mainly used in the production of textiles. Fine denier PSF is a subset of the broader PSF industry. Most global industry data is only available at the broader PSF level, therefore trends for this section reflect the overall PSF market. Although PSF is produced globally, production is heavily concentrated in East Asia. In 2024, global polyester fiber production reached an estimated 78 million tons.[20] While China has historically been the leader in polyester staple fiber production, other countries are also beginning to develop the industry. For example, India has recently encouraged more PSF production through government-backed initiatives such as the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme and PM MITRA textile parks.[21] Thus far in 2026,

[18] ***. U.S. producers' questionnaire response of ***, section III-9a.

[19] Following affirmative determinations in the original investigations by Commerce and the Commission, effective May 6, 2016, Commerce issued CVD orders on PET resin from China (net subsidy rates range from 7.53 to 47.56 percent) and India (net subsidy rates range from 5.12 to 153.80 percent) and AD orders on PET resin from Canada (final weighted-average dumping margin of 13.60 percent), China (final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 104.98 to 126.58 percent), India (final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 8.03 to 19.41 percent), and Oman (final weighted-average dumping margin of 7.62 percent). 81 FR 27979, May 6, 2016. Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective April 13, 2022, Commerce issued a continuation of the CVD orders on PET resin from China and India and a continuation of the AD orders on PET resin from Canada, China, India, and Oman. 87 FR 21871, April 13, 2022.

[20] Textile Exchange, "Materials Market Report 2025," September 18, 2025.

[21] Fibre2Fashion, "India approves 96 companies under 3rd round of textile PLI scheme," June 10, 2026; Gopalakrishnan, "Polyester Reimagined: Reliance's Vision to Transform Fibre into a Platform for Sustainable Innovation and Global Textile Leadership," Indian Textile Magazine, April 6, 2026.; USITC, *Apparel Export Competitiveness of Certain Foreign Suppliers to the United States*, Inv. No. 332-602, USITC Publication Number 5543, August 30, 2024, p. 185–208.

the Indian Ministry of Textiles has approved 96 companies for the PLI scheme with a total committed investment of $1.35 billion for manmade fiber apparel, fabrics, and technical textiles manufacturing.[22]

Demand for polyester staple fiber has increased in recent years, largely driven by the expanding nonwoven hygiene and apparel industries.[23] Additionally, there has been an increase in demand for recycled PSF as consumers are pursuing more sustainable materials.[24] In particular, China has been increasing its capacity in recycled polyester staple fiber in recent years; for example, Changsong New Material Technology Co., Ltd. in Fujian province invested 1.1 billion yuan (approximately $163.5 million) in 2024 to build eight recycled polyester fiber production lines.[25] Reliance Industries, a major PSF producer based in India, has also increased its production of recycled polyester staple fiber, growing its recycling capacity from 2 billion plastic bottles per year in 2022 to 5 billion bottles in 2026.[26]

[22] Fibre2Fashion, "India approves 96 companies under 3rd round of textile PLI scheme," June 10, 2026.

[23] Research and Markets, "Polyester Staple Fiber (PSF) - Market Share Analysis, Industry Trends & Statistics, Growth Forecasts (2026-2031)," August 2026; Grand View Research, "Polyester Staple Fiber Market (2026 - 2033)," June 2026.

[24] Grand View Research, "Polyester Staple Fiber Market (2026 - 2033)," June 2026.

[25] One industry report noted that the country announced 11 new production units dedicated to recycled polyester in 2023. Mordor Intelligence, "POLYESTER STAPLE FIBER (PSF) MARKET SIZE & SHARE ANALYSIS - GROWTH TRENDS AND FORECAST (2026 – 2031)," August 5, 2026; Grand View Research, "Polyester Staple Fiber Market (2026 - 2033)," June 2026; Market Growth Reports, "Polyester Staple Fiber and Nylon Staple Fibers Market Report," last updated August 18, 2026; Fujian.gov.cn, "从"一根丝"到一条产业链 ("From a single thread to an entire industrial chain")," March 25, 2024.

[26] Textile Trade Buddy, "RIL expands PET bottles recycling capacity to 5 billion annually," February 4, 2026; Reliance Industries Limited, *Integrated Annual Report 2021-22*, accessed August 26, 2026.

Global exports

Table 1.5 presents global exports by reporting country and period for PSF (HTS subheading 5503.20), a category that includes fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products (i.e., PSF with denier greater than 3). Between 2023 to 2025, the largest global export source of PSF was China, accounting for between 31 percent and 44 percent of total global exports over the period, followed by South Korea. PSF exports from China increased in both quantity and value during the 2023 to 2025 period, while PSF exports from South Korea declined and total global exports increased by less than 1 percent.

Table 1.5 PSF: Global exports, by reporting country and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Quantity	66,913	65,374	64,392
China	Quantity	2,657,608	2,905,820	3,729,451
South Korea	Quantity	1,437,232	1,233,770	1,094,105
Thailand	Quantity	809,067	893,340	723,262
India	Quantity	457,635	571,780	505,166
Vietnam	Quantity	494,493	480,476	497,184
Indonesia	Quantity	513,480	479,431	379,745
Taiwan	Quantity	490,519	402,101	294,140
Turkey	Quantity	268,071	303,560	242,789
Malaysia	Quantity	252,148	284,604	188,797
Germany	Quantity	167,413	126,561	142,537
Romania	Quantity	98,331	96,177	102,131
All other exporters	Quantity	786,022	619,854	539,483
All reporting exporters	Quantity	8,498,932	8,462,850	8,503,183
United States	Value	65,759	62,041	59,281
China	Value	1,207,936	1,317,900	1,560,406
South Korea	Value	774,120	667,988	573,814
Thailand	Value	380,665	424,397	318,820
India	Value	229,802	277,960	225,239
Vietnam	Value	207,313	210,684	219,619
Indonesia	Value	236,305	217,678	162,160
Taiwan	Value	272,400	219,739	160,669
Turkey	Value	144,953	163,375	123,989
Malaysia	Value	117,876	131,413	80,919
Germany	Value	164,983	129,918	143,634
Romania	Value	64,262	60,780	63,934
All other exporters	Value	472,669	394,675	342,083
All reporting exporters	Value	4,339,043	4,278,548	4,034,568

Table continued.

Table 1.5 (Continued) PSF: Global exports, by reporting country and period

Unit values in dollars per pound; shares in percent

Exporting country	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Unit value	0.98	0.95	0.92
China	Unit value	0.45	0.45	0.42
South Korea	Unit value	0.54	0.54	0.52
Thailand	Unit value	0.47	0.48	0.44
India	Unit value	0.50	0.49	0.45
Vietnam	Unit value	0.42	0.44	0.44
Indonesia	Unit value	0.46	0.45	0.43
Taiwan	Unit value	0.56	0.55	0.55
Turkey	Unit value	0.54	0.54	0.51
Malaysia	Unit value	0.47	0.46	0.43
Germany	Unit value	0.99	1.03	1.01
Romania	Unit value	0.65	0.63	0.63
All other exporters	Unit value	0.60	0.64	0.63
All reporting exporters	Unit value	0.51	0.51	0.47
United States	Share of quantity	0.8	0.8	0.8
China	Share of quantity	31.3	34.3	43.9
South Korea	Share of quantity	16.9	14.6	12.9
Thailand	Share of quantity	9.5	10.6	8.5
India	Share of quantity	5.4	6.8	5.9
Vietnam	Share of quantity	5.8	5.7	5.8
Indonesia	Share of quantity	6.0	5.7	4.5
Taiwan	Share of quantity	5.8	4.8	3.5
Turkey	Share of quantity	3.2	3.6	2.9
Malaysia	Share of quantity	3.0	3.4	2.2
Germany	Share of quantity	2.0	1.5	1.7
Romania	Share of quantity	1.2	1.1	1.2
All other exporters	Share of quantity	9.2	7.3	6.3
All reporting exporters	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official global exports statistics and official global imports statistics from Germany and Vietnam (constructed exports) under HS subheading 5503.20 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed October 16, 2026.

Note: United States is shown at the top followed by top exporting countries in descending order of 2025 data. These data include fine denier and coarse denier PSF.

Third-country market import restraints

Many countries have imposed import restraints on PSF from one or more sources. A summary of import restraint measures taken by third countries is presented in table 1.6.

Table 1.6 PSF: Third country market import restraints

Importing country	Country or countries subject to trade action	Covered product	Measure	Date
Brazil	China, India, Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam	Polyester staple fibers	Antidumping duties ranging between $56.23/ton and $397.04/ ton	01/09/2025
Indonesia	China, India, Taiwan	Polyester staple fiber	Antidumping duties ranging between 5.82 percent and 28.47 percent	11/23/2010, extended 05/24/2022
Mexico	China	Short fiber polyester	Antidumping duties at $0.46/kg	07/01/2019, extended 08/21/2025
Pakistan	Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, and China	Polyester staple fiber	Antidumping duties ranging between 2.39 percent and 12.47 percent	China: 02/03/2016, extended 10/6/2021; Indonesia, Taiwan, and Thailand: 02/04/2022
Turkey	China, India, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, and South Korea	Polyester staple fiber	China: $0.21/kg Indonesia: 6.2-12.0 percent South Korea: 6.2 percent India, Taiwan, and Thailand: 4.25 to 12.0 percent	China, Indonesia, and South Korea: 09/01/2007; extended 08/24/2024; Thailand, India, Taiwan: 04/26/2003, extended 01/30/2026
Turkey	Multiple	Polyester staple fiber	Safeguard; duties of $0.060/kg during the first year; $0.058/kg during the second year; and $0.056/kg during the third year.	09/21/2021

Source: Government of Brazil, "Fibras de poliéster," May 10, 2023, updated May 5, 2025, https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/comercio-exterior/defesa-comercial-e-interesse-publico/medidas-em-vigor/medidas-em-vigor/fibras-de-poliester-pv; Global Trade Alert, "Pakistan: Definitive AD on imports of polyester staple fibre from Chinese Taipei, Indonesia and Thailand," accessed August 10, 2026, https://globaltradealert.org/intervention/85850-pakistan-definitive-antidumping-duty-on-imports-of-polyester-staple-fibre-from-chinese-taipei-indonesia-and-thailand; Global Trade Alert, "Pakistan: Extension of definitive AD on imports of polyester staple fibre from China," accessed August 10, 2026, https://globaltradealert.org/intervention/12968-pakistan-extension-of-definitive-antidumping-duty-on-imports-of-polyester-staple-fibre-from-china; Global Trade Alert, "Mexico: Extension of definitive AD on imports of short fibre polyester from China," accessed August 10, 2026, https://globaltradealert.org/intervention/60422-mexico-definitive-antidumping-duty-on-imports-of-short-fibre-polyester-from-china; Global Trade Alert, "Indonesia: Extension of definitive AD on imports of polyester staple fibre from China, Chinese Taipei and India," accessed August 10, 2026, https://globaltradealert.org/state-act/948-indonesia-extension-of-definitive-antidumping-duty-on-imports-of-polyester-staple-fibre-from-china-chinese-taipei-and-india; WTO, "Trade Remedies Data Portal,"

accessed August 27, 2026, https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/investigation/idn-ad03-2009chn-1; WTO, “Notification Under Article 12.1(B) of the Agreement on Safeguards on Finding a Serious Injury or Threat Thereof Caused by Increased Imports,” August 30, 2021, https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/SG/N8TUR19.pdf&Open=True; Government of Turkey, “İTHALATTA HAKSIZ REKABETİN ÖNLENMESİNE İLİŞKİN TEBLİĞ (TEBLİĞ NO: 2026/1),” Gazette No. 33153, January 30, 2026, https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2026/01/20260130-6.htm; WTO, “Trade Remedies Data Portal,” accessed August 12, 2026, https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/measures/tur-152ind-1; WTO, “Trade Remedies Data Portal,” accessed August 27, 2026, https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/investigation/tur-189chc-1; Government of Turkey, “İTHALATTA HAKSIZ REKABETİN ÖNLENMESİNE İLİŞKİN TEBLİĞ (TEBLİĞ NO: 2024/24),” Gazette No. 32642, August 24, 2024, https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/08/20240824-6.htm.

Note: Countries excluded from Turkey’s safeguard measures include: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State Of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Bhutan, Algeria, Djibouti, Cook Islands, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, El Salvador, Indonesia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Morocco, Fiji, Côte d'Ivoire, Philippines, Palestine, French Polynesia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Republic of South Africa, South Sudan, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Iran, Jamaica, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Montenegro, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kiribati, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Kosovo, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic Of Korea, Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Republic of North Macedonia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Republic of Moldova, Montserrat, Mauritania, Mauritius, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Niue, Central African Republic, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Russian Federation, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Eswatini, Chile, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Oman, Uruguay, Jordan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe; In September 2021, Turkey’s antidumping duties on China, Indonesia, and South Korea were temporarily suspended and reapplied in August 2024.

U.S. developments

Since the original safeguard injury investigation on fine denier PSF, there have been no known entrants or exits of fine denier PSF producers in the U.S. market. During the original safeguard injury investigation's data collection period (2019 to 2023), Alpek Polyester USA LLC ("Alpek USA") closed its PSF manufacturing operations near Charleston, South Carolina, in December 2021 and Darling suspended PSF production in November 2022.[27] *** produce fine denier PSF.[28] Darling announced in November 2022 that it would resume operations once market dynamics improved, ***.[29]

While virgin PSF still represents the vast majority of the PSF market in the United States, demand for recycled PSF is growing.[30] The U.S. industry has announced several new investments in recycled PSF. In May 2026, Pac Tell Group Inc dba USFibers ("USFibers"), based in Trenton, South Carolina, announced it had received new investment for expanding its recycled PSF production capacity, in addition to expanding into potential new markets.[31] Additionally, Unifi, Inc. ("Unifi") a yarn manufacturer based in Greensboro, NC, has also invested in its recycled polyester yarn production in recent years.[32] Recycled polyester yarn represented 30 percent of the company's revenue in 2025, with the company targeting it to be 50 percent of its fiber sales by 2030.[33]

Finally, U.S. producer Nan Ya reported that in 2025 it upgraded to a new CiCLO® fiber extruder installation.[34] CiCLO® technology has been on the market since 2017 and is an additive embedded in fiber manufacturing, enabling polyester and nylon to biodegrade like natural

[27] Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber, Investigation No. TA-201-78, Publication 5536, August 2024 ("Original safeguard publication"), table 3.2.

[28] Alpek USA's and Darling's U.S. producers' questionnaire responses.

[29] Original safeguard publication, table 3.2, and email from ***, May 12, 2026.

[30] Grand View Research, "Polyester Staple Fiber Market (2026 - 2033)," June 2026.

[31] Textile World, "USFibers Secures Strategic Investment To Support Growth And Market Expansion," May 4, 2026.

[32] Wicker, Alden, "Recycled Polyester Saved This American Factory. Environmentalists Hate It," WIRED, June 23, 2025.

[33] Unifi, "UNIFI®, Makers of REPREVE®, Launches New Goals in Sustainability Snapshot," February 24, 2026; GuruFocus News, "Unifi Inc (UFI) (Q4 2026) Earnings Call Highlights: Strong Margin Recovery and Strategic Asset," Yahoo! Finance, August 20, 2026.

[34] Hearing transcript, p. 23 (Sparkman). Fiber extrusion is the process of forcing polymer material through a small holes to create continuous filaments or fibers. Product Sustainability Directory, "Fiber Extrusion," accessed November 10, 2026.

fibers when they become pollutants.[35] Parkdale Mills, a yarn manufacturer based in Gastonia, NC, acquired full ownership of CiCLO® technology on October 1, 2026.[36] Customer adoption of CiCLO® technology has been slower because its higher cost compared to virgin fine denier PSF makes it less affordable than competing options.[37]

Summary data

A summary of data collected in this proceeding is presented in appendix C, table C.1. [38] Except as noted, U.S. industry data are based on the questionnaire responses of four U.S. producers of fine denier PSF that are believed to have accounted for over 98 percent of domestic production of fine denier PSF in 2025. U.S. import data and related information are based on official Commerce import statistics and the questionnaire responses of 21 U.S. importers of fine denier PSF that are believed to have accounted for over 95 percent of U.S. imports of fine denier PSF in 2025.[39]

[35] CiCLO® webpage, https://ciclotechnology.com/, retrieved August 31, 2026; Harrell, Alexandra, "Parkdale Takes Full Ownership of Ciclo, Eyes New Markets," Sourcing Journal, October 2, 2026.

[36] Speigel, Christine, "Parkdale Mills Acquires CiCLO® Technology," CiCLO®, October 1, 2026.

[37] Parties argue that ***. Petitioners posthearing brief, exh. 3; Gildan posthearing brief, p. 8.

[38] Select data from the original safeguard investigation is presented in appendix D.

[39] U.S. imports as reported in U.S. importer questionnaires accounted for *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports of fine denier PSF imported from all sources, *** percent of U.S. imports from India, *** percent of U.S. imports from Indonesia, *** percent of U.S. imports from Mexico, *** percent of U.S. imports from South Korea, *** percent of U.S. imports from Taiwan, *** percent of U.S. imports from Thailand, *** percent of U.S. imports from Turkey, *** percent of U.S. imports from Vietnam, and *** percent of U.S. imports from all other sources, imported under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025.

U.S. market participants

U.S. producers

The Commission sent U.S. producers' questionnaires to nine firms identified by the Commission as possible U.S. producers of fine denier PSF. The Commission received usable responses from four firms reporting domestic production of fine denier PSF since January 1, 2023.[40] Presented in table 1.7 is a list of the responding domestic producers and each firm's position on the safeguard measure, production locations, and share of reported production of fine denier PSF during 2025.

Table 1.7 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers, their position on the safeguard measure, location of production, and share of reported production, 2025

Shares in percent

Firm	Position on safeguard measure	Production location(s)	Share of production
Auriga	***	Spartanburg, SC	***
Nan Ya	***	Lake City, SC	***
Palmetto	***	Kingstree, SC	***
Sun Fiber	***	Richburg, SC	***
All firms	Various	Various	100.0

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

[40] Three firms certified that they have not produced fine denier PSF in the United States since January 1, 2023, including ***. One firm, ***, was unable to complete the U.S. producers' questionnaire, but reported that it produced *** pounds of fine denier PSF in 2023, *** pounds in 2024, and *** pounds in 2025, which accounts for *** percent of U.S. production of fine denier PSF in 2025. One firm, *** was not responsive to staff outreach, but during the original safeguard proceeding, it reported only producing *** pounds of fine denier PSF in 2023, accounting for *** percent of 2023 U.S. production. Original safeguard publication, p. 1.3, fn. 12.

As indicated in table 1.8, three of four U.S. producers (***) reported related foreign producers of fine denier PSF. No U.S. producers reported related U.S. importers of fine denier PSF, nor reported importing or purchasing fine denier PSF themselves.[41]

Table 1.8 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms

Reporting firm	Relationship type and related firm	Details of relationship
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***

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

[41] *** is an importer of fine denier PSF and submitted a U.S. importer questionnaire, but as stated above, *** did not submit a U.S. producer questionnaire. *** accounted for *** percent of 2025 U.S. production of fine denier PSF and accounted for *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports of fine denier PSF reported in the Commission's U.S. importer questionnaires.

U.S. importers

The Commission sent U.S. importers' questionnaires to 67 firms identified by the Commission as possible U.S. importers of fine denier PSF. Questionnaire responses containing usable data were received from 21 firms.[42] Major country sources of U.S. imports of fine denier PSF reported by U.S. importers in their questionnaire responses from January 2023 to March 2026 included India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam. Other import sources as reported in questionnaire responses included China, Germany, Honduras, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Romania. Table 1.9 lists all responding U.S. importers of fine denier PSF, their U.S. locations, and their share of the quantity of total U.S. imports during 2025.

[42] The following nine firms certified they had not imported fine denier PSF into the United States since January 1, 2023: ***.

Table 1.9 Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports from all import sources, by firm, 2025

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	All import sources
Alpek USA	Charlotte, NC	***
American Textile	Duquesne, PA	***
Barnet	Spartanburg, SC	***
BMT	New York, NY	***
Everra	Charlotte, NC	***
Fibertex	Gray Court, SC	***
Gildan Yarns	Sanford, NC	***
ICG	Charlotte, NC	***
Inman	Inman, SC	***
Jeffco	Webster, MA	***
Keeco	Boca Raton, FL	***
Live Comfortably	Boca Raton, FL	***
Milliken	Spartanburg, SC	***
Parkdale Mills	Gastonia, NC	***
Poole	Greenville, SC	***
RSM	Charlotte, NC	***
Sandler	Perry, GA	***
Spuntech	Roxboro, NC	***
Suominen	Windsor Locks, CT	***
Teijin USA	New York, NY	***
Tenowo	Lincolnton, NC	***
All firms	Various	100.0

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.

U.S. purchasers

The Commission received 20 usable questionnaire responses from firms that bought fine denier PSF since January 1, 2023. All 20 responding purchasers purchased the domestic product, and 15 purchased imports of fine denier PSF from foreign sources. Responding U.S. purchasers were present in various regions of the United States, but primarily in the Southeast. The responding purchasers represented firms in a variety of domestic industries, including textiles and apparel, home furnishings (pillows and bedding), personal hygiene, and nonwoven fabrics. Large purchasers of fine denier PSF include ***, a yarn spinner primarily for the apparel and fabric markets; and ***, a nonwoven manufacturer for consumer, industrial and medical products.

Almost all responding purchasers (18 of 20 firms) reported that they purchased imported fine denier PSF products before November 23, 2024. Of these, half reported that their purchasing patterns have been essentially unchanged and 5 purchasers changed the pattern of purchases for reasons unrelated to the safeguard. Because of the safeguard measure, one firm reduced purchases of imports, and another discontinued purchases of imports.

Scope of the safeguard remedy

According to Presidential Proclamation 10857 of November 8, 2024,[43] the President's remedy covers the following fine denier PSF effective with respect to goods admitted temporarily free of duty under bond which are entered under HTS subheading 9813.00.0520, on or after November 23, 2024, and through November 22, 2028:

> Fine denier polyester staple fiber, not carded or combed, measuring less than 3.3 decitex (3 denier) in diameter, whether coated or uncoated. The scope covers products classifiable in HTS subheading 5503.20.00 and described in HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 or 9813.00.0520.
>
> {The remedy} … shall not cover—
>
> (1) PSF equal to or greater than 3.3 decitex (more than 3 denier, inclusive) currently classifiable under HTS subheading 5503.20.00 and described in HTS statistical reporting numbers 5503.20.0045 and 5503.20.0065; and
>
> (2) Low-melt PSF defined as bi-component polyester fiber having a polyester fiber component that melts at a lower temperature than the other polyester fiber component, which is currently classifiable in HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0015.

[43] 89 FR 92015, November 20, 2024.

The safeguard measure

In Presidential Proclamation 10857 of November 8, 2024, the President imposed a safeguard measure in the form of a QR on imports of fine denier PSF admitted temporarily free of duty under bond and entered under HTS subheading 5503.20.00 and described in HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 or 9813.00.0520. The QR is to be imposed for a period of four years beginning on November 23, 2024, with annual increases in the within-quota quantities in the second, third, and fourth years. [44] The safeguard measure is applicable to fine denier PSF imports from all countries, except certain countries with which the United States has a free trade agreement, including Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Singapore, as well as Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act beneficiary countries and territories.[45] In addition, fine denier PSF imported from certain WTO member developing countries are also excluded from the safeguard measure, except for imports from certain developing countries that are members of the WTO, as long as such a country's share of total U.S. imports of the product, based on imports during a recent representative period, does not exceed 3 percent, provided that imports from all such countries with less than 3 percent import share collectively account for not more than 9 percent of total imports of the product.[46] No individual country allocations were established by the quantitative restriction.

[44] Subchapter III of chapter 98 of the HTS provides that articles may be admitted temporarily into the United States without the payment of duty under certain conditions that are specified in subchapter III. Such temporary duty-free admissions are commonly known as Temporary Importation under Bond ("TIB").

[45] Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act beneficiary countries and territories include: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

[46] The countries listed in Presidential Proclamation 10857 as developing countries that are WTO members are: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen (Republic of), Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Table 1.10 presents the maximum annual aggregate quantity allowed of all fine denier PSF admitted into the United States temporarily free of duty under bond and entered under HTS statistical reporting number 9813.00.0520 (e.g., imports of fine denier PSF entered under TIB), when such goods are not the product of a country subject to exclusion.

Table 1.10 Fine denier PSF: Safeguard quantitative restrictions under HTS statistical reporting number 9813.00.0520

Period	QR level quantity (kilograms)	QR level quantity (pounds)
November 23, 2024, through November 22, 2025	0	0
November 23, 2025, through November 22, 2026	453,592	999,999
November 23, 2026, through November 22, 2027	907,185	2,000,001
November 23, 2027, through November 22, 2028	1,360,777	3,000,000

Source: 89 FR 92015, November 20, 2024.

Tariff treatment

Fine denier PSF is currently imported under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025. The general rate of duty is 4.3 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 5503.20.00.[47] Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Column 2 duty rates

Imports of fine denier PSF from Belarus, Cuba, North Korea, and Russia are subject to column 2 rates of duty.[48] The column 2 rate of duty is 25 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 5503.20.00.

[47] USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.
[48] General Note 3(b). USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

Section 301 tariffs

Country-specific section 301 tariffs[49]

Effective September 24, 2018, fine denier PSF originating in China was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective May 10, 2019, the section 301 duty for fine denier PSF increased to 25 percent.[50]

Effective July 22, 2026, fine denier PSF originating in Brazil is subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.[51]

Tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301

Fine denier PSF originating in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras or Nicaragua is not subject to tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.[52] Fine denier PSF originating in Jordan is also not subject to tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301 of the Act.[53]

Effective July 24, 2026, fine denier PSF originating in Argentina, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom is subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.[54]

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[49] Country-specific section 301 tariffs are in addition to tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301.

[50] 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018; 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019. See also HTS headings 9903.88.03 and 9903.88.04 and U.S. notes 20(e), 20(f), and 20(g) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026. Goods exported from China to the United States prior to May 10, 2019, and entering the United States prior to June 1, 2019, were not subject to the escalated 25 percent duty (84 FR 21892, May 15, 2019).

[51] 91 FR 45619, July 20, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.05.01 and U.S. note 50(a)(i) of subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[52] Certain articles of textiles or apparel, including fine denier PSF, originating in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras or Nicaragua were not subject to the tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301. 91 FR 47717, July 28, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.05.95 and U.S. note 52(i) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[53] Fine denier PSF originating in Jordan is included in a list of products in HTS U.S. note 52(j) to subchapter III of chapter 99 that are not subject to tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301. 91 FR 47717, July 28, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.06.20 and U.S. note 52(j) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[54] 91 FR 47717, July 28, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.05.20 through 9903.05.84 and U.S. note 52 to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

Effective July 24, 2026, fine denier PSF originating in Canada and Mexico is subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301 of the Act.[55] However, the tariff does not apply to any products of Canada entered free of duty under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement ("USMCA").[56]

Effective July 24, 2026, fine denier PSF originating in Algeria, Angola, Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Guyana, Hong Kong, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Vietnam is subject to an additional 12.5 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301 of the Act.[57]

Effective July 24, 2026, fine denier PSF originating in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan is subject to an additional 5.7 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301 of the Act.[58]

Effective July 24, 2026, fine denier PSF originating in Japan, South Korea, and Switzerland is subject to an additional 8.2 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301 of the Act.[59]

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[55] 91 FR 47717, July 28, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.05.29 and 9903.05.55. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[56] 91 FR 47717, July 28, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.05.93 and 9903.05.94 and U.S. note 52 to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[57] 91 FR 47717, July 28, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.05.20 through 9903.05.84 and U.S. note 52 to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[58] For fine denier PSF originating in the European Union ("EU") or Taiwan with a Column 1 duty rate that is less than 10 percent, the additional duty was designed so that the product's Column 1 ad valorem rate of duty for this tariff is 10 percent. When the Column 1 duty rate is equal to or greater than 10 percent, the additional ad valorem rate of duty is the duty provided in the applicable subheading. 91 FR 47717, July 28, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.05.38, 9903.05.39, 9903.05.75, and 9903.05.76 and U.S. note 52 to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[59] For fine denier PSF originating in Japan, South Korea, and Switzerland with a Column 1 duty rate that is less than 12.5 percent, the additional duty was designed so that the product's Column 1 duty rate ad valorem rate of duty for this tariff equals 12.5 percent. When the Column 1 duty rate is equal to or greater than 12.5 percent, the additional ad valorem rate of duty is the duty provided in the applicable subheading. 91 FR 47717, July 28, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.05.49, 9903.05.71, and 9903.05.73 and U.S. note 52 to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

Section 338 tariffs

Fine denier PSF originating in Canada is not subject to an additional duty under section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930.[60]

Section 122 tariffs

Effective February 24, 2026, through July 23, 2026, fine denier PSF originating in Canada and Mexico was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 122 of the Act. Products originating in Canada and Mexico that enter with duty free treatment under the USMCA were not subject to the additional ad valorem duty under section 122.[61]

Effective February 24, 2026, through July 23, 2026, fine denier PSF originating in all other countries was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 122 of the Act.[62]

Fine denier PSF originating in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, or Nicaragua was not subject to tariffs initiated in February 2026 under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.[63]

[60] See U.S. note 51 to subchapter 3 of chapter 99. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[61] 91 FR 9339, February 25, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.03.07 and 9903.03.08 and U.S. notes 2(aa)(vi) and 2(aa)(vii) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[62] 91 FR 9339, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.03.01 and U.S. note 2(aa) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[63] 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 of textiles or apparel the product of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras or Nicaragua, that entered under CAFTA-DR, including fine denier PSF, were not subject to the tariffs initiated under section 122 that were in effect from February 24, 2026, through July 23, 2026. 91 FR 9339, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.03.09 and U.S. note 2(aa)(viii) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

Tariffs initiated under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA")[64]

Effective February 20, 2026, all tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated. Below is a history of the IEEPA tariffs relevant to fine denier PSF that were in effect until February 20, 2026.[65]

Country-specific IEEPA tariffs

Effective February 4, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in China and Hong Kong was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA, and on March 4, 2025, that additional duty increased to 20 percent ad valorem. However, effective November 10, 2025, that additional duty was reduced back to 10 percent. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[66]

Effective March 4, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in Canada was subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA. Effective August 1, 2025, the duty rate increased to 35 percent. Effective March 7, 2025, products originating in Canada that entered with duty free treatment under the USMCA were not subject to the additional ad valorem duty under IEEPA.[67] As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[68]

Effective March 4, 2025, fine denier PSF 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 USMCA were not subject

[64] Multiple tariffs were enacted under the authority of 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 and March 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.

[65] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

[66] 90 FR 9121, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 11426, March 6, 2025; 90 FR 11463, March 7, 2025; 90 FR 50725, November 7, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.01.20 and U.S. note 2(s) and HTS heading 9903.01.24 and U.S. note 2(u) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[67] 90 FR 9113, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 9183, February 10, 2025; 90 FR 11785, March 11, 2025; 90 FR 37957, August 6, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.10, 9903.01.14, and 9903.01.15 and U.S. notes 2(j) and 2(l) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[68] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

to the additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA.[69] As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[70]

Effective August 6, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in Brazil was subject to an additional 40 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA.[71] As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[72]

Effective August 27, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in India was subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA. As noted previously, effective February 7, 2026, the additional tariff specific to India was terminated.[73]

Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA

Effective April 5, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in China, Hong Kong, and Macau was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. That duty rose to 84 percent ad valorem effective April 9, 2025, and rose again to 125 percent effective April 10, 2025. However, effective May 14, 2025, the duty rate for tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA on products originating in China, Hong Kong, and Macau was reduced to 10 percent. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[74]

[69] 90 FR 9117, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 9185, February 10, 2025; 90 FR 11787, March 11, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.01 and 9903.01.04 and U.S. note 2(a) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[70] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

[71] 90 FR 37739, August 5, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.77, 9903.01.80, 9903.01.81, 9903.01.82, and 9903.01.83 and U.S. note 2(x) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[72] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

[73] 90 FR 38701, August 11, 2025; 91 FR 6501, February 11, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.84, 9903.01.85, 9903.01.86, 9903.01.87, 9903.01.88, and 9903.01.89 and U.S. note 2(z) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[74] For China, the duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA was in addition to the 10 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA that went into effect on November 10, 2025. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15509, April 14, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 21831, May 21, 2025; 90 FR 39305, August 14, 2025; 90 FR 50729, November 7, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.63 and U.S. note 2(v) and U.S. note 2(w), respectively, to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

Fine denier PSF originating in Canada, Mexico, Belarus, Cuba, North Korea, and Russia was not subject to tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[75]

Effective April 5, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, and Yemen was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[76]

Effective April 5, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Moldova, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. Effective April 9, 2025, these countries were assigned individualized country duty rates ranging from 11 to 50 percent. See table 1.11 for the individualized country duty rates. However,

[75] Imports originating in Canada, Mexico, Belarus, Cuba, North Korea, and Russia were exempt from tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.26, 9903.01.27, and 9903.01.29 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[76] 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 37963, August 6, 2025, 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.01.25 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

effective April 10, 2025, the individualized country duties were suspended and the additional duty rate as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA for fine denier PSF originating in these countries was returned to 10 percent. Effective August 7, 2025, these countries were assigned an individualized country duty ranging from 10 to 41 percent. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[77]

Effective April 5, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. Effective April 9, 2025, these countries were instead assigned an individualized country duty of 20 percent ad valorem. However, effective April 10, 2025, the individualized country duties were suspended, and the additional duty rate was returned to 10 percent. Effective August 7, 2025, the additional rate of duty for fine denier PSF originating in these countries was changed to 10.7 percent. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[78]

Effective April 5, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in Japan was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. Effective April 9, 2025, Japan was instead assigned an individualized country duty of 24 percent ad valorem. However, effective April 10, 2025, the individualized country duties were suspended, and the additional duty rate was returned to 10 percent. Effective August 7, 2025, the additional rate of duty for fine denier PSF originating in Japan was changed to 10.7 percent. As noted previously,

[77] Individualized country duties for countries other than China were suspended from April 10, 2025, until August 7, 2025. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 30823, July 10, 2025; 90 FR 37963, August 6, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.43 to 9903.01.76, and 9903.02.02 to 9903.02.71 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[78] From August 7, 2025, to February 20, 2026, for products originating in EU member countries with a Column 1 duty rate that is less than 15 percent, the additional duty was designed so that the sum of the product's Column 1 duty rate and the additional ad valorem rate of duty for this tariff equaled 15 percent. For products originating in EU member countries with a Column 1 duty rate that is at least 15 percent, the additional ad valorem rate of duty was zero. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 30823, July 10, 2025; 90 FR 37963, August 6, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.50, 9903.02.19, and 9903.02.20 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[79]

Effective April 5, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in South Korea was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. Effective April 9, 2025, South Korea was instead assigned an individualized country duty of 25 percent ad valorem. However, effective April 10, 2025, the individualized country duties were suspended, and the additional duty rate was returned to 10 percent. Effective August 7, 2025, South Korea was assigned an individualized country duty of 15 percent. Effective November 14, 2025, the additional duty for fine denier PSF originating in South Korea was changed to 10.7 percent. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[80]

Effective April 5, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in Switzerland and Liechtenstein was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. Effective April 9, 2025, Switzerland and Liechtenstein were instead assigned an individualized country duty of 31 percent and 37 percent ad valorem, respectively. However, effective April 10, 2025, the individualized country duties were suspended, and the additional duty rate was returned to 10 percent. Effective August 7, 2025, Switzerland and Liechtenstein were assigned an individualized country duty of 39 percent and 15 percent, respectively. Effective November 14, 2025, the additional duty for fine denier PSF originating in Switzerland and Liechtenstein was changed to 10.7 percent. As noted previously, effective February 20,

[79] From August 7, 2025, to February 20, 2026, for products originating in Japan with a Column 1 duty rate that is less than 15 percent, the additional duty was designed so that the sum of the product's Column 1 duty rate and the additional ad valorem rate of duty for this tariff equaled 15 percent. For products originating in Japan with a Column 1 duty rate that is at least 15 percent, the additional ad valorem rate of duty was zero. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 30823, July 10, 2025; 90 FR 37963, August 6, 2025; 90 FR 43535, September 9, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.53, 9903.02.72, and 9903.02.73 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[80] From November 14, 2025, to February 20, 2026, for products originating in South Korea with a Column 1 duty rate that is less than 15 percent, the additional duty was designed so that the sum of the product's Column 1 duty rate and the additional ad valorem rate of duty for this tariff equaled 15 percent. For products originating in South Korea with a Column 1 duty rate that is at least 15 percent, the additional ad valorem rate of duty was zero. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 30823, July 10, 2025; 90 FR 37963, August 6, 2025; 90 FR 55964, December 4, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.54, 9903.02.56, 9903.02.79, and 9903.02.80 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[81]

Effective April 5, 2025, fine denier PSF originating in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Iceland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, and the United Kingdom was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under the IEEPA. Effective August 7, 2025, Afghanistan, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Iceland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Uganda were assigned an individual country rate of 15 percent under IEEPA. The United Kingdom and Brazil remained at 10 percent ad valorem under IEEPA. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties under IEEPA were terminated.[82]

[81] From November 14, 2025, to February 20, 2026, for products originating in Switzerland and Liechtenstein with a Column 1 duty rate that is less than 15 percent, the additional duty was designed so that the sum of the product's Column 1 duty rate and the additional ad valorem rate of duty for this tariff equaled 15 percent. For products originating in Switzerland and Liechtenstein with a Column 1 duty rate that is at least 15 percent, the additional ad valorem rate of duty was zero. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 30823, July 10, 2025; 90 FR 37963, August 6, 2025; 90 FR 59281, December 18, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.60, 9903.01.66, 9903.02.58, 9903.02.82, 9903.02.83, 9903.02.87, and 9903.02.88 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

[82] 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 37963, August 6, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.01.25, 9903.02.02 to 9903.02.71, and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 21, Publication 5802, October 2026.

Table 1.11 PSF: Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA

Duty rates in percent ad valorem

Country	April 9, 2025 IEEPA tariff rate	August 7, 2025 IEEPA tariff rate
Afghanistan	10	15
Algeria	30	30
Angola	32	15
Bangladesh	37	20
Bolivia	10	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	30
Botswana	37	15
Brazil	10	10
Brunei	24	25
Cambodia	49	19
Cameroon	11	15
Chad	13	15
Costa Rica	10	15
Cote d'Ivoire	21	15
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11	15
Ecuador	10	15
Equatorial Guinea	13	15
EU	20	15
Falkland Islands	41	10
Fiji	32	15
Ghana	10	15
Guyana	38	15
Iceland	10	15
India	26	25
Indonesia	32	19
Iraq	39	35
Israel	17	15
Japan	24	15
Jordan	20	15
Kazakhstan	27	25
Laos	48	40
Lesotho	50	15
Libya	31	30
Liechtenstein	37	15
Madagascar	47	15
Malawi	17	15
Malaysia	24	19
Mauritius	40	15
Moldova	31	25

Country	April 9, 2025 IEEPA tariff rate	August 7, 2025 IEEPA tariff rate
Mozambique	16	15
Myanmar	44	40
Namibia	21	15
Nauru	30	15
New Zealand	10	15
Nicaragua	18	18
Nigeria	14	15
North Macedonia	33	15
Norway	15	15
Pakistan	29	19
Papua New Guinea	10	15
Philippines	17	19
Serbia	37	35
South Africa	30	30
South Korea	25	15
Sri Lanka	44	20
Switzerland	31	39
Syria	41	41
Taiwan	32	20
Thailand	36	19
Trinidad and Tobago	10	15
Tunisia	28	25
Turkey	10	15
Uganda	10	15
United Kingdom	10	10
Vanuatu	22	15
Venezuela	15	15
Vietnam	46	20
Zambia	17	15
Zimbabwe	18	15

Source: 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 37963, August 6, 2025.

The like or directly competitive product

To determine whether an article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or the threat thereof, the Commission first defines "the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article."[83] When assessing what constitutes the product(s) that is/are like or directly competitive with the imported article(s), the Commission takes into account such factors as (1) the physical properties of the article, (2) its customs treatment, (3) its manufacturing process (i.e., where and how it is made), (4) its uses, and (5) the marketing channels through which the product is sold. In its safeguard determination, the Commission found that domestically produced fine denier PSF are like the imported fine denier PSF within the scope of the investigation. Accordingly, the Commission defined a single like product consisting of all fine denier PSF corresponding to the scope.[84]

Physical properties

Fine denier PSF is a manmade fiber measuring less than 3.3 decitex (3 denier) in diameter, similar in appearance to cotton or wool (Figure 1.1).[85] The distinguishing physical characteristics of fine denier PSF include the diameter of the fiber, the length of the fiber, and the fiber's tenacity, or strength. Other variable characteristics may be the finish ("luster") applied to the fiber, and the "crimp" of the fiber, which impacts the fiber's tenacity. The subject merchandise is sold cut-to-length, which differentiates it from PSF filament—a long continuous strand of fiber. The fine denier fibers are generally cut from the extruded filaments in lengths of five inches (125 mm) or less. Fine denier PSF is sold to end users in bales which are typically compressed to pack the product as densely as possible for efficient shipping.

[83] 19 U.S.C. 2252(b)(1)(A).

[84] Original safeguard publication, p. 12.

[85] Denier is a weight-per-unit length measure of filament fibers or yarns. Denier is the equivalent to the weight in grams of 9,000 meters of fiber. Lower deniers equate to finer fibers and higher deniers equate to coarser fibers. The HTS follows the HS practice of using the metric unit decitex instead of denier, although denier is more often used by industry.

Figure 1.1. Polyester Staple Fiber



Source: Nan Ya Corporation, "Staple Fiber," accessed September 10, 2026, https://www.nanyaamericasc.com/products_staple_fiber.html.

Fine denier PSF is converted either to yarn for knitting or weaving into fabric, or to a nonwoven product (through bonding via chemical or mechanical or heat process, or solvent), prior to inclusion in the end product, or can be used as fiberfill without conversion. Knit or woven applications include the production of textiles, such as clothing and bed linens. The vast majority of fine denier PSF end users operate spinning mills that use the subject merchandise in the production of textiles.

Fine denier PSF can be "mechanically crimped," which simulates cotton's natural folds to aid in processing and adds strength to the finished textile product. Knit or woven applications tend to require higher tenacity than nonwoven applications and thus require more crimping.

Finishes are also sprayed onto the fiber during the manufacturing process and can include a silicone or "slick" finish, an oil finish, or other finishes, depending on the end-use application. For example, fine denier PSF with a silicone finish or coating may also be used in certain fill applications, such as pillows. Nonwoven applications include the production of household and hygiene products such as baby wipes, diapers, or coffee filters.

The characteristics of the textiles made from fine denier PSF are determined by the qualities of the fiber. When fine denier PSF is converted into yarns and fabrics, these textiles are known for soft surface texture, resistance to stretching and shrinking, wrinkle-, abrasion-, and moisture-resistance, dyeability, and washability. Nonwoven fabrics made from fine denier PSF provide specific functions such as stretch, softness, fire-resistance, washability, cushioning, thermal and acoustic filtration, and sterility. Fine denier PSF used in fill applications provide softness and loft similar to down feathers.

Manufacturing facilities and processes[86]

Fine denier PSF can be produced from virgin PSF or from recycled materials (polyester chips). Virgin PSF is characterized by the purity of the whiteness of the fiber. If polyester chips are used, the recycled materials are generally post-consumer recyclables such as PET flakes from recycled plastic bottles.

The manufacture of fine denier PSF may be divided into two discrete stages. The first stage differs depending on whether the PSF is made from virgin materials or recycled materials. For virgin PSF, the first stage of the process is polymerization—when MEG reacts with either PTA or its methyl ester in the presence of a catalyst (typically based on antimony) at high temperature under vacuum.[87] The mix is then sent through an esterification process, a chemical process that combines an acid with an alcohol to form an ester, yielding PET. If recycled materials are used, the first step of the production process is to melt the recycled PET material chips into a liquid state.

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

Next, the solid fibers are coated for the first time with an oil finish, usually only for internal use to facilitate further processing. The spun tow, as it is known, is collected into a can to be stretched.[88] The spun tow is sent over a creel and a series of "draw wheels" to orient the

[86] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the original safeguard publication, pp. 1.12 to 1.13.

[87] A catalyst enhances the speed and efficiency of the reaction. These reaction conditions yield the high molecular weights needed to form fiber with the desired characteristics. In manufacture of PET, the catalyst utilized typically contains antimony, a metalloid that has been found to potentially cause toxic effects to multiple organ systems when exposure occurs. Due to the presence of antimony in the catalyst, trace amounts of the metal can be found in some PSF. Certain products require the use of low-antimony PSF, such as baby wipes, due to the toxicity of the metal. U.S. Department of Energy, "DOE Explains...Catalysts," accessed October 22, 2026; Martin and Lee, "Antimony Toxicity," NIH, September 2, 2024; P&G posthearing submission, pp. 1, 3.

[88] Tow is large groups of continuous manmade fiber filaments without definite twist collected in loose, rope-like form. Tow is the form that most manmade fiber takes before being cut into staple.

fiber molecules and strengthen the tow. Then, the tow may be sent through a crimping machine, which adds a two- or three-dimensional saw-tooth sine-curve, or spiral shape to the fibers, normally at the rate of five to fifteen crimps per inch. The tow is then sent through an oven to heat-set the crimp. A second finish (usually silicone or some type of oil-based finish) may be added during this stage of the process, either before the fiber tow is crimped and heatset or directly after, depending on the preference of the manufacturer. Finally, the fiber tow is cut to length and baled.

Uses and market segments[89]

As noted above, fine denier PSF is converted either to yarn for knitting or weaving into fabric, or to a nonwoven product, prior to inclusion in the end product, or can be used as fiberfill without conversion. Knit or woven applications include the production of textiles, such as clothing and bed linens. Nonwoven applications include the production of household and hygiene products such as baby wipes, diapers, or coffee filters. Fine denier PSF used in fill applications, such as pillows, provide softness and loft similar to down.

[89] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the original safeguard publication, p. 1.13.

Part 2: Conditions of competition in the U.S. market

U.S. market characteristics

Fine denier PSF is used primarily in woven, knit, or spun applications for apparel such as socks, hosiery, and other worn fabrics and textiles. It is also used in nonwoven applications, including wipes (e.g., baby wipes, hygiene products, and household cleaning wipes), filters (e.g., water filters, face masks, and air filters), and as fiberfill for pillows and cushions, bedding, furniture, and insulation. Fine denier PSF differs from PSF of a larger diameter (greater than 3 denier) and from low-melt PSF in terms of end-use applications and, particularly for low-melt PSF, production processes.[1] Fine denier PSF is sold primarily to end users, which process the fibers into woven, knitted, or nonwoven forms for ultimate inclusion in downstream products. U.S. producers and U.S. importers each ship the largest share of their products to end users for woven applications (see table 2.2).

The majority of firms (3 of 4 U.S. producers, 15 of 18 responding importers and 15 of 20 responding purchasers) indicated that the market for fine denier PSF was not subject to distinctive conditions of competition. Importer *** reported that there is increased consumer demand for more sustainable fibers in apparel, leading to increased demand for 100-percent post-consumer recycled PSF that is suitable for yarn spinning.

Apparent U.S. consumption of fine denier PSF stayed relatively flat from January 2023 to December 2025. Overall, apparent U.S. consumption in 2025 was 0.2 percent higher than in 2023.

[1] Original CVD publication, p. 2.1.

TIB imports and safeguard remedy

Section 201 safeguard remedies were imposed on imports of fine denier PSF, creating an absolute quota of fine denier PSF that can enter the United Stated under TIB.[2] The absolute quota was set at zero in its first year beginning November 23, 2024, which increases by one million pounds in each of the three subsequent years.

*** importer Gildan reported using the TIB program to import *** pounds of fine denier PSF in 2023 which was ***.

As shown in table 2.1, most purchasers reported no change in TIB purchases. Three purchasers reported that their purchases of TIB imports decreased; purchaser *** reported that its fine denier PSF imports ***. No importer reported using the TIB program in 2025 nor in the first three months of 2026.

[2] The Temporary Importation under Bond ("TIB") program is a procedure whereby imported merchandise may be entered under certain conditions for a limited time into the United States free of duty. Under the program, an importer posts a bond for twice the amount of duty, taxes, etc. that would otherwise be owed on the importation and agrees to export or destroy the merchandise within a specified time or pay liquidated damages. This program is restricted to certain categories of merchandise listed in HTS subheadings 9813.00.05 through 9813.00.75.

Importer Gildan testified that the TIB quota increase to 1 million pounds in the second year of the safeguard was insignificant at the scale of its operations. It suggested that it has no plans to use the quota for the remainder of the safeguard period. Gildan stated that its discontinuation of TIB use was operationally disruptive since it used the program as an operational practice for all types of polyester, not just for fine denier PSF.[3]

U.S. producer Nan Ya stated that the quantitative restriction on TIB entries produced an initial benefit for domestic producers that did not last; Nan Ya saw “an initial boost” to its business after the safeguard took effect in November 2024.[4] Petitioners characterized the effect as a "short-lived improvement" in the industry's financial performance.[5]

Table 2.1 Fine denier PSF: Count of responses to impact of safeguard measures on purchases of TIB imports since November 24, 2024

Count in number of firms reporting

Item	Steadily increase	Fluctuate up	No change	Fluctuate down	Steadily decrease
Impact of safeguard measures on purchases of TIB imports	1	0	11	2	1

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

Changes in products and the availability of specific product types

All U.S. producers and 11 importers reported no significant changes in the product range, product mix, or marketing of fine denier PSF since November 24, 2024.

[3] Hearing transcript, pp. 133 to 134 (Doyon).
[4] Hearing transcript, pp. 19 to 21 (Sparkman).
[5] Hearing transcript, pp. 9 to 10 (Rosenthal).

Channels of distribution

U.S. producers sold mostly to end users of various types with a large decline in the share and volume of their sales to distributors but saw an increase in sales to woven and knitted applications. Importers sold mainly to end users, specifically nonwoven and knit manufacturers, as shown in table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Fine denier PSF: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Shares in percent; interim is January through March

Source	Channel	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
United States	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Woven applications	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Nonwoven applications	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Use in yarn for knit fabrics	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Nonwoven applications and for use in yarn for knit fabrics	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Woven applications	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Nonwoven applications	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Use in yarn for knit fabrics	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Nonwoven applications and for use in yarn for knit fabrics	***	***	***	***	***

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

Geographic distribution

U.S. producers and importers reported no changes in their geographical shipments from the original safeguard investigation. U.S. producers reported selling fine denier PSF to all regions in the contiguous United States. Importers also reported selling fine denier PSF to all regions in the contiguous United States, though the largest numbers reported shipments to the Southeast region.

In the safeguard investigation, U.S. producers reported that *** percent of sales were within 100 miles of their production facilities, *** percent were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and *** percent were over 1,000 miles. Importers sold *** percent within 100 miles of their U.S. points of shipment, *** percent between 101 and 1,000 miles, and *** percent over 1,000 miles.[6]

[6] Original safeguard publication, p. 6.2.

Supply and demand considerations

Changes in U.S. supply

Table 2.3 provides a summary of the supply factors regarding fine denier PSF from U.S. producers and from foreign sources. Reported foreign capacity was essentially unchanged from 2023 to 2025, although it increased by *** percent in interim 2026. The United States saw a small capacity increase of *** percent from 2023 to 2025 and an increase of *** percent in interim 2026. Reported foreign capacity utilization was much higher than reported U.S. capacity utilization and inventory ratios were lower for foreign producers than for U.S. producers. Reporting firms in the United States and abroad reported that they primarily served their home markets rather than export markets in 2025.

Domestic capacity utilization increased *** percentage points from 2023 to 2025. In the original safeguard investigation, Nan Ya testified that maintaining a high level of capacity utilization is critical for producers, and when they are not able to run production lines at optimal efficiency levels, significant costs are accrued.[7] Relative to total shipments, U.S. producers' inventory levels declined slightly. All purchasers (20 responding firms) reported no changes in the availability of fine denier PSF from domestic producers since November 24, 2024.

[7] Original safeguard publication, p. 6.3.

Three of four responding U.S. producers reported that they could switch production from fine denier PSF to other products. Producers in this safeguard investigation reported that they could produce either coarser or heavier denier PSF on the same equipment. In general, the factors limiting these U.S. producers' ability to shift production were ***,[8] ***..

Five of 20 responding purchasers reported that the availability of fine denier PSF from foreign sources had changed since November 24, 2024, with firms stating the beginning of hostilities in the Middle East in early 2026 limited the availability of PSF raw materials in Asia, restricting PSF imports and significantly raising prices.

Table 2.3 Fine denier PSF: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Ratios and shares in percent; Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Measure	United States	All foreign industries
Capacity 2023	Quantity	***	***
Capacity 2025	Quantity	***	***
Capacity utilization 2023	Ratio	***	***
Capacity utilization 2025	Ratio	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2023	Ratio	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2025	Ratio	***	***
Home market shipments 2025	Share	***	***
Non-US export market shipments 2025	Share	***	***
Ability to shift production	Count	***	***

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

Note: Responding U.S. producers accounted for nearly all of U.S. production of fine denier PSF in 2025. Responding foreign producer/exporter firms accounted for less than half than half of U.S. imports of fine denier PSF during 2025. For additional data on the number of responding firms and their share of U.S. production and of U.S. imports from each subject country, please refer to Part 3 and appendix G.

[8] Original safeguard publication, p. 6.3. Producer *** reported in the original safeguard investigation that it could shift production capacity between products based on spinneret availability and procurement of specific additives based on the individual product. It was possible to shift production and have constraints relieved within 7 days of the decision to do so. Producer *** reported that its production line is a continuous operation reactor (24/7), so changes in luster and denier require time to modify the reactor and rearrange spinning lines.

Changes in supply constraints

All four U.S. producers and 9 of 10 importers reported that they had not experienced supply constraints since November 24, 2024. Importer *** reported that the AD/CVD duties have negatively impacted the cost of PSF; thus, to avoid converting high-cost PSF, firms increased spun yarn imports and imported finished goods.

Nineteen of 20 responding purchasers reported that they had not experienced supply constraints since November 2024. Purchaser ***, however, reported that U.S. producer Nan Ya experienced a shortage of PTA in the summer of 2026.

Changes in suppliers

Five of 20 purchasers indicated that new suppliers entered the U.S. market since November 24, 2024. Purchasers cited adding importers as additional suppliers to diversify supply due to risk factors or for price considerations. Purchaser *** reported that its domestic consumption has increased for reasons of diversification of supply post-safeguard measures. It also reported that it increased imports of 100-percent post-consumer recycled PSF from Vietnam due to consumer demand for sustainable apparel, and noted that the Vietnamese supply has partially displaced both recycled fiber from Taiwan and virgin PSF from all sources as demand for recycled product continues to grow.

Changes in lead times

All producers and a majority of importers reported that there have not been significant changes in lead times of fine denier PSF since November 24, 2024. In the safeguard investigation, it was reported that both U.S. producers and importers sold their commercial shipments of fine denier PSF primarily from U.S. inventories.[9]

[9] Original safeguard publication, p. 6.11.

Changes in U.S. demand

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

U.S. demand for fine denier PSF depends on the demand for U.S.-produced downstream products. Fine denier PSF is used in woven, knit, or spun applications as well as in nonwoven applications. Reported end uses for fine denier PSF include apparel (such as socks, hosiery, liners, and other worn fabrics and textiles), wipes (such as baby wipes, hygiene products, and household cleaning wipes), filters and filter papers (such as water filters, face masks, air filters, and needlepunch filtration), fiberfill and batting (for cushions, pillows, bedding, furniture, and automotive interiors), medical gowns and drapes, sterilization wraps, apparel sewing threads, battery separators, nonwoven fabrics, mop yarn, cluster fiber, spunlace, and insulation.[10]

Fine denier PSF accounts for a broad range of the share of the cost of the end-use products in which it is used, since most of the time it is blended or used in combination with other fabrics and materials (such as cotton). Cost shares were reported to be 7 to 70 percent for yarns, apparel, and textile applications; 24 to almost 100 percent for fiberfill applications; and 22 to almost 100 percent for nonwoven applications.[11]

Demand trends

Half of U.S. producers (2 of 4) and a slight majority of importers (6 of 11) reported that U.S. demand had not changed for fine denier PSF since November 24, 2024. Purchasers were split and reported a mix of fluctuation up, no change, or a fluctuation down in U.S. demand (table 2.4).

[10] Original CVD publication 4765, p. 2.8.
[11] Original safeguard publication, p. 6.6

In explaining demand decreases, firms cited general poor economic conditions, weaker end-market demand, consumer demand moving away from plastics and into more biodegradable or compostable products, and broader trade-related uncertainty. During the original safeguard investigation, Nan Ya testified that most of the demand decrease occurred in woven products while nonwovens have seen some growth over the last few years.[12] Importer *** reported that there were less apparel end uses, but more nonwoven end uses in the United States.

Most firms anticipate that there will be no change in domestic or foreign demand for fine denier PSF. Purchaser *** stated that it expects the primary growth drivers both domestically and abroad to be in the sustainable fiber category.

Table 2.4 Fine denier PSF: Count of firms' responses regarding overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Market	Firm type	Steadily increase	Fluctuate up	No change	Fluctuate down	Steadily decrease
Domestic demand	U.S. producers	0	0	2	1	1
Domestic demand	Importers	1	0	6	2	2
Domestic demand	Purchasers	2	5	7	6	0
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	0	0	2	2	0
Foreign demand	Importers	2	1	6	1	1
Foreign demand	Purchasers	0	3	10	5	0

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

Table 2.5 Fine denier PSF: Count of firms' responses regarding anticipated domestic and foreign demand, by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Market	Firm type	Steadily increase	Fluctuate up	No change	Fluctuate down	Steadily decrease
Domestic demand	U.S. producers	0	0	3	0	1
Domestic demand	Importers	1	1	6	2	1
Domestic demand	Purchasers	2	5	8	2	2
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	0	0	2	0	1
Foreign demand	Importers	2	2	6	1	0
Foreign demand	Purchasers	1	3	10	2	1

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

[12] Original safeguard publication, p. 6.8.

Changes in purchasing patterns

Responding purchasers reported purchasing *** pounds of fine denier PSF during January 2023 to March 2026 (table 2.6). Purchasers overall reported not changing their purchasing patterns (table 2.7).

Eighteen purchasers reported purchasing imported product, with nine of those purchasers reporting that their pattern of purchasing was essentially unchanged and five purchasers reporting changed purchase patterns for reasons unrelated to the safeguard measure (table 2.8). One purchaser *** discontinued purchases of imports because of the safeguard measure, one *** reduced purchases of imports because of the safeguard measure, and two *** changed their pattern of import sources.[13]

Table 2.6 Fine denier PSF: U.S. purchasers' reported purchases and imports, by firm and source

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Change in shares in percentage points

Firm	Domestic quantity	All import sources quantity	Change in domestic share	Change in all import sources share
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***

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

[13] See 'TIB imports and safeguard remedy' section above for in depth discussion on ***.

Table 2.7 Fine denier PSF: Count of changes in purchase patterns from U.S. and import sources

Count in number of firms reporting

Source of purchases	Steadily increase	Fluctuate up	No change	Fluctuate down	Steadily decrease	Did not purchase
United States	2	3	10	3	3	0
Covered imports	0	1	11	1	1	5
Not covered imports	1	0	9	2	1	5
Sources unknown	0	0	8	0	0	6

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

Table 2.8 Fine denier PSF: Count of changes in purchasing patterns since November 24, 2024

Count in number of firms reporting

Item	Count
Pattern of purchasing is essentially unchanged	9
Discontinued purchases of imports because of the safeguard measure	1
Reduced purchases of imports because of the safeguard measure	1
Changed the pattern of import sources	2
Changed the pattern of purchases for other reasons	5

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

Part 3: U.S. producers' production, shipments, and employment

In the original safeguard investigation on fine denier PSF, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of fine denier PSF.[1] The information in this section of the report was compiled from responses to the Commission's domestic producers' questionnaire submitted by four firms that are estimated to account for more than 98 percent of U.S. production of fine denier PSF in 2025. The list of responding producers; each company's position on the safeguard measures; production locations; share of reported production during 2018; and ownership, related and/or affiliated firms is presented in Part 1 of this report at "U.S. market participants." The U.S. producers that responded to the Commission's questionnaire are profiled below, from largest to smallest in terms of 2025 U.S. production of fine denier PSF.

U.S. producers profiles

Nan Ya

Nan Ya was one of the petitioners in the original safeguard investigation and is a U.S. subsidiary of parent company Nan Ya Plastics Corporation (Taiwan). Nan Ya has produced polyester staple fiber products, including fine denier PSF, in Lake City, South Carolina, for over 30 years.[2] Nan Ya is the last major U.S. producer of fine denier PSF,[3] accounting for *** percent of U.S. production of fine denier PSF in 2025, and employs approximately *** workers related to the production of fine denier PSF.[4] Nan Ya reported that it invested $*** in updating its production lines and expanding its capacity with a new production line in 2022 to add 40 million pounds of annual capacity, but ***

[1] Original safeguard publication, p. 17. In the safeguard investigation, the Commission defined a single domestic product consisting of all fine denier PSF corresponding to the scope. Original safeguard publication, p. 12. The term "domestic industry" is defined in section 202(c)(6)(A)(i) of the Trade Act, 19 U.S.C. 2252(c)(6)(A)(i), as "the domestic producers as a whole of the like or directly competitive article or those producers whose collective production of the like or directly competitive article constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of such article."

[2] Nan Ya webpage, https://www.nanyaamericasc.com/about_nanya_america.html, retrieved August 26, 2026.

[3] Original safeguard transcript, p. 30 (Sparkman). Alpek USA (formerly DAK Americas LLC) was another major producer of fine denier PSF that closed its manufacturing operations in December 2021. Original safeguard publication, p. 30 and table 3.2.

[4] Table 3.4 and Nan Ya's U.S. producer questionnaire response, question 2.14.

***.[5] Purchasers increasingly demand sustainable, environmentally friendly fine denier PSF, such as biodegradable fine denier PSF.[6] As such, Nan Ya completed a new CiCLO® (biodegradable technology) fiber extruder installation in October 2025, which will allow it to manufacture a fiber that is only produced by a few producers worldwide.[7] Nan Ya's fine denier PSF products are sold to ***.[8]

Auriga

Auriga, located in Spartanburg, South Carolina, is a U.S. subsidiary of Indorama Ventures PCL ("Indorama Ventures"), a foreign producer of fine denier PSF headquartered in Thailand.[9] Auriga manufactures and supplies polymers in resin and fiber form for various industrial markets, such as geotextiles, hygiene, medical care, insulation, construction, apparel, and others.[10] Auriga is the second largest U.S. producer of fine denier PSF, accounting for *** percent of 2025 U.S. production and *** the safeguard measure. Auriga's production increased by *** percent, from 2023 to 2025. Auriga's fine denier PSF products are sold to ***.[11]

Sun Fiber

Sun Fiber, located in Richburg, South Carolina, was one of the petitioners from the original safeguard investigation and is wholly owned by Cixi Jiangnan Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd., based in China. Sun Fiber began producing fine denier PSF in July 2018 and uses 100 percent post-consumer recycled material for its fine denier PSF.[12] It is the third largest U.S. producer of

[5] Nan Ya's U.S. producer questionnaire response, question 2.2 and original safeguard publication, p. 72.

[6] Original safeguard publication, p. 93.

[7] Nan Ya's posthearing brief, exhibit 2, slide 14.

[8] Nan Ya's U.S. producer questionnaire response, question 2.12.

[9] Indorama Ventures webpage, https://beta.indoramaventures.com/news/press-releases/ivl-recognized-as-economic-champion-2011-contribute-to-the-economic-vitality-of-spartanburg-county and "Indorama Ventures to invest US $35 million in Auriga Polymers." Apparel Resources News-Desk, November 15, 2025, https://apparelresources.com/business-news/trade/indorama-ventures-to-invest-us-35-million-in-auriga-polymers/, retrieved August 26, 2026.

[10] Indorama Ventures webpage, https://beta.indoramaventures.com/locations/auriga-polymers-inc, retrieved August 26, 2026.

[11] Auriga's U.S. producer questionnaire response, question 2.12.

[12] Original safeguard publication, p. 92 and table 3.2.

fine denier PSF, accounting for *** percent of 2025 U.S. production. Sun Fiber's fine denier PSF products are sold to ***.[13]

Palmetto Synthetics, LLC

Palmetto, located in Kingstree, South Carolina, was not one of the petitioners from the original safeguard investigation *** the safeguard measure. It is the fourth largest U.S. producer of fine denier PSF, accounting for *** percent of U.S. production in 2025. As of the original safeguard investigation, Palmetto was the only U.S. producer that produces certain types of specialty fine denier PSF like short-cut fine denier PSF for wet-laid non-textile applications, and colored fine denier PSF.[14] Palmetto's fine denier PSF products are sold to ***.[15]

Darling

Darling was one of the petitioners in the original safeguard investigation. Darling opened a new plant in Darlington, South Carolina, and started production in December 2020. It also invested approximately $30 million to expand production capabilities in 2022.[16] However, in November 2022, it suspended production operations and has yet to resume operations.[17] Darling accounted for almost one-third of domestic production in the year in which it suspended operations (2022).[18] According to Darling, it decided to suspend operations because U.S. importer Gildan would become, beginning in 2023, the exclusive supplier for Frontier Yarns LLC ("Frontier"), which was Darling's ***.[19]

[13] Email from ***, July 22, 2026.
[14] Original safeguard publication, p. 43, n. 241, and p. 92.
[15] Palmetto's U.S. producer questionnaire response, question 2.12.
[16] Original safeguard publication, p. 23.
[17] Hearing transcript, p. 31 (Ringel). Given that Darling ***.
[18] Original safeguard publication, p. 30.
[19] Original safeguard confidential report, pp. 45 to 46.

U.S. producers' changes in operations

In this safeguard monitoring proceeding, domestic producers were asked to indicate whether their firm had experienced any plant openings, plant closures, prolonged shutdowns, production curtailments, relocations, expansions, acquisitions, consolidations, weather-related or force majeure events, or other any other change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of fine denier PSF since January 1, 2023. Two of four producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Table 3.1 presents the changes identified by these producers.

Table 3.1 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Expansions	***

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

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

Table 3.2 presents U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment. Both installed and practical overall capacity remained unchanged during the data collection period, while overall production of fine denier PSF and out-of-scope products using the same machinery increased from 2023 to 2025, but was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. Thus, installed and practical overall capacity utilization increased from 2023 to 2025, but were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Table 3.2 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity, production, and utilization on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Capacity and production in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Installed overall	Capacity	590,000	590,000	590,000	147,500	147,500
Installed overall	Production	314,752	345,795	346,925	81,345	79,606
Installed overall	Utilization	53.3	58.6	58.8	55.1	54.0
Practical overall	Capacity	498,500	498,500	498,500	124,625	124,625
Practical overall	Production	314,752	345,795	346,925	81,345	79,606
Practical overall	Utilization	63.1	69.4	69.6	65.3	63.9
Practical fine denier PSF	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical fine denier PSF	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical fine denier PSF	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 3.3 presents U.S. producers' reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints.

Table 3.3 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' reported constraints to practical overall capacity, since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Existing labor force	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

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

Table 3.4 and figure 3.1 present U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization. While all U.S. producers reported unchanged practical overall capacity during the data collection period, practical fine denier PSF capacity increased from 2023 to 2025 and was higher interim 2026 than in interim 2025, as all producers other than *** allocated more overall capacity to the production of fine denier PSF over the data collection period. Production increased for each U.S. producer (irregularly in the case of Palmetto and Sun Fiber) from 2023 to 2025, while aggregate production was slightly lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025 (two producers had higher production in interim 2026 than in interim 2025 (Auriga and Palmetto) and two producers had lower production in interim 2026 than in interim 2025 (Nan Ya and Sun Fiber)). Aggregate capacity utilization followed production trends, increasing from 2023 to 2025, but was reported lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. Auriga's share of U.S. production steadily increased from 2023 to 2025, and its share was higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, while Nan Ya's share of U.S. production steadily decreased from 2023 to 2025 and was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Table 3.4 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in 1,000 pounds; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.4 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Production

Production in 1,000 pounds; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.4 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the U.S. producer’s production to its production capacity.

Table continued.

Table 3.4 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Share of production

Share in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Figure 3.1 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' capacity, production, and capacity utilization, by period

* * * * * * *

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

Alternative products

As shown in table 3.5, approximately two-fifths of all products produced on shared machinery during the data collection period were fine denier PSF. *** firms reported producing out-of-scope products on the same machinery as fine denier PSF. Specifically, *** reported producing coarse denier PSF (PSF with denier greater than 3) on shared machinery, which accounted for approximately three-fifths of total production on shared machinery. One firm (***) also reported producing *** on the same machinery used to produce fine denier PSF.

Table 3.5 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by product type and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio and share in percent; interim is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Fine denier PSF	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Coarse denier PSF	Quantity	192,050	196,868	194,168	49,308	47,624
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All out-of-scope products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	314,752	345,795	346,925	81,345	79,606
Fine denier PSF	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Coarse denier PSF	Share	61.0	56.9	56.0	60.6	59.8
Other products	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All out-of-scope products	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and exports

Table 3.6 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. No internal consumption or transfers to related firms were reported, thus, all U.S. shipments were commercial shipments. U.S. shipments in terms of quantity and value increased for every U.S. producer from 2023 to 2025, and U.S. shipments were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025 for every U.S. producer except Sun Fiber. Export shipments decreased from 2023 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.[20] U.S. shipment average unit values were almost double export shipment average unit values during the data collection period.

Table 3.6 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; shares in percent; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. shipments	Quantity	102,744	129,019	134,373	33,368	34,873
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	100,389	115,532	115,619	28,097	29,441
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	0.98	0.90	0.86	0.84	0.84
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

[20] All U.S. producers except *** reported export shipments. U.S. producers exported fine denier PSF to ***. *** is the only U.S. producer that reported declining export shipments, but drove the overall trend as it accounted for over *** percent of U.S. export shipments during the data collection period.

U.S. shipments by product type

Table 3.7 presents U.S. producers' 2025 U.S. shipments by product type, including whether the fine denier PSF (1) contained greater than 50 percent but less than 100 percent post-consumer recycled ("PCR") content, (2) contained 100 percent PCR content, (3) was short cut,[21] (4) was black or colored, (5) was siliconized, (6) was micro denier,[22] (7) was biodegradable,[23] or (8) was low-antimony or antimony-free.[24] Three U.S. producers (***) reported U.S. shipments of siliconized fine denier PSF, two U.S. producers (***) reported U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF with 100 percent PCR content, one U.S. producer (***) reported U.S. shipments of short-cut fine denier PSF, one U.S. producer (***) reported U.S. shipments of black or other colored fine denier PSF, one U.S. producer (***) reported U.S. shipments of micro fine denier PSF, and one U.S. producer (***) reported U.S. shipments of biodegradable fine denier PSF, and one U.S. producer (***) reported U.S. shipments of low-antimony or antimony-free fine denier PSF. Specialty products accounted for a minimum of *** percent and a maximum of *** percent of U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF.

[21] "Short cut" was defined in Commission questionnaires as fine denier PSF cut to lengths of 10 mm or less.

[22] "Micro denier" was defined in Commission questionnaires as PSF equal to or less than 1.0 denier.

[23] "Biodegradable" was defined in Commission questionnaires as fine denier PSF that can decompose completely within one year of customary disposal.

[24] Staff reached out to U.S. producers and U.S. importers asking how they define the terms "antimony-free" and "low-antimony" and received varied responses that indicate the terms might sometimes be used interchangeably. *** reported that "low-antimony" fine denier PSF is fine denier PSF with less than 10 ppm, while *** referred to fine denier PSF with less than 10 ppm as "antimony-free." *** considers fine denier PSF with less than 1µg/g to be "antimony-free." Finally, *** noted that while there are not standard definitions for "low-antimony" or "antimony-free," it would consider low-antimony PSF to be less than 100 ppm, very low-antimony PSF to be less than 50 ppm, and antimony-free PSF to be less than 10 ppm. Emails from *** of ***, October 9, 2026; *** of ***, October 13, 2026; *** of ***, October 6, 2026; and *** of ***, October 8, 2026.

Table 3.7 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, by product type, 2025

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares across in percent

Product type	Measure	Shipments matching specified criteria	Shipments not matching specified criteria	U.S. shipments
Greater than 50% but less than 100% PCR content	Quantity	***	***	134,373
100% PCR content	Quantity	***	***	134,373
Short-cut	Quantity	***	***	134,373
Black or other colored	Quantity	***	***	134,373
Siliconized	Quantity	***	***	134,373
Micro denier (i.e. less than 1.0 denier)	Quantity	***	***	134,373
Biodegradable	Quantity	***	***	134,373
Low-antimony or antimony-free	Quantity	***	***	134,373
Minimum covered by specialty products	Quantity	***	***	134,373
Maximum covered by specialty products	Quantity	***	***	134,373
Greater than 50% but less than 100% PCR content	Share across	***	***	100.0
100% PCR content	Share across	***	***	100.0
Short-cut	Share across	***	***	100.0
Black or other colored	Share across	***	***	100.0
Siliconized	Share across	***	***	100.0
Micro denier (i.e. less than 1.0 denier)	Share across	***	***	100.0
Biodegradable	Share across	***	***	100.0
Low-antimony or antimony-free	Share across	***	***	100.0
Minimum covered by specialty products	Share across	***	***	100.0
Maximum covered by specialty products	Share across	***	***	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and responses to staff's follow-up question to U.S. producers asking them to report the share of their 2025 U.S. shipments that consisted of low-antimony or antimony-free fine denier PSF.

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

Note: The minimum amount of overall fine denier PSF that is specialty is equal to the single largest category shown (siliconized PSF), and this scenario would occur if all other categories overlapped with siliconized PSF. The maximum amount of overall fine denier PSF that is specialty is equal to the sum of each of the individually reported categories, and this scenario would occur only if each category was mutually exclusive (and they are not). Commission questionnaires attempted to gather evidence on the exact degree of overlap and/or exclusivity between the specialty categories of fine denier PSF by having firms report the net quantity covered by at least one of the specialty categories. However, these data were distorted by the inclusion of non-specialty fine denier PSF "suitable for yarns" in the same data table as the specialty fine denier PSF products, and therefore, is not shown here.

U.S. producers' inventories

Table 3.8 presents U.S. producers' end-of-period inventories and the ratio of these inventories to U.S. producers' production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments. As U.S. production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments increased more than inventories did from 2023 to 2024, the inventory ratio to each of these decreased during this period. The ratio of end-of-period inventories to U.S. production was slightly hgher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, while the ratios of end-of-period inventories to U.S. shipments and to total shipments were both slightly lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Table 3.8 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End-of-period inventory quantity	18,526	20,567	21,843	15,734	15,795
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	18.0	15.9	16.3	11.8	11.3
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

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

U.S. producers' imports and purchases

No U.S. producers reported imports or purchases of fine denier PSF.

U.S. employment, wages, and productivity

Table 3.9 shows U.S. producers' employment-related data. All employment related data were higher in 2025 than in 2023, except for hours worked per production and related workers ("PRWs"), but were mixed in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. PRWs and total hours worked increased from 2023 to 2025,[25] but the number of PRWs were lower (by ***) in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025,[26] while total hours worked were higher in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025. Wages paid and hourly wages both increased from 2023 to 2025, but wages paid were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, while hourly wages were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. Productivity increased irregularly from 2023 to 2025, but was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. Unit labor costs increased irregularly from 2023 to 2025 and were reported equal in the interim periods.

Table 3.9 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' employment related information, by item and period

Interim is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	298	302	330	293	292
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	468	472	511	120	128
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	1,570	1,563	1,548	410	438
Wages paid ($1,000)	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (pounds per hour)	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per pound)	***	***	***	***	***

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

[25] All U.S. producers except *** reported an increased number of PRWs from 2023 to 2025, while all U.S. producers except *** reported an increased number of hours worked from 2023 to 2025.

[26] *** number of PRWs were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025 by *** PRWs. However, *** reported a higher number of PRWs in interim 2026 than in interim 2025 (*** PRWs, combined).

Part 4: Financial experience of U.S. producers

Background[1]

Four U.S. producers (Auriga, Nan Ya, Palmetto, and Sun Fiber) provided usable financial results on their fine denier PSF operations. All reporting firms operated on a calendar-year basis, with three using GAAP and one (***) used IFRS. These four U.S. producers differ in scale, production profiles, and cost structures.[2] [3] All firms reported only commercial sales. Figure 4.1 presents each responding firm's share of the total reported net sales quantity in 2025.

[1] The following abbreviations are used in the tables and/or text of this section: generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), fiscal year ("FY"), net sales ("NS"), cost of goods sold ("COGS"), selling, general, and administrative expenses ("SG&A expenses"), average unit values ("AUVs"), research and development expenses ("R&D expenses"), and return on assets ("ROA"), January 1, 2023 to March 31, 2026 ("data collection period"), January to March 2025 ("interim 2025"), and January to March 2026 ("interim 2026").

[2] *** U.S. producers' questionnaire response, 2.9.

[3] No closures were reported in the questionnaire responses from January 1, 2023, to March 31, 2026 (the period during which data were collected), but two U.S. producers (***) reported prolonged shutdowns during this period of data collection. See table 3.1 for details. However, just prior to the data collection period, U.S. producer Darling Fibers ("Darling") idled its fine denier PSF operations in December 2022. Darling's President and Chief Executive Officer Don Bockoven provided an affidavit stating that it would take Darling six months to restart operations. Petitioner's prehearing brief, exh. 2.

Figure 4.1 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' share of net sales quantity in 2025, by firm

* * * * * * *

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

Operations on fine denier PSF[4]

Table 4.1 presents aggregated data on U.S. producers' operations in relation to fine denier PSF, while table 4.2 presents corresponding changes in AUVs. Table 4.3 presents selected company-specific financial data.

[4] As the largest U.S. producer that accounted for approximately *** of net sales volume and value throughout the data collection period, Nan Ya's operations heavily influence the overall U.S. industry sales and cost trends.

Table 4.1 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other expenses/income, net	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.1 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Share in percent; unit value in dollars per pound; count in number of firms reporting; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Share of raw materials	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Share of raw materials	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other	Share of raw materials	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Total	Share of raw materials	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Share of COGS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Share of COGS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other	Share of COGS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Total	Share of COGS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share of COGS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share of COGS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share of COGS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Other	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	2	0	1	2	2
Net losses	Count	2	2	2	2	2
Data	Count	4	4	4	4	4

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

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

Table 4.2 Fine denier PSF: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Change in percent; interim is January through March

Item	2023 to 2025	2023 to 2024	2024 to 2025	Interim 2025 to interim 2026
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS: Raw materials: Other	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Raw materials: Total	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Direct labor	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***

Table continued.

Table 4.2 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Change in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Item	2023 to 2025	2023 to 2024	2024 to 2025	Interim 2025 to interim 2026
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials: PTA	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials: MEG	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS: Raw materials: Other	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Raw materials: Total	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS: Direct labor	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Gross profit or (loss)	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
SG&A expense	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***

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

Note: Percentages and unit values shown as “0.0” or “0.00” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” or “0.005,” respectively. 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.

Table 4.3 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued)Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit PTA raw material costs

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit MEG raw material costs

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other raw material costs

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit total raw material costs

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit direct labor costs

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Net sales

As shown in table 4.1, total net sales quantity increased each year while total net sales value irregularly increased from 2023 to 2025. The average unit net sales value (per pound) declined each year from 2023 to 2025. Net sales quantity, value, and per-pound sales value were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Table 4.3 shows that net sales trends varied by producer. The largest U.S. producer, ***, reported an increase in sales volume each year and between the interim periods but reported declining net sales AUVs from 2023 to 2025 and between interim periods. *** reported overall increases in net sales quantity and value, but experienced overall declines in net sales AUVs from 2023 to 2025. *** experience varied somewhat, with its net sales quantity increasing overall but very little variation in its net sales AUVs from 2023 to 2025. *** reported higher net sales AUVs in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, while *** net sales AUVs were unchanged between the interim periods.

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss

Across all four firms, total raw materials constituted the largest share of COGS, accounting for the majority of total COGS during the data collection period (table 4.1).[5] Total raw material costs increased irregularly while their ratio to net sales decreased each year from 2023 to 2025; total raw material costs and their ratio to net sales were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.[6] Total raw material cost per unit decreased each year from 2023 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Other factory costs accounted for the second largest share of total COGS. They increased each year in total value, increased irregularly as a ratio to net sales, but decreased irregularly on a per-unit basis from 2023 to 2025; these other factory costs metrics were each higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Direct labor costs, which accounted for the smallest share of total COGS, increased each year in total value, increased irregularly as a ratio to net sales, and fluctuated within a relatively

[5] *** operations start with stage one polymerization of raw materials PTA and MEG to form PET while *** start with stage two fiber formation using purchased PET (reported within other raw materials). U.S. producers' questionnaire responses, 3.9a.

[6] *** reported unusually high other material inputs in 2023 from ***, which resulted in *** percent of its ratio of COGS to net sales value (table 4.3). Email from ***, October 22, 2026. This increase in material costs caused *** *** gross profits in absolute value, as a ratio to net sales, and per unit in 2023 (table 4.3).

narrow range on a per-unit basis from 2023 to 2025. Each of these direct labor metrics were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

As presented in table 4.1, total COGS increased each year while the ratio of COGS to net sales decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2025. Total COGS was higher but the ratio of COGS to net sales was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. COGS per unit decreased from 2023 to 2025 but were the same in both interim periods.

Table 4.1 shows that the U.S. industry's gross profit dollars and gross margins (total gross profit divided by total net sales) increased irregularly from 2023 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. Gross profit per unit stayed the same overall from 2023 to 2025 and was the same in both interim periods.

SG&A expenses and operating income or loss

As presented in table 4.1, U.S. producers' total SG&A expenses, SG&A expense ratios (i.e., total SG&A expenses divided by net sales), and per unit SG&A expenses all declined from 2023 to 2025). Total SG&A expenses on an actual basis and as a share to net sales were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, while per unit SG&A expenses were unchanged when rounding to the nearest cent**.**

Table 4.1 shows that the U.S. industry's operating income, operating margins (i.e., operating income divided by net sales), and operating income per unit all increased irregularly from 2023 to 2025. Operating income and operating margins were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025 while operating income per unit stayed the same. Table 4.1 shows that two U.S. producers reported operating losses in 2023, zero in 2024, and one in 2025; two U.S. producers experienced operating losses in interim 2025 and interim 2026.

Other expenses and net income or loss

Classified below the operating income level are interest expense, other expenses, and other income. In table 4.1, these items are aggregated and only the net amount is shown. Aggregated other expenses/income items increased irregularly from 2023 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.[7]

Net income followed a somewhat similar pattern as operating income, with the U.S. industry reporting net income increasing irregularly from 2023 to 2025. Net income as a ratio to

[7] One U.S. producer (***) reported unusually high fluctuations in all other expenses that were the result of ***. Email from ***, October 22, 2026.

net sales declined each year and per unit net income declined from 2023 to 2025. Net income metrics were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Capital expenditures and R&D expenses

Table 4.4 presents capital expenditures, by firm, and table 4.6 presents R&D expenses, by firm. Tables 4.5 and 4.7 present the firms' narrative explanations of the nature, focus, and significance of their capital expenditures and R&D expenses, respectively.

Table 4.4 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 4.5 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
Auriga	***
Nan Ya	***
Palmetto	***
Sun Fiber	***

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

Table 4.6 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' R&D expenses, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 4.7 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their R&D expenses, by firm

Firm	Narrative on R&D expenses
Auriga	***
Nan Ya	***
Palmetto	***
Sun Fiber	***

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

Assets and return on assets

Table 4.8 presents data on the U.S. producers' total assets while table 4.9 presents their operating ROA.[8] Table 4.10 presents U.S. producers' narrative responses explaining their major asset categories and any significant changes in asset levels over time.

Table 4.8 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' total net assets, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Auriga	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

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

Table 4.9 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' ROA, by firm and period

Ratio in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Auriga	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

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

Table 4.10 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their total net assets, by firm

Firm	Narrative on assets
Auriga	***
Nan Ya	***
Palmetto	***
Sun Fiber	***

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

[8] The operating ROA is calculated as operating income divided by total assets. With respect to a firm's overall operations, the total asset value reflects an aggregation of a number of assets which are generally not product specific. Thus, high-level allocations are generally required in order to report a total asset value on a product-specific basis.

Maintenance and repair expenses

Table 4.11 presents U.S. producers' reported maintenance and repair expenses and table 4.12 present their narrative descriptions on the impact of the safeguard measure on these expenses.

Table 4.11 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' maintenance and repair expenses, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Auriga	***	***	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table 4.12 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions on the impact of the safeguard measure on their maintenance and repair expenses, by firm

Firm	Narrative on R&D expenses
Auriga	***
Nan Ya	***
Palmetto	***
Sun Fiber	***

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

Part 5: U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares

U.S. imports

Import data presented in this part of the report are compiled from official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025[1] and the questionnaire responses of 21 U.S. importers of fine denier PSF that account for *** percent of U.S. import quantities entered under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 in 2025.[2] The list of responding U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports during 2025 are presented in Part 1.

Table 5.1 and figure 5.1 presents data for U.S. imports of fine denier PSF by source and period. From 2023 to 2025, U.S. imports decreased in quantity and value, by 10.9 percent and 12.4 percent respectively, and were 23.6 percent lower in quantity and 21.3 percent lower in value in interim 2026 than interim 2025. Of the responding 21 importers, 10 reported a decrease and 11 reported an increase in fine denier PSF imports from 2023 to 2025.[3]

[1] Staff believe little to no out-of-scope merchandise is imported under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025.

[2] Questionnaire responses account for the following percentages of fine denier PSF imports entered under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025 in 2025 by country source: India – *** percent, Indonesia – *** percent, Mexico – *** percent, South Korea – *** percent, Taiwan – *** percent, Thailand – *** percent, Turkey – *** percent, Vietnam – *** percent, and all other sources – *** percent.

[3] The decline in overall U.S. imports from 2023 to 2025 *** percent decrease in imports during this period. Parkdale Mills, which imported from ***, was the *** importer in 2023, accounting for *** percent of total imports. By 2025, Parkdale Mills' share of total imports decreased to *** percent, making it the *** importer. ***. Parkdale Mills is a major yarn manufacturer that has closed several of its production locations during the data collection period, including *** in Lexington, North Carolina. Regarding the closures, Parkdale Mills explained, "the declining economic environment created by rapidly rising energy costs has created an unsustainable business model." Business North Carolina, https://businessnc.com/gastonia-based-parkdale-closing-2nd-nc-mill-this-year/, accessed August 28, 2026. According to petitioners, Gildan acquired a major customer of Parkdale Mills, Hanes, which further reduced Parkdale Mills' yarn sales. Petitioner's posthearing brief, p. 4.

U.S. importer *** reported the second largest decrease in U.S. imports of fine denier PSF (***). *** reported that U.S. demand for fine denier PSF ***. *** importer questionnaire response, question 3.10.

Average unit values decreased from 2023 to 2025 but were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. U.S. imports of fine denier PSF were greater than U.S. production throughout the data collection period, but U.S. imports' ratio to production decreased by 76.5 percentage points from 2023 to 2025 and were 47.5 percentage points lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Table 5.1 Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; interim is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Quantity	63,725	68,883	16,315	12,071	1,185
Indonesia	Quantity	22,077	12,190	6,254	811	877
Mexico	Quantity	12,092	15,347	17,322	3,221	1,316
South Korea	Quantity	9,545	13,679	13,194	4,247	1,456
Taiwan	Quantity	29,783	25,697	50,061	4,475	11,073
Thailand	Quantity	106,974	105,014	81,836	26,336	15,910
Turkey	Quantity	11,380	10,120	15,593	3,288	4,794
Vietnam	Quantity	12,245	19,039	37,326	7,026	11,788
All other sources	Quantity	13,792	10,333	12,880	3,818	1,514
All import sources	Quantity	281,613	280,301	250,783	65,294	49,913
India	Value	41,005	44,345	11,351	7,767	1,010
Indonesia	Value	15,704	8,857	4,176	651	647
Mexico	Value	10,662	12,102	11,992	2,193	883
South Korea	Value	6,788	9,239	8,485	2,641	943
Taiwan	Value	23,788	19,910	35,022	3,833	7,503
Thailand	Value	70,721	72,677	51,026	17,122	9,952
Turkey	Value	9,047	6,858	10,416	2,044	3,070
Vietnam	Value	6,086	10,854	25,385	4,413	8,548
All other sources	Value	12,291	9,787	13,898	3,263	2,000
All import sources	Value	196,091	194,630	171,752	43,927	34,556
India	Unit value	0.64	0.64	0.70	0.64	0.85
Indonesia	Unit value	0.71	0.73	0.67	0.80	0.74
Mexico	Unit value	0.88	0.79	0.69	0.68	0.67
South Korea	Unit value	0.71	0.68	0.64	0.62	0.65
Taiwan	Unit value	0.80	0.77	0.70	0.86	0.68
Thailand	Unit value	0.66	0.69	0.62	0.65	0.63
Turkey	Unit value	0.79	0.68	0.67	0.62	0.64
Vietnam	Unit value	0.50	0.57	0.68	0.63	0.73
All other sources	Unit value	0.89	0.95	1.08	0.85	1.32
All import sources	Unit value	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.69

Table continued.

Table 5.1 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Share of U.S. imports by source and period

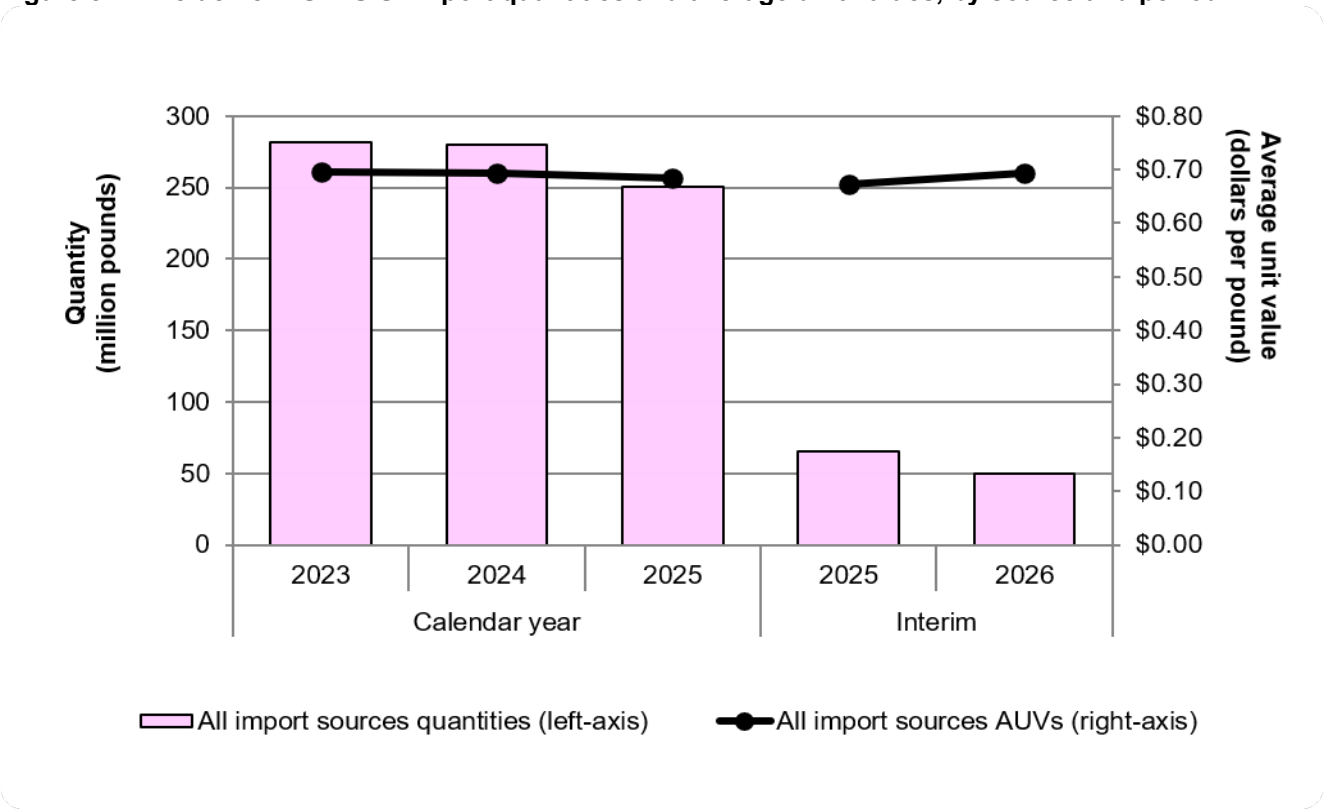
Shares and ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Share of quantity	22.6	24.6	6.5	18.5	2.4
Indonesia	Share of quantity	7.8	4.3	2.5	1.2	1.8
Mexico	Share of quantity	4.3	5.5	6.9	4.9	2.6
South Korea	Share of quantity	3.4	4.9	5.3	6.5	2.9
Taiwan	Share of quantity	10.6	9.2	20.0	6.9	22.2
Thailand	Share of quantity	38.0	37.5	32.6	40.3	31.9
Turkey	Share of quantity	4.0	3.6	6.2	5.0	9.6
Vietnam	Share of quantity	4.3	6.8	14.9	10.8	23.6
All other sources	Share of quantity	4.9	3.7	5.1	5.8	3.0
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Share of value	20.9	22.8	6.6	17.7	2.9
Indonesia	Share of value	8.0	4.6	2.4	1.5	1.9
Mexico	Share of value	5.4	6.2	7.0	5.0	2.6
South Korea	Share of value	3.5	4.7	4.9	6.0	2.7
Taiwan	Share of value	12.1	10.2	20.4	8.7	21.7
Thailand	Share of value	36.1	37.3	29.7	39.0	28.8
Turkey	Share of value	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.7	8.9
Vietnam	Share of value	3.1	5.6	14.8	10.0	24.7
All other sources	Share of value	6.3	5.0	8.1	7.4	5.8
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026, and data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Share of quantity is the share of U.S. imports by quantity; share of value is the share of U.S. imports by value; ratio are U.S. imports to production.

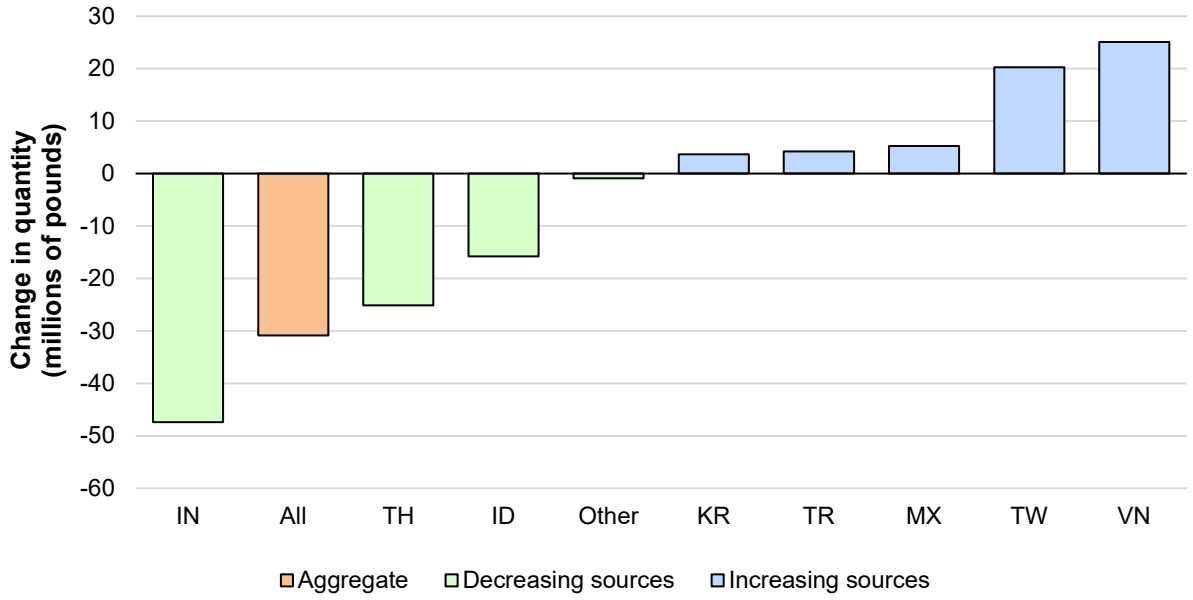
Figure 5.1 Fine denier PSF: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Figure 5.2 presents the change in U.S. import quantities from 2023 to 2025, by country source. Between 2023 to 2025, imports from India decreased the most, followed by Thailand and Indonesia. Conversely, imports from Vietnam and Taiwan increased the most during this time.[4] Accordingly, from 2023 to 2025, India's share of total imports decreased by 16.1 percentage points, while Vietnam's and Taiwan's shares increased by 10.5 and 9.4 percentage points, respectively.

Figure 5.2 Fine denier PSF: Change in U.S. import quantities between 2023 and 2025, by source



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

[4] *** after implementation of the safeguard measure largely explain the decrease in imports from India and the increase in imports from Taiwan and Vietnam from 2023 to 2025. *** is the ***, accounting for *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports and was the *** of fine denier PSF *** during the original safeguard investigation and this monitoring proceeding. Prior to implementation of the safeguard measure, the majority of *** imports were sourced from ***, with smaller quantities from ***. After implementation of the safeguard measure in November 2024, *** U.S. imports from India decreased by *** percent from 2024 to 2025, while *** U.S. imports from *** increased by *** percent and increased from Vietnam by *** percent. ***. Original safeguard publication, table G.1 and *** U.S. importer questionnaire response, questions 2.5 through 2.12, 2.17, and 2.19.

Monthly U.S. imports

Monthly U.S. imports of fine denier PSF are presented in table 5.2, by source and period.

Table 5.2 Fine denier PSF: Monthly U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Korea	Taiwan
2023	January	6,096	544	1,398	516	2,338
2023	February	2,459	595	698	458	2,410
2023	March	5,379	3,757	1,357	352	4,705
2023	April	10,211	2,179	657	857	3,221
2023	May	4,758	2,059	591	596	3,203
2023	June	6,304	47	547	1,264	1,288
2023	July	7,903	444	863	1,024	4,176
2023	August	3,210	2,935	756	577	1,747
2023	September	2,837	1,018	44	1,398	560
2023	October	4,906	4,332	2,175	1,982	1,702
2023	November	2,302	3,120	1,099	317	3,043
2023	December	7,361	1,045	1,908	202	1,390
2024	January	3,737	1,089	769	438	1,172
2024	February	3,643	355	2,411	646	3,024
2024	March	8,414	547	2,847	1,146	3,662
2024	April	6,725	1,229	219	1,220	1,832
2024	May	4,068	1,942	2,519	782	1,727
2024	June	4,279	330	—	1,371	2,573
2024	July	7,458	1,922	1,426	1,020	2,681
2024	August	4,740	908	1,261	1,312	1,037
2024	September	3,960	509	700	223	2,425
2024	October	9,407	2,217	919	2,684	1,069
2024	November	5,644	557	2,275	1,707	2,465
2024	December	6,807	586	—	1,129	2,032

Table continued.

Table 5.2 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. monthly imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Korea	Taiwan
2025	January	5,263	194	1,379	1,655	1,746
2025	February	4,072	616	1,076	870	1,476
2025	March	2,735	—	766	1,722	1,253
2025	April	435	1,480	1,138	3,215	5,107
2025	May	466	779	347	1,401	4,199
2025	June	727	744	3,197	1,206	5,243
2025	July	930	144	2,847	1,057	3,986
2025	August	175	913	1,424	565	6,238
2025	September	206	624	1,314	170	5,217
2025	October	221	362	2,302	586	4,461
2025	November	408	—	—	303	5,149
2025	December	677	398	1,533	443	5,988
2026	January	547	180	440	203	3,833
2026	February	510	44	—	320	5,535
2026	March	129	654	876	933	1,705
2026	April	195	453	—	1,024	5,536
2026	May	441	32	275	234	7,286
2026	June	908	1,341	2,120	289	5,112
2026	July	706	400	328	620	5,892
2026	August	286	407	657	599	3,504

Table continued.

Table 5.2 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. monthly imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	Thailand	Turkey	Vietnam	All other sources	All import sources
2023	January	6,381	1,207	663	1,356	20,499
2023	February	5,073	600	499	1,787	14,579
2023	March	9,723	1,229	916	1,794	29,213
2023	April	11,536	1,240	696	834	31,432
2023	May	7,888	934	1,183	1,258	22,471
2023	June	10,294	838	1,576	829	22,987
2023	July	11,942	902	1,334	603	29,192
2023	August	11,749	694	1,263	1,599	24,530
2023	September	8,752	911	746	935	17,202
2023	October	9,816	1,161	561	853	27,487
2023	November	8,321	919	697	626	20,444
2023	December	5,498	745	2,111	1,318	21,579
2024	January	7,775	992	768	946	17,685
2024	February	11,141	1,238	1,381	791	24,629
2024	March	7,684	814	609	851	26,573
2024	April	10,979	1,174	763	973	25,113
2024	May	8,328	1,310	1,910	842	23,428
2024	June	7,046	380	2,308	1,215	19,502
2024	July	6,888	657	1,228	476	23,755
2024	August	11,364	585	988	647	22,842
2024	September	9,128	1,060	3,456	972	22,432
2024	October	6,960	276	2,966	1,161	27,661
2024	November	10,802	666	1,226	728	26,070
2024	December	6,920	968	1,436	731	20,609

Table continued.

Table 5.2 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. monthly imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	Thailand	Turkey	Vietnam	All other sources	All import sources
2025	January	8,532	642	2,328	1,894	23,633
2025	February	9,108	1,590	2,136	819	21,765
2025	March	8,696	1,055	2,563	1,105	19,897
2025	April	11,323	434	2,135	498	25,764
2025	May	7,451	1,473	3,481	715	20,311
2025	June	6,299	1,914	703	1,041	21,074
2025	July	6,274	2,273	1,597	714	19,821
2025	August	7,280	777	6,658	762	24,791
2025	September	4,991	1,842	4,611	1,278	20,252
2025	October	4,854	1,423	4,709	1,492	20,411
2025	November	2,438	1,446	4,257	1,102	15,103
2025	December	4,590	723	2,149	1,460	17,961
2026	January	7,028	657	4,287	625	17,800
2026	February	4,016	2,986	3,495	564	17,468
2026	March	4,867	1,151	4,006	325	14,645
2026	April	5,738	1,639	1,720	509	16,815
2026	May	1,887	2,210	4,396	423	17,184
2026	June	7,171	927	2,840	1,029	21,737
2026	July	3,502	775	3,501	603	16,329
2026	August	5,676	2,003	3,134	977	17,242

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on October 9, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

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

U.S. imports under TIB

Table 5.3 presents imports of fine denier PSF entered free as articles to be processed under bond for export, including resulting U.S. produced items reported under HTS 9813.00.0520 (i.e., imported under TIB) by source and period. As shown in table 5.3, most fine denier PSF imported under TIB was sourced from India. Fine denier PSF imported under TIB was also sourced from Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.[5]

Table 5.3 Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports entered free as articles to be processed under bond for export, including resulting U.S. produced items reported under HTS 9813.00.0520 in addition to the product specific statistical reporting number noted in the source note, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per pound; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Quantity	59,771	56,812	—	—	—
Indonesia	Quantity	13,328	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	Quantity	14,459	12,899	—	—	—
Thailand	Quantity	2,610	10,298	—	—	—
Vietnam	Quantity	167	7,570	—	—	—
All import sources	Quantity	90,336	87,579	—	—	—
India	Value	36,354	32,842	—	—	—
Indonesia	Value	8,066	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	Value	11,297	10,084	—	—	—
Thailand	Value	1,423	6,102	—	—	—
Vietnam	Value	106	4,577	—	—	—
All import sources	Value	57,247	53,605	—	—	—
India	Unit value	0.61	0.58	—	—	—
Indonesia	Unit value	0.61	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	Unit value	0.78	0.78	—	—	—
Thailand	Unit value	0.55	0.59	—	—	—
Vietnam	Unit value	0.64	0.60	—	—	—
All import sources	Unit value	0.63	0.61	—	—	—

Table continued.

[5] In both the original safeguard investigation and in this monitoring proceeding, *** that reported importing fine denier PSF under TIB.

Table 5.3 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports entered free as articles to be processed under bond for export, including resulting U.S. produced items reported under HTS 9813.00.0520 in addition to the product specific statistical reporting number noted in the source note, by source and period

Share and ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India	Share of quantity	66.2	64.9	—	—	—
Indonesia	Share of quantity	14.8	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	Share of quantity	16.0	14.7	—	—	—
Thailand	Share of quantity	2.9	11.8	—	—	—
Vietnam	Share of quantity	0.2	8.6	—	—	—
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
India	Share of value	63.5	61.3	—	—	—
Indonesia	Share of value	14.1	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	Share of value	19.7	18.8	—	—	—
Thailand	Share of value	2.5	11.4	—	—	—
Vietnam	Share of value	0.2	8.5	—	—	—
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
India	Ratio of quantity	93.8	82.5	—	—	—
Indonesia	Ratio of quantity	60.4	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	Ratio of quantity	48.5	50.2	—	—	—
Thailand	Ratio of quantity	2.4	9.8	—	—	—
Vietnam	Ratio of quantity	1.4	39.8	—	—	—
All import sources	Ratio of quantity	32.1	31.2	—	—	—
India	Ratio of value	88.7	74.1	—	—	—
Indonesia	Ratio of value	51.4	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	Ratio of value	47.5	50.6	—	—	—
Thailand	Ratio of value	2.0	8.4	—	—	—
Vietnam	Ratio of value	1.7	42.2	—	—	—
All import sources	Ratio of value	29.2	27.5	—	—	—

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values. Data are based on entries coded as rate provision (RP) code 13, relating to TIB entries processed into downstream articles in the United States.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—." Ratios represent share out of overall fine denier PSF imports from the specified source that was entered under the TIB provisions.

Table 5.4 and figure 5.3 show monthly TIB imports of fine denier PSF from January 2023 to August 2026. As shown, no fine denier PSF was imported under TIB after imposition of the safeguard in November 2024. As shown in table 1.10, while the safeguard measure did not allow any fine denier PSF imports under TIB from the date of imposition through November 22, 2025, it does allow up to 1 million pounds of fine denier PSF to be imported under TIB from November 23, 2025, through November 22, 2026, but no fine denier PSF was imported under TIB during that time either. Gildan, *** of fine denier PSF under TIB, noted that it has not imported fine denier PSF under TIB since implementation of the safeguard and does not plan to for the rest of the safeguard implementation period. Gildan explained that, given the scale at which it operates, the quota amounts provided by the safeguard measure are insignificant and not worth using.[6]

Table 5.4 Fine denier PSF: U.S. monthly imports entered free as articles to be processed under bond for export, including resulting U.S. produced items reported under HTS statistical reporting number 9813.00.0520 in addition to the product specific statistical reporting number noted in the source note, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

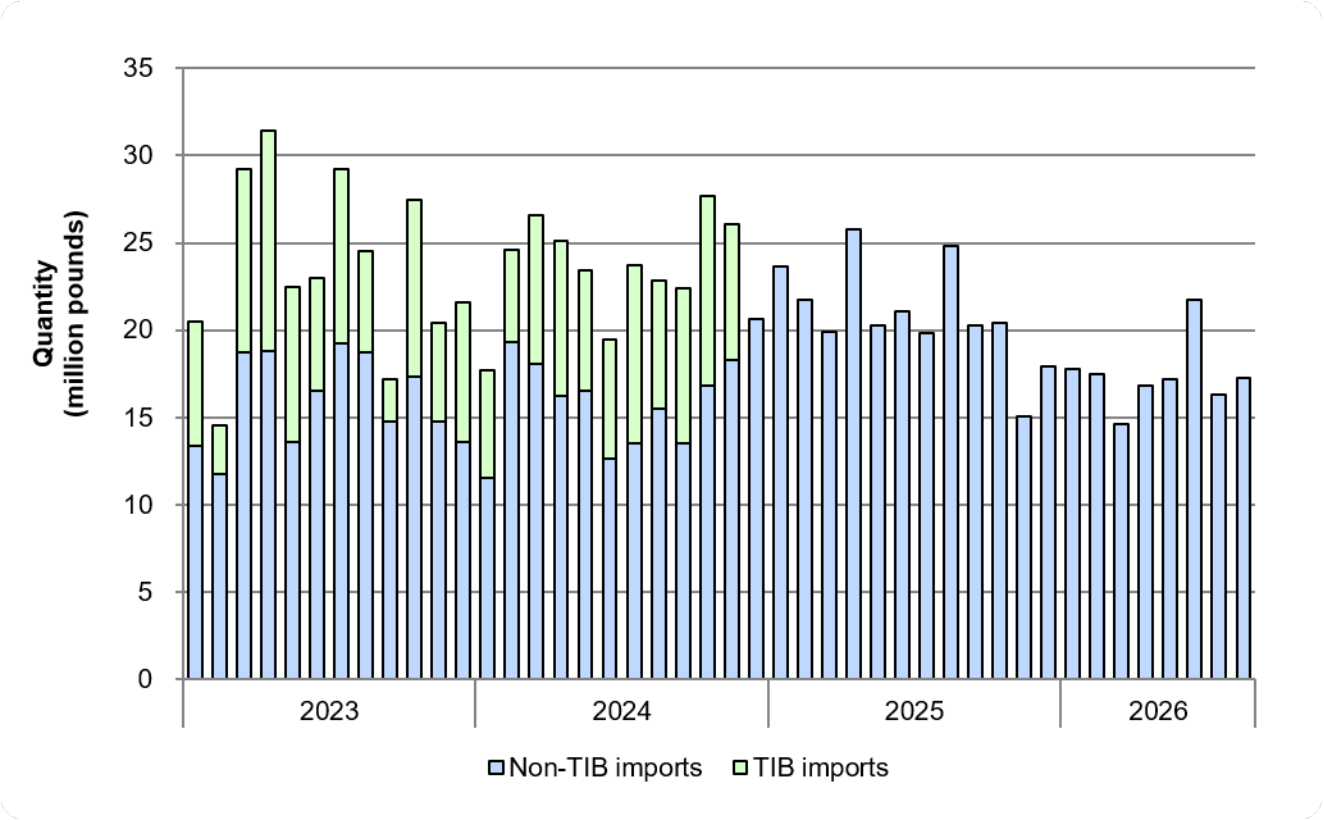
Month	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	7,149	6,132	—	—
February	2,806	5,276	—	—
March	10,465	8,501	—	—
April	12,643	8,887	—	—
May	8,905	6,929	—	—
June	6,420	6,828	—	—
July	9,940	10,216	—	—
August	5,821	7,345	—	—
September	2,450	8,882	—	NA
October	10,137	10,828	—	NA
November	5,654	7,755	—	NA
December	7,946	—	—	NA

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on October 9, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Data are based on entries coded as rate provision (RP) code 13, relating to TIB entries processed into downstream articles in the United States.

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

[6] Hearing transcript, pp. 133 to 134 (Doyon).

Figure 5.3 Fine denier PSF: U.S. monthly imports, by whether imports entered free as articles to be processed under bond for export, including resulting U.S. produced items reported under HTS 9813.00.0520 in addition to the product specific statistical reporting number noted in the source note



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on October 9, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by product type

Table 5.5 presents U.S. importers' U.S. shipments in 2025 by product type. The highest quantity of U.S. shipments reported by product type was 100 percent PCR content fine denier PSF (reported by 7 U.S. importers), followed by short-cut fine denier PSF (reported by 5 U.S. importers), antimony-free or low-antimony fine denier PSF (reported by 4 U.S. importers),[7] black or other colored fine denier PSF (reported by 6 U.S. importers), siliconized fine denier PSF (reported by 7 U.S. importers), fine denier PSF with greater than 50 percent but less than 100 percent PCR content (reported by 1 U.S. importer), and micro denier PSF (reported by 3 U.S. importers). No U.S. importers reported biodegradable fine denier PSF. Somewhere between *** percent and *** percent, inclusive, of U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF were specialty products.

[7] U.S. importer ***. Emails from ***, October 13, 2026, and October 15, 2026.

Table 5.5 Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by product type, 2025

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share across in percent

Product type	Measure	Shipments matching specified criteria	Shipments not matching specified criteria	U.S. shipments
Greater than 50% but less than 100% PCR content	Quantity	***	***	239,735
100% PCR content	Quantity	***	***	239,735
Short-cut	Quantity	***	***	239,735
Black or other colored	Quantity	***	***	239,735
Siliconized	Quantity	***	***	239,735
Micro denier (i.e. less than 1.0 denier)	Quantity	***	***	239,735
Biodegradable	Quantity	***	***	239,735
Low-antimony or antimony-free	Quantity	***	***	***
Minimum covered by specialty products	Quantity	***	***	239,735
Maximum covered by specialty products	Quantity	***	***	239,735
Greater than 50% but less than 100% PCR content	Share across	***	***	100.0
100% PCR content	Share across	***	***	100.0
Short-cut	Share across	***	***	100.0
Black or other colored	Share across	***	***	100.0
Siliconized	Share across	***	***	100.0
Micro denier (i.e. less than 1.0 denier)	Share across	***	***	100.0
Biodegradable	Share across	***	***	100.0
Low-antimony or antimony-free	Share across	***	***	100.0
Minimum covered by specialty products	Share across	***	***	100.0
Maximum covered by specialty products	Share across	***	***	100.0

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

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

Note: The minimum amount of overall fine denier PSF that is specialty equals the single largest category shown (100 percent PCR content PSF), and this scenario would occur if all other categories overlapped with 100 percent PCR content PSF. The maximum amount of overall fine denier PSF that is specialty equals the sum of each of the individually reported categories, and this scenario would occur only if each category were mutually exclusive (and they are not). Commission questionnaires attempted to gather evidence on the exact degree of overlap and/or exclusivity between the specialty categories of fine denier PSF by having firms report the net quantity covered by at least one of the specialty categories. However, these data were distorted by the inclusion of non-specialty fine denier PSF “suitable for yarns” in the same data table as the specialty fine denier PSF products, and therefore, is not shown here.

Note: U.S. shipments for fine denier PSF that are low-antimony or antimony-free represent firms (20 out of 21 U.S. importers) that responded to the investigation team's follow-up question about the share of their U.S. shipments that are low-antimony or antimony-free in 2025.

U.S. importers' and U.S. producers' U.S. shipments by product type

Table 5.6 presents U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' 2025 U.S. shipments by product type. As shown in the table, only U.S. importers reported U.S. shipments of fine denier PSF with greater than 50 percent but less than 100 percent PCR content, and reported a greater share of U.S. shipments of low-antimony or antimony-free fine denier PSF, fine denier PSF with 100 percent PCR content, short-cut fine denier PSF, and black or other colored fine denier PSF. On the other hand, only U.S. producers reported U.S. shipments of biodegradable fine denier PSF and reported a greater share of U.S. shipments of siliconized fine denier PSF and micro denier PSF (i.e., less than 1.0 denier).

Table 5.6 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by product types, 2025

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares in percent

Product type	U.S. producers' quantity	U.S. importers' quantity	Overall quantity of product type	U.S. producers' share	U.S. importers' share	Overall share within product type
Greater than 50% but less than 100% PCR content	—	***	***	—	100.0	100.0
100% PCR content	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Short-cut	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Black or other colored	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Siliconized	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Micro denier (i.e. less than 1.0 denier)	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Biodegradable	***	—	***	100.0	—	100.0
Low-antimony or antimony-free	***	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 5.6 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by product types, 2025

Ratios in percent

Product type	U.S. producers' ratio	U.S. importers' ratio	Overall ratio
Greater than 50% but less than 100% PCR content	—	***	***
100% PCR content	***	***	***
Short-cut	***	***	***
Black or other colored	***	***	***
Siliconized	***	***	***
Micro denier (i.e. less than 1.0 denier)	***	***	***
Biodegradable	***	—	***
Low-antimony or antimony-free	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—." Ratio is to apparent U.S. consumption.

U.S. importers' imports subsequent to March 31, 2026

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they had imported or arranged for imports of fine denier PSF for delivery after March 31, 2026 (table 5.7). Arranged imports were reported by 18 firms.[8] The following number of firms reported arranged imports of fine denier PSF from the country specified: nine from Thailand, seven from Vietnam, six from Turkey, four from Mexico, three from Indonesia, two from South Korea, one from India, one from Taiwan, and five from all other sources.

Table 5.7 Fine denier PSF: Arranged imports, April 2026 through March 2027

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	Q4 2026	Q1 2027	Total
India	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

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

[8] ***, which reported arranged imports from Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam, accounted for over half of arranged imports.

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table 5.8 presents data on U.S. importers' reported inventories of fine denier PSF. U.S. importers' inventories increased from 2023 to 2024, then decreased from 2024 to 2025, for an overall 5.5 percent increase from 2023 to 2025. However, U.S. importers' inventories were 11.7 percent lower in interim 2026 than interim 2025. The ratios of U.S. importers' inventories to imports, U.S. shipments of imports, and total shipments of imports, each increased from 2023 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Table 5.8 Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent, interim period is January through March

Measure	Source	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Inventories quantity	All import sources	41,329	44,032	43,617	42,120	37,205
Ratio to imports	All import sources	14.1	16.2	18.2	16.7	20.6
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All import sources	14.2	16.4	18.2	16.2	18.0
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

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

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Quantity

Table 5.9 and figure 5.4 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by quantity for fine denier PSF. Apparent U.S. consumption by quantity increased from 2023 to 2024, then decreased from 2024 to 2025, for an overall increase of 0.2 percent, but was lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

U.S. imports by quantity decreased from 2023 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, while U.S. producers' U.S. shipments increased from 2023 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. As such, U.S. producers' market share by quantity increased, and U.S. importers' market share decreased, by 8.2 percentage points from 2023 to 2025. U.S. producers' market share was higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025 by 7.3 percentage points, while U.S. importers' markets share was lower by the same amount. Imports from India lost the most market share during the 2023 to 2025 period, decreasing by 12.3 percentage points, while imports from Vietnam and Taiwan gained the most market share, at 6.5 and 5.2 percentage points, respectively.

Table 5.9 Fine denier PSF: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity, by source and period

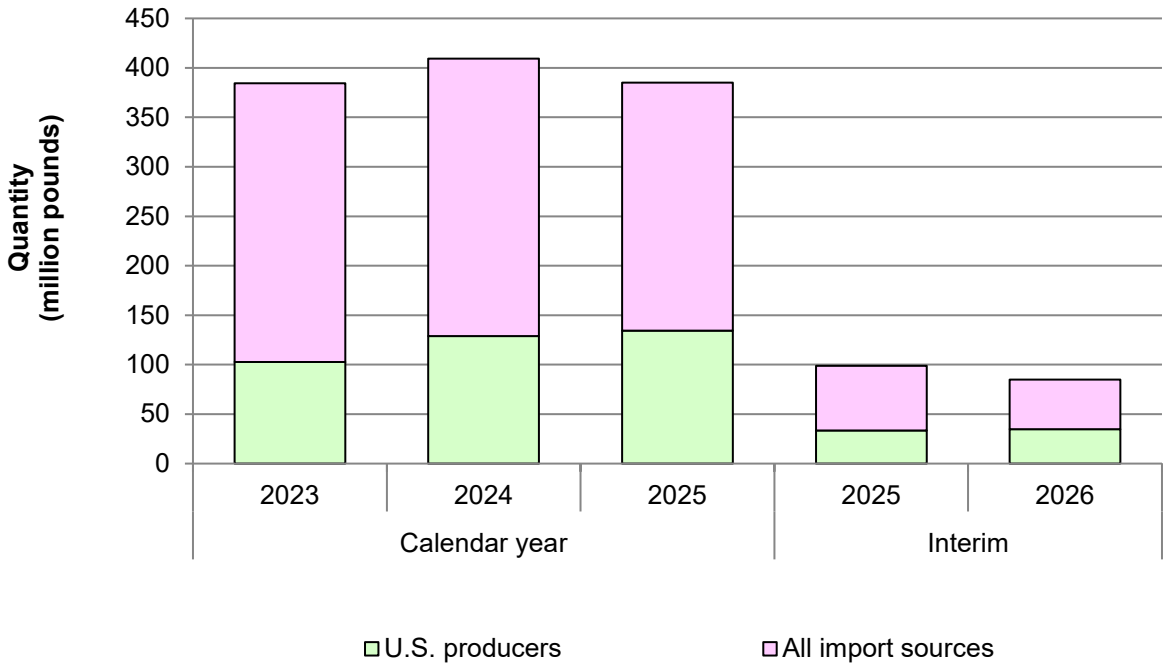
Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares in percent; interim is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Quantity	102,744	129,019	134,373	33,368	34,873
India	Quantity	63,725	68,883	16,315	12,071	1,185
Indonesia	Quantity	22,077	12,190	6,254	811	877
Mexico	Quantity	12,092	15,347	17,322	3,221	1,316
South Korea	Quantity	9,545	13,679	13,194	4,247	1,456
Taiwan	Quantity	29,783	25,697	50,061	4,475	11,073
Thailand	Quantity	106,974	105,014	81,836	26,336	15,910
Turkey	Quantity	11,380	10,120	15,593	3,288	4,794
Vietnam	Quantity	12,245	19,039	37,326	7,026	11,788
All other sources	Quantity	13,792	10,333	12,880	3,818	1,514
All import sources	Quantity	281,613	280,301	250,783	65,294	49,913
All sources	Quantity	384,357	409,320	385,156	98,662	84,786
U.S. producers	Share	26.7	31.5	34.9	33.8	41.1
India	Share	16.6	16.8	4.2	12.2	1.4
Indonesia	Share	5.7	3.0	1.6	0.8	1.0
Mexico	Share	3.1	3.7	4.5	3.3	1.6
South Korea	Share	2.5	3.3	3.4	4.3	1.7
Taiwan	Share	7.7	6.3	13.0	4.5	13.1
Thailand	Share	27.8	25.7	21.2	26.7	18.8
Turkey	Share	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.3	5.7
Vietnam	Share	3.2	4.7	9.7	7.1	13.9
All other sources	Share	3.6	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.8
All import sources	Share	73.3	68.5	65.1	66.2	58.9
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

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

Figure 5.4: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity, by source and period



Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Value

Table 5.10 and figure 5.5 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for fine denier PSF. Apparent U.S. consumption by value increased from 2023 to 2024, then decreased from 2024 to 2025, for an overall decrease of 3.1 percent. Apparent consumption by value was reportedly lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

U.S. imports by value decreased from 2023 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, while U.S. producers' U.S. shipments by value increased from 2023 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. As such, U.S. producers' market share by value increased and U.S. importers' market share decreased, each by 6.4 percentage points, from 2023 to 2025. U.S. producers' market share was higher and U.S. importers' market share was lower, each by 7.0 percentage points, in interim 2026 than in interim 2025.

Table 5.10 Fine denier PSF: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value, by source and period

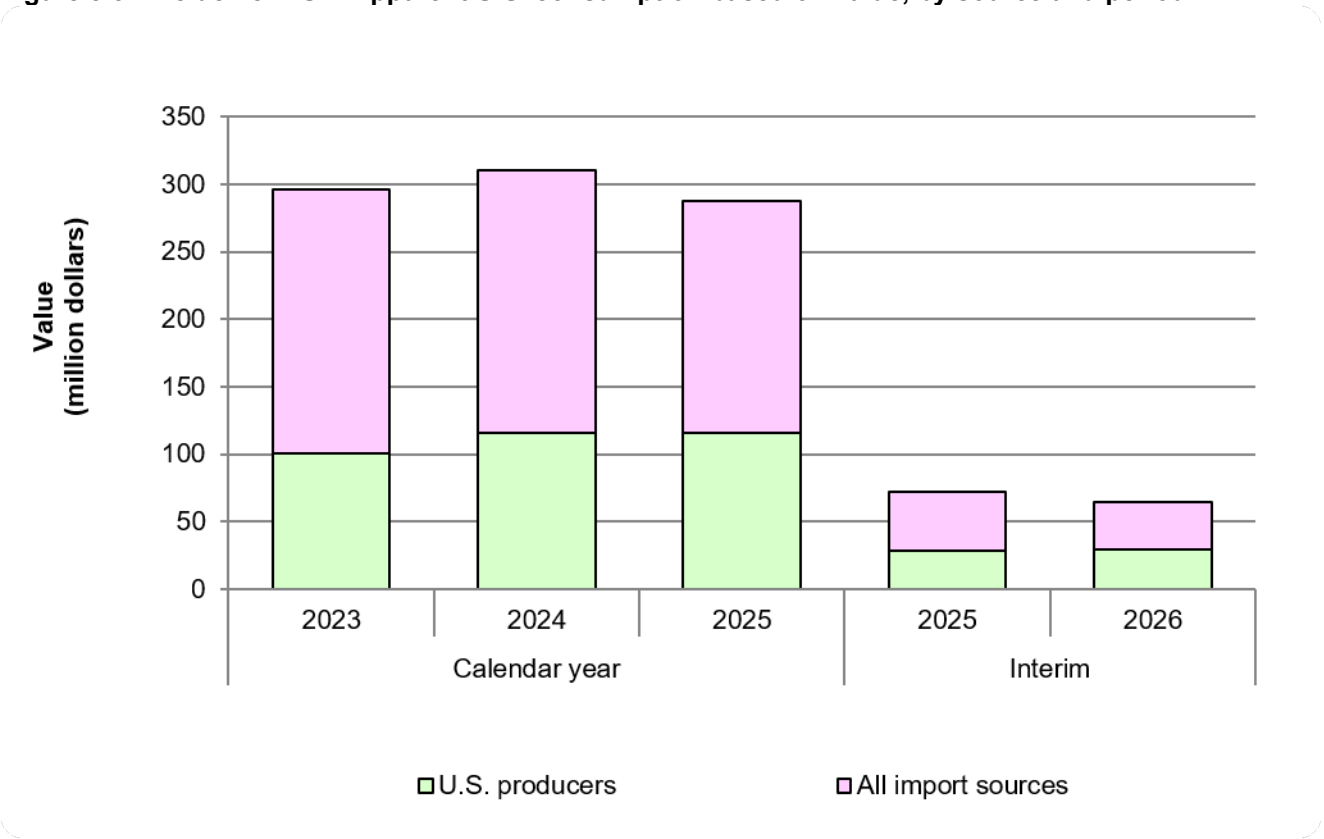
Value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent; interim is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Value	100,389	115,532	115,619	28,097	29,441
India	Value	41,005	44,345	11,351	7,767	1,010
Indonesia	Value	15,704	8,857	4,176	651	647
Mexico	Value	10,662	12,102	11,992	2,193	883
South Korea	Value	6,788	9,239	8,485	2,641	943
Taiwan	Value	23,788	19,910	35,022	3,833	7,503
Thailand	Value	70,721	72,677	51,026	17,122	9,952
Turkey	Value	9,047	6,858	10,416	2,044	3,070
Vietnam	Value	6,086	10,854	25,385	4,413	8,548
All other sources	Value	12,291	9,787	13,898	3,263	2,000
All import sources	Value	196,091	194,630	171,752	43,927	34,556
All sources	Value	296,480	310,162	287,371	72,024	63,997
U.S. producers	Share	33.9	37.2	40.2	39.0	46.0
India	Share	13.8	14.3	4.0	10.8	1.6
Indonesia	Share	5.3	2.9	1.5	0.9	1.0
Mexico	Share	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.0	1.4
South Korea	Share	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.7	1.5
Taiwan	Share	8.0	6.4	12.2	5.3	11.7
Thailand	Share	23.9	23.4	17.8	23.8	15.6
Turkey	Share	3.1	2.2	3.6	2.8	4.8
Vietnam	Share	2.1	3.5	8.8	6.1	13.4
All other sources	Share	4.1	3.2	4.8	4.5	3.1
All import sources	Share	66.1	62.8	59.8	61.0	54.0
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

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

Figure 5.5 Fine denier PSF: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value, by source and period



Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Part 6: Pricing data

Factors affecting prices

Raw material costs

The primary raw material inputs used to produce fine denier PSF are MEG and PTA. Some fine denier PSF is also manufactured from recycled material, though the inputs are chemically the same. Because of additional costs associated with the collection, transportation, and processing of post-consumer recycled material, fine denier PSF made from recycled inputs typically commands a higher price. A mineral- or phosphate-based oil finish can also be applied to the product to serve as a lubricant and anti-static agent, though these oils make up a relatively small share of the total production cost.[1]

Between 2023 and 2025, U.S. producers' raw material costs as a share of the cost of goods sold ("COGS") fluctuated somewhat; with *** in 2023, *** in 2024, and *** in 2025. In 2025, the raw material PTA as a share of the COGS was *** percent, while MEG as a share of the COGS was *** percent, and the share of other material inputs as share of COGS was *** percent. Raw material prices (table and figure 6.1) for PTA and MEG ***.[2] Nan Ya testified that there is a close relationship between raw material prices and the pricing of fine denier PSF, explaining that while fine denier PSF is often priced monthly based on market prices, its prices are sometimes indexed to raw material costs, where the pricing is determined by the raw material costs plus an adder which would include the cost of manufacturing, of packaging, delivery, and profit.[3]

[1] Original CVD publication, p. 5.1.

[2] Staff reached out to petitioners regarding ***. Petitioners indicated that "***." Email from *** of ***, October 28, 2026.

[3] Original safeguard publication, p. 6.1.

Figure 6.1 Fine denier PSF: Raw material prices for PTA and MEG, by month

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from petitioners' own data, as submitted by the petitioners ***.

Note: MEG raw material prices were provided on an f.o.b. basis, while PTA raw materials prices were provided on a delivered basis.

Table 6.1 Fine denier PSF: Raw material prices for PTA and MEG, by month

Price in cents per pound

Year	Month	PTA	MEG
2024	January	***	***
2024	February	***	***
2024	March	***	***
2024	April	***	***
2024	May	***	***
2024	June	***	***
2024	July	***	***
2024	August	***	***
2024	September	***	***
2024	October	***	***
2024	November	***	***
2024	December	***	***
2025	January	***	***
2025	February	***	***
2025	March	***	***
2025	April	***	***
2025	May	***	***
2025	June	***	***
2025	July	***	***
2025	August	***	***
2025	September	***	***
2025	October	***	***
2025	November	***	***
2025	December	***	***
2026	January	***	***
2026	February	***	***
2026	March	***	***
2026	April	***	***
2026	May	***	***
2026	June	***	***
2026	July	***	***
2026	August	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted by petitioners ***.

Note: PTA raw materials prices were provided on a delivered basis, while MEG raw material prices were provided on an f.o.b. basis.

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Transportation costs for fine denier PSF shipped from foreign sources to the United States during 2023 as a share of landed duty-paid (LDP) value averaged 6.6 percent. These estimates were derived from official import data and represent the transportation and other charges on imports.[4]

Impact of new/modified tariffs

U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to report the impact of new or modified tariffs since January 2025 on overall demand, supply, prices, or raw material costs (table 6.2). The majority of firms indicated that the tariffs generally increased costs of both domestically produced and imported fine denier PSF. Firms reported that the broad tariffs and trade friction on petrochemical precursors heavily increased the operating overhead for refineries producing PTA and MEG, pushing raw material input expenses directly down the supply chain to textile mills.

Importer *** reported that IEEPA and section 122 tariffs make domestic production more attractive and imports less attractive; it reported that it did pass the more expensive domestic pricing on to customers.

Table 6.2 Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. producers', importers', and purchasers' impact of new/modified tariffs since January 2025, by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. producers	2	2	0
U.S. importers	2	14	4
U.S. purchasers	2	16	2

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

Pricing practices

Changes in pricing methods and discounts

In the original safeguard investigation, most U.S. producers and importers sold fine denier PSF through transaction-by-transaction negotiations, while they sold approximately a

[4] The estimated transportation costs were obtained by subtracting the customs value from the c.i.f. value of the imports for 2025 and then dividing by the customs value based on the HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

third through contracts. Half of U.S. producers (3 of 6) reported offering discounts of some kind, while most responding importers (12 of 14) reported no specific discount policy. Specifically, three U.S. producers offer quantity discounts and two offer total volume discounts, while three importers offer quantity discounts and one offers total volume discounts.[5]

In the current proceeding, the large majority of responding firms reported no changes in pricing methods, discount practices, or shares of sales on a contract vs. spot basis since November 24, 2024.

Price-related factors

U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked whether changes to 15 factors have increased, decreased, or had no effect on the price of fine denier PSF products since November 24, 2024.

As shown in tables 6.3, 6.4, and 6.5, the factors reported by at least half of all three types of firms (U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers) whose change led to an increase in prices were cost of raw materials, energy costs, and transportation/delivery cost.

A plurality of importers and purchasers reported that changes in the level of competition from imports had no effect, while half of U.S. producers were split on if the factor increased or decreased prices.

The factors reported by at least half of all three types of firms whose change had no effect on prices of fine denier PSF products were competition between U.S. producers, level of competition from substitute products, domestic production capacity, allocation of production capacity to alternate products, productivity of domestic producers, “labor agreements, contracts, etc.,” market patterns, demand in the United States, demand outside the United States, and state and local government incentives.

[5] Original safeguard publication, p. 6.5.

Table 6.3 Fine denier PSF: Count of effect of changes of various factors on prices, as reported by U.S. producers, by factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Increased	Decreased	No effect
Competition between U.S. producers	0	0	4
Level of competition from substitute products	1	0	3
Level of competition from imports	2	2	0
Changes in non-safeguard tariff rates	1	2	1
Cost of raw materials	4	0	0
Energy costs	4	0	0
Domestic production capacity	0	1	3
Allocation of production capacity to alternate products	0	0	4
Productivity of domestic producers	0	1	3
Labor agreements, contracts, etc.	1	0	3
Transportation/delivery cost	3	0	1
Market patterns	1	1	2
Demand in the United States	1	1	2
Demand outside the United States	0	2	2
State and local government incentives	0	0	4
Other	0	0	3

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

Table 6.4 Fine denier PSF: Count of effect of changes of various factors on prices, as reported by U.S. importers, by factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Increased	Decreased	No effect
Competition between U.S. producers	3	1	12
Level of competition from substitute products	2	2	13
Level of competition from imports	5	4	9
Changes in non-safeguard tariff rates	11	0	7
Cost of raw materials	16	1	0
Energy costs	16	0	1
Domestic production capacity	3	2	11
Allocation of production capacity to alternate products	3	0	13
Productivity of domestic producers	3	3	10
Labor agreements, contracts, etc.	2	0	14
Transportation/delivery cost	16	0	2
Market patterns	5	1	10
Demand in the United States	1	7	9
Demand outside the United States	7	2	8
State and local government incentives	0	0	16
Other	1	0	11

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

Table 6.5 Fine denier PSF: Count of effect of changes of various factors on prices, as reported by U.S. purchasers, by factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Increased	Decreased	No effect
Competition between U.S. producers	2	2	15
Level of competition from substitute products	2	1	14
Level of competition from imports	6	6	8
Changes in non-safeguard tariff rates	8	4	6
Cost of raw materials	19	0	0
Energy costs	17	0	1
Domestic production capacity	2	1	16
Allocation of production capacity to alternate products	3	0	15
Productivity of domestic producers	1	1	16
Labor agreements, contracts, etc.	2	0	15
Transportation/delivery cost	19	0	0
Market patterns	5	2	9
Demand in the United States	3	2	13
Demand outside the United States	2	1	14
State and local government incentives	1	1	15
Other	0	0	14

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

U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to rate the importance of changes in these factors in terms of their contribution to the price of fine denier PSF products. As shown in tables 6.6, 6.7, and 6.8, responses regarding the importance of these 155 factors were fairly consistent across firm types. At least half of the responding firms of each type (U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers) reported the following factors as "very important:" level of competition from imports, changes in non-safeguard tariff rates, demand in the United States, cost of raw materials, and energy costs. Majorities of each of the firm types also reported the following factors as "not important:" level of competition from substitute products; labor agreements, contracts, etc.; allocation of production capacity to alternate products; and state and local government incentives.

Table 6.6 Fine denier PSF: Count of importance of purchase factors, as reported by U.S. producers, by factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Level of competition from imports	4	0	0
Changes in non-safeguard tariff rates	3	0	1
Demand in the United States	2	2	0
Cost of raw materials	2	0	2
Energy costs	2	0	2
Domestic production capacity	1	1	2
Productivity of domestic producers	1	1	2
Competition between U.S. producers	1	0	3
Transportation/delivery cost	1	0	3
Demand outside the United States	0	3	1
Market patterns	0	2	2
Level of competition from substitute products	0	1	3
Allocation of production capacity to alternate products	0	1	3
State and local government incentives	0	1	3
Other	0	0	2
Labor agreements, contracts, etc.	0	0	4

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

Table 6.7 Fine denier PSF: Count of importance of purchase factors, as reported by U.S. importers, by factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Cost of raw materials	15	3	0
Transportation/delivery cost	12	6	0
Energy costs	12	5	0
Level of competition from imports	12	2	3
Changes in non-safeguard tariff rates	11	2	5
Demand outside the United States	8	7	2
Demand in the United States	8	6	2
Market patterns	6	6	4
Domestic production capacity	6	4	6
Productivity of domestic producers	5	5	6
Competition between U.S. producers	4	6	6
Level of competition from substitute products	3	6	7
Labor agreements, contracts, etc.	3	4	8
Allocation of production capacity to alternate products	3	2	11
State and local government incentives	1	3	11
Other	1	0	9

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

Table 6.8 Fine denier PSF: Count of importance of purchase factors, as reported by U.S. purchasers, by factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Cost of raw materials	17	3	0
Energy costs	14	5	0
Transportation/delivery cost	13	7	0
Changes in non-safeguard tariff rates	11	5	3
Demand in the United States	9	7	3
Level of competition from imports	9	5	6
Competition between U.S. producers	8	5	6
Domestic production capacity	7	4	8
Demand outside the United States	5	5	8
Market patterns	4	10	4
Productivity of domestic producers	4	8	7
Level of competition from substitute products	4	7	8
State and local government incentives	3	5	9
Labor agreements, contracts, etc.	1	11	6
Allocation of production capacity to alternate products	1	10	8
Other	1	1	10

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

Purchase cost data

The Commission requested U.S. producers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of the following fine denier PSF product shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2023 to March 2026. Importers were requested to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and landed duty-paid ("LDP") value of the following fine denier PSF products imported from all foreign sources during January 2023 to March 2026.

> ***Product 1***.--Virgin polyester staple fiber, measuring 1.15 denier through and including 1.8 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier. Exclude biodegradable, siliconized, and black or other colored fiber.

Two U.S. producers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, and 12 importers provided usable import purchase cost data[6], although not all firms reported cost data for all quarters.[7] Pricing data reported by these domestic firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' shipments of fine denier PSF in 2025. Purchase cost data reported by these importing firms accounted for *** percent of imports from all foreign sources in 2025. [8] U.S. producers' sales price and importers' import purchase cost data for imports from foreign sources are presented in table 6.9 and figure 6.2.[9]

[6] Staff adjusted the import purchase cost value data of importer *** for the first quarter of 2026 and its imports from ***. The firm had originally reported ***.

[7] Per-unit pricing data are calculated from total quantity and total value data provided by U.S. producers and importers. The precision and variation of these figures may be affected by rounding, limited quantities, and producer or importer estimates.

[8] Based on subject imports reported in questionnaires.

[9] LDP import value does not include any potential additional costs that a purchaser may incur by importing rather than purchasing from another importer or U.S. producer. Price-cost differences are based on LDP import values whereas margins of underselling/overselling are based on importer sales prices.

Table 6.9 Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and price-cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	All import sources unit LDP value	All import sources quantity	All import sources differentials
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Figure 6.2 Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, by source and quarter

U.S. price and import purchase cost of product 1

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * * * *

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

Decision to import fine denier PSF

The Commission asked importers reporting import purchase cost data to provide additional information regarding the costs and benefits of importing fine denier PSF themselves. Seven of 14 responding importers reported that they incurred additional costs beyond LDP costs by importing fine denier PSF themselves rather than purchasing from a U.S. producer or U.S. importer. The Commission also asked importers to identify specific additional costs they incurred as a result of importing fine denier PSF. Firms reported the following factors: warehousing costs, freight costs, inland transportation costs, and internal administration costs associated with changing tariffs.

In the original safeguard investigation, firms identified the following benefits of importing fine denier PSF: finding suitable quality/product characteristics (reported by 8 importers); cost savings (reported by 4 importers); assurance of supply (reported by 3 importers); and large product portfolio (reported by 2 importers). And importers estimated that they saved between *** percent of the purchase price by importing fine denier PSF rather than purchasing from another importer, and nine importers estimated saving between *** percent compared to purchasing the product from a U.S. producer.[10]

In the current proceeding, the Commission also asked firms to describe if the benefits and savings faced related to importing fine denier PSF, relative to buying domestic product had changed since November 24, 2024. Eight of 14 importers reported that they have; importer *** reported that the benefits of importing are slightly negative due to higher working capital costs with the elimination of TIB. Several importers reported that due to various tariffs the cost of imports has gone up relative to domestic offerings.

[10] Original safeguard publication, p. 6.14.

Purchase cost trends

In general, prices declined slightly from January 2023 to March 2026. Table 6.10 summarizes the purchase cost trends, by source and by product. As shown in the table, domestic prices decreased *** percent and import purchase costs decreased *** percent.

Table 6.10 Fine denier PSF: Summary of price and purchase cost data, by product and source, January 2023 through March 2026

Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Change in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Quantity	Low price/unit LDP value	High price/unit LDP value	First quarter price/unit LDP value	Last quarter price/unit LDP value	Change over period
Product 1	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	All import sources	13	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Percent change is the change from the first quarter to the last quarter of the data collection period.

Price-cost comparisons

As shown in table 6.11, LDP costs for fine denier PSF imported from foreign sources were below the sales price for U.S.-produced product in 13 of 13 instances (*** pounds), with price-cost differentials ranging from *** to *** percent.

Table 6.11 Fine denier PSF: Instances and quantities of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by product

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Differentials in percent

Period	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average differential	Min differential	Max differential
2023	Lower than US	4	***	***	***	***
2024	Lower than US	4	***	***	***	***
2025	Lower than US	4	***	***	***	***
January through March 2026	Lower than US	1	***	***	***	***
All periods	Lower than US	13	***	***	***	***
2023	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
2024	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
2025	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
January through March 2026	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
All periods	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***

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

Part 7: Adjustment efforts and interested party comments on the safeguard measure's effects

Proposed adjustment plans

Following the vote on injury in the Commission's safeguard investigation, Petitioners submitted on June 27, 2024, the "Domestic Industry's Plan to Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Import Competition" ("Petitioners' Adjustment Plan"), which included the individual adjustment plans of the three Petitioners Darling, Nan Ya, and Sun Fiber, as well as non-petitioner Palmetto for implementation in the event of appropriate relief.[1] Those plans are reproduced in their entirety below {footnotes omitted}.[2]

Nan Ya

A. Investment in expanded capacity

During the period of investigation ("POI"), Nan Ya invested *** in updating its fine denier PSF production lines and in a long-planned capacity expansion, completed in 2022, that added *** drawing line with 40 million pounds of additional fine denier PSF capacity. That new line, although fully operational and subject to regular maintenance, *** due to the very poor market conditions caused by low-priced import competition. Nan Ya Plastics has also *** given the quickly deteriorating market conditions of the past few years.

A remedy would allow Nan Ya to *** additional capacity in which it has already heavily invested. Nan Ya would also ***

[1] While Palmetto did not submit an adjustment plan directly, Petitioners' counsel discussed Palmetto's adjustment plans in the Petitioners' Adjustment Plan using responses Palmetto provided in its U.S. Producers' questionnaire response to questions concerning competitive efforts and proposed adjustments and a declaration submitted by Nik Casstevens in Petitioners' prehearing brief. Petitioners' Adjustment Plan, pp. 9-10.

[2] Two other U.S. producers participated in the original safeguard investigation by submitting U.S. producer questionnaires – Alpek USA and Auriga. Alpek USA ***. Auriga *** in the event of import relief as a result of the safeguard investigation. Alpek USA's and Auriga's original safeguard U.S. producer questionnaire responses to question II-11.

***.

B. Additional capital expenditures

In addition to expanding capacity to produce fine denier, Nan Ya would ***. Nan Ya would also ***.

C. Expansion into new markets/products

If an appropriate safeguard remedy is implemented, Nan Ya will *** fine denier fiber products. Nan Ya has plans to ***. Moving forward to develop ***. Nan Ya is *** if a remedy is imposed, as it ***.

Darling

Like Nan Ya, Darling was also forced to halt substantial growth and development plans as low-priced imports surged into the market. By the time Darling entered the U.S. fine denier market in March 2020, it had invested over $100 million to modernize, refurbish, and restart productive assets at the facility it acquired in Darlington, South Carolina. That investment added *** pounds of installed capacity and *** pounds of practical capacity to produce fine denier to the domestic industry.

In January 2022, after quickly ramping up sales of fine denier, Darling announced capital investments of $30 million to add even more fine denier capacity. ***. The expenditures involved ***. That would have added *** available to run, and was planned in direct response to customer commitments. As 2022 progressed, however, Darling faced large volumes of low-priced imports that undercut its prices and took significant sales. Although Darling had already begun undertaking its capacity expansion project, it was forced to idle operations in December 2022 due to such serious import competition. As a result, ***.

A. Investment in expanded capacity and additional operational investments

If an appropriate remedy is imposed, Darling is ***. Darling would also ***. Darling also ***

***.

B. Workforce development and training

Darling would also hire back its workforce of at least 340 employees and, ***. In ***.

C. Research and development plans

Darling *** and development of its manufacturing facility as a sustainability hub for collaboration, research and innovation in the design, chemistry and manufacturing of next generation textiles. But the poor import-driven market conditions that forced Darling to suspend operations in 2022 have also deprived the U.S. market of these innovative efforts.

If a remedy is granted, Darling would ***. For example, Darling would be able to move forward with ***. Other ongoing innovation efforts where Darling would be able to invest more resources include the areas of ***.

D. Market development and partnerships

Darling had started a number of *** before it was forced to idle operations. A safeguard remedy would allow Darling to *** in hopes of improved market conditions. For example, Darling has been ***

***. Safeguard measures, however, are necessary for these efforts to continue and come to fruition.

In addition, as part of Darling's ***.

Sun Fiber

Sun Fiber's growth and development has also suffered due to low-priced import competition. Despite ***. Sun Fiber has ***.

A. Capital expenditures and process improvements

If granted safeguard relief, Sun Fiber would be able to ***.

B. Workforce development and training

With safeguard measures imposed, Sun Fiber would plan to ***. In fact, Sun Fiber had already started exploring a ***.

C. Workforce development and training

Sun Fiber has consistently worked with customers ***.

With an appropriate remedy in place, Sun Fiber would be able to execute its ***. To support this effort, Sun Fiber would ***.

Palmetto

Palmetto stated that due to growing volumes of low-priced imports, it was unable to ***. Instead, Palmetto has had to cancel or postpone expansion projects and reduce the size of capital investments. Moreover, Palmetto ***. Until *** as planned due to lack of sufficient revenues resulting from competition with low-priced imports.

A remedy would permit Palmetto to make capital investments, including ***

***.

Commentary on adjustment plans

In this monitoring proceeding, the Commission asked U.S. producers whether they had submitted adjustment plans to the Commission in connection with the original safeguard investigation on fine denier PSF, or reported to USTR since the initiation of the original safeguard investigation that they would make adjustments in their operations that would permit them to compete more effectively with imports after relief expires if they were to receive import relief as a result of that investigation. One firm (***) reported that it had not done so. Three firms (***) reported that they did submit adjustment plans and provided commentary in response to the Commission's questionnaire on the implementation of their adjustment plans (table 7.1)

Table 7.1 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narratives on submitted adjustment plans

Firm	Narrative on submitted adjustment plans
Nan Ya	***
Palmetto	***
Sun Fiber	***

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

Trade adjustment assistance for workers

When a safeguard is filed, the U.S. Department of Labor ("DOL") typically submits a report to the President, pursuant to section 224(b) of the Trade Act of 1974, on the extent to which U.S. workers in the domestic industry are likely to be certified as eligible for trade adjustment assistance ("TAA"), and if such workers might be covered by existing U.S. government adjustment programs. However, given that the Trade Adjustment Assistance program entered a phased termination in July 2022, DOL did not submit such a report to the President.[3]

[3] Email from ***, August 26, 2026.

Significance of relief

U.S. producers were asked to indicate their position on the safeguard measure (see table 1.7) and to provide an explanation of their position. Their explanations are shown in table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narratives on their position on safeguard measure

Firm	Position on safeguard measure	Narrative on position of the safeguard measure
Auriga	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***
Palmetto	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***

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

The Commission also asked U.S. producers to describe the significance of the safeguard measure in terms of how the measure affected several aspects of their firm's operations. As presented in table 7.3, for each category, U.S. producers either indicated the safeguard measure had no impact or reported on changes unrelated to the safeguard measure.

Table 7.3 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' reported significance of the safeguard measure, by category

Category	Firm name and narrative on significance of safeguard measure
Production, shipments, employment	***
Production, shipments, employment	***
Production, shipments, employment	***
Return on investment, financing	***
Return on investment, financing	***
Return on investment, financing	***
Changes in collective bargaining agreements	***
Changes in collective bargaining agreements	***
Changes in collective bargaining agreements	***
Sales values, pricing, revenue, and profitability	***
Sales values, pricing, revenue, and profitability	***
Sales values, pricing, revenue, and profitability	***

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

The Commission also asked U.S. producers to rate how effective the safeguard measure has been in helping their firm compete with fine denier PSF imports. As shown in table 7.4, one firm (***) reported that the safeguard measure was slightly effective, and the other three firms reported that it was not effective at all. Table 7.5 presents the U.S. producers' explanations for their ratings.

Table 7.4 Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. producers' responses on the overall effectiveness of safeguard remedy

Count in number of firms reporting

Item	Not effective	Slightly	Moderately	Very	Extremely
Effectiveness of safeguard remedy	3	1	0	0	0

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

Table 7.5 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' narratives on the overall effectiveness of safeguard remedy

Firm	Narrative on effectiveness of safeguard remedy
Auriga	***
Nan Ya	***
Palmetto	***
Sun Fiber	***

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

The Commission asked U.S. importers to describe the significance of how the safeguard measure affected the firm's imports, U.S. shipments, exports, and inventories. As shown in table 7.6, 14 of 21 importers provided responses, most of which indicated that the safeguard had no effect, as most importers do not import under TIB.[4]

Table 7.6 Fine denier PSF: U.S. importers' narratives on the effects of the safeguard remedy

Firm	Narrative on effect of safeguard remedy
Alpek USA	***
American Textile	***
Barnet	***
BMT	***
Fibertex	***
Gildan Yarns	***
Jeffco	***
Keeco	***
Live Comfortably	***
Milliken	***
Parkdale Mills	***
Poole	***
RSM	***
Spuntech	***

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

[4] During the data collection period of both the original safeguard investigation and this monitoring proceeding, *** reported importing fine denier PSF under TIB. *** imported fine denier PSF from ***.

The Commission asked foreign producers to describe the significance of how the safeguard measure affected the firm's production, capacity, home market shipments, exports to the United States and other markets, and inventories. Table 7.7 presents foreign producers' and exporters' narrative responses.

Table 7.7 Fine denier PSF: Foreign producers' and exporters' narratives on the effects of the safeguard remedy

Firm	Narrative on significance of safeguard remedy
India: Bombay Dyeing	***
Mexico: Alpek Mexico	***
Mexico: Indorama Polymers	***
Thailand: Jiu Long	***
Thailand: Sunflag	***
Turkey: SASA	***
Vietnam: Hop Thanh	***
All other foreign industries: Penfibre	***

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

Post-relief efforts

The Commission asked U.S. producers whether they had undertaken any efforts to compete more effectively in the U.S. market for fine denier PSF since November 24, 2024. Responses provided by U.S. producers are presented in table 7.8.

Table 7.8 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' responses and narratives on their efforts to compete

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm	Response	Narrative on efforts to compete
Auriga	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***
Palmetto	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***
All firms	Yes: ***; No: ***	NA

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

The Commission asked U.S. producers and importers whether they made any efforts to increase product availability to their customers, either in terms of the quantity of products available or by increasing their product offerings since implementation of the safeguard measure on November 24, 2024. Most responding U.S. producers (3 of 4) reported that they have made such efforts, while most U.S. importers (13 of 17) reported that they have not.

Among responding U.S. producers, three firms (***) reported efforts to increase product availability, but none gave specific examples in their questionnaire responses.[5] ***. ***. ***.

Among responding U.S. importers, four firms (***) reported efforts to increase product availability, but, like U.S. producers, none gave specific examples. ***. ***. ***. ***.

In addition, the Commission asked purchasers whether, based on their experience, domestic producers have taken certain specified steps toward making positive adjustments to import competition since November 24, 2024, including introducing new or innovative products, improving product quality, expanding marketing efforts (including e-commerce), and/or improving customer service. As shown in table 7.9, a majority of responding purchasers reported that U.S. producers have not taken these specified steps to adjust to import competition.

[5] Nan Ya noted during the hearing that in 2025 it implemented production of a new biodegradable fine denier PSF product known as CiCLO®, which is only available from a few producers worldwide. Hearing transcript, p. 23 (Sparkman).

Table 7.9 Fine denier PSF: Count of U.S. purchasers' responses on whether U.S. producers have taken actions to adjust to import competition, by action

Count in number of firms reporting

Action	No	Yes
Introduction of new or innovative product	17	3
Improved product quality	19	1
Expansion of marketing efforts, including e-commerce	20	0
Improvements in customer service	17	2
Other efforts to make a positive adjustment	17	2

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

Of the three U.S. purchasers reporting that domestic producers had introduced new products, *** reported that more suppliers now offer pentalobal fiber, *** reported that Nan Ya now offers CiCLO® PSF which is biodegradable, and *** reported that an inferior quality antimony free product can now be produced in the United States, but it would cost significantly more to run it on their existing modern lines. Regarding other efforts to make a positive adjustment, *** noted that ***.

Interested party comments on the effectiveness of the safeguard measure

Petitioners

Petitioners (Darling, Nan Ya, and Sun Fiber) argue that the safeguard measure imposed by the President in November 2024 has provided some benefits to the domestic fine denier PSF industry but has fallen short of delivering the relief anticipated under the tariff-rate quota ("TRQ") remedies recommended by several Commissioners. Although certain domestic industry indicators improved during the monitoring period, Petitioners contend that substantial volumes of imports continued to enter the U.S. market without meaningful restriction under the measure, often at prices that undersold the domestic like product. They maintain that continued import competition has limited the domestic industry's ability to recover from serious injury and implement its adjustment plans. In Petitioners' view, more trade-restrictive relief is necessary to sustain the domestic industry's progress toward a positive adjustment to import competition.[6]

Petitioners assert that the effects of the existing safeguard measure have fallen substantially short of those projected under the TRQ remedies recommended by several Commissioners. In their response to Commissioner Kearns's question comparing the actual effects of the safeguard measure with the projected effects of the Commissioners' recommended remedies, Petitioners state that the existing measure produced a reduction in imports of only 29.5 million pounds in 2025 relative to 2024, compared with projected reductions of 127.9 million to 156.2 million pounds under the recommended TRQ remedies. Domestic shipments increased by only 5.4 million pounds, compared with projected increases of 73.1 million to 92.5 million pounds. Petitioners further contend that domestic industry revenue, operating income, and prices declined following implementation of the existing measure, whereas the recommended TRQ remedies were projected to increase revenue by $75.9 million to $97.3 million, operating income by $24.8 million to $32.4 million, and U.S. prices by 17.4 to 21.7 percent. They also state that practical capacity increased only marginally in 2025. In Petitioners' view, these comparisons demonstrate that the existing measure has not provided sufficient relief to support a more substantial recovery and expansion of the domestic industry.[7]

[6] Petitioners' prehearing brief, pp. 12 to 17, 23 to 25, & 37; Petitioners' posthearing brief, pp. 2 to 4, 10 to 12 & Exh. 1 (Response to Question 1).

[7] Petitioners' prehearing brief, pp. 14 to 17, 23 to 25, & 41 to 42; Petitioners' posthearing brief, pp. 9 to 10 & Exh.1 (Response to Question 2).

Petitioners also contend that the existing safeguard measure has not meaningfully constrained imports generally because it restricts entries under the TIB program without imposing a TRQ on other imports. They state that imports entering under TIB declined from 87.6 million pounds in 2024 to zero in 2025, while imports not entered under TIB increased from 192.7 million pounds to 250.8 million pounds over the same period. Petitioners contend that the increase in imports not entered under TIB offset much of the benefit of eliminating TIB entries, particularly because those imports were not subject to the safeguard restriction and, in some instances, were not subject to the discipline of AD or CVD orders. They further argue that imports continued to undersell the domestic like product in a price-sensitive market, limiting the domestic industry's recovery despite the reduction in TIB entries.[8]

Petitioners acknowledge changes in demand but contend that declining demand does not explain the continued presence of imports outside the TIB restriction or the persistence of underselling. In response to Commissioner Pappas's questions concerning the effects of the safeguard measure on demand, Petitioners argue that overall demand for fine denier PSF was relatively flat between 2023 and 2025, as growth in nonwoven applications offset some of the decline in demand associated with spun yarn applications. Although apparent U.S. consumption declined by 5.9 percent in 2025, Petitioners state that imports not subject to the TIB restriction increased and retained market share in the softer market. They also contend that the decline in yarn-spinning demand was not caused by the safeguard measure and that demand-related developments do not explain why imports continued to compete with domestic like product at lower prices. Petitioners maintain that continued import underselling has suppressed domestic prices and profitability and that the existing measure has not provided the market conditions necessary to sustain the domestic industry's progress toward adjustment.[9]

Accordingly, Petitioners argue that the safeguard measure should be modified to provide more effective relief to the domestic industry. They request that the President impose a TRQ on fine denier PSF imports and maintain coverage of imports from South Korea under the modified measure. Petitioners rely on the earlier modeling of the Commissioners' recommended remedies, which projected substantially larger reductions in imports and increases in domestic shipments, revenue, operating income, and prices than those observed under the existing measure. They contend that a TRQ would impose meaningful restraints on import volumes and provide greater price discipline, thereby improving market conditions and

[8] Petitioners' prehearing brief, pp. 12 to 13 & 38 to 40; Petitioners' posthearing brief, pp. 7 to 10 and Exh. 1 (Response to Questions 1 and 4).

[9] Petitioners' prehearing brief, pp. 15 to 18, 21 to 23, 38 to 41; Petitioners' posthearing brief, p. 8-1 & Exh. 1 (Response to Question 2).

supporting further domestic investment and capacity expansion. Petitioners also argue that the requested modification would apply to imports already covered by the existing safeguard action, rather than extending the action to a new category of imports. In their view, a more trade-restrictive modification is necessary to facilitate the domestic industry's continued adjustment to import competition.[10]

In their posthearing brief, Petitioners further argue that the domestic industry's progress toward adjustment supports modification of the safeguard measure under section 204(b)(1)(B) of the Act. They contend that the statute does not require the domestic industry to have completed its adjustment plans before the safeguard measure may be modified and that the record instead demonstrates meaningful progress through improvements in production, capacity utilization, shipments, sales, employment, capital expenditures, and production efficiency. Petitioners also cite investments in product innovation and production equipment by Nan Ya and adjustment efforts by other domestic producers. At the same time, they argue that the limited relief provided by the existing measure has prevented the domestic industry from undertaking or completing some significant adjustment efforts. Petitioners maintain that the appropriate modification should be assessed in light of the gap between the results projected under the Commissioners' recommended TRQ remedies and the more limited improvements achieved under the existing measure. They further argue that the statute does not preclude a more trade-restrictive modification and that the Commission's role in the monitoring proceeding is to report on the domestic industry's progress and specific adjustment efforts, leaving the President to determine whether and how to modify the safeguard action.[11]

Petitioners also address the treatment of imports from Mexico and South Korea in response to Commissioner Kearns's question concerning the volume and price trends for those imports. They state that imports from Mexico increased from 15.3 million pounds in 2024 to 17.3 million pounds in 2025, while their average unit value declined from $0.79 to $0.69 per pound. Petitioners further state that imports from South Korea declined slightly, from 13.7 million pounds in 2024 to 13.2 million pounds in 2025, but remained substantially above their 2023 level of 9.5 million pounds; their average unit value declined from $0.68 to $0.64 per pound. Petitioners contend that the safeguard measure did not meaningfully constrain South Korean imports because those imports had not used the TIB provision during the relevant period, and that Mexican imports were not covered by the measure. They also cite

[10] Petitioners' prehearing brief, pp. 12 to 17; 23 to 27; 41 to 45; and 47; Petitioners' posthearing brief, pp. 9 to 12 & Exh. 1 (Response to Questions 1 and 4).

[11] Petitioner's prehearing brief, pp. 23 to 25, 37; Petitioners' posthearing brief, pp. 2 to 7, 10 to 12, & Exh. 1 (Response to Question 1).

questionnaire data showing continued underselling by imports from both countries. Accordingly, Petitioners argue that any modified measure imposing a TRQ should, at a minimum, continue to cover imports from South Korea, as the existing measure does.[12]

Gildan

Gildan, by contrast, argues that the safeguard measure has been effective in reducing imports and that the condition of the domestic industry improved following its imposition. Gildan emphasizes that total imports declined from 280.3 million pounds in 2024 to 250.8 million pounds in 2025, or by 10.5 percent, and were 23.6 percent lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. It further contends that the domestic industry's production, capacity utilization, employment, shipments, and market share generally improved during 2025, notwithstanding declining apparent U.S. consumption. In Gildan's view, these developments do not support Petitioners' contention that the existing measure has been ineffective or that additional import restrictions are warranted.[13]

Gildan disputes the implication that the domestic industry's performance demonstrates inadequate safeguard relief. It argues that the domestic industry's condition improved during a period of declining demand, notwithstanding the limited scope of the existing measure. Gildan notes that the domestic industry recorded gross, operating, and net profits in 2025, in contrast to the losses reported during the original safeguard investigation period. It also cites increases in practical capacity, production, capacity utilization, employment, U.S. shipments, net sales by quantity, market share, capital expenditures, and research and development expenses from 2024 to 2025. Although Gildan acknowledges that certain performance indicators were more mixed in interim 2026, it emphasizes that apparent U.S. consumption was 14.1 percent lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025, while the domestic industry's market share increased by 6.2 percentage points. Gildan maintains that the domestic industry's performance should be evaluated in light of these demand conditions rather than solely against the more favorable outcomes projected under remedies that were not adopted.[14]

Gildan also disputes Petitioners' characterization of import trends, arguing that their comparison of TIB and non-TIB imports mischaracterizes the overall effect of the safeguard measure. It maintains that TIB describes a method of customs entry rather than a distinct source of imports and that total imports are the appropriate measure of import trends. Gildan states that it immediately ceased importing fine denier PSF under TIB following imposition of

[12] Petitioners' posthearing brief, pp. 6 to 10 & Exh. 1 (Response to Question 1).
[13] Gildan's prehearing brief, pp. 4 to 6, 8; Gildan's posthearing brief, pp. 2 to 5
[14] Gildan's prehearing brief, pp. 4 to 7; Gildan's posthearing brief, pp. 3 to 5.

the measure on November 24, 2024, and contends that this demonstrates that the measure achieved its intended effect. It further argues that the decline in total imports indicates that imports outside TIB did not increase sufficiently to offset the reduction in TIB entries. Gildan also notes that imports from India and South Korea, countries subject to AD orders, declined substantially between 2024 and 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 than in interim 2025. In Gildan's view, the record does not establish that increasing non-TIB imports have undermined the effectiveness of the existing measure.[15]

Gildan contends that declining demand for fine denier PSF used in yarn spinning is central to evaluating the measure's effectiveness. It attributes the decline in total imports principally to the continuing closure of U.S. yarn-spinning mills and the resulting reduction in demand for fine denier PSF used in yarn and knit fabric. Gildan cites the reported decline in domestic cotton mill use and the closure of several Parkdale Mills facilities as evidence of the broader contraction in U.S. yarn-spinning activity. It also argues that increases in energy and transportation costs contributed to the challenging operating environment for domestic and foreign producers. Gildan maintains that these developments help explain the decline in imports and caution against attributing changes in the domestic industry's performance solely to the degree of safeguard relief.[16]

Gildan further disputes Petitioners' contention that continued price competition demonstrates that the existing measure has been ineffective. It argues that the decline in domestic producers' net sales average unit values from 2024 to 2025 reflected lower raw material costs and declining demand rather than price suppression caused by imports. Gildan notes that domestic net sales average unit values declined by less than raw material average unit values, which it contends does not indicate that domestic producers had to reduce prices to compete with lower-priced imports. It also points to an increase in the domestic industry's net sales average unit value in interim 2026 relative to interim 2025. Although Gildan acknowledges that some competition with imports continues, it argues that individual examples of price competition do not outweigh the overall trends of declining imports and an improved domestic industry condition.[17]

Gildan opposes Petitioners' proposed TRQ, arguing that the existing measure has reduced imports and that the domestic industry's condition has improved since its imposition. It maintains that the observed changes in imports and domestic industry performance should be considered in conjunction with the contraction in demand for fine denier PSF and other

[15] Gildan's prehearing brief, pp. 14 to 15; Gildan's posthearing brief, pp. 2 to 3 & 16 to 17.
[16] Gildan's prehearing brief, pp. 7 to 9; Gildan's posthearing brief, pp. 12 to 15.
[17] Gildan's prehearing brief, pp. 6 to 7; Gildan's posthearing brief, pp. 5 to 7.

market developments. In Gildan's view, the record does not establish that the existing measure has failed to facilitate adjustment to import competition or that additional import restrictions are necessary.[18]

INDA

The Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry ("INDA") similarly argues that the existing safeguard measure has achieved its principal purpose by eliminating imports under the TIB provision, allowing applicable AD and CVD orders to apply to imports that previously avoided those duties, and that the domestic industry has made positive adjustments under the measure.[19] INDA opposes Petitioners' proposed TRQ, contending that it would increase input costs for U.S. nonwovens manufacturers, divert sourcing toward suppliers in countries exempt from the measure rather than domestic producers, and disadvantage U.S. manufacturers of nonwoven products relative to foreign producers importing finished goods.[20]

P&G

Procter and Gamble ("P&G") claims that, while it is fully engaged to find a domestic supply for low-antimony PSF that is required for their baby wipe products, U.S. producers do not yet have the capability to produce low-antimony PSF that meets P&G's and its nonwovens suppliers' requirements for use in baby wipes.[21] P&G explains that the current safeguard measure does not currently cover the imported low-antimony fine denier PSF that P&G's baby wipes use, as it is not imported under TIB. P&G argues that expanding the safeguard action to include a TRQ that would cover imported low-antimony PSF would negatively affect their business, employees, and consumers of P&G baby wipes. P&G warns that without an available domestic supply of low-antimony PSF, P&G may be forced to choose non-domestic supply chains for the downstream product or the baby wipes.[22] Further, P&G argues that the statute does not authorize the Commission to make recommendations to the President to modify the safeguard action and the addition of a TRQ as proposed by petitioners is a major expansion of the action, beyond the "relatively small changes" contemplated by the Federal Circuit.[23]

[18] Gildan's posthearing brief, pp. 4 to 6 and 9 to 12.
[19] INDA's posthearing written statement, pp. 2 to 5.
[20] INDA's posthearing written statement, pp. 2 to 5.
[21] P&G's posthearing written statement, p. 1.
[22] P&G's posthearing written statement, pp. 2 to 3.
[23] P&G's posthearing written statement, pp. 8 to 10.

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 during the current proceeding.

Citation	Title	Link
91 FR 31744, May 28, 2026	Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry; Institution and Scheduling Notice for the Subject Investigation	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-05-28/pdf/2026-10545.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

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

Subject: Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber

Inv. No.: TA-201-78 (Monitoring)

Date and Time: October 1, 2026 - 9:30 a.m.

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

OPENING REMARKS:

Panel 1 (**Paul C. Rosenthal**, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP)
Panel 2 (**Henry Smith**, Alston & Bird LLP)

Panel 1:

Kelley Drye & Warren LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Fiber Industries d/b/a Darling Fibers
Nan Ya Plastics Corporation America
Sun Fiber LLC

John Freeman, Director of Sales, Nan Ya Plastics Corporation, America

Michael Sparkman, Senior Business Manager, Nan Ya Plastics Corporation, America

Gina E. Beck, Senior Economist, Georgetown Economic Services LLC

Michael T. Kerwin, Assistant Director, Georgetown Economic Services LLC

Panel 1 (continued):

Paul C. Rosenthal)
) – OF COUNSEL
Brooke M. Ringel)

Panel 2:

Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

The Procter & Gamble Company

Mark Thornton, Vice President of Quality Assurance for Baby Care, Femcare, and Family Care

Niro Wimalasena, Senior Director, Baby Care Global Material Development & Supply Organization (GMDSO) - North America

Matthew R. Nicely)
) – OF COUNSEL
Julia K. Eppard)

Alston & Bird LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Gildan Yarns LLC ("Gildan Yarns")

Marc Doyon, Vice President of Commodities, Gildan Activewear

Jason Waite)
) – OF COUNSEL
Henry Smith)

Panel 2 (continued):

Non-Party

Fibertex Nonwovens Inc.

Alexander Brent, Supply Chain Manager, Fibertex Nonwovens Inc.

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

Panel 1 (**Paul C. Rosenthal**, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP)
Panel 2 (**Jason Waite and Henry Smith**, Alston & Bird LLP)

-END-

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA

Table C.1
Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period
Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	Calendar year			Interim		Calendar year			Interim
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	384,357	409,320	385,156	98,662	84,786	▲0.2	▲6.5	▼(5.9)	▼(14.1)
Producers' share (fn1)	26.7	31.5	34.9	33.8	41.1	▲8.2	▲4.8	▲3.4	▲7.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
India	16.6	16.8	4.2	12.2	1.4	▼(12.3)	▲0.2	▼(12.6)	▼(10.8)
Indonesia	5.7	3.0	1.6	0.8	1.0	▼(4.1)	▼(2.8)	▼(1.4)	▲0.2
Mexico	3.1	3.7	4.5	3.3	1.6	▲1.4	▲0.6	▲0.7	▼(1.7)
South Korea	2.5	3.3	3.4	4.3	1.7	▲0.9	▲0.9	▲0.1	▼(2.6)
Taiwan	7.7	6.3	13.0	4.5	13.1	▲5.2	▼(1.5)	▲6.7	▲8.5
Thailand	27.8	25.7	21.2	26.7	18.8	▼(6.6)	▼(2.2)	▼(4.4)	▼(7.9)
Turkey	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.3	5.7	▲1.1	▼(0.5)	▲1.6	▲2.3
Vietnam	3.2	4.7	9.7	7.1	13.9	▲6.5	▲1.5	▲5.0	▲6.8
All other sources	3.6	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.8	▼(0.2)	▼(1.1)	▲0.8	▼(2.1)
All import sources	73.3	68.5	65.1	66.2	58.9	▼(8.2)	▼(4.8)	▼(3.4)	▼(7.3)
of which, TIB imports	23.5	21.4	—	—	—	▼(23.5)	▼(2.1)	▼(21.4)	—
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	296,480	310,162	287,371	72,024	63,997	▼(3.1)	▲4.6	▼(7.3)	▼(11.1)
Producers' share (fn1)	33.9	37.2	40.2	39.0	46.0	▲6.4	▲3.4	▲3.0	▲7.0
Importers' share (fn1):									
India	13.8	14.3	4.0	10.8	1.6	▼(9.9)	▲0.5	▼(10.3)	▼(9.2)
Indonesia	5.3	2.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	▼(3.8)	▼(2.4)	▼(1.4)	▲0.1
Mexico	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.0	1.4	▲0.6	▲0.3	▲0.3	▼(1.7)
South Korea	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.7	1.5	▲0.7	▲0.7	▼(0.0)	▼(2.2)
Taiwan	8.0	6.4	12.2	5.3	11.7	▲4.2	▼(1.6)	▲5.8	▲6.4
Thailand	23.9	23.4	17.8	23.8	15.6	▼(6.1)	▼(0.4)	▼(5.7)	▼(8.2)
Turkey	3.1	2.2	3.6	2.8	4.8	▲0.6	▼(0.8)	▲1.4	▲2.0
Vietnam	2.1	3.5	8.8	6.1	13.4	▲6.8	▲1.4	▲5.3	▲7.2
All other sources	4.1	3.2	4.8	4.5	3.1	▲0.7	▼(1.0)	▲1.7	▼(1.4)
All import sources	66.1	62.8	59.8	61.0	54.0	▼(6.4)	▼(3.4)	▼(3.0)	▼(7.0)
of which, TIB imports	19.3	17.3	—	—	—	▼(19.3)	▼(2.0)	▼(17.3)	—
U.S. imports from:									
India:									
Quantity	63,725	68,883	16,315	12,071	1,185	▼(74.4)	▲8.1	▼(76.3)	▼(90.2)
Value	41,005	44,345	11,351	7,767	1,010	▼(72.3)	▲8.1	▼(74.4)	▼(87.0)
Unit value	$0.64	$0.64	$0.70	$0.64	$0.85	▲8.1	▲0.0	▲8.1	▲32.4
Indonesia:									
Quantity	22,077	12,190	6,254	811	877	▼(71.7)	▼(44.8)	▼(48.7)	▲8.2
Value	15,704	8,857	4,176	651	647	▼(73.4)	▼(43.6)	▼(52.9)	▼(0.7)
Unit value	$0.71	$0.73	$0.67	$0.80	$0.74	▼(6.1)	▲2.1	▼(8.1)	▼(8.2)
Mexico:									
Quantity	12,092	15,347	17,322	3,221	1,316	▲43.3	▲26.9	▲12.9	▼(59.1)
Value	10,662	12,102	11,992	2,193	883	▲12.5	▲13.5	▼(0.9)	▼(59.8)
Unit value	$0.88	$0.79	$0.69	$0.68	$0.67	▼(21.5)	▼(10.6)	▼(12.2)	▼(1.5)
South Korea:									
Quantity	9,545	13,679	13,194	4,247	1,456	▲38.2	▲43.3	▼(3.5)	▼(65.7)
Value	6,788	9,239	8,485	2,641	943	▲25.0	▲36.1	▼(8.2)	▼(64.3)
Unit value	$0.71	$0.68	$0.64	$0.62	$0.65	▼(9.6)	▼(5.0)	▼(4.8)	▲4.2
Taiwan:									
Quantity	29,783	25,697	50,061	4,475	11,073	▲68.1	▼(13.7)	▲94.8	▲147.4
Value	23,788	19,910	35,022	3,833	7,503	▲47.2	▼(16.3)	▲75.9	▲95.7
Unit value	$0.80	$0.77	$0.70	$0.86	$0.68	▼(12.4)	▼(3.0)	▼(9.7)	▼(20.9)
Thailand:									
Quantity	106,974	105,014	81,836	26,336	15,910	▼(23.5)	▼(1.8)	▼(22.1)	▼(39.6)
Value	70,721	72,677	51,026	17,122	9,952	▼(27.8)	▲2.8	▼(29.8)	▼(41.9)
Unit value	$0.66	$0.69	$0.62	$0.65	$0.63	▼(5.7)	▲4.7	▼(9.9)	▼(3.8)
Turkey:									
Quantity	11,380	10,120	15,593	3,288	4,794	▲37.0	▼(11.1)	▲54.1	▲45.8
Value	9,047	6,858	10,416	2,044	3,070	▲15.1	▼(24.2)	▲51.9	▲50.2
Unit value	$0.79	$0.68	$0.67	$0.62	$0.64	▼(16.0)	▼(14.7)	▼(1.4)	▲3.0
Vietnam:									
Quantity	12,245	19,039	37,326	7,026	11,788	▲204.8	▲55.5	▲96.1	▲67.8
Value	6,086	10,854	25,385	4,413	8,548	▲317.1	▲78.4	▲133.9	▲93.7
Unit value	$0.50	$0.57	$0.68	$0.63	$0.73	▲36.8	▲14.7	▲19.3	▲15.4

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period
Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	Calendar year			Interim		Calendar year			Interim
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
U.S. imports from:—Continued									
All other sources:									
Quantity	13,792	10,333	12,880	3,818	1,514	▼(6.6)	▼(25.1)	▲24.6	▼(60.4)
Value	12,291	9,787	13,898	3,263	2,000	▲13.1	▼(20.4)	▲42.0	▼(38.7)
Unit value	$0.89	$0.95	$1.08	$0.85	$1.32	▲21.1	▲6.3	▲13.9	▲54.6
All import sources:									
Quantity	281,613	280,301	250,783	65,294	49,913	▼(10.9)	▼(0.5)	▼(10.5)	▼(23.6)
Value	196,091	194,630	171,752	43,927	34,556	▼(12.4)	▼(0.7)	▼(11.8)	▼(21.3)
Unit value	$0.70	$0.69	$0.68	$0.67	$0.69	▼(1.6)	▼(0.3)	▼(1.4)	▲2.9
Ending inventory quantity	41,329	44,032	43,617	42,120	37,205	▲5.5	▲6.5	▼(0.9)	▼(11.7)
All import sources, using TIB imports:									
Quantity	90,336	87,579	—	—	—	▼(100.0)	▼(3.1)	▼(100.0)	—
Value	57,247	53,605	—	—	—	▼(100.0)	▼(6.4)	▼(100.0)	—
Unit value	$0.63	$0.61	—	—	—	▼(100.0)	▼(3.4)	▼(100.0)	—
U.S. producers':									
Practical capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Capacity utilization (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	102,744	129,019	134,373	33,368	34,873	▲30.8	▲25.6	▲4.1	▲4.5
Value	100,389	115,532	115,619	28,097	29,441	▲15.2	▲15.1	▲0.1	▲4.8
Unit value	$0.98	$0.90	$0.86	$0.84	$0.84	▼(11.9)	▼(8.4)	▼(3.9)	▲0.3
Export shipments:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity	18,526	20,567	21,843	15,734	15,795	▲17.9	▲11.0	▲6.2	▲0.4
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Production workers	298	302	330	293	292	▲10.7	▲1.3	▲9.3	▼(0.3)
Hours worked (1,000s)	468	472	511	120	128	▲9.2	▲0.9	▲8.3	▲6.7
Wages paid ($1,000)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Productivity (pounds per hour)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net sales:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Total assets	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. TIB imports data are based on entries coded as rate provision (RP) code 13, relating to TIB entries processed into downstream articles in the United States. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in parts 3, 4, and 5 of this report.

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

APPENDIX D

SELECT DATA FROM SAFEGUARD INVESTIGATION

Appendix D presents select data from the original safeguard investigation, including: 1) summary data concerning the U.S. market (table C-1), 2) Fine denier PSF imports under TIB from 2019 to 2023 (table G-1), 3) pricing data collected in Commission questionnaires (tables VI-16 through VI-19 and figures VI-2 through VI-5), 4) the injury determination and remedy recommendations, and 5) U.S. producers' narratives on efforts to compete and anticipated efforts to compete under a safeguard (tables D-1 and D-2).

Table C-1
Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and perio
Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data: Calendar year 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Period changes: Comparison years 2019-23	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. consumption quantity:										
Amount	***	438,410	571,289	545,069	396,358	▼***	▼***	▲30.3	▼(4.6)	▼(27.3)
Producers' share (fn1)										
Continuous producers	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Non-continuous producers	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All U.S. producers	***	71.0	63.0	51.9	28.8	▼***	▲***	▼(8.0)	▼(11.1)	▼(23.1)
Importers' share (fn1):										
Thailand	***	8.2	11.0	16.0	27.0	▲***	▼***	▲2.8	▲5.0	▲11.0
India	***	0.9	7.3	11.5	16.3	▲***	▲***	▲6.5	▲4.2	▲4.8
Taiwan	***	2.9	2.2	1.4	7.5	▲***	▲***	▼(0.7)	▼(0.8)	▲6.1
Indonesia	***	5.4	6.9	8.2	5.5	▼***	▼***	▲1.4	▲1.4	▼(2.7)
Vietnam	***	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	▲***	▲***	▼(0.5)	▼(0.1)	▲0.5
Mexico	***	1.0	0.7	0.9	3.1	▲***	▲***	▼(0.4)	▲0.2	▲2.2
Turkey	***	1.8	1.2	2.9	2.9	▲***	▲***	▼(0.6)	▲1.7	▼(0.0)
South Korea	***	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.4	▲***	▼***	▼(0.3)	▲0.1	▲1.3
Honduras	***	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	▼***	▲***	▼(0.9)	▼(0.1)	▲0.4
Germany	***	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	▼***	▼***	▼(0.2)	▲0.1	▲0.1
All other sources	***	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.1	▼***	▼***	▲0.9	▼(0.7)	▼(0.4)
All import sources	***	29.0	37.0	48.1	71.2	▲***	▼***	▲8.0	▲11.1	▲23.1
U.S. consumption value:										
Amount	***	269,671	403,969	498,105	309,054	▼***	▼***	▲49.8	▲23.3	▼(38.0)
Producers' share (fn1)										
Continuous producers	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Non-continuous producers	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All U.S. producers	***	72.8	66.2	58.1	36.3	▼***	▲***	▼(6.6)	▼(8.1)	▼(21.8)
Importers' share (fn1):										
Thailand	***	7.1	9.3	13.1	22.9	▲***	▼***	▲2.2	▲3.8	▲9.8
India	***	0.7	6.2	9.0	13.5	▲***	▲***	▲5.5	▲2.7	▲4.5
Taiwan	***	2.7	1.9	1.3	7.7	▲***	▲***	▼(0.8)	▼(0.6)	▲6.4
Indonesia	***	4.9	6.6	7.9	5.0	▼***	▼***	▲1.7	▲1.2	▼(2.8)
Vietnam	***	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.0	▲***	▲***	▼(0.5)	▼(0.2)	▲0.4
Mexico	***	1.1	0.7	1.2	3.5	▲***	▲***	▼(0.4)	▲0.5	▲2.3
Turkey	***	1.5	1.4	3.0	2.9	▲***	▲***	▼(0.1)	▲1.7	▼(0.1)
South Korea	***	1.8	1.2	0.9	2.2	▲***	▲***	▼(0.6)	▼(0.3)	▲1.3
Honduras	***	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	▼***	▲***	▼(0.8)	▼(0.1)	▲0.2
Germany	***	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	▼***	▼***	▼(0.4)	▲0.2	▲0.2
All other sources	***	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	▼***	▼***	▲0.8	▼(0.8)	▼(0.4)
All import sources	***	27.2	33.8	41.9	63.7	▲***	▼***	▲6.6	▲8.1	▲21.8
U.S. imports from:										
Thailand:										
Quantity	80,609	35,949	62,681	87,127	106,922	▲32.6	▼(55.4)	▲74.4	▲39.0	▲22.7
Value	55,850	19,102	37,612	65,468	70,836	▲26.8	▼(65.8)	▲96.9	▲74.1	▲8.2
Unit value	$0.69	$0.53	$0.60	$0.75	$0.66	▼(4.4)	▼(23.3)	▲12.9	▲25.2	▼(11.8)
India:										
Quantity	1,967	3,776	41,928	62,755	64,655	▲3,187.1	▲92.0	▲1,010.5	▲49.7	▲3.0
Value	1,407	1,968	25,130	44,658	41,606	▲2,856.8	▲39.9	▲1,176.6	▲77.7	▼(6.8)
Unit value	$0.72	$0.52	$0.60	$0.71	$0.64	▼(10.1)	▼(27.1)	▲15.0	▲18.7	▼(9.6)
Taiwan:										
Quantity	7,298	12,714	12,479	7,646	29,792	▲308.2	▲74.2	▼(1.8)	▼(38.7)	▲289.7
Value	5,100	7,241	7,750	6,321	23,845	▲367.6	▲42.0	▲7.0	▼(18.4)	▲277.2
Unit value	$0.70	$0.57	$0.62	$0.83	$0.80	▲14.5	▼(18.5)	▲9.0	▲33.1	▼(3.2)
Indonesia:										
Quantity	57,975	23,878	39,170	44,839	21,714	▼(62.5)	▼(58.8)	▲64.0	▲14.5	▼(51.6)
Value	43,147	13,303	26,770	39,117	15,477	▼(64.1)	▼(69.2)	▲101.2	▲46.1	▼(60.4)
Unit value	$0.74	$0.56	$0.68	$0.87	$0.71	▼(4.2)	▼(25.1)	▲22.7	▲27.6	▼(18.3)
Vietnam:										
Quantity	7,067	13,773	15,026	13,947	12,245	▲73.3	▲94.9	▲9.1	▼(7.2)	▼(12.2)
Value	3,702	6,169	7,273	7,851	6,086	▲64.4	▲66.6	▲17.9	▲8.0	▼(22.5)
Unit value	$0.52	$0.45	$0.48	$0.56	$0.50	▼(5.1)	▼(14.5)	▲8.1	▲16.3	▼(11.7)
Mexico:										
Quantity	3,593	4,579	3,929	4,817	12,092	▲236.5	▲27.4	▼(14.2)	▲22.6	▲151.0
Value	2,616	2,861	2,713	5,846	10,757	▲311.3	▲9.4	▼(5.2)	▲115.5	▲84.0
Unit value	$0.73	$0.62	$0.69	$1.21	$0.89	▲22.2	▼(14.2)	▲10.5	▲75.8	▼(26.7)
Turkey:										
Quantity	1,883	7,775	6,880	15,825	11,380	▲504.3	▲312.8	▼(11.5)	▲130.0	▼(28.1)
Value	1,229	4,061	5,528	15,121	9,047	▲635.9	▲230.4	▲36.1	▲173.5	▼(40.2)
Unit value	$0.65	$0.52	$0.80	$0.96	$0.79	▲21.8	▼(20.0)	▲53.8	▲18.9	▼(16.8)

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and perio
Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data: Calendar year 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Period changes: Comparison years 2019-23	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. imports from:--Continued										
South Korea:										
Quantity	8,545	5,760	5,977	5,999	9,545	▲11.7	▼(32.6)	▲3.8	▲0.4	▲59.1
Value	7,306	4,785	4,803	4,645	6,791	▼(7.1)	▼(34.5)	▲0.4	▼(3.3)	▲46.2
Unit value	$0.85	$0.83	$0.80	$0.77	$0.71	▼(16.8)	▼(2.8)	▼(3.3)	▼(3.6)	▼(8.1)
Honduras:										
Quantity	8,502	8,736	6,199	5,583	5,524	▼(35.0)	▲2.8	▼(29.0)	▼(9.9)	▼(1.1)
Value	5,556	4,771	3,770	4,060	3,176	▼(42.8)	▼(14.1)	▼(21.0)	▲7.7	▼(21.8)
Unit value	$0.65	$0.55	$0.61	$0.73	$0.57	▼(12.0)	▼(16.4)	▲11.4	▲19.6	▼(20.9)
Germany:										
Quantity	8,475	4,394	4,586	5,078	4,019	▼(52.6)	▼(48.2)	▲4.4	▲10.7	▼(20.8)
Value	11,113	5,013	5,923	8,276	5,820	▼(47.6)	▼(54.9)	▲18.2	▲39.7	▼(29.7)
Unit value	$1.31	$1.14	$1.29	$1.63	$1.45	▲10.4	▼(13.0)	▲13.2	▲26.2	▼(11.2)
All other sources:										
Quantity	9,289	5,727	12,641	8,441	4,372	▼(52.9)	▼(38.3)	▲120.7	▼(33.2)	▼(48.2)
Value	7,968	3,970	9,281	7,454	3,486	▼(56.2)	▼(50.2)	▲133.8	▼(19.7)	▼(53.2)
Unit value	$0.86	$0.69	$0.73	$0.88	$0.80	▼(7.0)	▼(19.2)	▲5.9	▲20.3	▼(9.7)
All import sources:										
Quantity	195,204	127,061	211,497	262,056	282,261	▲44.6	▼(34.9)	▲66.5	▲23.9	▲7.7
Value	144,994	73,247	136,553	208,819	196,926	▲35.8	▼(49.5)	▲86.4	▲52.9	▼(5.7)
Unit value	$0.74	$0.58	$0.65	$0.80	$0.70	▼(6.1)	▼(22.4)	▲12.0	▲23.4	▼(12.4)
All U.S. producers':										
Practical capacity quantity	***	609,529	714,062	485,832	301,740	▼***	▲***	▲17.1	▼(32.0)	▼(37.9)
Production quantity	***	320,913	374,676	299,401	119,271	▼***	▼***	▲16.8	▼(20.1)	▼(60.2)
Capacity utilization (fn1)	***	52.6	52.5	61.6	39.5	▼***	▼***	▼(0.2)	▲9.2	▼(22.1)
U.S. shipments:										
Quantity	***	311,349	359,792	283,013	114,097	▼***	▼***	▲15.6	▼(21.3)	▼(59.7)
Value	***	196,424	267,416	289,286	112,128	▼***	▼***	▲36.1	▲8.2	▼(61.2)
Unit value	***	$0.63	$0.74	$1.02	$0.98	▲***	▼***	▲17.8	▲37.5	▼(3.9)
Export shipments:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity	35,561	26,742	26,769	25,012	20,037	▼(43.7)	▼(24.8)	▲0.1	▼(6.6)	▼(19.9)
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers	715	768	839	640	412	▼(42.4)	▲7.4	▲9.2	▼(23.7)	▼(35.6)
Hours worked (1,000s)	1,323	1,460	1,593	1,209	567	▼(57.1)	▲10.4	▲9.1	▼(24.1)	▼(53.1)
Wages paid ($1,000)	37,377	39,513	46,500	37,506	19,473	▼(47.9)	▲5.7	▲17.7	▼(19.3)	▼(48.1)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	$28.25	$27.06	$29.19	$31.02	$34.34	▲21.6	▼(4.2)	▲7.9	▲6.3	▲10.7
Productivity (pounds per hour)	***	219.8	235.2	247.6	210.4	▼***	▼***	▲7.0	▲5.3	▼(15.1)
Unit labor costs	***	$0.12	$0.12	$0.13	$0.16	▲***	▲***	▲0.8	▲0.9	▲30.3
Net sales:										
Quantity	***	329,535	374,721	301,171	124,364	▼***	▼***	▲13.7	▼(19.6)	▼(58.7)
Value	***	203,129	273,302	298,327	117,266	▼***	▼***	▲34.5	▲9.2	▼(60.7)
Unit value	***	$0.62	$0.73	$0.99	$0.94	▲***	▼***	▲18.3	▲35.8	▼(4.8)
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	211,449	292,319	309,270	118,635	▼***	▼***	▲38.2	▲5.8	▼(61.6)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2)	***	(8,320)	(19,017)	(10,943)	(1,369)	▼***	▼***	▼---	▲---	▲---
SG&A expenses	***	***	15,177	10,059	4,593	▼***	▲***	▲3.9	▼(33.7)	▼(54.3)
Operating income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	(34,194)	(21,002)	(5,962)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲---	▲---
Net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit COGS	***	$0.64	$0.78	$1.03	$0.95	▲***	▼***	▲21.6	▲31.6	▼(7.1)
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	$0.04	$0.03	$0.04	▲***	▲***	▼(8.6)	▼(17.5)	▲10.6
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	$(0.09)	$(0.07)	$(0.05)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲---	▲---
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS/sales (fn1)	***	104.1	107.0	103.7	101.2	▲***	▲***	▲2.9	▼(3.3)	▼(2.5)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	(12.5)	(7.0)	(5.1)	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲5.5	▲2.0
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Total assets	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued
Fine denier PSF: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and perio
Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

	Reported data					Period changes				
	Calendar year					Comparison years				
Item	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019-23	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Continuous U.S. producers':										
Net sales:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Total assets	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Non-continuous U.S. producers':										
Net sales:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Total assets	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***	▼***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 5503.20.0025, accessed on April 15, 2024. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed (normal) duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables containing these data are contained in the body of the report

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Table G-1
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports entered free as articles to be processed under bond for export, including resulting U.S. produced items reported under HTS 9813.00.0520 in addition to the product specific statistical reporting number noted in the source note, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound

Source	Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
India	Quantity	---	---	31,141	52,730	59,771
Indonesia	Quantity	---	---	---	---	13,328
Taiwan	Quantity	---	---	1,450	311	14,459
Thailand	Quantity	---	---	---	---	2,610
Vietnam	Quantity	---	---	---	---	167
All import sources	Quantity	---	---	32,591	53,041	90,336
India	Value	---	---	17,334	34,302	36,354
Indonesia	Value	---	---	---	---	8,066
Taiwan	Value	---	---	793	270	11,297
Thailand	Value	---	---	---	---	1,423
Vietnam	Value	---	---	---	---	106
All import sources	Value	---	---	18,127	34,572	57,247
India	Unit value	---	---	0.56	0.65	0.61
Indonesia	Unit value	---	---	---	---	0.61
Taiwan	Unit value	---	---	0.55	0.87	0.78
Thailand	Unit value	---	---	---	---	0.55
Vietnam	Unit value	---	---	---	---	0.64
All import sources	Unit value	---	---	0.56	0.65	0.63

Table continued.

Table G-1 Continued
Fine denier PSF: U.S. imports entered free as articles to be processed under bond for export, including resulting U.S. produced items reported under HTS 9813.00.0520 in addition to the product specific statistical reporting number noted in the source note, by source and period

Ratios and shares in percent

Source	Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
India	Share of quantity	---	---	95.6	99.4	66.2
Indonesia	Share of quantity	---	---	---	---	14.8
Taiwan	Share of quantity	---	---	4.4	0.6	16.0
Thailand	Share of quantity	---	---	---	---	2.9
Vietnam	Share of quantity	---	---	---	---	0.2
All import sources	Share of quantity	---	---	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Share of value	---	---	95.6	99.2	63.5
Indonesia	Share of value	---	---	---	---	14.1
Taiwan	Share of value	---	---	4.4	0.8	19.7
Thailand	Share of value	---	---	---	---	2.5
Vietnam	Share of value	---	---	---	---	0.2
All import sources	Share of value	---	---	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Ratio of quantity	---	---	74.3	84.0	92.4
Indonesia	Ratio of quantity	---	---	---	---	61.4
Taiwan	Ratio of quantity	---	---	11.6	4.1	48.5
Thailand	Ratio of quantity	---	---	---	---	2.4
Vietnam	Ratio of quantity	---	---	---	---	1.4
All import sources	Ratio of quantity	---	---	15.4	20.2	32.0
India	Ratio of value	---	---	69.0	76.8	87.4
Indonesia	Ratio of value	---	---	---	---	52.1
Taiwan	Ratio of value	---	---	10.2	4.3	47.4
Thailand	Ratio of value	---	---	---	---	2.0
Vietnam	Ratio of value	---	---	---	---	1.7
All import sources	Ratio of value	---	---	13.3	16.6	29.1

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 5503.20.0025, accessed on April 15, 2024. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Data are based on entries coded as rate provision (RP) code 13, relating to TIB entries processed into downstream articles in the United States.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---“. Ratios represent share out of overall fine denier PSF imports from the specified source that was entered under the TIB provisions.

Table VI-16
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and weighted-average LDP unit values and quantities imported product 1, and price/cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; Prices and per unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Import price	Import quantity	Import price/cost differential
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

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

Figure VI-2
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and weighted-average LDP unit values and quantities imported product 1, by source and quarter

U.S. price and import purchase cost of product 1

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * * * *

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

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

Table VI-17
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and weighted-average landed, duty-paid (LDP) unit values and quantities imported product 2, and price/cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; Prices and per unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Import price	Import quantity	Import price/cost differential
2019 Q1	***	***	0.69	22,780,795	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	0.57	18,669,548	***
2020 Q1	***	***	0.51	16,496,233	***
2020 Q2	***	***	0.51	6,709,508	***
2020 Q3	***	***	0.55	3,975,855	***
2020 Q4	***	***	0.51	14,518,390	***
2021 Q1	***	***	0.49	21,338,635	***
2021 Q2	***	***	0.64	20,520,839	13.5
2021 Q3	***	***	0.71	19,565,768	***
2021 Q4	***	***	0.75	17,667,602	***
2022 Q1	***	***	0.82	17,716,650	***
2022 Q2	***	***	0.88	22,001,870	***
2022 Q3	***	***	0.89	32,021,953	***
2022 Q4	***	***	0.85	29,282,248	***
2023 Q1	***	***	0.70	17,906,883	***
2023 Q2	***	***	0.66	21,050,157	***
2023 Q3	***	***	0.64	19,828,590	***
2023 Q4	***	***	0.64	18,924,657	***

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

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

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

Figure VI-3
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and weighted-average LDP unit values and quantities imported product 2, by source and quarter

U.S. price and import purchase cost of product 2

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * * * *

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

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

Table VI-18
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and weighted-average landed, duty-paid (LDP) unit values and quantities imported product 3, and price/cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; Prices and per unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Import price	Import quantity	Import price/cost differential
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

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

Figure VI-4
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and weighted-average LDP unit values and quantities imported product 3, by source and quarter

U.S. price and import purchase cost of product 3

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * * * *

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

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

Table VI-19
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and weighted-average landed, duty-paid (LDP) unit values and quantities imported product 4, and price/cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; Prices and per unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Import price	Import quantity	Import price/cost differential
2019 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2019 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Note: Product 4: Virgin polyester staple fiber, measuring greater than 1.8 denier and less than 3.0 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier. Exclude biodegradable, siliconized, and black or other colored fiber.

Figure VI-5
Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and weighted-average LDP unit values and quantities imported product 4, by source and quarter

U.S. price and import purchase cost of product 4

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * * * *

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

Note: Product 4: Virgin polyester staple fiber, measuring greater than 1.8 denier and less than 3.0 denier, solid and round cross section, dry, 32-38mm cut length, with tenacity measuring above 5.0 grams per denier. Exclude biodegradable, siliconized, and black or other colored fiber.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation No. TA-201-78

Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber

DETERMINATION

On the basis of information developed in the subject investigation, the Commission determined pursuant to section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 that fine denier PSF is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

Having made an affirmative injury determination pursuant to section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974, the Commission was required to make certain additional findings under the implementing statutes of certain free trade agreements ("FTAs") or under statutory provisions related to certain preferential trade programs. Under section 301(a) of the United States-Mexico-Canada ("USMCA") Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. § 4551(a)), the Commission found that imports of fine denier PSF from neither Canada nor Mexico account for a substantial share of total imports or contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports. The Commission further found that imports of fine denier PSF from Australia, the U.S.-Dominican Republic – Central America Free Trade Agreement ("CAFTA DR") countries, Colombia, Jordan, South Korea, Panama, Peru, and Singapore, individually, are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof, under the relevant FTA implementing statutes. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 2112 note (Jordan); 19 U.S.C. § 3805 note (Australia, Colombia, South Korea, Panama, Peru, Singapore); 19 U.S.C. § 4101 (CAFTA-DR). The Commission also found that the serious injury substantially caused by imports to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article does not result from the reduction or elimination of any duty provided for under the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement or from duty-free treatment provided for under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act ("CBERA") provisions of the Caribbean Basin Initiative Trade Program or the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP") program. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 2112 note (Israel); 19 U.S.C. § 2703(e) (CBERA); 19 U.S.C. § 2253(e)(6) (GSP).

REMEDY RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to address the serious injury to the domestic industry producing fine denier PSF and be most effective in facilitating the efforts of the domestic industry to make a positive

adjustment to import competition, the Commission recommends several actions.

The Commission unanimously recommends a four-year period of relief. It also unanimously recommends that a quantitative restriction ("QR"), to be set at zero in the first year of relief increasing by one million pounds in each subsequent year over the duration of the safeguard, be imposed on imports of fine denier PSF entered free under bond as articles to be processed for export under the Temporary Importation under Bond (TIB) program. All Commissioners additionally recommend a tariff-rate quota ("TRQ") be imposed on imports of fine denier PSF from all countries covered by their affirmative injury determination.

Commissioners Johanson and Schmidtlein recommend a TRQ with an in-quota volume level of 145,000,000 pounds (inclusive of any imports of the article under HTS statistical reporting number 9813.00.0520), with an in-quota tariff rate of 15 percent ad valorem and an out-of-quota tariff rate of 40 percent ad valorem. They recommend that the in-quota tariff rate decrease by 1 percentage point and the out-of-quota tariff rate decrease by 2 percentage points, in each subsequent year of the four-year relief period. Commissioners Johanson and Schmidtlein recommend that any imports of the article under HTS statistical reporting number 9813.00.0520 entered after the tariff-rate quota has filled for the year would be subject to the over-quota duty rate.

Chair Karpel recommends a TRQ with an in-quota volume level of 114,820,000 pounds, with an in-quota tariff rate of 15 percent ad valorem and an out-of-quota tariff rate of 45 percent ad valorem. Chair Karpel recommends that the in-quota and out-of-quota tariff rates decrease by 1 percentage point in each subsequent year of the four-year relief period. Chair Karpel recommends that the TRQ's in-quota volume level is inclusive of any imports of fine denier polyester staple fiber under HTS subheading 9813.00.05.

Commissioner Kearns recommends a TRQ with an in-quota volume level of 110,000,000 pounds (inclusive of any imports of the article under HTS statistical reporting number 9813.00.0520, with the exception of imports from countries that were not covered by the Commission's injury determination), with an in-quota tariff rate of 22 percent ad valorem in the first year, reduced to 20 percent ad valorem in the second and third years, and reduced to 18 percent ad valorem in the fourth year. Commissioner Kearns recommends an out-of-quota tariff rate of 50 percent ad valorem, reduced by three percentage points in each subsequent year of the four-year relief period. Commissioner Kearns recommends that fine denier PSF imported under HTS statistical reporting number 9813.00.0520, with the exception of TIB entries from the FTA and trade preference countries that were not covered by the Commission's injury determination, be subject to the in-quota and out-of-quota tariff rates.

Having made negative findings with respect to imports from Canada and Mexico under section 302 of the USMCA Implementation Act, and having made findings that imports from Australia, the CAFTA-DR countries, Colombia, Israel, Jordan, Panama, Peru, Singapore, South Korea, and the beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act were not a substantial cause of the serious injury experienced by the domestic industry, the Commission recommends that the President exclude such countries from any form of the TRQ.

All Commissioners recommend that the QR imposed on imports of fine denier PSF entered under TIB under HTS statistical reporting number 9813.00.0520 apply to imports from all countries for which they recommend application of the TRQ. Chair Karpel and Commissioner Schmidtlein recommend that the QR also apply to imports from South Korea. Commissioner Kearns recommends that the QR be applied to all countries, including South Korea.

Summary of Commissioners' Recommended Actions on Fine Denier PSF				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
QR: Fine denier PSF entries under HTS statistical reporting number 9813.00.0520				
QR Level (pounds)				
All Commissioners	zero	1 million	2 million	3 million
Tariff Rate Quota				
In-Quota Volume Level (thousands of pounds)				
Johanson and Schmidtlein	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000
Karpel	114,820	114,820	114,820	114,820
Kearns	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
In-Quota Tariff Rate (*ad valorem*)				
Karpel, Johanson, and Schmidtlein	15	14	13	12
Kearns	22	20	20	18
Out-of-Quota Tariff Rate (*ad valorem*)				
Johanson and Schmidtlein	40	38	36	34
Karpel	45	44	43	42
Kearns	50	47	44	41

The Commission further recommends that the President authorize the establishment of an exclusion process to allow for importation of covered imports without application of the remedy measures in the case of a demonstrated lack of production in the United States for a particularized fine denier polyester staple fiber product or in the case of a critical short supply of a particularized fine denier polyester staple fiber product from domestic sources.

Chair Karpel, Commissioner Johanson, and Commissioner Schmidtlein recommend that the President consider programs to assist downstream users of fine denier PSF and to mitigate the potential impact of the remedy on such users.

Chair Karpel and Commissioner Schmidtlein recommend that the President submit to Congress, pursuant to his authority under section 203(a)(3)(H), a legislative proposal that would permanently preclude the importation of fine denier PSF under TIB to avoid payment of cash deposits and assessed antidumping and countervailing duties that would otherwise apply to the product.

Commissioner Kearns recommends that the President submit to Congress a legislative proposal to permanently preclude the ability to avoid payment of any antidumping or countervailing duty through the TIB provision provided for in HTS subheading 9813.00.0520.

Commissioner Kearns also recommends that the President submit to Congress a legislative proposal to distribute TRQ revenue generated by this action to downstream users of the article, to the extent necessary to reduce injury to domestic manufacturers of downstream products.

Elasticity of Substitution

The elasticity of substitution reflects the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products. Product differentiation depends on such factors as quality (e.g., appearance and efficiency) and conditions of sale (e.g., availability, sales terms, discounts, and warranties). Based on available information, the staff report concludes that the elasticity of substitution between domestic products and imported products is between 3 and 6. The model simulations use the mid-point of this range, 4.5.

5. Estimated Effects of the Remedy Recommendations

Attachment Tables 1, 2, and 3 report the estimated economic effects of the joint remedy recommendation of Commissioners Johanson and Schmidtlein and the individual remedy recommendations of Chair Karpel and Commissioner Kearns.

Attachment Table 1. Remedy Recommendation of Commissioners Johanson and Schmidtlein

Item	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Out-of-Quota Rate (%)	40	38	36	34
In-Quota Rate (%)	15	14	13	12
Quota Level (million pounds)	145	145	145	145
Quantitative Restriction on TIB Imports (million pounds)	0	1	2	3
Do Covered Imports Exceed the TRQ Quota Level?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Net Change in Imports (million pounds)	-127.9	-137.0	-136.5	-135.6
Change in Domestic Shipments (million pounds)	73.1	78.2	77.6	76.7
Change in Industry Revenue (million dollars)	75.9	81.4	80.7	79.7
Change in Operating Income (million dollars)	24.8	25.0	24.7	24.4
Change in U.S. Price Index (%)	17.4	15.4	15.0	14.5

Source: USITC internal model results, using inputs from Tables C-1, G-1, and IV-3 in the final staff report in the injury phase of the investigation.

Note: The estimated effects in each remedy year do not show year-on-year changes; rather they show the change relative to the baseline for the remedy year, absent the remedy.

Attachment Table 2. Remedy Recommendation of Chair Karpel

Item	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Out-of-Quota Rate (%)	45	44	43	42
In-Quota Rate (%)	15	14	13	12
Quota Level (million pounds)	114.82	114.82	114.82	114.82
Quantitative Restriction on TIB Imports (million pounds)	0	1	2	3
Do Covered Imports Exceed the TRQ Quota Level?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Net Change in Imports (million pounds)	-143.2	-154.1	-155.3	-156.4
Change in Domestic Shipments (million pounds)	83.9	90.4	91.0	91.5
Change in Industry Revenue (million dollars)	87.7	94.5	95.1	95.7
Change in Operating Income (million dollars)	28.9	29.5	29.6	29.7
Change in U.S. Price Index (%)	19.8	17.8	17.6	17.4

Source: USITC internal model results, using inputs from Tables C-1, G-1, and IV-3 in the final staff report in the injury phase of the investigation.

Note: The estimated effects in each remedy year do not show year-on-year changes; rather they show the change relative to the baseline for the remedy year, absent the remedy.

Attachment Table 3. Remedy Recommendation of Commissioner Kearns

Item	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Out-of-Quota Rate (%)	50	47	44	41
In-Quota Rate (%)	22	20	20	18
Quota Level (million pounds)	110	110	110	110
Quantitative Restriction on TIB Imports (million pounds)	0	1	2	3
Do Covered Imports Exceed the TRQ Quota Level?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Net Change in Imports (million pounds)	-156.2	-164.8	-165.1	-162.8
Change in Domestic Shipments (million pounds)	92.5	97.3	96.8	94.7
Change in Industry Revenue (million dollars)	97.3	102.1	101.4	99.1
Change in Operating Income (million dollars)	32.4	32.0	31.7	30.9
Change in U.S. Price Index (%)	21.7	19.2	18.7	18.0

Source: USITC internal model results, using inputs from Tables C-1, G-1, and IV-3 in the final staff report in the injury phase of the investigation.

Note: The estimated effects in each remedy year do not show year-on-year changes; rather they show the change relative to the baseline for the remedy year, absent the remedy.

Table D-1
Fine denier PSF: Efforts to compete

Firm	No	Yes	Narrative response on efforts to complete
Alpek USA	***	***	***
Auriga	***	***	***
Darling	***	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***	***
Palmetto	***	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***	***

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

Table D-2
Fine denier PSF: Anticipated efforts to compete under a safeguard

Firm	Anticipated action	Narrative response on anticipated effort to complete
Alpek USA	***	***
Auriga	***	***
Darling	***	***
Darling	***	***
Darling	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***
Nan Ya	***	***

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

Firm	Anticipated action	Narrative response on anticipated effort to complete
Palmetto	***	***
Palmetto	***	***
Palmetto	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***
Sun Fiber	***	***

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

APPENDIX E

U.S. SHIPMENTS BY CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION

Table E.1 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments to distributors, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares and ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—." Ratio is to apparent U.S. consumption.

Table E.2 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments for woven applications, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares and ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Ratio is to apparent U.S. consumption.

Table E.3 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments for nonwoven applications, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares and ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Ratio is to apparent U.S. consumption.

Table E.4 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments for use in yarn or knit fabric, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares and ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Ratio is to apparent U.S. consumption.

Table E.5 Fine denier PSF: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments for nonwoven and yarn or knit fabric applications, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares and ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Ratio is to apparent U.S. consumption. In the original safeguard investigation, fine denier PSF for nonwoven applications included those for use in yarn or knit fabric. The same level of aggregation is presented in this table to compare with the data from the original safeguard investigation.

APPENDIX F

PURCHASE COST DATA BY SOURCE

Table F.1 Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and price-cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	India unit LDP value	India quantity	India differentials	Indonesia unit LDP value	Indonesia quantity	Indonesia differentials
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F.1 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and price-cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Mexico unit LDP value	Mexico quantity	Mexico differentials	South Korea unit LDP value	South Korea quantity	South Korea differentials
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F.1 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and price-cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Taiwan unit LDP value	Taiwan quantity	Taiwan differentials	Thailand unit LDP value	Thailand quantity	Thailand differentials
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F.1 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and price-cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Turkey unit LDP value	Turkey quantity	Turkey differentials	Vietnam unit LDP value	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam differentials
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table F.1 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices, unit LDP values, quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and price-cost differentials, by source and quarter

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per pound; Differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	All other sources unit LDP value	All other sources quantity	All other sources differentials	All import sources unit LDP value	All import sources quantity	All import sources differentials
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Table F.2 Fine denier PSF: Instances and quantities of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by source

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Differentials in percent

Source	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average differential	Min differential	Max differential
India	Lower than US	11	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Lower than US	13	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Lower than US	13	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Lower than US	12	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Lower than US	11	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Lower than US	13	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Lower than US	12	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Lower than US	8	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Lower than US	4	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Lower than US	97	***	***	***	***
India	Higher than US	2	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
Mexico	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
South Korea	Higher than US	1	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
Thailand	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Higher than US	9	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Higher than US	12	***	***	***	***

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

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

Table F.3 Fine denier PSF: Instances and quantities of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Differentials in percent

Period	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average differential	Min differential	Max differential
2023	Lower than US	29	***	***	***	***
2024	Lower than US	30	***	***	***	***
2025	Lower than US	30	***	***	***	***
January through March 2026	Lower than US	8	***	***	***	***
All periods	Lower than US	97	***	***	***	***
2023	Higher than US	4	***	***	***	***
2024	Higher than US	2	***	***	***	***
2025	Higher than US	5	***	***	***	***
January through March 2026	Higher than US	1	***	***	***	***
All periods	Higher than US	12	***	***	***	***

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

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

APPENDIX G

SELECT DATA ON FOREIGN INDUSTRIES

The foreign industries

Foreign industry data presented in this appendix are based on the questionnaire responses of 12 producers/exporters of fine denier PSF as follows[1]:

India: One producer/exporter, The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited ("Bombay Dyeing") submitted a questionnaire response. Bombay Dyeing estimates it accounts for *** percent of 2025 production of fine denier PSF in India and its 2025 exports of fine denier PSF to the United States accounted for *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports of fine denier PSF from India (per official import statistics under HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025).

Indonesia: Two producers/exporters, Teijin Polyester (Thailand) Limited ("Teijin Thailand")[2] and PT. Tifico Fiber Indonesia Tbk ("Tifico") submitted a questionnaire response. These two firms' reported 2025 exports of fine denier PSF to the United States accounted for *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports from Indonesia (per official import statistics). Neither firm provided an estimate of its share of 2025 Indonesian production.

Mexico: One producer, Indorama Ventures Polymers Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. ("Indorama Polymers") submitted a questionnaire response and estimated that it accounts for *** percent of 2025 production of fine denier PSF in Mexico. One exporter, Alpek Polyester Mexico SA de CV ("Alpek Mexico")[3] submitted a questionnaire response and its 2025 exports of fine denier PSF to the United States accounted for *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports from Mexico (per official import statistics).

[1] No firms submitted a foreign producer questionnaire from major import sources South Korea and Taiwan.

[2] ***.

[3] ***.

Thailand: Three producers/exporters, Jiu Long Thai Co. Ltd. ("Jiu Long"), Sunflag (Thailand) Ltd. ("Sunflag"), and Teijin Polyester (Thailand) Limited ("Teijin Thailand") submitted questionnaire responses. Only one producer, Teijin Thailand, provided an estimate of its share of 2025 production in Thailand, estimating *** percent. These three producers' 2025 exports of fine denier PSF to the United States accounted for *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports of fine denier PSF from Thailand (per official import statistics).

Turkey: One producer, SASA Polyester Sanayi A.Ş., and one exporter, Sasa Dış Ticaret A.Ş. (collectively, "SASA") submitted a questionnaire response.[4] SASA Polyester Sanayi A.Ş. did not provide an estimate of its share of 2025 production in Turkey, but in the original safeguard investigation, it estimated it accounted for *** percent of 2023 production of fine denier PSF.[5] Sasa Dış Ticaret A.Ş.'s reported 2025 exports of fine denier PSF to the United States accounted for *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports of fine denier PSF from Turkey (per official import statistics).

Vietnam: One producer, Hop Thanh Co. Ltd ("Hop Thanh"), submitted a questionnaire response. Hop Thanh did not provide an estimate of its share of 2025 production in Vietnam, but its 2025 exports of fine denier PSF to the United States accounted for *** percent of 2025 U.S. imports of fine denier PSF from Vietnam (per official import statistics).

All other foreign industries:[6] One producer from Malaysia, Penfibre SDN BHD ("Penfibre"), and one exporter from Germany, Advansa Marketing GmbH ("Advansa") submitted a questionnaire response from all other foreign industries.[7] Penfibre estimated that it accounted for *** percent of 2025 fine denier PSF production in Malaysia. These two firms' 2025 exports of fine denier PSF to the United States

[4] ***.

[5] Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber (Injury), Confidential Report, INV-WW-073, June 26, 2024 ("Original safeguard confidential report"), p. 1.4.

[6] "All foreign industries" includes all countries other than India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam.

[7] ***. *** foreign producer questionnaire, question 2.13.

accounted for *** percent of 2025 imports of fine denier PSF from all other foreign industries (per official import statistics).

Table G.1 presents a summary of the number of responding foreign producers/exporters by foreign industry and approximate shares of production and exports to the United States in 2025.

Table G.1 Fine denier PSF: Number of responding producers/exporters, approximate share of production, and exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports, by foreign industry, 2025

Foreign industry	Number of responding firms	Approximate share of production (percent)	Exports as a share of U.S. imports from foreign industry (percent)
India	1	***	***
Indonesia	2	***	***
Mexico	2	***	***
South Korea	0	***	***
Taiwan	0	***	***
Thailand	3	***	***
Turkey	1	***	***
Vietnam	1	***	***
All other foreign industries	2	NA	***
All foreign industries	12	NA	26.4

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026.

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

Table G.2 presents 2025 summary data for all responding foreign producers and table G.3 presents 2025 summary data for all responding foreign resellers, by firm.

Table G.2 Fine denier PSF: Summary data for all foreign producers, by firm, 2025

Foreign industry and producer name	Production (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (1,000 pounds)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
India: Bombay Dyeing	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia: Tifico	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico: Indorama Polymers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand: Jiu Long	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand: Sunflag	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand: Teijin Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: SASA	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam: Hop Thanh	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries: Penfibre	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign producers	1,133,464	100.0	***	100.0	1,149,088	***

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

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

Table G.3 Fine denier PSF: Summary data for foreign resellers, by firm, 2025

Foreign industry and reseller name	Resales exported to the United States (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported export resales to the United States (percent)	Share of firm's total export resales to all destinations that were exported to the United States (percent)
Indonesia: Teijin Thailand	***	***	***
Mexico: Alpek Mexico	***	***	***
All other foreign industries: Advansa	***	***	***
All individual resellers	***	100.0	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—." Teijin Thailand resold exports to the U.S. in ***. Advansa resold exports to the U.S. in ***.

Table G.4 presents 2025 summary data for all responding foreign producers, by country source.

Table G.4 Fine denier PSF: Summary data for foreign producers, by source, 2025

Foreign industry	Production (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (1,000 pounds)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	1,133,464	100.0	***	100.0	1,149,088	***

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

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

Table G.5 presents data on all foreign industries by item and period.

Table G.5 Fine denier PSF: Data on all foreign industries, by item and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Interim period is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
Capacity	1,488,185	1,514,852	1,480,081	380,730	480,274	1,929,121	1,939,792
Production	1,247,115	1,203,019	1,133,464	186,506	297,012	1,270,451	1,316,501
End-of-period inventories	103,529	91,425	75,800	39,653	35,862	43,870	46,938
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	813,783	758,487	828,479	159,159	242,759	874,409	878,202
Exports to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	409,640	456,625	320,609	79,115	94,190	429,881	435,230
Total shipments	1,223,423	1,215,112	1,149,088	238,274	336,949	1,304,290	1,313,432
Resales exported to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Resales exported to all other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total adjusted exports to the United States	148,961	164,283	66,089	25,522	9,786	78,165	89,101

Table continued.

Table G.5 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Data on all foreign industries, by item and period

Shares and ratios in percent; Interim period is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
Capacity utilization ratio	83.8	79.4	76.6	49.0	61.8	65.9	67.9
Inventory ratio to production	8.3	7.6	6.7	5.3	3.0	3.5	3.6
Inventory ratio to total shipments	8.5	7.5	6.6	4.2	2.7	3.4	3.6
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	66.5	62.4	72.1	66.8	72.0	67.0	66.9
Exports to the United States share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments share	33.5	37.6	27.9	33.2	28.0	33.0	33.1
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total exports to the United States share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports to all other markets share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total adjusted exports share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Table G.6 presents foreign producers' capacity, production, capacity utilization, and share of production, by country.

Table G.6 Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' output, by foreign industry and period

Practical capacity

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	1,488,185	1,514,852	1,480,081	380,730	480,274	1,929,121	1,939,792

Table continued.

Table G.6 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' output, by foreign industry and period

Production

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	1,247,115	1,203,019	1,133,464	186,506	297,012	1,270,451	1,316,501

Table continued.

Table G.6 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' output, by foreign industry and period

Capacity utilization

Ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	83.8	79.4	76.6	49.0	61.8	65.9	67.9

Table continued.

Table G.6 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' output, by foreign industry and period

Share of production

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

Table G.7 presents exports to the United States, share of total shipments exported to the United States, exports to all countries, and exports to all countries as a share of total shipments, by country and period.

Table G.7 Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' exports: Exports to the United States, by foreign industry and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	148,961	164,283	66,089	25,522	9,786	78,165	89,101

Table continued.

Table G.7 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' exports: Share of total shipments exported to the United States, by foreign industry and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table G.7 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' exports: Total exports, by foreign industry and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table G.7 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' exports: Share of total shipments exported, by foreign industry and period

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Table G.8 presents end-of-period inventories and the ratio to total shipments by country and period.

Table G.8 Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' inventories: End of period inventories, by foreign industry and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	103,529	91,425	75,800	39,653	35,862	43,870	46,938

Table continued.

Table G.8 (Continued) Fine denier PSF: Foreign industries' inventories: Ratio of inventories to total shipments, by foreign industry and period

Ratio in percent; Interim period is January through March

Foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All foreign industries	8.5	7.5	6.6	4.2	2.7	3.4	3.6

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

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

Table G.9 presents foreign producers' 2025 total shipments by product type. At a minimum, foreign producers' specialty products accounted for *** percent of total shipments and a maximum of *** percent.

Table G.9 Fine denier PSF: Foreign producers' total shipments, by product type, 2025

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares across in percent

Product type	Measure	Shipments matching specified criteria	Shipments not matching specified criteria	Total shipments
Greater than 50% but less than 100% PCR content	Quantity	***	***	***
100% PCR content	Quantity	***	***	***
Short-cut	Quantity	***	***	***
Black or other colored	Quantity	***	***	***
Siliconized	Quantity	***	***	***
Micro denier (i.e. less than 1.0 denier)	Quantity	***	***	***
Biodegradable	Quantity	***	***	***
Minimum covered by specialty products	Quantity	***	***	***
Maximum covered by specialty products	Quantity	***	***	***
Greater than 50% but less than 100% PCR content	Share across	***	***	100.0
100% PCR content	Share across	***	***	100.0
Short-cut	Share across	***	***	100.0
Black or other colored	Share across	***	***	100.0
Siliconized	Share across	***	***	100.0
Micro denier (i.e. less than 1.0 denier)	Share across	***	***	100.0
Biodegradable	Share across	***	***	100.0
Minimum covered by specialty products	Share across	***	***	100.0
Maximum covered by specialty products	Share across	***	***	100.0

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

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

Note: The minimum amount of overall fine denier PSF that is specialty is equal to the single largest category shown (micro denier PSF), and this scenario would occur if all other categories overlapped with micro denier PSF. The maximum amount of overall fine denier PSF is specialty is equal to the sum of each of the individually reported categories, and this scenario would occur only if each category was mutually exclusive (and they are not). Commission questionnaires attempted to gather evidence on the exact degree of overlap and/or exclusivity between the specialty categories of fine denier PSF by having firms report the net quantity covered by at least one of the specialty categories. However, these data were distorted by the inclusion of non-specialty fine denier PSF "suitable for yarns" in the same data table as the specialty fine denier PSF products, and therefore, is not shown here.

Table G.10 presents the number of reported changes in foreign producers' operations since January 1, 2023 and table G.11 presents foreign producers' narrative explanations of such changes as well as anticipated changes in operations.

Table G.10 Fine denier PSF: Count of reported changes in foreign producers' operations since January 1, 2023, by type of change in operation

Count in number of firms reporting

Item	All foreign producers
Plant openings	1
Plant closings	0
Prolonged shutdowns	2
Production curtailments	1
Relocations	0
Expansions	1
Acquisitions	0
Consolidations	0
Weather-related or force majeure events	0
Other	0
Any change	3

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

Table G.11 Fine denier PSF: Reported changes and anticipated changes in operations in foreign industries since January 1, 2023, by reported change category and firm

Item	Foreign industry, firm name, and accompanying narrative
Plant openings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Expansions	***
Anticipated changes in operations	***

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

APPENDIX H

ORIGINAL SAFEGUARD REMEDY RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMPARISONS TO SELECT MONITORING DATA

Table H.1 Fine denier PSF: Comparison of Remedy recommendations from Commissioners Johanson and Schmidtlein, Chair Karpel, and Commissioner Kearns to the safeguard measures implemented in year 1

Item	Year 1 remedy recommendation of Commissioners Johanson and Schmidtlein	Year 1 remedy recommendation of Chair Karpel	Year 1 remedy recommendation of Commissioner Kearns	Safeguard measure implemented in year 1
Out-of-quota rate (%)	40	45	50	—
In-quota rate (%)	15	15	22	—
Quota level (million pounds)	145	114.82	110	—
Quantitative restriction on TIB imports (million pounds)	0	0	0	0
Do covered imports exceed the TRQ quota level?	Yes	Yes	Yes	—

Source: Remedy recommendations from Remedy modeling attachment, August 20, 2024.

Table H.2 Fine denier PSF: Modeled year 1 impacts of the remedy recommendations from Commissioners Johanson and Schmidtlein, Chair Karpel, and Commissioner Kearns compared to the changes in data collected from the monitoring phase, 2023 to 2025

Item	Modeled year 1 impact of Johanson and Schmidtlein remedy recommendation	Modeled year 1 impact of Karpel remedy recommendation	Modeled year 1 impact of Kearns remedy recommendation	Changes from 2023 to 2025
Net change in imports (million pounds)	(127.9)	(143.2)	(156.2)	(30.8)
Change in in U.S. producers' U.S. shipments (million pounds)	73.1	83.9	92.5	31.6
Change in industry revenue (million dollars)	75.9	87.7	97.3	***
Change in operating income (million dollars)	24.8	28.9	32.4	***
Change in U.S. price index (%)	17.4	19.8	21.7	***

Source: Remedy recommendations from Remedy modeling attachment, August 20, 2024. Import data from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Domestic industry data from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: The estimated effects in each remedy year do not show year-on-year changes; rather they show the change relative to the baseline for the remedy year (2023), absent the remedy. Changes from 2023 to 2025 are data collected from the monitoring phase investigation. Import data and domestic industry data can be found on table C.1. The change in the U.S. price index from 2023 to 2025 is from reported data in questionnaire responses from 2023 Q1 to 2026 Q1.

Table H.3 Fine denier PSF: Comparison of modeled changes using remedy recommendations from Commissioners Johanson and Schmidtlein, Chair Karpel, and Commissioner Kearns to data collected from the monitoring phase, 2025

Item	Monitoring phase data, 2023 (baseline)	Year 1 using remedy recommendation of Commissioners Johanson and Schmidtlein	Year 1 using remedy recommendation of Chair Karpel	Year 1 using remedy recommendation of Commissioner Kearns	Monitoring phase data, 2025
Imports (million pounds)	281,613	153,713	138,413	125,413	250,783
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments (million pounds)	102,744	175,844	186,644	195,244	134,373
Industry revenue	***	86,03	97,831	110,078	***
Operating income	***	32,627	36,727	40,227	***
U.S. price index	100.0	117.4	119.8	121.7	***

Source: Remedy recommendations from Remedy modeling attachment, August 20, 2024. Import data from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting number 5503.20.0025, accessed on August 25, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Domestic industry data from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. The change in the U.S. price index from 2023 to 2025 is from reported data in questionnaire responses from 2023 Q1 to 2026 Q1