

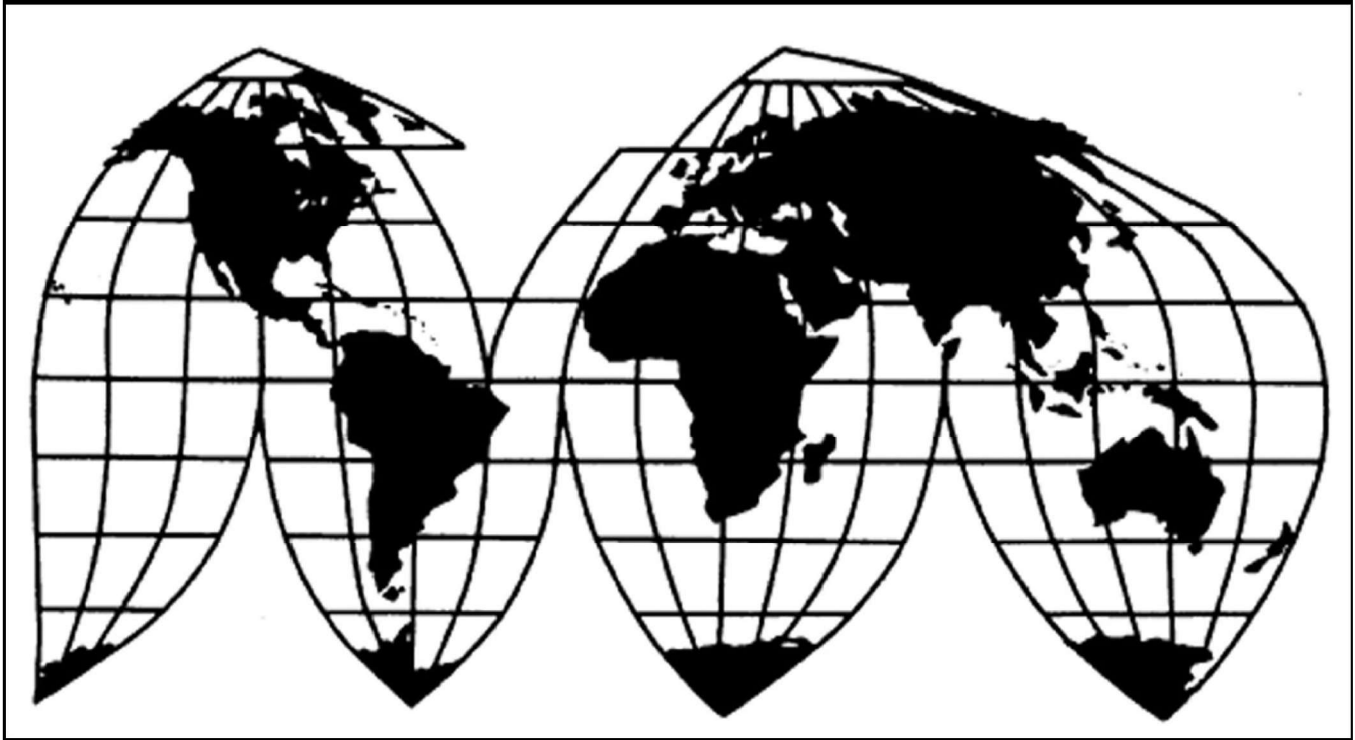
Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China

Investigation No. 731-TA-1021 (Third Review)

Publication 4993

November 2019

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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CONTENTS

	Page
Determination.....	1
Views of the Commission.....	3
Information obtained in this review.....	I-1
Background.....	I-1
Responses to the Commission’s notice of institution.....	I-1
Individual responses.....	I-1
Party comments on adequacy.....	I-2
The original investigation and subsequent reviews.....	I-3
The original investigation	I-3
The first five-year review.....	I-3
The second five-year review.....	I-4
Previous and related investigations.....	I-4
Actions at Commerce	I-5
Scope rulings.....	I-6
Current five-year review.....	I-6
The product.....	I-7
Commerce’s scope	I-7
U.S. tariff treatment	I-7
Sections 232 and 301 tariff treatment	I-7
Description and uses	I-8
Manufacturing process.....	I-11
The industry in the United States	I-12
U.S. producers	I-12
Recent developments.....	I-13
U.S. producers’ trade and financial data.....	I-14
Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry	I-15
U.S. imports and apparent U.S. consumption.....	I-16
U.S. importers.....	I-16
U.S. imports.....	I-17
Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares	I-19

CONTENTS

	Page
The industry in China.....	I-22
Antidumping or countervailing duty orders in third-country markets.....	I-24
The global market	I-24
Appendixes	
A. <i>Federal Register</i> notices.....	A-1
B. Company-specific data.....	B-1
C. Summary data compiled in prior proceedings.....	C-1
D. Purchaser questionnaire responses.....	D-1

Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published.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

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation No. 731-TA-1021 (Third Review)

Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China

DETERMINATION

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

BACKGROUND

The Commission, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), instituted this review on July 1, 2019 (84 FR 31346) and determined on October 4, 2019 that it would conduct an expedited review (84 FR 55172, October 15, 2019).

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

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in this five-year review, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on malleable iron pipe fittings (“malleable fittings”) from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I. Background

Original Investigation: On October 30, 2002, Anvil International (“Anvil”) and Ward Manufacturing (“Ward”) (collectively, “the domestic producers”), domestic producers of malleable fittings, filed an antidumping duty petition covering malleable fittings from China. In December 2003, the Commission determined that a domestic industry was threatened with material injury by reason of imports of malleable fittings from China.¹ The Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) issued an antidumping duty order on malleable fittings from China on December 12, 2003.²

First Review: The Commission instituted its first review on November 3, 2008.³ After conducting an expedited review, the Commission reached an affirmative determination in April 2009.⁴ Following the Commission’s affirmative determination, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on April 22, 2009.⁵

Second Review: The Commission instituted its second review on March 3, 2014.⁶ After conducting an expedited review, the Commission reached an affirmative determination in August 2014.⁷ Following the Commission’s affirmative determination, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on August 12, 2014.⁸

Current Review: The Commission instituted this third five-year review on July 1, 2019.⁹ The domestic producers jointly filed the sole response to the notice of institution. On October

¹ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Final), USITC Pub. 3649 at 3 (Dec. 2003) (“*Original Determination*”).

² *Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From the People’s Republic of China*, 68 Fed. Reg. 69376 (Dec. 12, 2003).

³ *Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From China*, 73 Fed. Reg. 65401 (Nov. 3, 2008).

⁴ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Review), USITC Pub. 4069 at 3 (Apr. 2009) (“*First Review Determination*”).

⁵ *Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order on Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From the People’s Republic of China*, 74 Fed. Reg. 18349 (Apr. 22, 2009).

⁶ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From China; Institution of a five-year review*, 79 Fed. Reg. 11819 (Mar. 3, 2014).

⁷ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 4484 at 3 (Aug. 2014) (“*Second Review Determination*”).

⁸ *Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From the People’s Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 79 Fed. Reg. 47089 (Aug. 12, 2014).

⁹ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From China; Institution of a Five-Year Review*, 84 Fed. Reg. 31346 (July 1, 2019).

4, 2019, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to the notice of institution was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate.¹⁰ Finding that no other circumstances warranted conducting a full review, the Commission determined to conduct an expedited review.¹¹ The domestic producers submitted comments pursuant to Commission rule 207.62(d) regarding the determination the Commission should reach.¹²

U.S. industry data are based on information the domestic producers submitted in response to the notice of institution. The domestic producers estimate that they accounted for all domestic production of malleable fittings in 2018.¹³ U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce's official import statistics and Anvil's response to the notice of institution, which indicated that Anvil accounted for *** percent of subject imports in 2018.¹⁴ Foreign industry data and related information are based on information from the domestic producers, questionnaire responses from the original investigation, and publicly available information gathered by staff.¹⁵ Four U.S. purchasers of malleable fittings responded to the Commission's adequacy phase questionnaire.¹⁶

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the "domestic like product" and the "industry."¹⁷ The Tariff Act defines "domestic like product" as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle."¹⁸ The Commission's practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original

¹⁰ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 691298 (Oct. 16, 2019) ("Adequacy Statement").

¹¹ Adequacy Statement, EDIS Doc. 691298. Chairman Johanson voted to conduct a full review. *Id.*

¹² The Domestic Industry's Final Comments on the Determination to Be Reached by the Commission ("Comments"), EDIS Doc. 691545 (Oct. 18, 2019).

¹³ Response to the Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 683608 at 3 (July 30, 2019) ("Response"); Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-RR-097 ("CR") at Table I-1 (Sept. 23, 2019); Public Report ("PR") at Table I-1.

¹⁴ CR/PR at Table I-1; Response at Exh. 6.

¹⁵ See generally CR/PR at I-22 – I-26.

¹⁶ CR/PR at D-3.

¹⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

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

investigation(s) and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.¹⁹

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

{C}ertain malleable iron pipe fittings, cast, other than grooved fittings, from the People's Republic of China. The merchandise is currently classifiable under item numbers 7307.19.30.60, 7307.19.30.85, 7307.19.90.30, 7307.19.90.60 and 7326.19.90.80, and 7326.90.86.88 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United State ("HTSUS"). Excluded from the scope of this order are metal compression couplings, which are imported under HTSUS number 7307.19.90.80. A metal compression coupling consists of a coupling body, two gaskets, and two compression nuts. These products range in diameter from ½ inch to 2 inches and are carried only in galvanized finish.²⁰

This scope language remains unchanged from Commerce's scope definition in the prior proceedings.²¹

Malleable fittings are used for connecting two or more pipes or tubes, connecting a pipe to some other apparatus, changing the direction of fluid flow, or closing a pipe.²² They are principally used in the gas and water systems of residential and non-residential buildings as well as in the pipe systems of oil refineries.²³ Malleable fittings are made from cast iron, which includes alloys generally composed of iron, carbon, and silicon.²⁴ The metal is subjected to a lengthy annealing process following casting which improves its machinability, ductility, and durability.²⁵ Malleable fittings are used when shock and vibration resistances are required and when fittings must withstand rapid temperature changes.²⁶

¹⁹ See, e.g., *Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8-9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

²⁰ *Certain Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited Third Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order* at 2 (Oct. 28, 2019), EDIS Doc. 692654.

²¹ In August 2018, Commerce amended the scope of the order pursuant to remand instructions from the U.S. Court of International Trade. See *Atkore Steel Components, Inc., v. United States*, 313 F. Supp. 3d 1374, 1386 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2018). On remand, Commerce found that the scope of the order does not encompass certain electrical conduit articles. *Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With Final Scope Ruling and Notice of Amended Final Scope Ruling Pursuant to Court Decision*, 83 Fed. Reg. 44262 (Aug. 30, 2018). Commerce did not, however, publish a revised scope definition.

²² CR/PR at I-8.

²³ CR/PR at I-9.

²⁴ CR/PR at I-8.

²⁵ CR/PR at I-9.

²⁶ CR/PR at I-10.

In the prior proceedings, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of malleable fittings, other than grooved, coextensive with Commerce's scope definition.²⁷ In the current review, the domestic producers state that they agree with the domestic like product definition adopted by the Commission in the original investigation and in prior reviews.²⁸ The record contains no new information suggesting the characteristics and uses of domestically produced malleable fittings have changed since the prior proceedings.²⁹ Accordingly, we again define a single domestic like product of malleable fittings, other than grooved, coextensive with the scope of the order under review.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic "producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."³⁰ In defining the domestic industry, the Commission's general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

In the original investigation and in prior reviews, the Commission defined the domestic industry as consisting of all producers of the domestic like product.³¹ In both prior reviews, the Commission found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry as a related party as defined in 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(b).³²

In the current review, we must determine whether Anvil should be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act. This provision allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise or which are

²⁷ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 6; *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 5; *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 5.

²⁸ Response at 22; Comments at 4.

²⁹ See generally CR/PR at I-7 – I-12.

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

³¹ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 6; *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 6; *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 6.

³² *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 6; *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 6. In both prior reviews, the Commission found that, although *** imported subject merchandise from China, it continued to account for a substantial portion of domestic production of malleable fittings, and supported continuation of the order. Furthermore, the amount of subject merchandise *** imported did not result in an apparent financial benefit to ***. *Confidential First Review Determination*, EDIS Doc. 687255 at 7; *Confidential Second Review Determination*, EDIS Doc. 687259 at 8. There were no related party issues in the original investigation.

themselves importers.³³ Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission's discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.³⁴

In this review, the domestic producers assert that the Commission should define the domestic industry as it did in the original investigation and in prior reviews.³⁵ Domestic producers argue that although Anvil is a related party, its primary interest is in domestic production and therefore it should not be excluded from the domestic industry.³⁶

Anvil imported subject merchandise during the period of review, and therefore, may be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to the related parties provision.³⁷ In 2018, Anvil imported *** short tons of malleable fittings from China,³⁸ and its ratio of subject imports to domestic production was *** percent.³⁹ Anvil accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of malleable fittings in 2018,⁴⁰ and supports the continuation of the order.⁴¹ We agree with Anvil that the record indicates that its principal interest is in domestic production. Accordingly, we find that, although Anvil is an importer of subject merchandise, appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude Anvil from the domestic industry. We consequently define the domestic industry as consisting of all domestic producers of malleable fittings, as the Commission did in the prior proceedings.

³³ See *Torrington Co v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. 1161, 1168 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1992), *aff'd without opinion*, 991 F.2d 809 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *Sandvik AB v. United States*, 721 F. Supp. 1322, 1331-32 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989), *aff'd mem.*, 904 F.2d 46 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *Empire Plow Co. v. United States*, 675 F. Supp. 1348, 1352 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1987).

³⁴ The primary factors the Commission has examined in deciding whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude a related party include the following:

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

³⁵ Response at 22; Comments at 4.

³⁶ Response at 2; Comments at 4-5.

³⁷ Response at 2; CR/PR at Table I-1.

³⁸ Response at Exh. 6. Anvil states that ***. Submission of Supplemental Information, EDIS Doc. 686143 at 2 (Aug. 23, 2019).

³⁹ CR/PR at I-16.

⁴⁰ CR/PR at I-16.

⁴¹ Response at 1.

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

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order “would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.”⁴² The Uruguay Round Agreements Act Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) states that “under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports.”⁴³ Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.⁴⁴ The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that “likely,” as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means “probable,” and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.⁴⁵

The statute states that “the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of time.”⁴⁶ According to the SAA, a “‘reasonably foreseeable time’ will vary from case-to-case, but

⁴² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

⁴³ Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”), H.R. Rep. 103-316, vol. I at 883-84 (1994). The SAA states that “{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission’s original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed.” *Id.* at 883.

⁴⁴ While the SAA states that “a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary,” it indicates that “the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked.” SAA at 884.

⁴⁵ See *NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2003) (“‘likely’ means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)”), *aff’d mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) (“more likely than not” standard is “consistent with the court’s opinion;” “the court has not interpreted ‘likely’ to imply any particular degree of ‘certainty’”); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) (“standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty”); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) (“‘likely’ is tantamount to ‘probable,’ not merely ‘possible’”).

⁴⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

normally will exceed the ‘imminent’ timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations.”⁴⁷

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to “consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated.”⁴⁸ It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).⁴⁹ The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission’s determination.⁵⁰

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.⁵¹ In doing so, the Commission must consider “all relevant economic factors,” including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.⁵²

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at

⁴⁷ SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are “the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities.” *Id.*

⁴⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

⁴⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not issued any duty absorption findings with respect to malleable fittings from China. CR/PR at I-5.

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

⁵¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

⁵² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.⁵³

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.⁵⁴ All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the order under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.⁵⁵

No Chinese respondent interested party participated in this expedited review. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the industry in China. Accordingly, for our determination, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the prior proceedings and the limited new information on the record in this review.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁵⁶ The following conditions of competition inform our determination.

1. Demand Conditions

In the original investigation and in prior reviews, the Commission found that demand for malleable fittings was based on demand for construction and systems incorporating malleable

⁵³ See 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that “[c]onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices.” SAA at 886.

⁵⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁵⁵ The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission “considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.” SAA at 885.

⁵⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

fittings, primarily in the residential, commercial, and industrial building markets.⁵⁷ The record in the current review indicates that the drivers of demand for malleable fittings in the U.S. market have not changed.⁵⁸

In the original investigation, demand for malleable fittings decreased irregularly, from *** short tons in 2000 to *** short tons in 2002.⁵⁹ In the first review, the Commission found that demand for malleable fittings weakened in 2007 and was likely to continue to weaken in the reasonably foreseeable future due to declines in construction spending.⁶⁰ In the second review, the Commission found that apparent U.S. consumption of malleable fittings was lower in 2013, at *** short tons, than in 2007 or 2002.⁶¹ During the current review, U.S. demand for malleable fittings was lower in 2018, at *** short tons, than in 2002, but higher than in 2007 or 2013.⁶²

2. Supply Conditions

In the original investigation and in prior reviews, the Commission found that Anvil and Ward accounted for all or nearly all U.S. production of malleable fittings.⁶³ In the original investigation, the Commission observed that Anvil reduced its production capacity in 2001 due to the consolidation of its foundries.⁶⁴ The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent in 2002, *** percent in 2007, and *** percent in 2013.⁶⁵ By contrast, subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption, which was *** percent in 2002, was higher in 2007 at *** percent, and still higher in 2013 at *** percent.⁶⁶ Nonsubject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption was lower in both 2007 and 2013, when it was *** percent and *** percent, respectively, than in 2002, when it was *** percent.⁶⁷

During the current period of review, the domestic producers accounted for all known domestic production of malleable fittings and, in 2018, the domestic industry was the *** source of supply of malleable fittings in the U.S. market.⁶⁸ At *** percent, the domestic

⁵⁷ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 7; *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 8; *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 10.

⁵⁸ See Response at 4; Comments at 5.

⁵⁹ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 7; *Confidential Original Determination*, EDIS Doc. 687231 at 8-9.

⁶⁰ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 8-9.

⁶¹ *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 10; *Confidential Second Review Determination*, EDIS Doc. 687259 at 14.

⁶² CR/PR at Table I-6.

⁶³ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 7; *Confidential Original Determination*, EDIS Doc. 687231 at 9; *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 9; *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 10-11.

⁶⁴ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 7.

⁶⁵ CR/PR at Table I-7.

⁶⁶ CR/PR at Table I-7.

⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table I-7.

⁶⁸ CR/PR at Tables I-1, I-7. During the current period of review, Anvil opened a distribution center in Orlando, Florida, completed two acquisitions, and entered into a merger agreement with Smith-Cooper International, a global designer and provider of branded pipe fittings. CR/PR at Table I-3; All Industry Events Public, EDIS Doc. 686805 at 37 (Aug. 29, 2019).

producers' share of apparent U.S. consumption in 2018 was lower than in any of the prior proceedings.⁶⁹ By contrast, subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption was higher in 2018, at *** percent, than in any of the prior proceedings.⁷⁰ Nonsubject imports' share, at *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2018, was lower than in both 2002 and 2007, but higher than in 2013.⁷¹ Thailand was the largest source of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market throughout the current period of review.⁷²

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

In the original investigation, the Commission found that the domestic like product and subject imports were substitutable.⁷³ The Commission also found that price and quality were important factors in purchasing decisions.⁷⁴ While quality was the primary consideration in purchasing decisions, most purchasers reported in the original investigation that subject imports and the domestic like product were comparable in terms of quality and consistency.⁷⁵ In the first and second reviews, the Commission found that there was no new evidence that warranted modification of its previous findings on these issues.⁷⁶ Similarly, there is no new information on the record from the current period of review to suggest that the conditions of competition concerning the substitutability of subject merchandise and the domestic like product or the importance of price in purchasing decisions have changed since the last review.⁷⁷

On September 24, 2018, a 10 percent tariff was imposed on imports of malleable fittings from China under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 ("section 301 tariff").⁷⁸ The rate of the section 301 tariff increased to 25 percent effective May 10, 2019.⁷⁹

⁶⁹ CR/PR at Table I-7.

⁷⁰ CR/PR at Table I-7.

⁷¹ CR/PR at Table I-7.

⁷² CR/PR at Table I-5.

⁷³ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 7.

⁷⁴ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 7-8.

⁷⁵ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 7.

⁷⁶ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 9; *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 11.

⁷⁷ See Response at 4-6; Comments at 5-7.

⁷⁸ *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 83 Fed. Reg. 47974 (Sept. 21, 2018); 19 U.S.C. § 2411.

⁷⁹ *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 20459 (May 9, 2019). Subject imports are not subject to additional tariffs under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, 19 U.S.C. § 1862. CR/PR at I-7 – I-8.

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

1. The Prior Proceedings

In the original investigation, the Commission found that the volume of subject imports increased by 54.2 percent between 2000 and 2002.⁸⁰ The market share of subject imports also increased over the period of investigation (“POI”) while apparent U.S. consumption declined.⁸¹ The Commission found that the volume of subject imports was significant, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. production and apparent U.S. consumption, and that the increase in the volume of subject imports was significant.⁸²

In its threat of material injury analysis, the Commission found that the significant rate of increase in the volume of subject imports and the growth in subject import market share at the expense of the domestic industry during the POI strongly indicated the likelihood of substantially increasing volumes of subject imports in the future.⁸³ The Commission found that the Chinese malleable fittings industry had substantial and growing capacity, increasing unused capacity, and increasing production volume, and that it was export oriented.⁸⁴ The Commission further found that the Chinese industry would have the incentive to increase the volume of subject imports to the United States due to the significance of the U.S. market to the Chinese industry and the existence of import barriers in Argentina, Brazil, the European Union (“EU”), and Turkey.⁸⁵ Accordingly, the Commission determined that the likely increasing volume and market share of subject imports in the imminent future would be significant.⁸⁶

In the first review, the Commission found that the volume of subject imports initially declined after imposition of the antidumping duty order in 2003, but then increased again until 2007, when the volume declined once more.⁸⁷ However, despite the decline in volume, the market share of subject imports remained higher in 2007 than in 2002.⁸⁸ The Commission found that nothing on the record disturbed its finding in the original investigation regarding Chinese producers’ substantial excess capacity and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to the Chinese industry.⁸⁹ The Commission further found that the Chinese industry had the incentive to shift production from non-malleable pipe fittings, which were subject to antidumping duties, to the production of subject merchandise if the order were revoked.⁹⁰ The Commission determined that the likely volume of subject imports, both in absolute terms and relative to

⁸⁰ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 10.

⁸¹ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 10.

⁸² *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 10.

⁸³ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 14.

⁸⁴ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 14-15.

⁸⁵ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 15.

⁸⁶ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 16.

⁸⁷ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 10.

⁸⁸ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 10.

⁸⁹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 10.

⁹⁰ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 11.

U.S. production and apparent U.S. consumption, would be significant if the order were revoked.⁹¹

In the second review, the Commission found that the volume and market share of subject imports were higher in 2013 than in 2002 or 2007.⁹² The record indicated that China had been the largest global exporter of malleable fittings since 2009 and that the United States was China's largest export market.⁹³ Additionally, malleable fittings continued to be subject to antidumping duty orders in Argentina, the EU, and Turkey.⁹⁴ In light of the subject producers' continued interest in the U.S. market and their ability to increase export volume sharply, the Commission determined that the likely volume of subject imports, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption, would be significant if the order were revoked.⁹⁵

2. The Current Review

Subject import volume during the current period of review ranged from a low of 29,667 short tons in 2014 to a high of 34,384 short tons in 2018.⁹⁶ The quantity and market share of subject imports were both higher in 2018 than in the original investigation and in prior reviews.⁹⁷

The record does not contain any current data specific to malleable fittings production or capacity in China because no subject producers participated or otherwise furnished information in this expedited review. Nonetheless, the information available in this review indicates that the Chinese industry was the largest global exporter of cast iron or steel pipe or tube fittings, a merchandise category that includes malleable fittings, in each year of the current period of review. The highest volume of exports occurred in 2018.⁹⁸ These findings demonstrate that the Chinese industry continues to be a significant global exporter and has the ability to export significant quantities of subject merchandise.

The record further indicates the Chinese industry's interest in supplying the U.S. market. As previously discussed, the volume and market share of subject merchandise were higher in 2018 than in the original investigation or any subsequent period of review.⁹⁹ China was the predominant supplier of imported malleable fittings to the United States throughout the period of review.¹⁰⁰ Accordingly, notwithstanding the order, subject imports continued to maintain a significant presence in the U.S. market.¹⁰¹ Available public data further indicate that the United

⁹¹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 11.

⁹² *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 12.

⁹³ *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 12.

⁹⁴ *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 12-13.

⁹⁵ *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 13.

⁹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-5.

⁹⁷ CR/PR at Tables I-5, I-6, App. C.

⁹⁸ CR/PR at Table I-9. The available export data include both malleable fittings and out-of-scope merchandise.

⁹⁹ CR/PR at Table I-6.

¹⁰⁰ CR/PR at Table I-5.

¹⁰¹ The existence of import barriers in Argentina, the EU, and Turkey would likely create an incentive for the Chinese industry to direct exports to the U.S. market if the order were revoked. CR/PR

States was by far the Chinese industry's largest export market for cast iron or steel pipe or tube fittings during the period of review.¹⁰² Accordingly, we conclude that the likely volume of subject imports, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, would be significant if the order were revoked.¹⁰³

D. Likely Price Effects

1. The Prior Proceedings

In the original investigation, the Commission found that subject imports undersold domestically produced malleable fittings in 223 of 224 quarterly price comparisons.¹⁰⁴ Nonetheless, the Commission determined that the subject imports did not have significant price-depressing or price-suppressing effects during the POI due, in part, to the domestic industry's strategy of ceding sales volume to subject imports while not competing on price.¹⁰⁵

In its threat of material injury analysis, the Commission found that the underselling that it observed during the POI would likely continue and erode the preference of certain purchasers for the domestic like product due to the importance of price in purchasing decisions and the substitutability of the products.¹⁰⁶ The Commission also observed that underselling margins increased over the POI.¹⁰⁷ The Commission determined that these trends indicated that the pricing of subject imports would likely heighten demand for them.¹⁰⁸

There was no product-specific pricing information in either of the prior expedited reviews. In each review, the Commission found that price continued to play an important role in purchasing decisions. The Commission concluded in both instances that, if the order were revoked, subject imports would likely increase U.S. sales by underselling the domestic like product, which would likely lead to adverse effects on the domestic industry.¹⁰⁹

at I-24. Malleable fittings from China continue to be subject to antidumping duties in these export markets. *Id.*

¹⁰² CR/PR at Table I-8. As previously indicated, the available export data include both malleable fittings and out-of-scope merchandise.

¹⁰³ The volume of subject imports increased from 2017 to 2018, notwithstanding the initial imposition of section 301 tariffs in 2018. CR/PR at Table I-5. The record in the current review does not contain any current information about inventories of the subject merchandise or subject producers' ability to shift production between products.

¹⁰⁴ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 11.

¹⁰⁵ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 11.

¹⁰⁶ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 15.

¹⁰⁷ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 15.

¹⁰⁸ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 15-16. The Commission expressly stated that it was not making a finding of likely price depression or suppression. *Id.* at 16.

¹⁰⁹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 12; *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 14.

2. The Current Review

Due to the expedited nature of this review, the record does not contain recent product-specific pricing information for malleable fittings. As indicated above, the information available in this review suggests that price continues to be an important factor in purchasing decisions. Further, as discussed above in section III.C.2., the volume of subject imports, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, will likely be significant if the order were revoked. Consequently, upon revocation, subject imports would likely seek to gain sales in the U.S. market by underselling the domestic like product, as they did in the original investigation. Accordingly, we conclude that, if the order were revoked, subject imports would likely enter the U.S. market in significant volumes at prices that would undersell the domestic like product, and that these imports would likely have adverse effects on the domestic industry, as discussed below.

E. Likely Impact

1. The Prior Proceedings

In the original investigation, the Commission found that subject imports did not have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry's performance during the POI.¹¹⁰ Although a number of the domestic industry's performance indicators had declined, the Commission found that the financial condition of the domestic industry was relatively healthy.¹¹¹ The Commission determined that the declines in several performance indicators resulted, in part, from factors other than subject imports, such as declining apparent U.S. consumption, increased unit costs, and consolidation within the domestic industry.¹¹² In its threat of material injury analysis, the Commission determined that the likely increasing volume and market share of imports in the imminent future would likely have a significant negative impact on the domestic industry's production, capacity utilization, employment, revenues, and profitability.¹¹³

In the first review, the Commission did not make a finding concerning whether the domestic industry was in a vulnerable condition.¹¹⁴ However, it found that the domestic industry's production and shipments were lower in 2007 than in 2002, and that the domestic industry's financial performance appeared to have deteriorated since the original investigation.¹¹⁵ The Commission determined that revocation of the order would likely lead to significant increases in the volume of subject imports that would likely undersell the domestic like product and significantly suppress or depress prices for the domestic like product.¹¹⁶ The Commission also determined that the intensified competition between subject imports and the domestic like product would likely cause the domestic industry to lose market share to subject

¹¹⁰ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 12.

¹¹¹ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 12-13.

¹¹² *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 12-13.

¹¹³ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3649 at 16.

¹¹⁴ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 13.

¹¹⁵ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 13.

¹¹⁶ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 13-14.

imports, resulting in declines in production, shipments, sales, and revenues for the domestic industry.¹¹⁷ The Commission concluded that these declines would, in turn, likely have an adverse impact on the domestic industry's profitability, employment, and its ability to raise and invest capital.¹¹⁸

In the second review, the Commission again declined to make a vulnerability finding.¹¹⁹ The domestic industry's ratio of operating income to net sales was found to be higher than in the first review and at the end of the original POI, but was lower than in the first two years of the original POI.¹²⁰ The Commission determined that, should the order be revoked, the likely significant volume of low-priced subject imports would likely have an adverse impact on the domestic industry's production, shipments, sales, revenues, and market share which would, in turn, likely result in declines in the domestic industry's financial performance.¹²¹ In its non-attribution analysis, considering the impact of nonsubject imports, the Commission found that their market share was lower in 2013 than in both 2002 and 2007, while the inverse was true for subject imports.¹²² Consequently, the Commission determined that revocation of the order would likely have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.¹²³

2. The Current Review

In the current review, the information available concerning the domestic industry's condition is based on data the domestic producers provided in their response to the notice of institution. In 2018, the domestic industry's capacity was *** short tons, production was *** short tons, and capacity utilization was *** percent. U.S. shipments totaled *** short tons, valued at \$***. The domestic industry reported an operating income of approximately \$*** from net sales of approximately \$***, resulting in an operating income margin of *** percent in 2018.¹²⁴ The limited evidence in this expedited review is insufficient for us to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury should the order be revoked.

As discussed above, if the order were revoked, there would likely be a significant volume of subject imports that would likely undersell the domestic like product. This significant volume of low-priced subject imports would likely have a significant adverse effect on the domestic industry's production, shipment, sales, market share, and revenues. This would, in turn, likely cause declines in the domestic industry's employment and financial performance.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports, so as not to attribute likely injury from other factors to the subject imports. Given the substitutability of the domestic like product and the subject imports, upon revocation the subject imports would cause the domestic industry to cut prices,

¹¹⁷ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 14.

¹¹⁸ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4069 at 14.

¹¹⁹ *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 15.

¹²⁰ *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 15.

¹²¹ *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 15.

¹²² *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 15-16.

¹²³ *Second Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4484 at 16.

¹²⁴ CR/PR at Table I-4.

forgo price increases, or lose market share, irrespective of the presence of nonsubject imports. Indeed, as subject imports increased their market share during the current period of review, the increase came at the expense of the domestic industry as nonsubject imports also gained market share in terms of quantity.¹²⁵ Consequently, subject imports would likely have adverse effects distinct from any that may be caused by nonsubject imports.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons discussed above, we determine that revocation of the antidumping duty order on malleable fittings from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

¹²⁵ CR/PR at Table I-7.

Information obtained in this review

Background

On July 1, 2019, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”),¹ that it had instituted a review to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on malleable iron pipe fittings (“malleable fittings”) from China would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.² All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.^{3 4} The following tabulation presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Effective date	Action
July 1, 2019	Notice of institution by Commission (84 FR 31346)
July 1, 2019	Notice of initiation by Commerce (84 FR 31304)
October 4, 2019	Commission’s vote on adequacy
October 29, 2019	Commerce’s results of its expedited review
November 19, 2019	Commission’s determination and views

Responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject review. The submission was filed on behalf of Anvil International, LLC (“Anvil”), and

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China; Institution of a Five-Year Review*, 84 FR 31346, July 1, 2019. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published a notice of initiation of a five-year review of the subject antidumping duty order. *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 84 FR 31304, July 1, 2019. Pertinent *Federal Register* notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

³ As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. That information is presented in app. B. Summary data compiled in prior proceedings is presented in app. C.

⁴ Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the subject merchandise. Presented in app. D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in the adequacy phase of this review.

Ward Manufacturing (“Ward”), domestic producers of malleable fittings (collectively referred to herein as “domestic interested parties”).

A complete response to the Commission’s notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy and explain any deficiencies in their responses. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table I-1.

Table I-1
Malleable fittings: Summary of responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Type of interested party	Completed responses	
	Number	Coverage
U.S. producer	2	100.0% ¹
U.S. importer (domestic producer Anvil)	1	***% ²

¹ In their response to the notice of institution, domestic interested parties estimated that they account for all U.S. production of malleable fittings during 2018. Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, p. 20.

² Domestic producer and importer Anvil filed its response to the Commission’s notice of institution in support of the continuation of the order. The coverage figure presented is the estimated share of the quantity of total U.S. imports of malleable fittings from China in 2018 accounted for by responding U.S. producer/importer Anvil. The estimate was calculated as the quantity of reported imports (** short tons) divided by the quantity of total U.S. imports from China reported for 2018 in Commerce’s official import statistics (using HTS reporting numbers 7307.19.9030, 7307.19.9060, and 7307.19.9080 (34,384 short tons)). Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, exh. 6.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received one submission from parties commenting on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct an expedited or full review. This submission was filed on behalf of domestic interested parties Anvil and Ward.⁵

Domestic interested parties argued that the Commission should find the respondent interested party group response to be inadequate since there was no complete submission by any respondent interested party. Therefore, because of the inadequate response by the respondent interested parties and the fact that there have been no major changes in the conditions of competition in the market since the Commission’s last five-year review, they request that the Commission conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty order on malleable fittings.

⁵ Domestic interested parties’ comments on adequacy, September 12, 2019, p. 1.

The original investigation and subsequent reviews

The original investigation

The original investigation resulted from a petition filed on October 30, 2002, with Commerce and the Commission by Anvil, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Ward, Blossburg, Pennsylvania.⁶ On October 20, 2003, Commerce determined that imports of malleable fittings from China were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”).⁷ The Commission published notice on December 2, 2003, that the domestic industry was threatened with material injury by reason of imports from China of malleable fittings being sold at LTFV.⁸ On December 12, 2003, Commerce issued its antidumping duty order with the final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 7.35 to 111.36 percent.⁹

The first five-year review

On February 6, 2009, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty order on malleable fittings from China.¹⁰ On March 10, 2009, Commerce published its determination that revocation of the antidumping duty order on malleable fittings from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.¹¹ On April 1, 2009, the Commission notified Commerce of its determination that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹² Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective April 22, 2009, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of malleable fittings from China.¹³

⁶ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China*, 67 FR 67645, November 6, 2002.

⁷ *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Critical Circumstances: Certain Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 61395, October 28, 2003.

⁸ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China*, 68 FR 67472, December 2, 2003.

⁹ *Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 69376, December 12, 2003.

¹⁰ *Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From China*, 74 FR 7703, February 19, 2009.

¹¹ *Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 74 FR 10239, March 10, 2009.

¹² *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From China*, 74 FR 16233, April 9, 2009.

¹³ *Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order on Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From the People's Republic of China*, 74 FR 18349, April 22, 2009.

The second five-year review

On June 6, 2014, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty order on malleable fittings from China.¹⁴ On July 21, 2014, Commerce published its determination that revocation of the antidumping duty order on malleable fittings from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.¹⁵ On August 4, 2014, the Commission notified Commerce of its determination that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹⁶ Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective August 12, 2014, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of malleable fittings from China.¹⁷

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted a number of previous import relief investigations on malleable fittings and non-malleable fittings. Table I-2 presents data on previous and related import injury investigations.

¹⁴ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China Scheduling of an Expedited Five-Year Review*, 79 FR 34550, June 17, 2014.

¹⁵ *Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited Second Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 79 FR 42291, July 21, 2014.

¹⁶ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From China*, 79 FR 45460, August 5, 2014.

¹⁷ *Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 79 FR 47089, August 12, 2014.

Table I-2
Malleable fittings: Previous and related Commission proceedings

Name of investigation	Inv. No.	Original		Five-year reviews	
		Year	Outcome	Year	Outcome
Malleable Cast Iron Pipe and Tube Fittings (Global Safeguard)	TA-201-26	1977	Negative	--	--
Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Japan	701-TA-9	1980	Terminated (withdrawn by petitioner)	--	--
Certain Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Brazil	701-TA-221	1985	Negative	--	--
Certain Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from India	701-TA-222	1984	Terminated (withdrawn by petitioner)	--	--
Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Brazil	731-TA-278	1986	Affirmative	2000	Negative (order revoked)
Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Korea	731-TA-279	1986	Affirmative	2000	Affirmative (order continued)
				2005	Order revoked (no domestic interest)
Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Taiwan	731-TA-280	1986	Affirmative	2000	Negative (order revoked)
Non-Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings, Other Than for Cast Iron Soil Pipe from Taiwan	731-TA-281	1986	Terminated (withdrawn by petitioner)	--	--
Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Japan	731-TA-347	1987	Affirmative	2000	Affirmative (order continued)
				2005	Order revoked (no domestic interest)
Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Thailand	731-TA-348	1987	Affirmative	2000	Negative (order revoked)
Non-Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China	731-TA-990	2003	Affirmative	2008	Affirmative (order continued)
				2014	Affirmative (order continued)
				2019	Affirmative (order continued)

Note.—Year refers to the completion of the proceeding.

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission publications.

Actions at Commerce

Commerce has not conducted any changed circumstances reviews, or issued anti-circumvention findings, since the completion of the last five-year review. In addition, Commerce has not issued any duty absorption findings or any company revocations since the imposition of the order.

Scope rulings

On October 4, 2016, Atkore Steel Components, Inc. (“Atkore”) submitted a scope request stating that electrical conduit articles are outside the scope of the antidumping duty order.¹⁸ On March 16, 2017, Commerce issued its final scope ruling and found that electrical conduit articles are subject to the scope of the order.¹⁹ On May 12, 2017, Atkore filed a complaint with the Court of International Trade (“CIT”) asking for a review of Commerce’s final scope ruling. The CIT held that Commerce’s determination was incorrect with regard to its finding that the scope language in the order was unambiguous and that Commerce’s substantive conclusions responding to Atkore’s arguments were unsupported by substantial evidence.²⁰ On August 13, 2018, Commerce amended its final scope ruling and found that certain electrical conduit fittings²¹ are outside the scope of the order.²²

Current five-year review

Commerce is conducting an expedited review with respect to the antidumping duty order on malleable fittings from China and intends to issue the final results of this review based on the facts available not later than October 29, 2019.²³

¹⁸ See Atkore’s Letter, “*Scope Ruling Request: Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from the People’s Republic of China (A-570-881)*,” October 4, 2016 (Scope Request).

¹⁹ *Notice of Scope Rulings*, 83 FR 26257, June 6, 2018.

²⁰ *Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from the People’s Republic of China: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony with Final Scope Ruling and Notice of Amended Final Scope Ruling Pursuant to Court Decision*, 83 FR 44262, August 30, 2018.

²¹ The following electrical conduit fittings are outside the scope of the order: (1) Electrical conduit bodies range in size from 4 inches to 1/2 inch in diameter, meeting Underwriters Laboratories (“UL”) safety standards 514A, and including electrical box-fill information; (2) Cast iron electrical conduit nipples (i.e., pieces which extend a run of conduit or connect/attach similar conduit articles) meeting UL 514B Safety Standards (generally stamped with a UL Mark); (3) Cast iron electrical conduit couples and connectors (i.e., pieces of electrical conduit that join two other pieces of electrical conduit together) meeting UL 514B Safety Standards (generally stamped with a UL Mark). Commerce found that, in contrast to malleable cast iron pipe fittings, Atkore’s electrical conduit fittings were not designed to withstand pressure, are not intended for use with liquids, and are produced to a different industry standard. *Notice of Scope Rulings*, 84 FR 44848, August 27, 2019.

²² *Notice of Scope Rulings*, 84 FR 44848, August 27, 2019.

²³ *Letter from Steven Presing, Acting Senior Director, Office VII, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ*, September 3, 2019.

The product

Commerce's scope

In its second continuation order, Commerce defined the scope as follows:

The products covered by the *Order* are certain malleable iron pipe fittings, cast, other than grooved fittings, from the PRC. The merchandise is currently classifiable under item numbers 7307.19.90.30, 7307.19.90.60, 7307.19.90.80, and 7326.90.85.88²⁴ of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”). Excluded from the scope of this order are metal compression couplings, which are imported under HTSUS number 7307.19.90.80. A metal compression coupling consists of a coupling body, two gaskets, and two compression nuts. These products range in diameter from 1/2 inch to 2 inches and are carried only in galvanized finish. Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the Department's written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.²⁵

U.S. tariff treatment

Malleable fittings are currently provided for in subheading 7307.19.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) and are imported under statistical reporting numbers 7307.19.9030 (unions), 7307.19.9060 (other, threaded), and 7307.19.9080 (other). Malleable fittings that are the product of China enter the United States at a column 1-general duty rate of 6.2 percent ad valorem. Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Sections 232 and 301 tariff treatment

HTS subheading 7307.19.90 was not included in the enumeration of iron and steel articles subject to the additional 25-percent ad valorem national-security duties under Section

²⁴ On January 1, 2017, HTS subheading 7326.90.85 was redesignated as 7326.90.86, HTS statistical reporting number 7326.90.8588 was discontinued and HTS statistical reporting number 7326.90.8688 was established. *Change of Record-Basic Edition (2017)*, pp. 62–63.

²⁵ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 79 FR 47089, August 12, 2014. As previously noted in the section of this report entitled “Scope Rulings,” Commerce amended its scope on August 13, 2018, finding that the scope of the order does not cover the electrical conduit articles specified in Atkore's scope request. *Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony with Final Scope Ruling and Notice of Amended Final Scope Ruling Pursuant to Court Decision*, 83 FR 44262, August 30, 2018.

232 of the *Trade Expansion Act of 1962*, as amended.²⁶ Goods classified in HTS subheading 7307.19.90 are subject to the additional duties on products of China, initially set at 25 percent ad valorem—and tentatively proposed to increase to 30 percent²⁷ ad valorem—(Annex C of 83 FR 47974), under Section 301 of the *Trade Act of 1974*.²⁸

Description and uses²⁹

Pipe fittings are generally used for connecting the bores of two or more pipes or tubes, connecting a pipe to some other apparatus, and changing the direction of fluid flow (figure I-1). They are also used for closing a pipe. The material from which the subject fittings are made, cast iron, is a general term for alloys which are primarily composed of iron, carbon (more than 2 percent), and silicon. Made to the American Society for Testing and Materials (“ASTM”) and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (“ASME”) specifications, iron castings exhibit mechanical properties which are determined by the cooling rate during and after solidification, chemical composition, heat treatment, design, and the nature of the molding technique. During the cooling and solidification processes, carbon is segregated within the crystalline structure of the iron in the form of iron carbide or graphite, resulting in different types of cast irons with different physical properties.

²⁶ *Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States*, Presidential Proclamation 9705, March 8, 2018, 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018.

²⁷ The escalation of duties was part of “List 3 \$200 billion trade action.” *Request for Comments Concerning Proposed Modification of Action Pursuant to Section 301: China’s Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 FR 46212, September 3, 2019.

²⁸ *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China’s Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018.

²⁹ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, pp. I-7–I-10.

Figure I-1: Different types of pipe fittings



Source: Indiamart.com, <https://www.indiamart.com/proddetail/stainless-steel-304l-socket-weld-elbow-6303529733.html>, retrieved August 9, 2019.

There are three basic metallurgical types of cast iron pipe fittings: malleable, nonmalleable (or gray iron), and ductile fittings. The scope of this review includes certain malleable fittings, but excludes certain non-malleable and ductile fittings. All three types of fittings and the cast iron from which they are made are discussed below. A description of grooved fittings, which are specifically excluded from the scope of the order, is also provided below.

Malleable Fittings

Malleable iron is initially cast as white iron, which—after casting—is subject to a lengthy annealing process that strengthens the cast iron. The annealing process consists of rapidly heating the casting to approximately 1,750°F, followed by a slow controlled cooling period. This annealing process distinguishes the product from non-malleable cast iron pipe fittings in microstructure and physical characteristics. Specifically, annealing improves the machinability, ductility, and durability of the metal by reducing its brittleness. The overall production and heat treatment process performed on malleable iron fittings distinguishes the product from non-malleable cast iron pipe fittings in chemical composition, microstructure, material strength, size, and weight. Malleable iron can be specified either by its tensile properties or by hardness of the casting. The principal uses of malleable fittings are in gas lines, piping systems of oil refineries, and building gas and water systems. In some applications, malleable fittings may be

substituted for non-malleable fittings, but due to the higher cost of the product, such substitution is not economical. Malleable fittings are available in many configurations, the most common being elbows, tees, couplings, crosses, and unions. They are produced in both black (non-galvanized) and galvanized form. Malleable fittings are lighter, thinner, stronger, and less brittle than non-malleable cast iron fittings and are used where shock and vibration resistance is required and where fittings are subject to quick temperature changes.

Non-Malleable Fittings

Non-malleable or gray cast iron is defined by the ASTM as cast iron that has fine graphite flakes, which are formed during cooling. Gray iron has excellent machinability, wear resistance, and high hardness value. Yield strength, however, is not a significant property of gray iron. Gray irons do not exhibit elastic behavior and are comparatively weak, with a tensile strength ranging from 20,000 to 58,000 pounds per square inch (“psi”). The graphite flakes dominate the properties of this material, weakening the metallic matrix and causing fractures under stress. Fittings produced from non-malleable iron are used primarily in fire protection/sprinkler systems, but are also sometimes used in the steam conveyance systems installed in buildings.

Ductile Fittings

Ductile iron is sometimes referred to as nodular iron or spheroid iron because, as defined by the ASTM, it is a cast iron that has a very small but definite amount of magnesium added in the liquid state so as to induce the formation of graphites as spheroids or nodules, which remain in the as-cast iron. The characteristics of the particular ductile fittings are derived from the metallurgical differences imparted during the production process. Ductile iron has the ductility of malleable iron and the corrosion resistance of alloy cast iron. It compares in strength and elastic properties with cast steel and can be stronger than malleable iron, with a tensile strength ranging from 60,000 to 100,000 psi. Ductile iron fittings are superior to gray cast iron fittings in elastic properties, impact resistance, yield strength/weight, and wear resistance; they are comparable to such fittings in castability, surface hardenability, and corrosion resistance, and are inferior in ease of machining, vibration damping, and cost of manufacture.

Grooved Fittings

Grooved fittings are specifically excluded from the scope of this proceeding. Grooved fittings are produced from ductile or malleable cast iron and are a different type of fitting from threaded or flanged fittings in that a split coupling attaches to a circumferential groove near the end of each piece to be joined. A gasket inside the coupling serves as a seal for the pipe and the

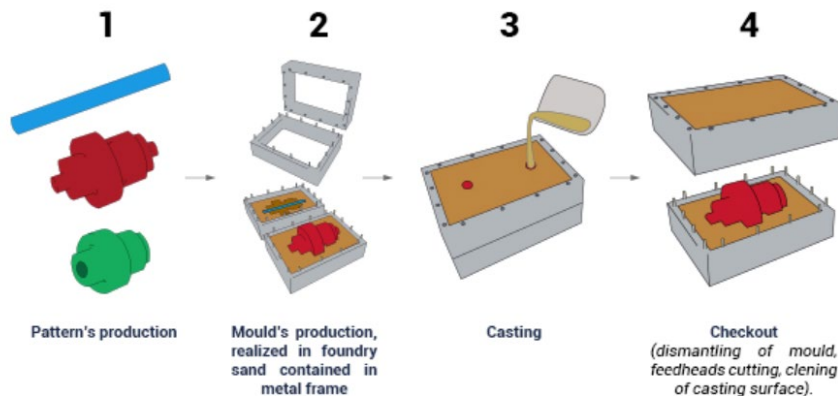
coupling. Grooved fittings are used for the same purpose for which threaded or flanged fittings are used.

Manufacturing process³⁰

Cast iron pipe fittings are manufactured using a technologically mature process. It begins with the making of molten iron in a foundry with fuel provided by foundry coke or an electric furnace. The raw materials are scrap steel, iron scrap, and other materials such as silicon carbide and carbon. The molten iron for cast iron fittings contains approximately 3.5 percent carbon, 2.5 percent silicon, and 0.5 percent manganese by weight, but may vary.

The casting process begins with the making of a pattern, which has the same external form and shape as the designed fitting. Sand casting is the predominant method used in the making of malleable fittings (figure I-2). Molding sand, after being mixed with a binder, is spread around the pattern in a mold, and then rammed by a machine to compact the sand. The pattern is then withdrawn, leaving a mold cavity in the sand. Solid molded sand cores are inserted to form the internal shape of the fitting. Two mold halves are put together with the core in the center. A system of gates, risers, and vents is provided in the casting cavity to ensure a smooth flow of the molten iron into the mold cavity under gravity. To form the shape of the fittings, molten iron is poured into the mold cavity. After the iron solidifies, the red hot fittings are shaken out of the sand on a shaker table or belt and allowed to cool for four to five hours.

Figure I-2: Illustration of the sand casting process



Source: FV Cast, Sand Casting, <http://www.fv-cast.com/en/production/>, retrieved August 9, 2019.

³⁰ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, pp. I-10–I-11.

The specific chemical compositions and manufacturing processes of malleable, non-malleable, and ductile iron fittings differ somewhat, although all are comprised mainly of iron. Cast iron pipe fittings are available in similar configurations and all are produced using sand casting; however, the specific molds for the individual castings are reportedly not interchangeable. After casting, the production of non-malleable and ductile cast iron pipe fittings is essentially complete, except for cooling, cleaning, and, if necessary, machining, threading, or finishing. In contrast, malleable fittings are subjected to an additional process of annealing and controlled cooling after casting. This additional process makes malleable fittings more expensive to produce per pound than both the ductile and non-malleable ones. Malleable fittings are employed when shock and vibration resistance is required and the fittings must withstand quick temperature changes. The basic manufacturing processes and technologies for iron castings are well established and are similar throughout the world. Differences lie mainly in the extent of the application of automatic equipment and ancillary operations, such as environmental control facilities.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigation, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from three firms (Anvil, Ward, and Buck Co., Inc. (“Buck”)), which accounted for virtually all U.S. production of malleable fittings in the United States during 2002.³¹

During the expedited first five-year review, the Commission received U.S. producer responses to the notice of institution from two firms (Anvil and Ward), which accounted for approximately 90.0-95.0 percent of production of malleable fittings in the United States during 2007.³²

During the expedited second five-year review, the Commission received U.S. producer responses to the notice of institution from two firms (Anvil and Ward), which accounted for

³¹ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Final)*, USITC Publication 3649, December 2003, pp. I-1—I-2.

³² *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Review)*, USITC Publication 4069, April 2009, p. I-21.

approximately 100.0 percent of production of malleable fittings in the United States during 2013.³³

In response to the Commission’s notice of institution in this current review, domestic interested parties indicated that Anvil and Ward are the only known and currently operating U.S. producers of malleable fittings.³⁴ They also note that, in addition to Anvil and Ward, a third producer of malleable fittings, Buck, was part of the domestic industry during the original investigation and first five-year review. The domestic interested parties believe Buck is no longer producing malleable fittings and has chosen to shift its assets previously used to produce malleable fittings to the production of other products, including ductile iron products.³⁵

Recent developments

Table I-3 summarizes important industry events that have occurred since 2014. A notable change in the industry during this period was the construction and commencement of operations at new distribution facilities in various parts of the United States. In 2014, Anvil International opened a distribution center in Orlando, Florida to service the Southeast region of the United States. Additionally, Anvil International acquired Grinnell Grooved Mechanical Product suite for the North American Mechanical business, which includes fittings. Anvil also acquired Basic-PSA of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a company which manufactures and supplies products that connect, hang, and support piping systems.

Table I-3
Malleable fittings: Important industry events, 2014-19

Year	Company	Event
2014	Anvil International	Anvil opened a distribution center in Orlando, Florida. The facility is 41,000 square feet and services the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina regions.
2019	Anvil International	Anvil International acquired Grinnell Grooved Mechanical Product suite for the North American Mechanical business, which includes fittings.
	Anvil International & Basic PSA	Anvil acquired Basic-PSA of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, which manufactures and supplies products that connect, hang, and support piping systems.
	Smith-Cooper & Anvil International	Smith-Cooper International and Anvil International entered into a definitive agreement to merge with the completion of the transaction expected in mid-2019.

Source: News articles from various sources, and company websites.

³³ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, pp. I-7 and I-11.

³⁴ Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, pp. 3 and 20.

³⁵ Domestic interested parties’ supplemental response, August 23, 2019, p. 1.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution of the current five-year review.³⁶ Table I-4 presents a compilation of the data submitted from all responding U.S. producers, as well as trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers in the original investigation and prior five-year reviews.

Table I-4
Malleable fittings: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, 2002, 2007, 2013, and 2018

Item	2002	2007	2013	2018
Capacity (short tons)	***	***	***	***
Production (short tons)	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	***	***	***	***
Total U.S. shipments:	***			
Quantity (short tons)		***	***	***
Value (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per short ton)	\$***	\$***	\$***	\$***
Net sales (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***
COGS (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***
COGS/net sales (percent)	***	***	***	***
Gross profit (loss) (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***
Operating income (loss) (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***
Operating income (loss)/net sales (percent)	***	***	***	***

Note.—Data presented for 2002 were provided by three producers (Anvil, Buck, and Ward) believed to represent nearly 100.0 percent of production of malleable fittings during 2002. Data presented for 2007 were provided by two producers (Anvil and Ward) believed to represent between 90.0 to 95.0 percent of U.S. production of malleable fittings in 2007. Data presented for 2013 and 2018 were provided by two producers (Anvil and Ward) believed to represent essentially all U.S. production of malleable fittings in 2013 and 2018.

Source: For the years 2002, 2007, and 2013, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigation, first five-year review, and second five-year review. See *app. C*. For the year 2018, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties in response to the Commission's notice of institution in this proceeding. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, exh. 5; and domestic interested parties' supplemental response, August 23, 2019, exh. 1.

³⁶ Individual company trade and financial data are presented in *app. B*.

Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a related party for purposes of its injury determination if “appropriate circumstances” exist.³⁷

In its original determination and its expedited first and second five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic like product as malleable iron pipe fittings, cast, other than grooved, coextensive with Commerce’s scope.³⁸ The scope definition set out above is unchanged from Commerce’s scope definition in the original investigation and prior five-year reviews.³⁹

In its original determination and its subsequent five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of the domestic like product.⁴⁰

In the first and second five-year reviews, the Commission considered whether ***, a domestic producer, should be excluded from the domestic industry because it had imported subject merchandise from China. The Commission found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.⁴¹

In its notice of institution for this review, the Commission solicited comments from interested parties regarding what they deemed to be the appropriate definition of the domestic like product and domestic industry and inquired as to whether any related parties issues

³⁷ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

³⁸ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, pp. I-6–I-7.

³⁹ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Final)*, USITC Publication 3649, December 2003, pp. 4–6; *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Review)*, USITC Publication 4069, April 2009, pp. 4–5; and *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, pp. 4–5.

⁴⁰ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Final)*, USITC Publication 3649, December 2003, p. 6; *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Review)*, USITC Publication 4069, April 2009, pp. 5–6; and *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, pp. 5–6.

⁴¹ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Review)*, USITC Publication 4069, April 2009, p. 6; Investigation No. 731-TA-1021 (Review): Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China—Consolidated Report and Views, April 2009, pp. 6–7.

existed. According to their response to the notice of institution, the domestic interested parties agreed with the Commission's definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry as stated in the Commission's prior determinations.⁴² The domestic interested parties noted that although Anvil does import some subject merchandise, it argues that the Commission should not exclude Anvil from the domestic industry under the statute's related party provision because "its primary interest lies in domestic production."⁴³ It explained that "Anvil imports subject merchandise because ***."⁴⁴ In 2018, Anvil accounted for *** percent of total subject imports from China and its subject imports were equivalent to *** percent of the quantity of its U.S. production of malleable fittings. One of two domestic producers of malleable fittings, Anvil accounted for *** percent of U.S. production in 2018.⁴⁵

U.S. imports and apparent U.S. consumption

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigation, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 24 firms, including most of the large importers of malleable fittings from China in 2002.⁴⁶

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its first or second five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of seven firms in both proceedings that it believed imported malleable fittings from China at those times.⁴⁷

Likewise, the Commission did not receive responses to its notice of institution from any respondent interested parties in this current third five-year review. The domestic interested

⁴² Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, p. 22.

⁴³ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, p. 2; and Domestic interested parties' supplemental response, August 23, 2019, p. 1.

⁴⁴ Domestic interested parties' supplemental response, August 23, 2019, p. 2.

⁴⁵ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, exh. 6; and Domestic interested parties' supplemental response, August 23, 2019, exh.1.

⁴⁶ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Final)*, USITC Publication 3649, December 2003, p. IV-1.

⁴⁷ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Review)*, USITC Publication 4069, April 2009, p. I-22; *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, April 2009, p. I-14.

parties once again listed the same seven firms in its response to the Commission's notice of institution in this current review that it listed in the prior proceedings as possible importers of malleable fittings from China.⁴⁹

U.S. imports

Table I-5 presents the quantity, value, and unit value for imports from China, as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2018 imports by quantity). Overall, during 2014-18, U.S. imports of malleable fittings from China increased in terms of quantity and value by 15.9 percent and 40.5 percent, respectively. During 2014-18, imports of malleable fittings from China accounted for the largest percent of imports from any source (77.7 percent of imports in 2018 in terms of quantity and 74.1 percent in terms of value). The unit value of U.S. imports from China fluctuated during 2014-17, then increased in 2018. Overall, from 2014 to 2018, the unit value of U.S. imports of malleable fittings from China increased by 21.2 percent.

Total U.S. imports of malleable fittings, in terms of quantity, remained stable from 2014 to 2016, then increased from 2016 to 2018. In terms of value, total U.S. imports of malleable fittings increased during 2014-15, then decreased during 2015-16 and increased during 2016-18. Overall, during 2014-18, total U.S. imports of malleable fittings increased in quantity and value by 22.1 percent and 36.0 percent, respectively. The unit value of total U.S. imports of malleable fittings fluctuated but overall increased by 12.2 percent during 2014-18. In 2018, the top nonsubject source for malleable fittings, both in quantity and value, was Thailand, followed by Indonesia in terms of quantity and Mexico in terms of value.

⁴⁹ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, exh. 2.

Table I-5
Malleable fittings: U.S. imports, 2014-18

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)				
China (subject)	29,667	31,016	31,546	30,759	34,384
Thailand	2,562	2,565	1,845	2,559	5,338
Indonesia	1,873	692	1,051	729	1,355
Canada	121	176	175	1,983	643
Mexico	684	751	536	580	595
South Korea	206	104	101	128	307
Taiwan	303	207	164	350	227
United Kingdom	103	304	177	89	17
All other imports (nonsubject)	984	798	896	1,033	1,382
Subtotal, nonsubject	6,837	5,598	4,944	7,452	9,865
Total imports	36,504	36,614	36,490	38,211	44,248
	Landed, duty-paid value (\$1,000)				
China (subject)	97,786	108,008	101,415	102,030	137,371
Thailand	9,642	9,657	6,056	8,754	18,312
Indonesia	4,586	2,159	2,997	2,185	4,027
Canada	1,224	1,071	1,065	3,250	2,113
Mexico	7,931	6,518	5,599	6,778	6,788
South Korea	988	1,094	1,312	1,269	2,554
Taiwan	2,441	1,844	1,485	2,417	2,379
United Kingdom	2,924	2,356	2,338	1,049	1,006
All other imports (nonsubject)	8,715	7,542	8,244	8,948	10,743
Subtotal, nonsubject	38,451	32,241	29,096	34,649	47,921
Total imports	136,238	140,249	130,511	136,679	185,292
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)				
China (subject)	3,296	3,482	3,215	3,317	3,995
Thailand	3,764	3,764	3,282	3,421	3,430
Indonesia	2,448	3,122	2,853	2,995	2,972
Canada	10,105	6,080	6,090	1,639	3,286
Mexico	11,587	8,677	10,454	11,681	11,404
South Korea	4,801	10,485	12,949	9,912	8,325
Taiwan	8,064	8,889	9,028	6,903	10,479
United Kingdom	28,272	7,746	13,204	11,767	57,810
All other imports (nonsubject)	8,857	9,449	9,200	8,662	7,774
Subtotal, nonsubject	5,624	5,759	5,885	4,650	4,858
Total imports	3,732	3,830	3,577	3,577	4,188

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

Source: Official statistics of Commerce for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7307.19.9030, 7307.19.9060, and 7307.19.9080. Import data do not include HTS statistical reporting numbers 7326.90.8588 and 7326.90.8688 that include products outside the scope of the order. This approach is consistent with that used in the previous review concerning malleable fittings from China. *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, p. I-15.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

In their response to the Commission's notice of institution in this five-year review, the domestic interested parties note that demand for malleable fittings is driven by the level of new and retrofit projects in both residential and non-residential construction projects.⁵⁰ Table I-6 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, and apparent U.S. consumption, while table I-7 presents data on market shares of apparent U.S. consumption. Imports of malleable fittings from China as a share of apparent U.S. consumption have increased since the original investigation. Overall, apparent U.S. consumption of malleable fittings (based on quantity) was 13.5 percent lower in 2018 than at the time of the original investigation in 2002. Since the original investigation, the U.S. producers' share of U.S. consumption decreased, while the share of U.S. consumption held by imports from China increased.

⁵⁰ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, p. 5.

Table I-6**Malleable fittings: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, and apparent U.S. consumption, 2002, 2007, 2013, and 2018**

Item	Calendar year			
	2002	2007	2013	2018
	Quantity (short tons)			
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—				
China (subject)	20,809	25,065	27,900	34,384
All other	11,946	9,838	6,464	9,865
Total imports	32,755	34,903	34,364	44,248
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	***	***
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—				
China (subject)	30,276	46,577	93,093	137,371
All other	40,837	46,568	39,888	47,921
Total imports	71,113	93,145	132,981	185,292
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	***	***

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: For the years 2002, 2007, and 2013, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigation, first five-year review and second five-year review. See *app. C*. For the year 2018, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, exh. 5; and domestic interested parties' supplemental response, August 23, 2019, exh. 1. U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS subheadings 7307.19.9030, 7307.19.9060, and 7307.19.9080. Import data do not include HTS statistical reporting numbers 7326.90.8588 and 7326.90.8688 that include products outside the scope of the order. This approach is consistent with that used in the previous review concerning malleable fittings from China. *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, p. I-15.

Table I-7

Malleable fittings: Apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares, 2002, 2007, 2013, and 2018

Item	Calendar year			
	2002	2007	2013	2018
	Quantity (short tons)			
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	***	***
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	***	***
	Share of consumption based on quantity (percent)			
U.S. producers' share	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from--				
China	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***
	Share of consumption based on value (percent)			
U.S. producers' share	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from--				
China	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: For the years 2002, 2007, and 2013, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigation, first five-year review and second five-year review. See app. C. For the year 2018, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, exh. 5; and domestic interested parties' supplemental response, August 23, 2019, exh. 1. U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS subheadings 7307.19.9030, 7307.19.9060, and 7307.19.9080. Import data do not include HTS statistical reporting numbers 7326.90.8588 and 7326.90.8688 that include products outside the scope of the order. This approach is consistent with that used in the previous review concerning malleable fittings from China. *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, p. I-15.

The industry in China

During the final phase of the original investigation, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from six firms (four producers and two non-producing exporters), which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of malleable fittings in China during 2002, and approximately *** percent of subject U.S. imports from China during 2002.⁵¹

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its subsequent five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of five possible producers in China in the first five-year review,⁵² and a list of 48 possible producers in China in the second and current third five-year reviews.⁵³

⁵¹ *Investigation No. 731-TA-1021 (Final): Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China--Staff Report*, INV-AA-171, November 7, 2002, p. VII-1.

⁵² *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Review)*, USITC Publication 4069, April 2009, p. I-28.

⁵³ *Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1021 (Second Review)*, USITC Publication 4484, August 2014, p. I-19; Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, exh. 2.

⁵⁵ The export data presented at the 6-digit level for HTS 7307.19 may be overstated as it may contain products outside the scope of this review.

⁵⁶ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 30, 2019, p. 15.

Table I-8
Pipe or tube fittings, cast, of iron (not elsewhere specified or indicated) or steel: Chinese exports
by destination market, 2014-18

Destination	Calendar year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)				
United States	72,634	71,259	71,531	77,505	91,838
Korea South	17,468	18,720	21,015	24,197	21,832
Taiwan	11,860	14,560	11,998	10,274	12,329
Canada	8,937	7,283	7,794	7,678	12,181
Mexico	7,739	7,918	7,018	8,812	9,925
Netherlands	3,844	5,278	6,034	3,652	9,460
Malaysia	8,461	8,369	8,645	9,088	9,050
Iran	16,137	9,601	10,906	12,353	9,012
Bangladesh	6,179	5,791	9,690	7,754	9,008
United Kingdom	8,139	7,986	7,958	7,867	7,274
All other	135,013	132,409	131,960	128,472	123,116
Total	296,405	288,890	131,960	296,661	315,025
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	170,591	164,213	154,499	177,244	228,307
Korea South	29,980	32,181	34,039	41,652	41,650
Taiwan	18,218	19,994	16,011	14,515	18,467
Canada	19,400	16,387	16,122	16,552	27,291
Mexico	16,452	16,612	13,501	17,732	22,280
Netherlands	8,842	13,598	14,830	10,222	23,883
Malaysia	15,062	14,486	13,885	17,068	19,451
Iran	29,214	16,080	14,582	20,594	16,386
Bangladesh	9,378	8,469	11,422	9,491	14,226
United Kingdom	17,337	18,199	18,005	18,917	18,511
All other	292,347	274,050	260,223	270,690	293,970
Total	626,820	594,268	567,119	614,677	724,421

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HTS subheading 7307.19. These data may be overstated as HTS 7307.19 may contain products outside the scope of this review.

Antidumping or countervailing duty orders in third-country markets

Malleable fittings are currently subject to trade remedies in third-country markets. The European Commission (“EU”) issued an implementing regulation on July 24, 2019, imposing antidumping duties against imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, originating in China and Thailand under HS subheading 7307.19. The antidumping duties ranged from 24.6 to 57.8 percent for products originating from China.⁵⁷

On October 23, 2015, Argentina’s Ministry of Economy and Public Finance resolved an examination to the expiration of antidumping measures by imposing antidumping duties of \$4.67 per kilogram against imports pipe fittings, including malleable, originating from China under subheading 7307.19.⁵⁸ The duties will last for a period of 5 years.

On April 21, 2018, the government of Turkey determined that “the dumping and damages are likely to continue or reoccur in case the existing measure is repealed” and it will continue to apply antidumping measures set at the rate of \$800 per ton for products originating from China.⁵⁹

The global market

Table I-9 presents global exports of cast iron or steel pipe or tube fittings from 2014 to 2018 by leading exporting countries. Global exports of such fittings increased by 1.5 percent by value from 2014 to 2018. China accounted for the largest share of global exports by value in 2018 (32.9 percent), followed by the United States (8.1 percent), Poland (6.3 percent), Italy (6.0 percent), Germany (5.5 percent), and Austria (5.0 percent).

⁵⁷ *Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1259 of 24 July 2019 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron, originating in the People's Republic of China and Thailand, following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council.* <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/completed.cfm> using CN code 7307, retrieved August 9, 2019.

⁵⁸ *Informacion Ligeslativa, InfoLEG, Resolution 1181/2015,* <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/250000-254999/253813/norma.htm>, retrieved September 11, 2019.

⁵⁹ *Official Newspaper, Ministry of Economy, NOTIFICATION NO: 2018/15),* <http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2018/04/20180421-4.htm> , retrieved September 11, 2019.

Table I-9
Pipe or tube fittings, cast, of iron (not elsewhere specified or indicated) or steel: Global exports by supplying country, 2014-18

Source country	Calendar year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	626,820	594,268	567,119	614,677	724,421
United States	196,141	195,354	162,589	162,658	179,006
Poland	80,516	77,584	83,965	117,952	139,031
Italy	130,640	111,201	122,950	139,494	132,965
Germany	136,020	131,791	118,304	112,651	121,335
Austria	115,534	102,014	98,075	99,903	109,768
Belgium	82,186	79,418	77,458	74,215	83,808
Thailand	62,188	60,051	56,571	61,692	72,659
Netherlands	39,278	35,984	42,744	56,965	58,920
Spain	34,799	39,071	35,352	41,582	47,960
All other	667,263	521,401	446,344	462,915	534,298
Total	2,171,386	1,948,137	1,811,471	1,944,705	2,204,171

Note.—Some exporters reported number of units and not tonnage; thus, quantities were not available.

Source: Official export statistics under HS subheading 7307.19 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the IHS/GTA database, accessed September 18, 2019. Export figures may include product excluded from the scope of this review.

Table I-10 presents global imports of cast iron or steel pipe or tube fittings from 2014 to 2018 by leading importing countries. Global imports decreased by 4.8 percent by value from 2014 to 2018. The United States accounted for the largest share of global imports by value in 2018 (19.8 percent), followed by Canada (5.6 percent), Germany (5.6 percent), the Netherlands (4.4 percent), the South Korea (3.2 percent), Mexico (3.1 percent), Belgium (3.0 percent), and the United Kingdom (2.9 percent).

Table I-10
Pipe or tube fittings, cast, of iron (not elsewhere specified or indicated) or steel: Global imports by importing country, 2014-18

Destination country	Calendar year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United States	374,113	366,927	329,015	358,072	454,684
Canada	115,542	103,667	94,993	111,464	129,903
Germany	139,653	123,940	113,294	117,924	128,366
Netherlands	57,204	56,943	93,470	86,556	102,231
South Korea	65,994	59,288	61,822	78,903	74,371
Mexico	63,842	60,462	54,799	60,489	70,844
Belgium	72,879	62,454	63,624	66,226	69,397
United Kingdom	69,231	61,036	47,140	47,454	67,106
Japan	51,511	49,023	42,014	42,797	59,423
Italy	64,143	52,379	56,013	58,565	59,238
All other	1,341,468	1,175,291	1,112,318	1,168,424	1,084,391
Total	2,415,580	2,171,411	2,068,502	2,196,874	2,299,955

Note.—Some importers reported number of units and not tonnage; thus, quantities were not available.

Source: Official import statistics under HS subheading 7307.19 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the IHS/GTA database, accessed September 18, 2019. Import figures may include product excluded from the scope of this review.

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

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

Citation	Title	Link
84 FR 31346 July 1, 2019	<i>Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From China; Institution of a Five-Year Review</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-07-01/pdf/2019-13984.pdf
84 FR 31304 July 1, 2019	<i>Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-07-01/pdf/2019-13854.pdf

APPENDIX B
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

RESPONSE CHECKLIST FOR U.S. PRODUCERS

Item	Ward Manufacturing	Anvil International, LLC	Total
	Quantity=short tons; value=1,000 dollars		
Nature of operation	***	***	***
Statement of intent to participate	***	***	***
Statement of likely effects of revoking the order	***	***	***
U.S. producer list	***	***	***
U.S. importer/foreign producer list	***	***	***
List of 3-5 leading purchasers	***	***	***
List of sources for national/regional prices	***	***	***
Production:			
Quantity	***	***	***
Percent of total reported	***	***	***
Capacity	***	***	***
Commercial shipments:			
Quantity	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***
Internal consumption/company transfers:			
Quantity	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***
Net sales	***	***	***
COGS	***	***	***
Gross profit (loss)	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***
Operating income (loss)	***	***	***
Changes in supply/demand	***	***	***
<p>Note.—The production, capacity, and shipment data presented are for calendar year 2018. The financial data are for fiscal year ended ***.</p> <p>✓ = response provided; ? = indicated that the information was not known.</p>			

RESPONSE CHECKLIST FOR IMPORTERS

Item	Anvil International, LLC	Total
	Quantity=short tons; value=1,000 dollars;	
Nature of operation	***	***
Statement of intent to participate	***	***
Statement of likely effects of revoking the order	***	***
U.S. producer list	***	***
U.S. importer/foreign producer list	***	***
List of 3-5 leading purchasers	***	***
List of sources for national/regional prices	***	***
Imports:		
Quantity	***	***
Value	***	***
Percent of total reported	***	***
Commercial shipments:		
Quantity	***	***
Value	***	***
Internal consumption/company transfers:		
Quantity	***	***
Value	***	***
Changes in supply/demand	***	***
<p>Note.—The data presented are for calendar year 2018.</p> <p>✓ = response provided; ? = indicated that the information was not known.</p>		

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Table C-1

Malleable iron pipe fittings: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2000-2002, January-June 2002, and January-June 2003

Item	(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent, except where noted)									
	Reported data					Period changes				
	2000	2001	2002	January-June 2002	January-June 2003	2000-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002	Jan.-June 2002-2003	
U.S. consumption quantity:										
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (1):										
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:										
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (1):										
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:										
China:										
Quantity	13,492	13,443	20,809	8,954	9,505	54.2	-0.4	54.8	6.2	
Value	21,029	20,395	30,276	13,385	13,155	44.0	-3.0	48.4	-1.7	
Unit value	\$1,558.66	\$1,517.20	\$1,454.95	\$1,494.93	\$1,384.03	-6.7	-2.7	-4.1	-7.4	
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
All other sources:										
Quantity	9,988	9,446	11,946	4,968	8,290	19.6	-5.4	26.5	66.9	
Value	24,636	22,253	40,837	17,259	25,655	65.8	-9.7	83.5	48.6	
Unit value	\$2,466.47	\$2,355.89	\$3,418.46	\$3,474.02	\$3,094.69	38.6	-4.5	45.1	-10.9	
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
All sources:										
Quantity	23,480	22,889	32,755	13,922	17,795	39.5	-2.5	43.1	27.8	
Value	45,665	42,649	71,113	30,644	38,810	55.7	-6.6	66.7	26.6	
Unit value	\$1,944.84	\$1,863.32	\$2,171.06	\$2,201.17	\$2,180.96	11.6	-4.2	16.5	-0.9	
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
U.S. producers:										
Average capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Capacity utilization (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
U.S. shipments:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Export shipments:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Inventories/total shipments (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Productivity (tons/1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Net sales:										
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Unit operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Operating income or (loss)/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.

Note.—Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. Responses were received from a domestic interested party and it named the following six firms as the top purchasers of malleable iron pipe fittings: ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these six firms and four firms (***) provided responses, which are presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for malleable iron pipe fittings that have occurred in the United States or in the market for malleable iron pipe fittings in China since January 1, 2014?

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

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for malleable iron pipe fittings in the United States or in the market for malleable iron pipe fittings in China within a reasonably foreseeable time?

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

