

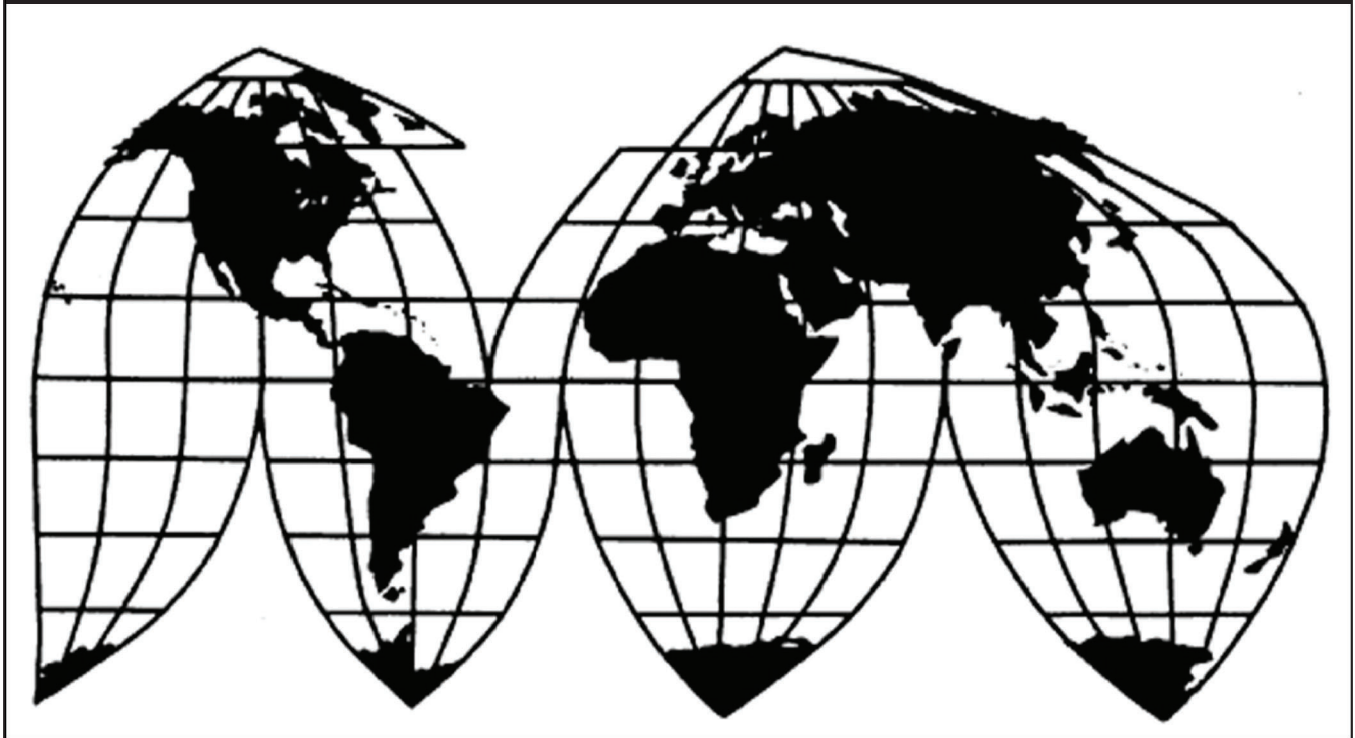
Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-573-574 and 731-TA-1349-1358 (Review)

Publication 5449

August 2023

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published.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 Nos. 701-TA-573-574 and 731-TA-1349-1358 (Review)

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Italy and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom 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 instituted these reviews on December 1, 2022 (87 FR 73789) and determined on March 6, 2023 that it would conduct expedited reviews (88 FR 22069, April 12, 2023).

¹ The record is defined in § 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 these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (“wire rod”) from Italy and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom 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 Investigations. The petitions in these investigations were filed on March 28, 2017, by Gerdau Ameristeel U.S. Inc.; Nucor Corporation; Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc.; and Charter Steel (collectively “petitioners”), domestic producers of wire rod.¹ In January 2018, the Commission determined that a domestic industry was materially injured by reason of imports of wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates that the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) found to sold at less than fair value.² On January 24, 2018,

¹ Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1349, 1352, and 1357 (Final), USITC Pub. 4752 (Jan. 2018) (“Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations”) at 3.

² *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 1. Although the petitions for the investigations of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom were filed on the same day, March 28, 2017, the investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce extended the deadline for making preliminary determinations in all investigations, except those concerning imports from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates, thereby necessitating earlier final determinations by the Commission in the investigations involving wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates in January 2018. *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 3. Commerce subsequently reached final determinations concerning wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine in January 2018, thereby necessitating earlier final determinations by the Commission in those investigations than those in the investigations of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from South Africa and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1353 and 1356 (Final), USITC Pub. 4766 (Mar. 2018) (“*Original South Africa and Ukraine Determinations*”); *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-573-574 and 731-TA-1350, 1354-1355, and 1358 (Final), USITC Pub. 4782 (May 2018) (“*Original Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom Determinations*”). Commissioner Kearns did not participate in the investigations with respect to Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. *Id.* at 1 n.2.
(Continued...)

Commerce issued antidumping duty orders on wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates.³ In March 2018, the Commission determined that a domestic industry was materially injured by reason of subject imports of wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine that Commerce found to be sold at less than fair value.⁴ On March 24, 2018, Commerce issued its antidumping duty orders on wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine.⁵ In May 2018, the Commission determined that a domestic industry was materially injured by reason of imports of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value and imports of wire rod that Commerce found to be subsidized by the governments of Italy and Turkey.⁶ On May 21, 2018, Commerce issued antidumping duty orders on wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom,⁷ and it issued countervailing duty orders on wire rod from Italy and Turkey.⁸

(...Continued)

The Commission made affirmative determinations on the basis of cumulated imports from all subject countries in all determinations in the wire rod investigations. *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 21. In each of the subsequent determinations, the Commission adopted the findings and analyses in its determination and views regarding subject imports from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates with respect to the issues of domestic like product, domestic industry, cumulation, conditions of competition, and material injury by reason of cumulated subject imports. *Original South Africa and Ukraine Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4766 at 4-5; *Original Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4782 at 3-4.

³ 83 Fed. Reg. 3297 (Jan. 24, 2018). Commerce subsequently published a correction to its notice of antidumping duty orders on wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates noting that there had been typographical error in the Appendix to the orders. Specifically, in the scope description, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) subheading 7213.91.3015 was incorrectly published as HTSUS subheading 213.91.3015. 83 Fed. Reg. 5402 (Feb. 7, 2018).

⁴ *Original South Africa and Ukraine Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4766 at 1.

⁵ 83 Fed. Reg. 11175 (Mar. 14, 2018).

⁶ *Original Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4782 at 1.

⁷ 83 Fed. Reg. 23417 (May 21, 2018). Effective June 13, 2019, Commerce revoked, in part, the antidumping duty order with respect to imports of valve spring quality wire rod from South Korea, following an antidumping changed circumstances review. 84 Fed. Reg. 27582 (June 13, 2019). Additionally, due to litigation in the United States Court of International Trade (“CIT”) that resulted in remands, Commerce amended final weighted-average dumping margins with respect to imports of wire rod from Turkey and excluded merchandise produced and exported by Habas Sinai ve Tibbi Gazlar Istihsal Endustrisi A.S. from the order. 86 Fed. Reg. 28749 (May 28, 2021).

⁸ 83 Fed. Reg. 23420 (May 21, 2018). Following litigation before the CIT that resulted in remands, Commerce subsequently issued revised net subsidy rates for imports of wire rod from Turkey. 85 Fed. Reg. 42356 (July 14, 2020).

Current Reviews. On December 1, 2022, the Commission instituted these first five-year reviews of the countervailing duty orders on wire rod from Italy and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom.⁹ The Commission received a joint response to its notice of institution from Charter Steel, Commercial Metals Company, Liberty Steel USA, Nucor Corporation, and Optimus Steel LLC (collectively, “Domestic Producers”), domestic producers of wire rod.¹⁰ The Commission did not receive a response from any respondent interested party.¹¹ On March 6, 2023, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response was adequate for all reviews and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate for all reviews.¹² Finding no other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews, the Commission determined to conduct expedited reviews of the orders.¹³ Domestic Producers subsequently submitted final comments pursuant to Commission Rule 207.62(d)(1).¹⁴

U.S. industry data are based on information supplied by Domestic Producers in their response to the notice of institution. The five responding U.S. producers accounted for an estimated *** percent of domestic production of wire rod in 2021.¹⁵ U.S. import data and

⁹ 87 Fed. Reg. 73789 (Dec. 1, 2022).

¹⁰ Domestic Producers Response to the Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. No. 787198 (Jan. 3, 2023) (“Domestic Producers Response”). Domestic Producers subsequently filed a response to a cure letter from Commission staff. Domestic Producers Response to Cure Letter, EDIS Doc. No. 788140 (Jan. 17, 2023) (“Domestic Producers Cure Response”). The Commission also received comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution from Domestic Producers, requesting that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the wire rod orders. Domestic Producers Adequacy Comments, EDIS Doc. No. 789996 (Feb. 9, 2023) at 3-4.

¹¹ Confidential Report, INV-VV-015, February 22, 2023 (“CR”) at I-2; Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-573-574 and 731-TA-1349-1358 (Review), USITC Pub. 5449 (July 2023) (“PR”) at I-2.

¹² 88 Fed. Reg. 22069 (Apr. 12, 2023); Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 793233.

¹³ 88 Fed. Reg. 22069 (Apr. 12, 2023); Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 793233.

¹⁴ Domestic Producers Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 799842 (July 5, 2023).

¹⁵ CR/PR at Table I-2. The Domestic Producers also provided trade and financial information on behalf of nonparticipating U.S. producers ***. The information submitted was certified for accuracy and completeness and is reflected in the U.S. producers’ trade, financial, and apparent U.S. consumption data tables presented in the Confidential Report. CR/PR at I-2, n.5. The participating and nonparticipating firms in aggregate account for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in the United States during 2021. CR/PR at I-19, n.41.

(Continued...)

related information are based on official import statistics.¹⁶ Foreign industry data and related information are based on information from the original investigations, information supplied by Domestic Producers in their response to the notice of institution, and publicly available information gathered by the Commission. Four U.S. purchasers of wire rod, ***, responded to the Commission's adequacy phase questionnaire.¹⁷

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."¹⁸ 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."¹⁹ The Commission's practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.²⁰

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

(...Continued)

For the years 2014-16, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations, which accounted for "virtually all" U.S. production of wire rod during the period of investigation.

¹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-8. U.S. imports data are compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed January 12, 2023. CR/PR at Table I-8.

¹⁷ CR/PR at D-3.

¹⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹⁹ 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. Dep't 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).

²⁰ *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).

The merchandise covered by these investigations are certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately round cross section, less than 19.00 mm in actual solid cross-sectional diameter. Specifically excluded are steel products possessing the above-noted physical characteristics and meeting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) definitions for (a) stainless steel; (b) tool steel; (c) high-nickel steel; (d) ball bearing steel; or (e) concrete reinforcing bars and rods. Also excluded are free cutting steel (also known as free machining steel) products (i.e., products that contain by weight one or more of the following elements: 0.1 percent or more of lead, 0.05 percent or more of bismuth, 0.08 percent or more of sulfur, more than 0.04 percent of phosphorous, more than 0.05 percent of selenium, or more than 0.01 percent of tellurium). All products meeting the physical description of subject merchandise that are not specifically excluded are included in this scope.²¹

The scope remains unchanged from the original investigations.²²

Wire rod is a hot-rolled intermediate steel product of circular or approximately circular cross section that typically is produced in nominal fractional diameters up to 47/64 inch (18.7 mm) and sold in irregularly wound coils, primarily for subsequent drawing and finishing by wire drawers.²³ Wire rod sold in the United States is categorized by quality/type and end use.²⁴

In the original investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of wire rod, coextensive with Commerce's scope.²⁵ In these reviews, there is no new

²¹ 88 Fed. Reg. 15953 (Mar. 15, 2023) and accompanying Issues and Decisions Memorandum at 3, EDIS Doc. 799324; 88 Fed. Reg. 18296 (Mar. 28, 2023) and accompanying Issues and Decisions Memorandum at 2, EDIS Doc. 799324; 88 Fed. Reg. 201127 (Apr. 5, 2023) and accompanying Issues and Decisions Memorandum at 2, EDIS Doc. 799324.

²² Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 6.

²³ CR/PR at I-14; Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 7.

²⁴ CR/PR at I-14; Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 7.

²⁵ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 5-15. The Commission defined a single domestic like product, rejecting respondents' arguments to define grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead wire rod as a separate domestic like product. It observed that in investigations in which domestically manufactured merchandise is made up of a grouping of similar products or involves niche products, it does not consider each item of merchandise to be a separate like product that is only "like" its identical counterpart in the scope but considers the grouping itself to constitute the domestic like product and disregards minor variations, absent a clear dividing line between particular products in the group. The Commission noted that in prior investigations involving (Continued...)

information on the record suggesting that the characteristics and uses of domestically produced wire rod have changed since the original investigations so as to warrant the Commission's reconsideration of this definition,²⁶ and Domestic Producers agree with the prior definition of the domestic like product.²⁷ We consequently define a single domestic like product consisting of wire rod, coextensive with Commerce's scope.

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."²⁸ 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 investigations, the Commission considered whether to exclude *** from the domestic industry under the related parties provision²⁹ because ***, which imported

(...Continued)

wire rod, it found that distinctions between different types of wire rod did not constitute clear dividing lines warranting the definition of separate domestic like products. Notwithstanding respondents' contention that product characteristics for grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead wire rod have changed since these prior proceedings, the Commission concluded that the record warranted the same result. It found that, while grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead wire rod are high-end specialized products that may have certain unique characteristics and are made using specialized processes to specific customer requirements and standards, the same is true for other types of high-end specialized wire rod. It further found that all types of wire rod share certain basic physical properties, are generally manufactured in the same domestic facilities using the same processes, and are sold primarily to end users. The Commission noted that limited interchangeability in some end-uses and price differences are consistent with a wide range of products comprising a continuum. Accordingly, it defined a single domestic like product consisting of all wire rod, including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead wire rod, corresponding to the scope of the investigations. *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 9-15.

²⁶ See generally CR/PR at I-14 – I-16.

²⁷ Domestic Producers Response at 27.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(4)(B)(ii)(III). This provision allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise or which are themselves importers. *Id.*

subject wire rod from *** during the period of investigation (“POI”).³⁰ The Commission determined that appropriate circumstances did not exist for *** exclusion.³¹ Accordingly, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of wire rod.³²

In these reviews, Domestic Producers agree with the Commission’s definition of the domestic industry in the original investigations.³³ There are no related parties or other domestic industry issues in these reviews.³⁴ Therefore, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry to include all U.S. producers of wire rod.

III. Cumulation

A. Legal Standard

With respect to five-year reviews, section 752(a) of the Tariff Act provides as follows: the Commission may cumulatively assess the volume and effect of imports of the subject merchandise from all countries with respect to which reviews under section 1675(b) or (c) of this title were initiated on the same day, if such imports would be likely to compete with each other and with domestic like products in the United States market. The Commission shall not cumulatively assess the volume and effects of imports of the subject merchandise in a case in which it determines that such imports are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.³⁵

³⁰ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 15-17; Confidential Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, EDIS Doc. 788856 (“Confidential Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations”) at 23-25.

³¹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 15-17; Confidential Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations at 23-25.

³² Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 15-17; Confidential Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations at 23-25.

³³ Domestic Producers Response at 27.

³⁴ Domestic Producers state that none of the participating domestic producers is an importer of subject merchandise or related to an importer or foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise. They state that they are aware that a domestic producer, EVRAZ Inc., is related to a foreign producer and exporter of subject merchandise in Russia, EVRAZ ZSMK, although the record does not contain any information regarding the nature of this relationship. Domestic Producers state that EVRAZ ZSMK ***, and we note that the available information indicates that there have been no subject imports from Russia since 2017. Domestic Producers Response at 23; Domestic Producers Cure Response at 4; CR/PR at Table I-8.

³⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

Cumulation therefore is discretionary in five-year reviews, unlike original investigations, which are governed by section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act.³⁶ The Commission may exercise its discretion to cumulate, however, only if the reviews are initiated on the same day, the Commission determines that the subject imports are likely to compete with each other and the domestic like product in the U.S. market, and imports from each such subject country are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation. Our focus in five-year reviews is not only on present conditions of competition, but also on likely conditions of competition in the reasonably foreseeable future.

The statutory threshold for cumulation is satisfied in these reviews because all reviews were initiated on the same day, December 1, 2022.³⁷

Original Investigations. The Commission cumulated subject imports from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, finding a reasonable overlap of competition between the domestic like product and imports from each subject country and among imports from the subject countries.³⁸

Current Reviews. Domestic Producers argue that the Commission should exercise its discretion to cumulate imports from each of the subject sources in these reviews. In this regard, they assert that there is no basis to conclude that subject imports from any of the subject countries would be likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry and that subject imports are likely to compete with each other and the domestic like product, as they did in the original investigations.³⁹

³⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(i); *see also, e.g., Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 601 F.3d 1291, 1293 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (Commission may reasonably consider likely differing conditions of competition in deciding whether to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. United States*, 475 F. Supp. 2d 1370, 1378 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2006) (recognizing the wide latitude the Commission has in selecting the types of factors it considers relevant in deciding whether to exercise discretion to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 569 F. Supp. 2d 1328, 1337-38 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2008).

³⁷ CR/PR at Table I-1; 87 Fed. Reg. 73789 (Dec. 1, 2022).

³⁸ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 18-21.

³⁹ Domestic Producers Final Comments at 4-5.

B. Likelihood of No Discernible Adverse Impact

The statute precludes cumulation if the Commission finds that subject imports from a country are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.⁴⁰ Neither the statute nor the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”) Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) provides specific guidance on what factors the Commission is to consider in determining that imports “are likely to have no discernible adverse impact” on the domestic industry.⁴¹ With respect to this provision, the Commission generally considers the likely volume of subject imports and the likely impact of those imports on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders are revoked. Our analysis for each of the subject countries takes into account, among other things, the nature of the product and the behavior of subject imports in the original investigations.

Based on the record in these reviews, we do not find that imports from any of the subject countries would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation, for the reasons detailed below.⁴²

Belarus. In the original investigations, subject imports from Belarus increased from no presence in the U.S. market in 2014 to 9,059 short tons in 2015 and to 35,381 short tons in 2016; they were 35,359 short tons in the January to September period (“interim”) 2016 and 27,757 in interim 2017.⁴³ Subject imports from Belarus accounted for 0.2 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2015 and 0.7 percent in 2016; they accounted for 0.9 percent in interim 2016 and 0.6 percent in interim 2017.⁴⁴ In the current period of review, subject imports from

⁴⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

⁴¹ SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, vol. I at 887 (1994).

⁴² In addition to the country-specific information detailed below, we note that there are several antidumping duty actions in third country markets covering imports of wire rod from subject countries, as well as four global safeguard measures imposed by third countries on imports of wire rod, in addition to other trade remedies (including prohibitions on imports from Belarus and Russia implemented by the European union and the United Kingdom in March 2022). CR/PR at Table I-26. These third-country barriers would provide additional incentives for subject producers to increase their exports to the United States in the event of revocation, and further support our finding that imports from any of the subject countries would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation.

⁴³ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

⁴⁴ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

Belarus were 27,757 short tons in 2017 but absent from the U.S. market during the 2018-2021 period.⁴⁵

During the original investigations, one firm, accounting for *** percent of wire rod production in Belarus and whose exports accounted for *** percent of U.S imports from Belarus in 2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.⁴⁶ The responding producer reported production capacity of *** short tons and a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.⁴⁷ It reported exporting *** percent of its total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of their total shipments exported to the United States that year.⁴⁸

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in Belarus because no producer in Belarus responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of two possible producers of wire rod in Belarus.⁴⁹ According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in Belarus continues to have large production capacity, is export oriented, and remains focused on North American markets.⁵⁰ Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from Belarus, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was substantial throughout the period of review, although it decreased irregularly from 380,171 short tons in 2017 to 316,261 short tons in 2021.⁵¹

In the original investigations, subject imports from Belarus undersold the domestic like product in 12 out of 13 (or 92.3 percent of) quarterly comparisons, which encompassed *** percent of the volume of subject imports from Belarus covered by the quarterly comparisons.⁵² No product specific pricing data concerning subject imports from Belarus were obtained in these reviews.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from Belarus in the original investigations, the facts available concerning the large size

⁴⁵ CR/PR at Table I-8.

⁴⁶ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at VII-3; Confidential Report, INV-PP-161, EDIS Doc. 78849 (Dec. 8, 2017), as revised by INV-PP-164, EDIS Doc. No. 78850 (Dec. 13, 2017) ("Original Confidential Report") at VII-3.

⁴⁷ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-1.

⁴⁸ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-1.

⁴⁹ CR/PR at I-29; Domestic Producers Response at 9, Exhs. 3, 5.

⁵⁰ Domestic Producers Response at 9, Exhs. 4, 5.

⁵¹ CR/PR at Table I-10.

⁵² Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

and exports of the subject industry in Belarus, and the underselling by subject imports from Belarus during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from Belarus would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.

Italy. In the original investigations, subject imports from Italy initially decreased from 346 short tons in 2014 to 246 short tons in 2015 before increasing to 33,163 short tons in 2016; they were 12,007 short tons in interim 2016 and 29,609 in interim 2017.⁵³ Subject imports from Italy accounted for less than 0.05 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2014 and 2015 and 0.6 percent in 2016; they accounted for 0.3 percent in interim 2016 and 0.7 percent in interim 2017.⁵⁴ In the current period of review, subject imports from Italy were 29,609 short tons in 2017, 82 short tons in 2019, and 19 short tons in 2021 but absent from the U.S. market in 2018 and 2020.⁵⁵

During the original investigations, four firms, accounting for *** of wire rod production in Italy and whose exports accounted for *** of U.S imports from Italy in 2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.⁵⁶ The responding producers reported production capacity of *** short tons and a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.⁵⁷ They reported exporting *** percent of their total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of their total shipments exported to the United States that year.⁵⁸

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in Italy because no producer in Italy responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of 12 possible producers of wire rod in Italy.⁵⁹ According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in Italy continues to have large production capacity and actively exports subject merchandise.⁶⁰ Additionally, publicly available information indicates that at least one subject producer in Italy

⁵³ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

⁵⁴ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table I-8.

⁵⁶ Original Confidential Report at VII-9.

⁵⁷ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-5.

⁵⁸ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-5.

⁵⁹ CR/PR at I-31; Domestic Producers Response at 9-10, Exhs. 3, 6.

⁶⁰ Domestic Producers Response at 9-10, Exhs. 4, 6.

completed investments to improve wire rod mill production since the original investigations.⁶¹ GTA data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from Italy, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was substantial throughout the period of review and increased irregularly from 934,395 short tons in 2017 to 1.0 million short tons in 2021.⁶²

In the original investigations, subject imports from Italy undersold the domestic like product in nine out of 11 (or 81.8 percent of) quarterly comparisons, which encompassed *** percent of the volume of subject imports from Italy covered by the quarterly comparisons.⁶³ No product-specific pricing data concerning subject imports from Italy were obtained in these reviews.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from Italy in the original investigations, the facts available concerning the large size and exports of the subject industry in Italy, and the underselling by subject imports from Italy during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from Italy would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent orders were revoked.

Russia. In the original investigations, subject imports from Russia initially decreased from 12,329 short tons in 2014 to 6,857 short tons in 2015 before increasing to 103,322 short tons in 2016; they were 90,154 short tons in interim 2016 and 57,893 in interim 2017.⁶⁴ Subject imports from Russia accounted for 0.2 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2014, 0.1 percent 2015, and 1.9 percent in 2016; they accounted for 2.2 percent in interim 2016 and 1.3 percent in interim 2017.⁶⁵ In the current reviews, subject imports from Russia were 57,893 short tons 2017 but absent from the U.S. market during the 2018-2021 period.⁶⁶

During the original investigations, one firm, accounting for *** percent of wire rod production in Russia and whose exports accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S imports from Russia in 2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.⁶⁷ The responding producer reported production capacity of *** short tons and

⁶¹ CR/PR at Table I-11.

⁶² CR/PR at Table I-12.

⁶³ Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

⁶⁴ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

⁶⁵ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

⁶⁶ CR/PR at Table I-8.

⁶⁷ Original Confidential Report at VII-21.

a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.⁶⁸ It reported exporting *** percent of its total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of its total shipments exported to the United States that year.⁶⁹

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in Russia because no producer in Russia responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of 19 possible producers of wire rod in Russia.⁷⁰ According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in Russia has large and increasing production capacity and continues to export steel products.⁷¹ Additionally, publicly available information indicates that at least three subject producers in Russia have expanded wire rod production since the original investigations.⁷² GTA data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from Russia, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was substantial throughout the period of review and increased irregularly from 1.1 million short tons in 2017 to 1.6 million short tons in 2021.⁷³

In the original investigations, subject imports from Russia undersold the domestic like product in all 18 quarterly comparisons.⁷⁴ No product-specific pricing data concerning subject imports from Russia were obtained in these reviews.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from Russia in the original investigations, the facts available concerning the size and expansion of the subject industry in Russia as well as export activity, and the underselling by subject imports from Russia during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from Russia would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.

South Africa. In the original investigations, subject imports from South Africa initially increased from no presence in the U.S. market in 2014 to 45,451 short tons in 2015 before decreasing to 22,049 short tons in 2016; they were 22,049 short tons in interim 2016 and

⁶⁸ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-11.

⁶⁹ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-11.

⁷⁰ CR/PR at I-33; Domestic Producers Response at 12, Exhs. 3, 8.

⁷¹ Domestic Producers Response at 12, Exhs. 4, 8.

⁷² CR/PR at Table I-13.

⁷³ CR/PR at Table I-14.

⁷⁴ Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

31,156 in interim 2017.⁷⁵ Subject imports from South Africa accounted for 0.8 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2015 and 0.4 percent in 2016; they accounted for 0.5 percent in interim 2016 and 0.7 percent in interim 2017.⁷⁶ In the current reviews, subject imports from South Africa were 31,156 short tons 2017 but absent from the U.S. market during the 2018-2021 period.⁷⁷

During the original investigations, one firm, accounting for *** percent of wire rod production in South Africa and whose exports accounted for *** percent of U.S imports from South Africa in 2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.⁷⁸ The responding producer reported production capacity of *** short tons and a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.⁷⁹ It reported exporting *** percent of its total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of its total shipments exported to the United States that year.⁸⁰

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in South Africa because no producer in South Africa responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of two possible producers of wire rod in South Africa.⁸¹ According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in South Africa continues to have large wire rod capacity and the ability to export subject products.⁸² GTA data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from South Africa, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was considerable throughout the period of review, increasing irregularly from 135,921 short tons in 2017 to 254,884 short tons in 2019 before decreasing to 98,713 short tons in 2021.⁸³

In the original investigations, subject imports from South Africa undersold the domestic like product in 16 out of 20 (or 80 percent of) quarterly comparisons, which encompassed *** percent of the volume of subject imports from South Africa covered by the quarterly

⁷⁵ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

⁷⁶ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

⁷⁷ CR/PR at Table I-8.

⁷⁸ Original Confidential Report at VII-27.

⁷⁹ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-14.

⁸⁰ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-14.

⁸¹ CR/PR at I-35; Domestic Producers Response at 12-13, Exhs. 3, 9.

⁸² Domestic Producers Response at 12-13, Exhs. 4, 9.

⁸³ CR/PR at Table I-15.

comparisons.⁸⁴ No product-specific pricing data concerning subject imports from South Africa were obtained in these reviews.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from South Africa in the original investigations, the facts available concerning the large size and exports of the subject industry in South Africa, and the underselling by subject imports from South Africa during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from South Africa would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.

South Korea. In the original investigations, subject imports from South Korea initially increased from 109,026 short tons in 2014 to 128,862 short tons in 2015 before decreasing to 101,968 short tons in 2016; they were 86,481 short tons in interim 2016 and 35,662 in interim 2017.⁸⁵ Subject imports from South Korea accounted for 2.0 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2014, 2.4 percent in 2015, and 1.9 percent in 2016; they accounted for 2.1 percent in interim 2016 and 0.8 percent in interim 2017.⁸⁶ In the current reviews, the volume of subject imports from South Korea was 36,018 short tons in 2017, 22,612 short tons in 2018, 31,495 short tons in 2019, 34,104 short tons in 2020, and 58,445 short tons in 2021, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year.^{87 88}

During the original investigations, one firm, accounting for approximately *** percent of wire rod production in South Korea and whose exports accounted for *** percent of U.S imports from South Korea in 2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.⁸⁹ The responding producer reported production capacity of *** short tons and

⁸⁴ Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

⁸⁵ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

⁸⁶ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

⁸⁷ CR/PR at Tables I-8, I-9.

⁸⁸ Subject imports originating in South Korea are exempt from Section 232 duties but are instead subject to an absolute quota, which is 56,474,925 kilograms (62,253 short tons) per year. CR/PR at Table I-4. As referenced, subject imports from South Korea totaled 58,445 short tons in 2021, amounting to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption for that year. Therefore, in addition to the already significant volume of subject imports from South Korea that continue to enter the United States under the discipline of the order, the Section 232 measures as they apply to South Korea would have allowed for approximately 3,800 additional short tons of subject imports under the absolute quota that year.

⁸⁹ Original Confidential Report at VII-15.

a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.⁹⁰ It reported exporting *** percent of its total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of its total shipments exported to the United States that year.⁹¹

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in South Korea because no producer in South Korea responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of 18 possible producers of wire rod in South Korea.⁹² According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in South Korea continues to have large wire rod capacity and to export steel products, including subject merchandise.⁹³ Additionally, publicly available information indicates that at least one subject producer in South Korea has expanded wire rod production since the original investigations.⁹⁴ GTA data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from South Korea, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was substantial throughout the period of review and increased irregularly from 872,401 short tons in 2017 to 968,907 short tons in 2021.⁹⁵ Additionally, GTA data show that the United States remained the sixth largest export market for South Korean producers of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel in 2021.⁹⁶

In the original investigations, subject imports from South Korea undersold the domestic like product in 17 out of 33 (or 51.5 percent of) quarterly comparisons, which encompassed *** percent of the volume of subject imports from South Korea covered by the quarterly comparisons.⁹⁷ No product-specific pricing data concerning subject imports from South Korea were obtained in these reviews.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from South Korea in the original investigations, their continued presence in the U.S. market throughout the period of review, the facts available concerning the large size and exports of the subject industry in South Korea, and the underselling by subject imports from South Korea during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from South

⁹⁰ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-8.

⁹¹ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-8.

⁹² CR/PR at I-37; Domestic Producers Response at 11, Exhs. 3, 7.

⁹³ Domestic Producers Response at 11, Exhs. 4, 7.

⁹⁴ CR/PR at Table I-16.

⁹⁵ CR/PR at Table I-17.

⁹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-17.

⁹⁷ Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

Korea would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.

Spain. In the original investigations, subject imports from Spain initially increased from 31,778 short tons in 2014 to 79,976 short tons in 2015 before decreasing to 72,779 short tons in 2016; they were 49,246 short tons in interim 2016 and 49,338 in interim 2017.⁹⁸ Subject imports from Spain accounted for 0.6 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2014, 1.5 percent in 2015, and 1.4 percent in 2016; they accounted for 1.2 percent in interim 2016 and 1.1 percent in interim 2017.⁹⁹ In the current reviews, subject imports from Spain were 50,299 short tons 2017, 18,106 short tons in 2018, and 11 short tons in 2021, equivalent to less than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year, but absent from the U.S. market during the 2019-2020 period.¹⁰⁰

During the original investigations, four firms, accounting for an estimated *** percent of wire rod production in Spain and whose exports accounted for *** percent of U.S imports from Spain in 2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.¹⁰¹ The responding producers reported production capacity of *** short tons and a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.¹⁰² They reported exporting *** percent of their total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of their total shipments exported to the United States that year.¹⁰³

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in Spain because no producer in Spain responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of three possible producers of wire rod in Spain.¹⁰⁴ According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in Spain continues to have large wire rod capacity.¹⁰⁵ GTA data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from Spain, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was substantial throughout the period of

⁹⁸ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

⁹⁹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

¹⁰⁰ CR/PR at Table I-8.

¹⁰¹ Original Confidential Report at VII-33.

¹⁰² Original Confidential Report at Table VII-18.

¹⁰³ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-18.

¹⁰⁴ CR/PR at I-39; Domestic Producers Response at 13, Exhs. 3, 10.

¹⁰⁵ Domestic Producers Response at 13, Exhs. 4, 10.

review and increased irregularly from 937,289 short tons in 2017 to 1.0 million short tons in 2021.¹⁰⁶

In the original investigations, subject imports from Spain undersold the domestic like product in 13 out of 39 (or 33.3 percent of) quarterly comparisons, which encompassed *** percent of the volume of subject imports covered by Spain covered by the quarterly comparisons.¹⁰⁷ No product-specific pricing data concerning subject imports from Spain were obtained in these reviews.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from Spain in the original investigations, the facts available concerning the large size and exports of the subject industry in Spain, and the underselling by subject imports from Spain during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from Spain would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.

Turkey. In the original investigations, subject imports from Turkey initially increased from 210,096 short tons in 2014 to 259,183 short tons in 2015 before decreasing to 97,761 short tons in 2016; they were 69,753 short tons in interim 2016 and 113,681 in interim 2017.¹⁰⁸ Subject imports from Turkey accounted for 3.9 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2014, 4.8 percent in 2015, and 1.8 percent in 2016; they accounted for 1.7 percent in interim 2016 and 2.6 percent in interim 2017.¹⁰⁹ In the current period of review, subject imports from Turkey were 113,681 short tons 2017, 265 short tons in 2018, and 26 short tons in 2021, but absent from the U.S. market in 2019 and 2020.¹¹⁰

During the original investigations, five firms, accounting for approximately *** percent of wire rod production in Turkey and whose exports accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S imports from Turkey in 2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.¹¹¹ The responding producers reported production capacity of *** short tons and a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.¹¹² They reported exporting *** percent

¹⁰⁶ CR/PR at Table I-18.

¹⁰⁷ Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

¹⁰⁸ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

¹⁰⁹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

¹¹⁰ CR/PR at Table I-8.

¹¹¹ Original Confidential Report at VII-40.

¹¹² Original Confidential Report at Table VII-22.

of their total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of their total shipments exported to the United States that year.¹¹³

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in Turkey because no producer in Turkey responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of 23 possible producers of wire rod in Turkey.¹¹⁴ According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in Turkey continues to have large and increasing production capacity and actively exports subject merchandise.¹¹⁵ Additionally, publicly available information indicates that at least seven subject producers in Turkey have opened new plants, expanded production, or improved wire rod production since the original investigations.¹¹⁶ GTA data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from Turkey, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was substantial throughout the period of review, although after the volume of exports initially increased from 1.2 million short tons in 2017 to 1.5 million short tons in 2018, it decreased to 1.2 million short tons in 2021.¹¹⁷

In the original investigations, subject imports from Turkey undersold the domestic like product in 34 out of 42 (or 80.9 percent of) quarterly comparisons, which encompassed *** percent of the volume of subject imports from Turkey covered by the quarterly comparisons.¹¹⁸ No product-specific pricing data concerning subject imports from Turkey were obtained in these reviews.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant volume of subject imports from Turkey in the original investigations, the facts available concerning the large and increasing size and substantial exports of the subject industry in Turkey, and the underselling by subject imports from Turkey during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from Turkey would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent orders were revoked.

Ukraine. In the original investigations, subject imports from Ukraine increased from 14,625 short tons in 2014 to 79,053 short tons in 2015 and to 161,451 short tons in 2016; they

¹¹³ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-22.

¹¹⁴ CR/PR at I-31; Domestic Producers Response at 9-113-150, Exhs. 3, 11.

¹¹⁵ Domestic Producers Response at 13-15, Exhs. 4, 11.

¹¹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-19.

¹¹⁷ CR/PR at Table I-20.

¹¹⁸ Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

were 130,925 short tons in interim 2016 and 103,482 in interim 2017.¹¹⁹ Subject imports from Ukraine accounted for 0.3 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2014, 1.5 percent 2015, and 3.0 percent in 2016; they accounted for 3.2 percent in interim 2016 and 2.4 percent in interim 2017.¹²⁰ In the current reviews, subject imports from Ukraine were 103,482 short tons 2017 but absent from the U.S. market during the 2018-2021 period.¹²¹

During the original investigations, two firms, accounting for approximately *** percent of wire rod production in Ukraine and whose exports accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S imports from Ukraine in 2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.¹²² The responding producers reported production capacity of *** short tons and a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.¹²³ They reported exporting *** percent of their total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of their total shipments exported to the United States that year.¹²⁴

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in Ukraine because no producer in Ukraine responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of four possible producers of wire rod in Ukraine.¹²⁵ According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in Ukraine has large production capacity.¹²⁶ GTA data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from Ukraine, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was substantial throughout the period of review and increased irregularly from 826,111 short tons in 2017 to 833,110 short tons in 2021.¹²⁷

In the original investigations, subject imports from Ukraine undersold the domestic like product in 35 out of 36 (or 97.2 percent of) quarterly comparisons, which encompassed *** percent of the volume of subject imports from Ukraine covered by the quarterly

¹¹⁹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

¹²⁰ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

¹²¹ CR/PR at Table I-8.

¹²² Original Confidential Report at VII-46.

¹²³ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-26.

¹²⁴ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-26.

¹²⁵ CR/PR at I-33; Domestic Producers Response at 15, Exhs. 3, 12.

¹²⁶ Domestic Producers Response at 15, Exhs. 4, 12.

¹²⁷ CR/PR at Table I-22.

comparisons.¹²⁸ No product-specific pricing data concerning subject imports from Ukraine were obtained in these reviews.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from Ukraine in the original investigations, the facts available concerning the size and exports of the subject industry in Ukraine, and the underselling by subject imports from Ukraine during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from Ukraine would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.¹²⁹

United Arab Emirates. In the original investigations, subject imports from the United Arab Emirates increased from 28 short tons in 2014 to 17,673 short tons in 2015 and to 22,159 short tons in 2016; they were 22,132 short tons in interim 2016 and were not present in the market in interim 2017.¹³⁰ Subject imports from the United Arab Emirates accounted for less than 0.05 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2014, 0.3 percent in 2015, and 0.4 percent in 2016; they accounted for 0.5 percent in interim 2016 and were not present in interim 2017.¹³¹ Subject imports from the United Arab Emirates were absent from the U.S. market during the current period of review.¹³²

During the original investigations, no producer or exporter in the United Arab Emirates responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire; accordingly, the information on the wire rod industry in the United Arab Emirates was based on information received during

¹²⁸ Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

¹²⁹ In February 2022, the Russian Army invaded Ukraine, creating serious challenges for Ukrainian wire rod producers, including logistical and supply chain disruptions and increased prices and supply disruptions for energy and raw materials. Available information indicates that Ukraine's energy infrastructure has been significantly damaged by Russian missile attacks, leading to production disruptions for Ukrainian wire rod producers. CR/PR at I-44. However, several Ukrainian producers continued to operate after the 2022 invasion, albeit at reportedly lower levels of capacity utilization, and Ukraine continued to export bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, in 2022. CR/PR at I-44-45 and Table I-21. Domestic Producers submitted evidence which indicates that at least two of Ukraine's largest producers (ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih and Metinvest) have resumed production in the latter portion of 2022 after temporary production suspensions earlier that year. Domestic Producers Response at 15 and Exh. 12. We note that section 232 duties on steel articles originating in Ukraine were suspended, effective June 1, 2022, to June 1, 2023. CR/PR at I-12 – I-13, n.29.

¹³⁰ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

¹³¹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

¹³² CR/PR at Table I-8.

the preliminary phase of the investigations.¹³³ In the preliminary phase, one firm, estimated to account for *** wire rod production in the United Arab Emirates and whose exports accounted for *** percent of U.S imports from the United Arab Emirates in 2014-2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.¹³⁴ The responding producer reported production capacity of *** short tons and a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.¹³⁵ It reported exporting *** percent of their total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of its total shipments exported to the United States that year.¹³⁶

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in the United Arab Emirates because no producer in the United Arab Emirates responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of three possible producers of wire rod in the United Arab Emirates.¹³⁷ According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in the United Arab Emirates continues to have large production capacity and exports various steel products, including wire rod.¹³⁸ GTA data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from the United Arab Emirates, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was substantial and increased irregularly during the period of review from 247,225 short tons in 2017 to 1.4 million short tons in 2021.¹³⁹

In the original investigations, subject imports from the United Arab Emirates undersold the domestic like product in all four quarterly comparisons.¹⁴⁰ No product-specific pricing data concerning subject imports from the United Arab Emirates were obtained in these reviews.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant volume of subject imports from the United Arab Emirates in the original investigations, the facts available concerning the size and increasing exports of the subject industry in the United Arab Emirates, and the underselling by subject imports from the United Arab Emirates during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from the United Arab Emirates would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.

¹³³ Original Confidential Report at VII-53.

¹³⁴ Original Confidential Report at VII-53 – VII-54.

¹³⁵ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-29.

¹³⁶ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-29.

¹³⁷ CR/PR at I-47; Domestic Producers Response at 16, Exhs. 3, 13.

¹³⁸ Domestic Producers Response at 16, Exhs. 4, 13.

¹³⁹ CR/PR at Table I-23.

¹⁴⁰ Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

The United Kingdom. In the original investigations, subject imports from the United Kingdom initially decreased from 71,379 short tons in 2014 to 45,507 short tons in 2015 before increasing to 51,622 short tons in 2016; they were 45,494 short tons in interim 2016 and 36,254 in interim 2017.¹⁴¹ Subject imports from the United Kingdom accounted for 1.3 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2014, 0.8 percent in 2015, and 1.0 percent in 2016; they accounted for 1.1 percent in interim 2016 and 0.8 percent in interim 2017.¹⁴² In the current reviews, subject imports from the United Kingdom were 40,294 short tons in 2017, 14,088 short tons in 2019, 3,139 short tons in 2020, and 18,577 short tons in 2021, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year.¹⁴³

During the original investigations, two firms, accounting for approximately *** percent of wire rod production in the United Kingdom and whose exports accounted for *** percent of U.S imports from the United Kingdom in 2016, responded to the Commission's foreign producers' questionnaire.¹⁴⁴ The responding producers reported production capacity of *** short tons and a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2016.¹⁴⁵ They reported exporting *** percent of their total shipments in 2016, with *** percent of their total shipments exported to the United States that year.¹⁴⁶

In the current reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the wire rod industry in the United Kingdom because no producer in the United Kingdom responded to the Commission's notice of institution. Domestic Producers provided a list of six possible producers of wire rod in the United Kingdom.¹⁴⁷ According to information submitted by Domestic Producers, the subject industry in the United Kingdom continues to have large wire rod capacity.¹⁴⁸ Additionally, publicly available information indicates that at least one subject producer in the United Kingdom announced investments that would expand and upgrade its wire rod production facilities since the original investigations.¹⁴⁹ GTA data indicate that the volume of exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel from the United Kingdom, a

¹⁴¹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table IV-2.

¹⁴² Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at Table C-1.

¹⁴³ CR/PR at Tables I-8, I-9.

¹⁴⁴ Original Confidential Report at VII-61.

¹⁴⁵ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-33.

¹⁴⁶ Original Confidential Report at Table VII-33.

¹⁴⁷ CR/PR at I-49; Domestic Producers Response at 16, Exhs. 3, 14.

¹⁴⁸ Domestic Producers Response at 16, Exhs. 4, 14.

¹⁴⁹ CR/PR at Table I-24.

category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, was considerable throughout the period of review, although it decreased irregularly from 546,318 short tons in 2017 to 399,577 short tons in 2021.¹⁵⁰

In the original investigations, subject imports from the United Kingdom undersold the domestic like product in 12 out of 15 (or 80 percent of) quarterly comparisons, which encompassed *** percent of the volume of subject imports from the United Kingdom covered by the quarterly comparisons.¹⁵¹ No product-specific pricing data concerning subject imports from the United Kingdom were obtained.

In light of the foregoing, including the significant volume of subject imports from the United Kingdom in the original investigations, their continued presence in the U.S. market throughout most of the period of review, the facts available concerning the size and exports of the subject industry in United Kingdom, and the underselling by subject imports from United Kingdom during the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from United Kingdom would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the pertinent order were revoked.

C. Likelihood of a Reasonable Overlap of Competition

The Commission generally has considered four factors intended to provide a framework for determining whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.¹⁵² Only a “reasonable overlap” of competition is required.¹⁵³ In five-year reviews, the

¹⁵⁰ CR/PR at Table I-25.

¹⁵¹ Original Confidential Report at Table V-10a.

¹⁵² The four factors generally considered by the Commission in assessing whether imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product are as follows: (1) the degree of fungibility between subject imports from different countries and between subject imports and the domestic like product, including consideration of specific customer requirements and other quality-related questions; (2) the presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets of imports from different countries and the domestic like product; (3) the existence of common or similar channels of distribution for subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product; and (4) whether subject imports are simultaneously present in the market with one another and the domestic like product. *See, e.g., Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1989).

¹⁵³ *See Mukand Ltd. v. United States*, 937 F. Supp. 910, 916 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996); *Wieland Werke*, 718 F. Supp. at 52 (“Completely overlapping markets are not required.”); *United States Steel Group v. United States*, 873 F. Supp. 673, 685 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1994), *aff’d*, 96 F.3d 1352 (Fed. Cir. 1996). We note, however, that there have been investigations where the Commission has found an insufficient overlap in competition and has declined to cumulate subject imports. *See, e.g., Live Cattle from Canada and Mexico*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-386 and 731-TA-812-13 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3155 at 15 (Feb. 1999), (Continued...)

relevant inquiry is whether there likely would be competition even if none currently exists because the subject imports are absent from the U.S. market.¹⁵⁴

Fungibility. In the original investigations, the Commission found that the record indicated that wire rod is interchangeable, regardless of source. All domestic producers reported that wire rod imports from the individual subject countries are always or frequently interchangeable with each other and with the domestic like product, and purchasers and importers generally reported that wire rod from each subject source was frequently interchangeable with each other and the domestic like product. Most responding purchasers reported domestically produced wire rod to be superior or comparable to imports from each subject source with respect to all purchasing factors except price, and most responding purchasers reported that domestically produced wire rod and imports from each subject source always or usually met minimum quality specifications.¹⁵⁵ The Commission further found that, although the types and qualities of imported wire rod varied to some extent among subject sources, generally, wire rod was imported within the same range of grades. The Commission observed that the domestic industry shipped appreciable volumes of all types of wire rod and that each subject country shipped an appreciable volume of low-carbon industrial wire rod, showing that there was an overlap between domestic and all subject sources within this grade as well as overlap between domestic and individual subject sources within other types of wire rod.¹⁵⁶ The Commission concluded that, although the record indicated varying degrees of overlap in product mix, and purchaser perceptions of the domestic like product and products from individual subject sources varied to some extent, on balance, the record indicated a reasonable level of fungibility between and among the domestic like product and wire rod from each subject source.¹⁵⁷

In these reviews, there is no new information in the record to indicate that the degree of fungibility between and among subject imports from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa,

(...Continued)

aff'd sub nom., Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Foundation v. United States, 74 F. Supp. 2d 1353 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1999); *Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-761-62 (Final), USITC Pub. 3098 at 13-15 (Apr. 1998).

¹⁵⁴ See generally, *Chefline Corp. v. United States*, 219 F. Supp. 2d 1313, 1314 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2002).

¹⁵⁵ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 20.

¹⁵⁶ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 20.

¹⁵⁷ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 20.

South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, and the domestic like product has changed since the original investigations. Domestic Producers contend that wire rod from all sources continues to be fungible.¹⁵⁸

Channels of Distribution. In the original investigations, the Commission found that domestic producers and importers sold wire rod to both distributors and end users. It observed that in 2016, the majority of domestic producers' U.S. shipments of wire rod, as well as substantial portions of U.S. shipments of imports of wire rod from Belarus, Russia, Spain, South Korea, Turkey, and Ukraine, were sold to end users. The Commission further observed that appreciable proportions of shipments of the domestic like product and of imports of wire rod from Belarus, South Korea, and Turkey, and the great majority of shipments of imports from Italy, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, were sold to distributors.¹⁵⁹

In these reviews, there is no new information in the record to indicate that if the orders were revoked, the channels of distribution used by the domestic industry and subject imports from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom would differ from those observed by the Commission in the original investigations. Domestic Producers contend that wire rod from all sources continues to be sold through the same channels of distribution.¹⁶⁰

Geographic Overlap. In the original investigations, the Commission found that domestically produced wire rod was sold in all six regions in the contiguous United States and that subject imports were also sold to all six regions, although they were concentrated in the Southeast, Midwest, and Central Southwest regions. The Commission also observed that the majority of subject imports, and an appreciable quantity of imports from each subject source, entered through ports in the South in 2016.¹⁶¹

In these reviews, there is no new information in the record to indicate that if the orders were revoked, the geographic overlap of domestic and subject wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom would differ from that observed by the Commission in the original

¹⁵⁸ Domestic Producers Response at 4; Domestic Producers Final Comments at 5.

¹⁵⁹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 20.

¹⁶⁰ Domestic Producers Response at 4; Domestic Producers Final Comments at 5.

¹⁶¹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 20-21.

investigations. Additionally, the record in these reviews show that imports from Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine entered through the southern and eastern borders of entry; imports from South Africa entered through the southern borders of entry; imports of wire rod from Italy, Turkey, and the United Kingdom entered through the northern, southern, and eastern borders of entry; imports of wire rod from South Korea entered through the southern, eastern, and western borders of entry; and imports from Spain entered through either the northern, southern, and eastern borders of entry.¹⁶² Domestic Producers assert that wire rod from all sources continues to be sold in the same geographic markets as during the original investigations.¹⁶³ Thus, the record indicates that subject imports continued to geographically overlap with each other and with the domestic like product during the period of review, and would likely continue to do so after revocation.

Simultaneous Presence. In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic like product and wire rod imported from all subject countries were present in the U.S. market during both 2015 and 2016.¹⁶⁴

In these reviews, although there were no reported imports of wire rod from Belarus, Russia, South Africa, and Ukraine during 2018-2021, in 2017 imports from Belarus were reported in three months, imports from Russia were reported in seven months, imports from South Africa were reported in five months, and imports from Ukraine were reported in six months. Although there were no reported imports from Spain and Turkey during 2019-2020, imports from Spain were reported in 16 months and imports from Turkey were reported in 10 months during 2017, 2018, and 2021. Imports from Italy were reported in eight of the 36 months for 2017, 2019 and 2021, with no imports reported in 2018 and 2020. Imports from the United Kingdom were reported in 20 of the 48 months in 2017 and 2019-2021, with no imports reported in 2018. Imports from South Korea were reported in 49 of the 60 months during the period of review. There were no reported U.S. imports of wire rod from the United Arab Emirates during the period of review.¹⁶⁵

Conclusion. The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information concerning subject imports in the U.S. market during the current review period. However, the record contains no new information suggesting a change in the considerations that led the

¹⁶² CR/PR at I-25.

¹⁶³ Domestic Producers Response at 4; Domestic Producers Final Comments at 5.

¹⁶⁴ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at

¹⁶⁵ CR/PR at I-25.

Commission in its original determinations to conclude that there was a reasonable overlap of competition between and among imports from the ten subject countries and the domestic like product. In light of this, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, and the domestic like product, if the orders were revoked.

D. Likely Conditions of Competition

In determining whether to exercise our discretion to cumulate the subject imports, we assess whether subject imports from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom would likely compete under similar or different conditions of competition in the U.S. market after revocation of the orders. The record in these expedited reviews contains limited current information about the wire rod industries in the subject countries. However, the available information does not indicate that there would likely be any significant difference in the conditions of competition between subject imports from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, if the orders were revoked.¹⁶⁶

E. Conclusion

In sum, we determine that subject imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, considered individually, are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the corresponding orders were revoked. We also find a likely reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom and the domestic like product if the orders were revoked. Finally, we find that imports from each subject country would be likely to compete under similar conditions of competition if the orders were revoked. We therefore exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from

¹⁶⁶ We note that all of the ten subject countries are subject to Section 232 duties, tariff rate quotas or absolute quotas (as noted above, Section 232 duties on steel articles originating in Ukraine are suspended, effective June 1, 2022, to June 1, 2023). CR/PR at Table I-4. We further note that the “column 2” duty rates, applied to imports from Belarus and Russia, range only from 5.5 to 10 percent for subject merchandise. CR/PR at I-11.

Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom for purposes of our analysis in these reviews.

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

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order “would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.”¹⁶⁷ The 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.”¹⁶⁸ Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.¹⁶⁹ The CIT 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.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

¹⁶⁸ SAA at 883-84. The SAA states that “[t]he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission’s original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed.” *Id.* at 883.

¹⁶⁹ 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.

¹⁷⁰ 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”); (Continued...)

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.”¹⁷¹ According to the SAA, a “‘reasonably foreseeable time’ will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the ‘imminent’ timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations.”¹⁷²

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.”¹⁷³ 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).¹⁷⁴ 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.¹⁷⁵

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms

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Usinor v. United States, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) (“‘likely’ is tantamount to ‘probable,’ not merely ‘possible’”).

¹⁷¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

¹⁷² 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.*

¹⁷³ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

¹⁷⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not made any duty absorption findings with respect to the orders. 88 Fed. Reg. 15953 (Mar. 15, 2023) and accompanying Issues and Decisions Memorandum, EDIS Doc. 799324; 88 Fed. Reg. 18296 (Mar. 28, 2023) and accompanying Issues and Decisions Memorandum, EDIS Doc. 799324; 88 Fed. Reg. 201127 (Apr. 5, 2023) and accompanying Issues and Decisions Memorandum, EDIS Doc. 799324.

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

or relative to production or consumption in the United States.¹⁷⁶ 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.¹⁷⁷

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.¹⁷⁸

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.¹⁷⁹ 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

¹⁷⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

¹⁷⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

¹⁷⁸ 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.

¹⁷⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the orders under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.¹⁸⁰

No respondent interested party participated in these expedited reviews. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the wire rod industries in Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom. There also is limited information on the wire rod market in the United States during the period of review. Accordingly, for our determinations, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations and the limited new information on the record in these five-year reviews.

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.”¹⁸¹ The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

1. Demand Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that wire rod is a hot-rolled intermediate steel product that is used in a variety of downstream products used by the construction, automotive, energy, and agriculture industries, and consequently, that demand for wire rod depends on demand for these downstream products. It observed that most U.S. producers reported that U.S. demand for wire rod had decreased since January 2014 while a plurality of importers and purchasers reported that U.S. demand had increased. Apparent U.S. consumption of wire rod decreased by 4.2 percent in the merchant market from 4.4 million short tons in 2014 to 4.2 million short tons in 2016; it was higher in interim 2017 at 3.5 million short tons than in interim 2016 at 3.2 million short tons.¹⁸²

¹⁸⁰ 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.

¹⁸¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

¹⁸² *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 27. Apparent U.S. consumption in the overall market decreased by 2.3 percent, falling from 5.4 million (Continued...)

Current Reviews. Domestic Producers assert that demand for wire rod continues to be tied to demand for the downstream products identified in the original investigations. They claim that apparent U.S. consumption of wire rod has remained fairly stable since the original investigations.¹⁸³ Apparent U.S. consumption was *** short tons in 2021.¹⁸⁴

Purchasers *** reported ***.¹⁸⁵ With respect to demand conditions, *** reported that demand for wire rod was strong in 2018, weakened in 2019, and then strengthened after the initial effects of the COVID-19 pandemic subsided from 2020 through the first half of 2022.¹⁸⁶ *** and *** both anticipate ***.¹⁸⁷

2. Supply Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that the domestic industry was the largest supplier of wire rod to the U.S. market during the original POI, although its share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market decreased from 59.3 percent in 2014 to 59.2 percent in 2015 and 58.2 percent in 2016 and was lower in interim 2017 at 57.6 percent than in interim 2016 at 57.8 percent.¹⁸⁸ It found that, in 2014, there were ten U.S. producers of wire rod, with seven of these firms internally transferring some wire rod to produce downstream products over the POI. The Commission noted that, during the POI, two domestic

(...Continued)

short tons in 2014 to 5.3 million short tons in 2016; it was higher in interim 2017 at 4.3 million short tons than in interim 2016 at 4.1 million short tons. *Id.* at nn.156, 157. In the original determinations, the Commission found that the criteria for application of the captive production provision of the statute was satisfied. *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 25-27. Accordingly, it focused its analysis on the merchant market in analyzing the market share and financial performance of the domestic industry. *Id.* at 27. It also considered the market as a whole and the captive portion of the market for wire rod in its analysis. *Id.* The Commission has stated that the captive production provision does not apply to five-year reviews. *See, e.g., Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Argentina, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Romania, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-404-408 & 731-TA-898-902 & 904-908 (Review), USITC Pub. 3956 at 25 n.129 (Oct. 2007). However, we find it appropriate to consider the merchant market data as a relevant condition of competition.

¹⁸³ Domestic Producers Response at 25-26.

¹⁸⁴ CR/PR at Table I-9.

¹⁸⁵ CR/PR at D-3-D-4.

¹⁸⁶ CR/PR at D-3-D-4.

¹⁸⁷ CR/PR at D-4. *** reported that ***. *** reported that ***. CR/PR at D-4.

¹⁸⁸ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 27-28. The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption in the overall market increased from 66.9 percent in 2014 to 67.1 percent in 2015, before decreasing to 66.7 percent in 2016; it was lower in interim 2017 at 65.9 percent than in interim 2016 at 66.7 percent. *Id.* at nn. 158-59.

producers ceased production and that the domestic industry's capacity declined by 4.9 percent from 2014 to 2016 and was 0.3 percent lower in interim 2017 than in interim 2016. It further observed that, while domestic industry capacity was slightly below apparent U.S. consumption during the POI, domestic producers maintained that the domestic industry was capable of producing the entire range of wire rod products that were imported into the United States from the subject countries and had ample capacity to supply the vast majority of U.S. wire rod demand during the POI.¹⁸⁹

The Commission also found that cumulated subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market increased from 10.2 percent in 2014 to 15.3 percent in 2015 and 16.5 percent in 2016; it was lower in interim 2017, at 14.0 percent, than in interim 2016, at 17.4 percent.¹⁹⁰

Nonsubject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market declined from 30.5 percent in 2014 to 25.5 percent in 2015 and 25.2 percent in 2016; it was higher in interim 2017, at 28.4 percent, than in interim 2016, at 24.8 percent.¹⁹¹ The Commission noted that, in 2016, the largest source of nonsubject imports was Canada, which accounted for 51.6 percent of nonsubject imports and 31.2 percent of all wire rod imports in that year. It also observed that during the POI, wire rod imports from China were the subject of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and that, in January 2015, Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on these imports. Subsequently, wire rod imports from China largely disappeared from the U.S. market. The Commission also found that antidumping duty orders had also been in place since 2002 on U.S. wire rod imports from Brazil, China, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as a countervailing duty order on wire rod imports from Brazil.¹⁹²

¹⁸⁹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 28.

¹⁹⁰ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 28. In the overall market, cumulated subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from 8.3 percent in 2014 to 12.4 percent in 2015 and 13.2 percent in 2016; it was lower in interim 2017 at 11.2 percent than in interim 2016 at 13.7 percent. *Id.* at nn.167-68.

¹⁹¹ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 28-29. Nonsubject imports share of apparent U.S. consumption in the overall market decreased from 24.8 percent in 2014 to 20.6 percent in 2015 and 20.1 percent in 2016; it was higher in interim 2017 at 22.8 percent than in interim 2016 at 19.6 percent. *Id.* at nn.169-70.

¹⁹² Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 29.

Current Reviews. In 2021, the domestic industry accounted for the largest share of apparent U.S. consumption, at *** percent.¹⁹³ According to Domestic Producers, since the original investigations, there have been several changes to the domestic industry, but it asserts that all assets of the original petitioners are represented by the participating U.S. producers. In particular, Domestic Producers contend that Liberty Steel USA acquired the Georgetown, South Carolina wire rod plant from ArcelorMittal in December 2017, and also acquired Keystone Consolidated Industries, including all of its subsidiaries, in December 2018. Domestic Producers also claim that the Liberty Still USA mill in Georgetown, South Carolina ***, that Optimus Steel purchased Gerdau's wire rod mill in Beaumont, Texas in first quarter 2018, and that CMC purchased Gerdau's wire rod mill in Jacksonville, Florida in fourth quarter 2018.¹⁹⁴

Cumulated subject imports were the smallest source of supply in the U.S. market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2021.¹⁹⁵ Nonsubject imports were the second largest source of supply, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption om 2021.¹⁹⁶ The largest country sources of nonsubject imports in 2021, were Canada, Japan, and Egypt.¹⁹⁷

Purchasers *** reported ***.¹⁹⁸ In particular, ***.¹⁹⁹ *** reported anticipating ***.²⁰⁰ *** reported that ***.²⁰¹

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that the record indicated that there was a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between domestically produced wire rod and wire rod imported from subject sources. As discussed above, it observed that domestic producers reported that wire rod imports from the individual subject countries are always or frequently interchangeable with each other and with the domestic like product and that purchasers and importers generally reported that wire rod from each subject source was frequently interchangeable with each other and the domestic like product. The Commission

¹⁹³ CR/PR at Table I-3.

¹⁹⁴ Domestic Producers Response at 26.

¹⁹⁵ CR/PR at Table I-9.

¹⁹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-9.

¹⁹⁷ CR/PR at Table I-8.

¹⁹⁸ CR/PR at D-3-D-4.

¹⁹⁹ CR/PR at D-3-D-4.

²⁰⁰ CR/PR at D-4.

²⁰¹ CR/PR at D-4. *** reported that ***. CR/PR at D-4.

also noted that domestic like product and cumulated subject imports competed with one another across a range of products, but particularly in the industrial/standard quality wire rod category.²⁰²

The Commission also found that price was an important consideration for purchasers of wire rod, observing that purchasers identified price, quality, and availability as the main factors that they consider in their purchasing decisions. Purchasers listed quality most frequently as the first-most important purchasing factor, followed by price; the majority of purchasers also reported that price is very important in their purchasing decisions; and purchasers usually purchase the lowest-priced product. In response to a question regarding the significance of non-price factors when comparing the domestic like product and wire rod from the subject countries, all responding domestic producers reported that factors other than price were never significant while the majority of purchasers reported that non-price factors were sometimes or never significant and most importers reported that non-price factors were frequently or sometimes a significant difference.

The Commission also found that raw material costs accounted for a substantial portion of the domestic industry's cost of goods sold ("COGS") in the merchant market during the POI, ranging from a high of 64.0 percent in 2014 to a low of 54.2 percent in 2016. It observed that steel scrap is the primary raw material input to manufacture wire rod and that between January 2014 and September 2017, the average prices of heavy melt scrap, busheling scrap, and shredded auto scrap reported in American Metal Market ***, but declined overall.²⁰³

The Commission found that most domestic producers and most importers reported that their wire rod prices reflected changes in scrap costs with some U.S. producers and importers reporting that their wire rod prices are indexed to scrap prices while one domestic producer and some importers reported adding a separate raw material surcharge for scrap prices. It also noted that purchasers stated that price negotiations for wire rod begin with references to published steel scrap prices.²⁰⁴

²⁰² Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 29.

²⁰³ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 30.

²⁰⁴ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 30-31.

Another condition of competition relevant to the Commission's analysis was the prevalence of spot sales in the wire rod market.²⁰⁵

Current Reviews. The record in these reviews contains no new information to indicate that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports or the importance of price in purchasing decisions has changed since the original investigations. Domestic Producers argue that wire rod remains a highly substitutable product, regardless of source, and that price is an important purchasing factor.²⁰⁶ Accordingly, we continue to find a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and domestically produced wire rod, and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions for wire rod.

Additionally, there have been changes in the tariff treatment of wire rod imports from the countries subject to these reviews. Imports from Russia and Belarus are subject to column 2 duty rates ranging between 5.5 percent and 10 percent *ad valorem*. Under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 ("Section 232"),²⁰⁷ imports of wire rod from Belarus, Russia, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates are subject to 25 percent *ad valorem* duties.²⁰⁸ Imports of wire rod from South Korea are exempt from Section 232 duties but are instead subject to an annual absolute quota of 62,253 short tons.²⁰⁹ Imports of wire rod from Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom are subject to annual tariff rate quotas of 15,559 short tons, 50,152 short tons, and 13,704 short tons, respectively, with imports of wire rod above these levels subject to Section 232 duties.²¹⁰

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

Original Investigations. The Commission found that cumulated subject imports had a significant and increasing presence in the U.S. market during the POI. Cumulated subject import volume increased by 56.1 percent from 2014 to 2016, from 449,609 short tons in 2014

²⁰⁵ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 31.

²⁰⁶ Domestic Producers Response at 20; Domestic Producers Final Comments at 5-6.

²⁰⁷ 19 U.S.C. §1862, as amended.

²⁰⁸ CR/PR at I-9. Section 232 duties on imports of wire rod from Ukraine are suspended from June 1, 2022, to June 1, 2023. CR/PR at I-10 n.23.

²⁰⁹ CR/PR at I-9.

²¹⁰ CR/PR at I-11 – I-13 and Table I-4.

to 671,866 short tons in 2015 and 701,654 short tons in 2016.²¹¹ Cumulated subject imports increased their share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market from 10.2 percent in 2014 to 15.3 percent in 2015 and 16.5 percent in 2016.²¹² This market share gain occurred at the expense of nonsubject imports and the domestic industry. The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market fell from 59.3 percent in 2014 to 59.2 percent in 2015 and 58.2 percent in 2016.^{213 214}

Accordingly, the Commission concluded that the volume of cumulated subject imports and the increase in that volume were significant in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States.²¹⁵

²¹¹ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 31. Cumulated subject import volume was lower in interim 2017 at 484,382 short tons than in interim 2016 at 563,600 short tons. *Id.* The Commission found that the appreciable reduction in subject imports between the interim periods was attributable to the filing of the petitions in these investigations. This was substantiated largely by responses from several U.S. purchasers. *Id.* It consequently accorded reduced weight to the trade data for interim 2017 in its analysis. *Id.*; 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(I).

²¹² *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 30. Cumulated subject import market share in the merchant market was lower in interim 2017 at 14.0 percent than in interim 2016 at 17.4 percent. *Id.* Cumulated subject imports also increased as a share of apparent U.S. consumption in the overall market, increasing from 8.3 percent in 2014 to 12.4 percent in 2015 and 13.2 percent in 2016. Cumulated subject import market share in the overall market was lower in interim 2017 at 11.2 percent than in interim 2016 at 13.7 percent. *Id.*

²¹³ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 30-31. The domestic industry's market share in the merchant market was lower in interim 2017 at 57.6 percent than in interim 2016 at 57.8 percent. *See id.* Its share of the overall market increased from 66.9 percent in 2014 to 67.1 percent in 2015 before decreasing to 66.7 percent in 2016. *Id.* The domestic industry's share of the overall market was lower in interim 2017 at 65.9 percent than in interim 2016 at 66.7 percent. *Id.*

²¹⁴ The Commission rejected the British and Turkish respondents' arguments that the increase in volume of cumulated subject imports was not significant because cumulated subject imports mostly replaced nonsubject imports from China rather than displacing domestic production. As an initial matter, it found that this argument was of limited pertinence to its statutory inquiry, which concerned whether subject import volume or the increase in that volume – and not total import volume – was significant. Moreover, the Commission noted that cumulated subject imports competed directly with domestically produced wire rod during the POI and that subject imports did not merely replace nonsubject imports from China, but also took market share from the domestic industry in the merchant market where the products competed. *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 32.

²¹⁵ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 32.

Current Reviews. Cumulated subject imports of wire rod maintained a presence in the U.S. market throughout the period of review, even under the disciplining effects of the orders. The volume of cumulated subject imports declined from 490,189 short tons in 2017 to 40,984 short tons in 2018, increased to 45,665 short tons in 2019, declined to 37,242 short tons in 2020, and then increased to 77,079 short tons in 2021.²¹⁶ Cumulated subject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2021.²¹⁷

The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information on the subject industries in Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom. The information available, however, indicates that the subject industries in all ten countries have the capacity to produce and export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the United States if the orders were revoked.

As previously noted, Domestic Producers have identified two possible wire rod producers in Belarus, twelve possible producers in Italy, 19 possible producers in Russia, two possible producers in South Africa, 18 possible producers in South Korea, ten possible producers in Spain, 23 possible producers in Turkey, four possible producers in Ukraine, three possible producers in the United Arab Emirates, and six possible producers in the United Kingdom.²¹⁸ Domestic Producers assert that wire rod producers in the subject countries continue to maintain massive production capacity from which to produce and supply the U.S. market in the event the orders are revoked. According to third-party data provided by Domestic Producers, subject producers' capacity was at *** short tons in 2021, up from *** short tons in 2019.²¹⁹ Domestic Producers also provided information indicating that specific subject producers in each country possess substantial wire rod capacity and, in many cases, tout their exports of steel wire.²²⁰ This information further shows that subject producers'

²¹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-8.

²¹⁷ CR/PR at Table I-9.

²¹⁸ Domestic Producers' Substantive Response at Exh. 3.

²¹⁹ Domestic Producers Final Comments at 8; Domestic Producers Response at 8 and Exh. 4. Domestic Producers source the subject producers' wire rod production capacity from *** data are reported in metric tons and converted to short tons.

²²⁰ Domestic Producers Response at 9-16, Exhs. 5-14. For example, for Belarus, BMZ reported an overall production capacity of 3 million tons of steel per year, including 490,000 metric tons of wire rod, and produced 1.9 million metric tons of steel in January-September 2021 (for a year-over-year growth rate of 2.2 percent), and exported 82.9 percent of this volume to 52 countries. *Id.* at 9, Exh. 5. For Italy, Alfa Acciai SpA is one of Italy's largest EAF steel mills and is part of the Alfa Acciai Group, which has an annual production capacity of 2.5 million metric tons of steel and long products (including wire rod), and "exports to Mediterranean countries and beyond." *Id.* at 10, Exh. 6. For Russia, Magnitogorsk Iron & (Continued...)

capacity was projected to increase even further to *** short tons in 2022, which is greater than the cumulated subject foreign producer capacity existing the year the petitions were filed (2017).²²¹

According to Domestic Producers, this capacity projection is likely understated, as it does not necessarily include all subject foreign producers' plans to expand existing capacity.²²² In particular, Domestic Producers emphasize that five Turkish subject producers have announced new wire rod mills or plant expansions since 2021.²²³ In addition, Domestic Producers claim that Yesilyurt Metallurgy is a new Turkish producer with an annual capacity of

(...Continued)

Steel Works – MMK “is one of the world’s largest steel producers and holds leading positions among Russian steel companies,” which includes wire rod production; the company reports production of 11.6 million tons of steel and 10.8 million tons in steel sales, and in 2020, reported exporting 19 percent of its products. *Id.* at 12, Exh. 8. For South Africa, ArcelorMittal South Africa is the largest steel producer in the country, with the “capacity to produce 1.9 million tonnes million {2.09 short tons} per annum;” and seeks to serve export markets with its “spare capacity.” *Id.* at 12-13, Exh. 9. For South Korea, POSCO, as of September 2022, produced over 2 million tons of wire rod and stainless steel per year and a subsidiary Posco Steel service & Sales Co Ltd (Posteel) promotes sales abroad including to the United States. *Id.* at 11, Exh. 7. For Spain, ArcelorMittal España’s five integrated and downstream steel mills in Spain produced 4.4 million tons of steel in 2021, including wire rod products and a wire rod mill located “in a strategic location with port services close to the factory.” *Id.* at 13, Exh. 10. For Turkey, Tosyali Holding reported in 2022 the establishment of a new greenfield steel production facility in Sarieski, Turkey, with an annual capacity of 2.2 million tons of steel products, including wire rod; Tosyali, along with one of its subsidiaries, is export-oriented and aggressively expanding its production in Turkey. *Id.* at 15, Exh. 11. For Ukraine, ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih is reportedly “the largest producer of rolled steel in Ukraine . . . specializ{ing} in production of long products, in particular rebar and wire rod,” and also resumed production of wire rod after pausing production between March and May of 2022. *Id.* at 15, Exh. 12. The Kryvyi Rih plant alone produced 5.4 million short tons of long steel products in 2021. *Id.* ArcelorMittal announced in 2022 its intent to invest nearly \$250 million over the next five years in the company’s long steel products plant in Kryvyi Rih and to consider additional investments totaling \$500 million. *Id.* For the United Arab Emirates, Conares Metal Supply Ltd. has a total annual production capacity of 1,000,000 metric tons to produce various steel products, including wire rod, and exports to countries outside of the Middle East. *Id.* at 16, Exh. 13. For the United Kingdom, British Steel has the capacity to produce up to 3 million metric tons per year of rolled long products, including wire rod; and announced in 2018 that the company would upgrade its wire rod business at the same facility via “the biggest single investment in its manufacturing operations for a decade.” *Id.* at 16, Exh. 14. The company reportedly produced 2.8 million metric tons of steel in 2018, and has an annual steelmaking capacity of 4.5 million metric tons (of construction steel, rail, wire rod, and special profiles). *Id.*

²²¹ Domestic Producers Final Comments at 8; Domestic Producers Response at 8 and Exh. 4.

²²² Domestic Producers Final Comments at 9; Domestic Producers Response at 9-16.

²²³ Domestic Producers Final Comments at 9 (citing CR/PR at Table I-8).

500,000 metric tons per year.²²⁴ Domestic Producers also note that Italian subject producers ABS Acciaierie Bertoli Safau SpA, Feralpi Siderurgica SpA, and Acciaierie di Verona also recently reported investments to expand production capacity and other investments at their mills,²²⁵ and that three Russian subject producers announced wire rod capacity expansions since the original investigations, most recently in 2021.²²⁶ According to Domestic Producers, even though the subject producers' projected 2022 capacity is likely understated, the estimated capacity of cumulated subject producers in 2021 was already *** apparent U.S. consumption that year.²²⁷ Domestic Producers also emphasize responding purchaser ***.²²⁸

The available information also indicates that producers in certain subject countries continue to export significant volumes of steel products, including wire rod, globally. According to GTA data, Russia was the world's fourth largest exporter of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that contains both in-scope wire rod as well as out-of-scope products, in 2021 while the United Arab Emirates was the sixth largest exporter and Turkey was the eighth largest exporter.²²⁹ Additionally, as discussed above in Section III.B., subject producers in Italy, Russia, South Korea, Spain, and the United Arab Emirates, increased the volume of their exports of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel during the period of review.²³⁰

Available information further indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to subject producers. Despite the disciplining effects of the orders, cumulated subject imports maintained a presence in the U.S. market during each year of the period of review, with the volume of cumulated subject imports increasing 107 percent from 2020 to 2021 (the most recent years encompassed within the period of review).²³¹ Thus, the record indicates that subject producers have maintained ready distribution networks in the United States through importers and sales agents that could be used to increase their exports of wire rod to the

²²⁴ Domestic Producers Final Comments at 9 (citing CR/PR at Table I-8); Domestic Producers Response at 14-15.

²²⁵ Domestic Producers Final Comments at 9 (citing CR/PR at Table I-11); Domestic Producers Response at 9-10.

²²⁶ Domestic Producers Final Comments at 9 (citing CR/PR at Table I-13).

²²⁷ Domestic Producers Final Comments at 9 (comparing Domestic Producers Response at 8 with CR/PR at Table I-9).

²²⁸ Domestic Producers Final Comments at 9 (citing CR/PR at D-3, D-4).

²²⁹ CR/PR at Table I-27.

²³⁰ CR/PR at Tables I-12, I-14, I-17, I-18, I-23.

²³¹ *Calculated from* CR/PR at Table I-8.

United States after revocation.²³² Notably, there are several antidumping duty actions in third country markets covering imports of wire rod from subject countries, as well as four global safeguard measures imposed by third countries on imports of wire rod, in addition to other trade remedies (including prohibitions on imports from Belarus and Russia implemented by the European Union and the United Kingdom in March 2022). These third-country barriers would provide additional incentives for subject producers to increase their exports to the United States in the event of revocation.²³³

Given the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of cumulated subject imports during the original investigations, the continued presence of cumulated subject imports in the U.S. market during the period of review, the subject industries' substantial capacity and exports of wire rod, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers, we find that the volume of cumulated subject imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if the orders were revoked.²³⁴

D. Likely Price Effects

Original Investigations. The Commission reiterated that there was a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability among subject imports and the domestically produced product and

²³² Further, as discussed in Section III.B., GTA data show that the United States remained the sixth largest export market for South Korean producers of bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel in 2021. CR/PR at Table I-17.

²³³ CR/PR at Table I-26.

²³⁴ As discussed above, cumulated subject import volume was lower in interim 2017 at 484,832 short tons than in interim 2016 at 563,600 short tons and that the Commission found that the appreciable reduction in subject imports between the interim periods was attributable to the filing of the petitions in these investigations, which was substantiated largely by responses from several U.S. purchasers. *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 31. Thus, this appreciable reduction in the volume of cumulated subject imports resulted from the pendency of the investigations prior to the imposition of Section 232 measures in 2018. CR/PR at Tables I-8 and C-1. Given this, the substantial capacity and exports of subject producers, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers, the information available indicates that the Section 232 measures would not prevent subject imports from increasing significantly if the orders were revoked. Indeed, as discussed above, cumulated subject imports continued to maintain a significant presence throughout the period of review and, although the volume of cumulated subject imports decreased from 490,189 short tons in 2017 to 40,984 short tons in 2018, it subsequently increased irregularly to 77,079 short tons in 2021. CR/PR at Table I-8.

The record does not contain data addressing existing inventories of the subject merchandise or whether subject producers have the ability to product shift.

that price is an important consideration in purchasing decisions, observing that both the domestic like product and cumulated subject imports were concentrated in the industrial quality grades.²³⁵

The quarterly pricing product data from 2014 to the first quarter of 2017 showed that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 139 of 199 (or 69.8 percent of) quarterly comparisons (involving 1.0 million short tons of subject imports) at underselling margins that ranged from less than one percent to 42.5 percent.²³⁶ Based on the pervasive underselling of the domestic like product by cumulated subject imports and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the Commission found the underselling by subject imports to be significant. Noting that purchasers confirmed purchasing subject imports instead of the domestic like product due to their lower price, the Commission found that confirmed lost sales and subject imports' capturing of significant market share from the domestic industry further supported its finding that subject import underselling was significant.²³⁷

The Commission also found that cumulated subject imports depressed prices for the domestic like product, observing that prices for the domestically produced pricing products fell sharply from the first quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015, and subsequently remained at lower levels, while the domestic industry's average unit commercial sales values also declined.²³⁸ It also found that the available data indicated that subject import prices also generally decreased from 2014 to 2015.²³⁹ Although the Commission recognized that declining raw materials contributed to the declining prices between 2014 and 2015, it found that they could not explain the full magnitude of the decline. The Commission also found that U.S. demand for wire rod, which was relatively stable and declined by only 1.1 percent from 2014 to 2015, also could not explain the magnitude by which the decline in the average unit value of

²³⁵ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 33.

²³⁶ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 33-34. Cumulated subject imports oversold the domestic like product in the remaining 60 comparisons (involving 306,700 short tons of subject imports) by overselling margins that ranged from less than one percent to 39.0 percent. *Id.*

²³⁷ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 33-34.

²³⁸ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 35-36.

²³⁹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 36.

total domestic net sales exceeded the decline in the domestic industry's unit raw material costs and unit COGS.²⁴⁰

The Commission also noted petitioners' assertion that due to transparency of wire rod pricing in the U.S. market, they were forced to lower prices in order to compete with increasing volumes of low-priced subject imports. It found that these contentions were corroborated by the sharp declines in the prices of domestically produced pricing products from 2014 to 2015 and by the nine responding purchasers reporting that domestic producers had to reduce prices in order to compete with lower-priced subject imports.²⁴¹

Based on the foregoing, the Commission found that cumulated subject imports had significant price effects.²⁴²

Current Reviews. As discussed above in Section IV.3, we continue to find a moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and domestically produced wire rod, and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions for wire rod.

The record in these expedited reviews does not contain product-specific pricing information for the period of review. Based on the moderate-to-high degree of substitutability of subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, we find that if the orders were revoked, the likely significant volume of cumulated subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree, as during the original investigations. Absent the discipline of the orders, the likely significant volumes of low-priced cumulated subject imports would likely force the domestic industry to lower prices and/or lose sales and market share to subject imports, as occurred in the original investigations, or forgo needed price increases. Consequently, we find that if the orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports would likely have significant price effects.

E. Likely Impact

Original Investigations. The Commission found that most of the domestic industry's performance indicators had declined from 2014 to 2016.²⁴³ In particular, the domestic

²⁴⁰ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 36.

²⁴¹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 37.

²⁴² Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 37.

industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market fell from 2014 to 2016. Its capacity declined, and the Commission also noted that two domestic producers ceased wire rod operations during the POI.²⁴⁴ The Commission also found that the domestic industry's production and commercial U.S. shipments decreased from 2014 to 2016, while its capacity utilization initially decreased from 2014 to 2015, before increasing in 2016.²⁴⁵ The industry's production-related workers ("PRWs"), wages paid, and total hours worked fluctuated between years but decreased irregularly from 2014 to 2016.²⁴⁶ The industry's financial indicators in the merchant market generally declined from 2014 to 2016, including net sales, unit net sales value, gross profit, operating income, and net income. Operating income as a share of net sales also declined irregularly from 2014 to 2016.²⁴⁷

The Commission found that the significant and increasing volumes of low-priced cumulated subject imports that were generally substitutable with the domestic like product had significantly undersold the domestic like product, capturing market share from the domestic industry and depressing prices for the domestic like product. As the domestic industry lost market share to the cumulated subject imports, the Commission explained, the industry's declining rate of capacity utilization led to fixed costs being spread across fewer sales than would have occurred otherwise. Consequently, from 2014 to 2016, the domestic industry's financial performance deteriorated as its output and revenues declined. The Commission therefore found that cumulated subject imports had a significant impact on the domestic industry.²⁴⁸

The Commission found that the record did not support respondents' argument that the domestic industry's vertical integration insulated the domestic industry from competition with subject imports. Rejecting respondents' argument that domestic preference programs had

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²⁴³ As discussed above, the Commission found that the filing of the petitions affected cumulated subject import volume and it consequently accorded reduced weight to trade, output, and financial data for interim 2017.

²⁴⁴ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 39.

²⁴⁵ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 40. The domestic industry's production, commercial U.S. shipments, and capacity utilization were higher in interim 2017 than in interim 2016. *Id.*

²⁴⁶ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 41.

²⁴⁷ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 41-42.

²⁴⁸ *Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4752 at 42-43.

shielded the domestic industry, the Commission found that Buy American preferences applied to a relatively small share of wire rod purchases in the U.S. market and did not prevent cumulated subject imports from making significant volume and market share gains during the POI.²⁴⁹

The Commission considered whether there were other factors that may have had an impact on the domestic industry during the POI to ensure that it was not attributing injury from such other factors to subject imports. Although apparent U.S. consumption declined during the POI, the Commission found that the decline was modest and failed to explain either the significant increase in the volume and market share of cumulated subject imports or the domestic industry's inability to increase, or even to maintain, its market share after wire rod imports from China had largely departed the U.S. market.

The Commission also found that nonsubject imports could not explain the domestic industry's loss of market share or declining performance, observing that nonsubject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market decreased from 2014 to 2016. It also noted that wire rod imports from six nonsubject countries were subject to antidumping duty orders, while wire rod imports from two nonsubject countries were subject to countervailing duty orders.²⁵⁰

*Current Reviews.*²⁵¹ The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the original investigations.

²⁴⁹ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 43.

²⁵⁰ Original Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates Determinations, USITC Pub. 4752 at 43-44.

²⁵¹ In its expedited review of the countervailing duty orders, Commerce determined that revocation of the orders would result in the continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies, with estimated countervailing duty margins ranging from 4.16 to 44.18 percent for Italy, and from 3.81 to 6.09 percent for Turkey. *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 88 Fed. Reg. 18296 (March 28, 2023); *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Turkey: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 88 Fed. Reg. 20127 (April 5, 2023).

In its expedited reviews of the antidumping duty orders, Commerce determined that revocation of the orders would result in the continuation or recurrence of dumping, with the following margins: 280.02 percent for Belarus; 18.89 percent for Italy; 41.10 percent for Korea; 756.93 percent for Russia; 142.26 percent for South Africa; 32.64 percent for Spain; 4.44 percent for Turkey; 44.03 percent for Ukraine; 84.10 percent for the United Arab Emirates; and 147.63 percent for the United Kingdom. *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Republic of South Africa, Spain, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab* (Continued...)

The information available indicates that the domestic industry's performance was generally stronger in 2021 than during the original investigations. The domestic industry's capacity and production in 2021, at *** short tons and *** short tons, respectively, remained at levels similar to those during the original investigations.²⁵² The industry's capacity utilization, at *** percent, was higher than during the original investigations.²⁵³ The quantity and value of the industry's U.S. shipments, at *** short tons and \$***, respectively, were higher in 2021 than during the original investigations.²⁵⁴ Although the domestic industry's COGS was higher in 2021, at \$***, than during the original investigations, its net sales were higher and its COGS to net sales ratio was lower, at \$*** and *** percent, respectively.²⁵⁵ The domestic industry's gross profit in 2021, at \$***, was significantly higher than during the original investigations.²⁵⁶ Further, the domestic industry's operating income, at \$***, and operating income to net sales ratio, at *** percent, were both higher in 2021 than during the original investigations.²⁵⁷ The limited information available in these expedited reviews is insufficient for us to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders.

Based on the information available, we find that revocation of the orders would likely result in a significant volume of cumulated subject imports that would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree. Given the moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and the importance of

(...Continued)

Emirates, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Reviews of Antidumping Duty Orders, 88 Fed. Reg. 15595 (March 15, 2023).

²⁵² CR/PR at Table I-7. The domestic industry's capacity was 4.9 million shorts tons in 2014 and 2015 and 4.7 million short tons in 2016. *Id.* Its production was 3.7 million shorts tons in 2014 and 2015 and 3.6 million short tons in 2016. *Id.*

²⁵³ CR/PR at Table I-7. The domestic industry's capacity utilization was 75.6 percent in 2014, 75.2 percent in 2015, and 76.6 percent in 2016. *Id.*

²⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table I-7. The domestic industry's quantity and value of U.S. shipments were 3.6 million short tons and \$2.3 billion, respectively, in 2014; 3.6 million short tons and \$2.1 billion, respectively, in 2015; and 3.5 million short tons and \$1.8 billion, respectively, in 2016. *Id.*

²⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table I-7. The domestic industry's COGS was \$2.4 billion 2014, \$2.0 billion in 2015, and \$1.7 billion in 2016. *Id.* Its net sales and COGS to net sales ratio were \$2.6 billion and 93.9 percent, respectively, in 2014; \$2.1 billion and 94.7 percent, respectively, in 2015; and \$1.9 billion and 92.5 percent, respectively, in 2016. *Id.*

²⁵⁶ CR/PR at Table I-7. The domestic industry's gross profit was \$157.7 million in 2014, \$111.6 million in 2015, and \$139.6 million in 2016. *Id.*

²⁵⁷ CR/PR at Table I-7. The domestic industry's operating income and operating income to net sales ratio were \$75.4 million and 2.9 percent, respectively, in 2014; \$35.8 million and 1.7 percent, respectively, in 2015; and \$52.9 million and 2.8 percent, respectively, in 2016. *Id.*

price to purchasers, significant volumes of low-priced cumulated subject imports would likely capture sales and market share from the domestic industry and/or force domestic producers to lower their prices or forgo needed price increases in order to maintain their sales, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. The likely significant volume of cumulated subject imports and their price effects would negatively affect the domestic industry's capacity, production, capacity utilization, shipments, market share, net sales values and quantities, employment levels, operating income, operating income margins, and capital investments. Consequently, we conclude that, if the orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom would be likely to have an adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports in the U.S. market, including the presence of nonsubject imports. Nonsubject imports have increased their presence in the U.S. market since the original investigations, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2021.²⁵⁸ However, the record provides no indication that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market in significant volumes, adversely affecting the domestic industry's prices and/or taking market share from the industry and nonsubject imports upon revocation of the orders. Given that the domestic industry supplied *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2021, the moderate-to-high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the presence of nonsubject imports would likely not prevent the significant volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports that we have found likely after revocation from taking market share from the domestic industry, as well as from nonsubject imports, or forcing domestic producers to either lower prices or forgo price increases to retain market share. We also note that the domestic industry was able to improve its performance by many measures in 2021 compared to 2016 despite the increased presence of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market over the period of review. In light of these considerations, we find that any effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to cumulated subject imports.²⁵⁹

In sum, we conclude that if the orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United

²⁵⁸ CR/PR Table I-9.

²⁵⁹ We also note that the domestic industry would not be insulated from recurrence of material injury by the Section 232 measures, as discussed in Section C above.

Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

V. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, we determine that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on wire rod from Italy and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On December 1, 2022, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”),¹ that it had instituted reviews to determine whether revocation of the countervailing duty orders on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (“wire rod”) from Italy and Turkey and the antidumping duty orders on wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury.² All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.^{3 4} Table I-1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Table I-1
Wire rod: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

| Effective date | Action |
|------------------|--|
| December 1, 2022 | Notice of initiation by Commerce (87 FR 73757 December 1, 2022) |
| December 1, 2022 | Notice of institution by Commission (87 FR 73789 December 1, 2022) |
| March 6, 2023 | Commission’s vote on adequacy |
| March 31, 2023 | Commerce’s results of its expedited reviews |
| July 27, 2023 | Commission’s determinations and views |

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 87 FR 73789, December 1, 2022. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 87 FR 73757, December 1, 2022. 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 the original investigations are presented in app. C.

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

Responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews. They were filed on behalf of Charter Steel (“Charter”), Commercial Metals Company (“CMC”), Liberty Steel USA (“Liberty”), Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”), and Optimus Steel, LLC (“Optimus”), domestic producers of wire rod (collectively referred to herein as “domestic interested parties”).⁵ No respondent interested parties filed a response to the notice of institution.

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-2.

Table I-2
Wire rod: Summary of completed responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

| Interested party | Type | Number of firms | Coverage |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| U.S. producers | Domestic | 5 | ***% |

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested parties’ estimate of their share of total U.S. production of wire rod during 2021. Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, p. 2.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from the domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties request that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on wire rod.⁶

⁵ The domestic interested parties also provided trade and financial information on behalf of non-participating U.S. producers ***. The information submitted was certified for accuracy and completeness and is aggregated to the U.S. producers’ trade and financial data and apparent consumption tables presented later in this report. Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 1.

⁶ Domestic interested parties’ comments on adequacy, February 9, 2023, p. 2.

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on March 28, 2017 with Commerce and the Commission by Charter Steel (“Charter”), Saukville, Wisconsin; Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc. (“Gerdau”), Tampa, Florida; Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc. (“Keystone”), Peoria, Illinois; and Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”), Charlotte, North Carolina. Although the petitions concerning wire rod from Belarus, Italy, South Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom were filed on the same day, the investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce extended the deadline for making preliminary determinations in all investigations, except those concerning Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates, thereby necessitating earlier final determinations by the Commission in the investigations involving wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates. Subsequently, Commerce reached final determinations concerning wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine, thereby necessitating earlier final determinations by the Commission in those investigations, than those in the investigations of wire rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.⁷

Following Commerce’s determination that imports of wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”),⁸ the Commission determined on January 11, 2018, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates.⁹ On January 24, 2018, Commerce issued its antidumping duty orders with final weighted-average dumping margins of 280.02 percent for Belarus, ranging from 436.8 to 756.93 percent for Russia, and 84.10 percent for the United Arab Emirates.¹⁰

⁷ Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1349, 1352, and 1357 (Final), USITC Publication 4752, January 2018, (“Original publication”), p. I-1. See Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from South Africa and Ukraine, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1353 and 1356 (Final), USITC Publication 4766, March 2018. (“Original South Africa and Ukraine publication”), p. I-1. Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Italy, Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-573-574 and 731-TA-1350-1351, 1354-1355, and 1358 (Final), USITC Publication 4782, May 2018. (“Original Italy, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom publication”), p. I-1.

⁸ 82 FR 56214, November 28, 2017.

⁹ 83 FR 2670, January 18, 2018. The Commission also found that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination were not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on Russia.

¹⁰ 83 FR 3297, January 24, 2018. Commerce published a correction to its notice of antidumping duty orders on Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates which noted that Commerce made a

(continued...)

Following notification of Commerce's determination that imports of wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine were being sold at LTFV,¹¹ the Commission determined on March 1, 2018, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of wire rod from South Africa and Ukraine.¹² On March 14, 2018, Commerce issued its antidumping duty orders with final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 135.46 to 142.26 percent for South Africa, and ranging from 34.98 to 44.03 percent for Ukraine.¹³

Following notification of Commerce's determination that imports of wire rod from Italy, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom were being sold at less than fair value ("LTFV"), and that imports of wire rod were being subsidized by the governments of Italy and Turkey,¹⁴ the Commission determined on May 11, 2018 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of wire rod from Italy, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and by imports of wire rod subsidized by the governments of Italy and Turkey.¹⁵ On May 21, 2018, Commerce issued its antidumping duty orders with final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 12.41 to 18.89 percent for Italy, 41.10 percent for South Korea, ranging from 10.11 to 32.64 percent for Spain, 4.93 to 7.94 percent for Turkey, and 147.63 percent for the United Kingdom.^{16 17} On May 21, 2018, Commerce issued its

(...continued)

typographical error in the Appendix to the orders. Specifically, in the scope description, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 7213.91.3015 was incorrectly published as HTSUS subheading 213.91.3015. 83 FR 5402, February 7, 2018.

¹¹ 83 FR 2141 and 83 FR 2135, January 16, 2018.

¹² 83 FR 9749, March 7, 2018. The Commission also found that imports subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination were not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on South Africa.

¹³ 83 FR 11175, March 14, 2018.

¹⁴ 83 FR 13230, 83 FR 13228, 83 FR 13249, 83 FR 13233, 83 FR 13252, 83 FR 13242, and 83 FR 13239, March 28, 2018.

¹⁵ 83 FR 22991, April 17, 2018. The Commission also found that imports subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination were not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty orders on imports from Spain and the United Kingdom and the countervailing duty order on imports from Turkey.

¹⁶ 83 FR 23417, May 21, 2018. The cash deposit rate (adjusted for export subsidies) for imports of wire rod from Turkey sold at LTFV ranged between 1.05 percent and 4.15 percent. Effective June 13, 2019, Commerce revoked, in part, the antidumping duty order with respect to imports of valve spring quality (VSQ) wire rod from South Korea, following an antidumping changed circumstances review. 84 FR 27582, June 13, 2019.

¹⁷ Following an appeal of Commerce's final antidumping duty orders on imports of wire rod from Turkey, the United States Court of International Trade issued its final judgment in *Icdas Celik Enerji Tersane ve Ulasim Sanayi, A.S., et al. v. United States*, Consol. Court no. 18-000143, sustaining Commerce's second remand determination pertaining to the antidumping duty orders on wire rod from
(continued...)

countervailing duty orders with final net subsidy rates ranging from 4.16 to 44.18 percent for Italy, and ranging from 3.81 to 3.88 percent for Turkey.^{18 19}

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted a number of previous import relief investigations on wire rod or similar merchandise, as presented in table I-3.²⁰

(...continued)

Turkey, resulting in an amended final weighted-average dumping margin of 4.44 percent, and excluding merchandise produced and exported by Habas Sinai ve Tibbi Gazlar Istihsal Endustrisi A.S. from the order. 86 FR 28749, May 28, 2021.

¹⁸ 83 FR 23420, May 21, 2018.

¹⁹ Following appeals of various aspects of Commerce's final determination in the countervailing duty investigation of wire rod from Turkey, the United States Court of International Trade sustained the final results of redetermination pertaining to the countervailing duty orders. Commerce subsequently issued revised net subsidy rates ranging from 3.81 to 6.09 percent for imports of wire rod from Turkey. 85 FR 42356, July 14, 2020.

²⁰ In 1999, the Commission conducted a safeguard investigation concerning imports of steel wire rod and the President issued Proclamation 7273 imposing relief in the form of a Tariff Rate Quota ("TRQ") on imports of steel wire rod for a period of three years and one day, effective March 1, 2000. The President subsequently issued Proclamation 7505 effective November 24, 2001, modifying the TRQ, by providing that the in-quota quantity of the TRQ be allocated among these four supplier country groupings: European Community; Commonwealth of Independent States; Trinidad and Tobago; and all other countries. For additional information on safeguard investigations covering wire rod, see Stainless Steel Wire Rod from India, Inv. No. 731-TA-638 (Fifth Review), USITC Publication 5396, January 2018, p. I-8.

Table I-3**Wire rod: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders**

| Date | Number | Country | ITC Original Determination | Current Status of Order |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1982 | 731-TA-88 | Venezuela | Negative | N/A |
| 1982 | 731-TA-113 | Brazil | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective October 1, 1984 |
| 1982 | 731-TA-114 | Trinidad & Tobago | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective October 1, 1984 |
| 1982 | 701-TA-148 | Brazil | Affirmative | Investigation terminated: August 21, 1985 |
| 1982 | 701-TA-149 | Belgium | Affirmative | Petition withdrawn: November 9, 1982 |
| 1982 | 701-TA-150 | France | Affirmative | Petition withdrawn: November 9, 1982 |
| 1983 | 701-TA-209 | Spain | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective October 1, 1984 |
| 1983 | 731-TA-157 | Argentina | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 2000 |
| 1983 | 701-TA-A | Argentina | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 2000 |
| 1983 | 731-TA-158 | Mexico | Negative | N/A |
| 1983 | 731-TA-159 | Poland | Negative | N/A |
| 1983 | 731-TA-160 | Spain | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective October 1, 1984 |
| 1984 | 731-TA-205 | E. Germany | Affirmative | Petition withdrawn: August 1, 1985 |
| 1985 | 701-TA-243 | Portugal | Negative | N/A |
| 1985 | 701-TA-244 | Venezuela | Affirmative | Petition withdrawn: July 24, 1985 |
| 1985 | 731-TA-256 | Poland | Affirmative | Petition withdrawn: September 10, 1985 |
| 1985 | 731-TA-257 | Portugal | Affirmative | Petition withdrawn: November 20, 1985 |

Table continued.

Table I-3 Continued

Wire rod: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders

| Date | Number | Country | ITC Original Determination | Current Status of Order |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1985 | 731-TA-258 | Venezuela | Affirmative | Petition withdrawn: August 30, 1985 |
| 1992 | 701-TA-314 | Brazil | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 2000 |
| 1992 | 701-TA-315 | France | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 2000 |
| 1992 | 701-TA-316 | Germany | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 1998 |
| 1992 | 701-TA-317 | United Kingdom | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 1995 |
| 1992 | 731-TA-552 | Brazil | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 2000 |
| 1992 | 731-TA-553 | France | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 2000 |
| 1992 | 731-TA-554 | Germany | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 2000 |
| 1992 | 731-TA-555 | United Kingdom | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 1, 1995 |
| 1992 | 731-TA-572 | Brazil | Negative | N/A |
| 1993 | 731-TA-646 | Brazil | Negative | N/A |
| 1993 | 731-TA-647 | Canada | Affirmative | Petition withdrawn: April 18, 1994 |
| 1993 | 731-TA-648 | Japan | Negative | N/A |
| 1993 | 731-TA-649 | Trinidad & Tobago | Negative | N/A |
| 1994 | 701-TA-359 | Germany | Negative | N/A |
| 1994 | 731-TA-686 | Belgium | Affirmative | Petition withdrawn: July 7, 1994 |
| 1994 | 731-TA-687 | Germany | Negative | N/A |
| 1997 | 701-TA-368 | Canada | Negative | N/A |
| 1997 | 701-TA-369 | Germany | Negligible | N/A |

Table continued.

Table I-3 Continued

Wire rod: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders

| Date | Number | Country | ITC Original Determination | Current Status of Order |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1997 | 701-TA-370 | Trinidad & Tobago | Negative | N/A |
| 1997 | 701-TA-371 | Venezuela | Negative | N/A |
| 1997 | 731-TA-763 | Canada | Negative | N/A |
| 1997 | 731-TA-764 | Germany | Negative | N/A |
| 1997 | 731-TA-765 | Trinidad & Tobago | Negative | N/A |
| 1997 | 731-TA-766 | Venezuela | Negative | N/A |
| 2001 | 701-TA-417 | Brazil | Affirmative | Order continued: August 27, 2020 |
| 2001 | 701-TA-418 | Canada | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective January 23, 2004 |
| 2001 | 701-TA-419 | Germany | Negative | N/A |
| 2001 | 701-TA-420 | Trinidad & Tobago | Negative | N/A |
| 2001 | 701-TA-421 | Turkey | Negative | N/A |
| 2001 | 731-TA-953 | Brazil | Affirmative | Order continued: August 27, 2020 |
| 2001 | 731-TA-954 | Canada | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective October 29, 2007 |
| 2001 | 731-TA-955 | Egypt | Negligible | N/A |
| 2001 | 731-TA-956 | Germany | Negligible | N/A |
| 2001 | 731-TA-957 | Indonesia | Affirmative | Order continued: August 27, 2020 |
| 2001 | 731-TA-958 | Mexico | Affirmative | Order continued: August 27, 2020 |
| 2001 | 731-TA-959 | Moldova | Affirmative | Order continued: August 27, 2020 |
| 2001 | 731-TA-960 | South Africa | Negligible | N/A |
| 2001 | 731-TA-961 | Trinidad & Tobago | Affirmative | Order continued: August 27, 2020 |
| 2001 | 731-TA-962 | Ukraine | Affirmative | Order revoked: effective July 30, 2013 |
| 2001 | 731-TA-963 | Venezuela | Negligible | N/A |
| 2005 | 731-TA-1099 | China | Negative | N/A |
| 2005 | 731-TA-1100 | Germany | Negative | N/A |

Table continued.

Table I-3 Continued

Wire rod: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders

| Date | Number | Country | ITC Original Determination | Current Status of Order |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2005 | 731-TA-1101 | Turkey | Negative | N/A |
| 2014 | 701-TA-512 | China | Affirmative | Order continued: June 26, 2020 |
| 2014 | 731-TA-1248 | China | Affirmative | Order continued: June 26, 2020 |
| 2017 | 701-TA-573 | Italy | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 701-TA-574 | Turkey | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1349 | Belarus | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1350 | Italy | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1351 | South Korea | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1352 | Russia | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1353 | South Africa | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1354 | Spain | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1355 | Turkey | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1356 | Ukraine | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1357 | United Arab Emirates | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |
| 2017 | 731-TA-1358 | United Kingdom | Affirmative | Ongoing first review |

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

Note: "Date" refers to the year in which the investigation or review was instituted by the Commission.

Commerce's five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, South Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than March 31, 2023.²¹ Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and antircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping duty orders on imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, South Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, and the countervailing duty orders on imports of wire rod from Italy and Turkey are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The merchandise covered by these investigations are certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately round cross section, less than 19.00 mm in actual solid cross-sectional diameter. Specifically excluded are steel products possessing the above-noted physical characteristics and meeting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) definitions for (a) stainless steel; (b) tool steel; (c) high-nickel steel; (d) ball bearing steel; or (e) concrete reinforcing bars and rods. Also excluded are free cutting steel (also known as free machining steel) products (i.e., products that contain by weight one or more of the following elements: 0.1 percent or more of lead, 0.05 percent or more of bismuth, 0.08 percent or more of sulfur, more than 0.04

²¹ Letter from Alex Villanueva, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, January 25, 2023.

*percent of phosphorous, more than 0.05 percent of selenium, or more than 0.01 percent of tellurium). All products meeting the physical description of subject merchandise that are not specifically excluded are included in this scope.*²²

U.S. tariff treatment

Wire rod is currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035. The merchandise subject to these reviews may also be imported under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.99.0090 and 7227.90.6090. The general rate of duty is “free” for HTS subheadings 7213.91.30, 7213.91.45, 7213.91.60, 7213.99.00, 7227.20.00, and 7227.90.60.²³ Effective April 9, 2022, products from Russia and Belarus are subject to duty rates set forth in column 2 of the HTS.²⁴ The column 2 rates of duty are 5.5 percent for HTS subheadings 7213.91.30, 7213.91.45, and 7213.99.00; 6 percent for 7213.91.60; and 10 percent for 7227.20.00 and 7227.90.60.²⁵ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Effective September 1, 2019, wire rod originating in China, a nonsubject country, was subject to an additional 15 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective February 14, 2020, the section 301 duty for wire rod was reduced to 7.5 percent.²⁶

Effective March 23, 2018, wire rod originating in Belarus, Russia, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates is subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective June 1, 2018, wire rod originating in South Korea is exempt from section 232 duties, but is instead subject to an

²² 83 FR 3297, January 24, 2018.

²³ USITC, HTS (2023) Basic Edition, Publication 5398, January 2023, pp. 72-20 and 72-43. HTS statistical reporting numbers 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, and 7227.90.6020 could contain out of scope products that do not have a cross section that is approximately round and/or have a diameter exceeds 19.00 mm.

²⁴ 87 FR 38875, June 30, 2022.

²⁵ USITC, HTS (2023) Basic Edition, Publication 5398, January 2023, pp. 72-20 and 72-43.

²⁶ 84 FR 45821, August 30, 2019; 85 FR 3741, January 22, 2020. See also HTS heading 9903.88.15 and U.S. notes 20(r) and 20(s) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2023) Basic Edition, Publication 5398, January 2023, pp. 99-III-86–99-III-100, 99-III-296.

absolute import quota of 56,474,925 kilograms (62,253 short tons) per year under HTS chapter 99 heading 9903.80.46.²⁷ Effective January 1, 2022, wire rod originating in Italy and Spain, and effective June 1, 2022, wire rod originating in the United Kingdom are subject to tariff-rate quotas (“TRQs”) and imports above the quota level are subject to section 232 duties. Under HTS chapter 99 heading 9903.81.07, the TRQ levels for wire rod originating in Italy is 14,115,000 kilograms (15,559 short tons) per year and for wire rod originating in Spain is 45,497,000 kilograms (50,152 short tons). Under HTS chapter 99 heading 9903.81.66, the TRQ level for wire rod originating in the United Kingdom is 12,432,104 kilograms (13,704 short tons) per year.^{28 29}

²⁷ HTS chapter 99 heading 9903.80.46 (Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils) contains all HTS statistical reporting numbers under which wire rod is imported except 7227.20.0080 and 7227.90.6010. HTS statistical reporting numbers 7227.20.0080 and 7227.90.6010 are included in HTS chapter 99 heading 9903.80.48 (Bars, hot-rolled, not of stainless-steel), which otherwise consists of HTS subheadings that cover out-of-scope products. South Korea’s absolute import quota for 9903.80.48 is 32,914,618 kilograms (36,282 short tons). U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), “QB 23-601 2023 First Quarter Absolute Quota for Steel Mill Articles of Argentina, Brazil and South Korea,” December 12, 2022, <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/quota/bulletins/qb-23-601-2023>.

In 2022, South Korea utilized its entire quota limit of 56,474,925 kilograms for HTS chapter 99 heading 9903.80.46 (Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils) and utilized 32,657,324 kilograms (99.2 percent) of its 32,914,618 kilograms quota limit for HTS chapter 99 heading 9903.80.48 (Bars, hot-rolled, not of stainless-steel). CBP, “2022 Annual Usage By Quarter - Absolute Steel and Aluminum Report,” January 30, 2023, https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-Jan/Copy%20of%202022%20Absolute%20Steel%20and%20Aluminum%20Quarter%20Usage%20Final%20JR%20DV%20JP_0.pdf.

²⁸ HTS chapter 99 headings 9903.81.07 and 9903.81.66 (Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils) contains all HTS statistical reporting numbers under which wire rod is imported except 7227.20.0080 and 7227.90.6010. HTS statistical reporting numbers 7227.20.0080 and 7227.90.6010 are included in HTS chapter 99 headings 9903.81.09 (Bars, hot-rolled, not of stainless-steel) for Italy and Spain and 9903.81.68 (Bars, hot-rolled, not of stainless-steel) for the United Kingdom, both of which otherwise consist of HTS subheadings that cover out-of-scope products. Italy and Spain’s TRQs under 9903.81.09 are 8,888,000 kilograms (9,797 short tons) and 19,738,000 kilograms (21,757 short tons), respectively. The United Kingdom’s TRQ under 9903.81.68 is 37,008,053 kilograms (40,794 short tons).

83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 20683, May 7, 2018; 87 FR 11, January 3, 2022; 87 FR 33591, June 3, 2022. See also HTS heading 9903.80.01 and U.S. notes 16(a) and 16(b) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2023) Basic Edition, Publication 5398, January 2023, pp. 99-III-5–99-III-6, 99-III-266. CBP, “QB 23-621 2023 First Quarter Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Steel Articles of Japan or the United Kingdom,” January 10, 2023, <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/quota/bulletins/qb-23-621-2023>. CBP, “EU Sec 232 Steel Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) 2023 Q1 and Q2,” undated, p. 42, https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-Jan/EU%20Steel%20TRQ%20Limit%20Table%202023_Q1_Q2.pdf.

²⁹ Section 232 import duties on steel articles currently cover all countries of origin except Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and South Korea. Imports from Australia, Canada, and Mexico are

(continued...)

Tables I-4 summarizes the current Section 232 steel duties, quotas, and limits for the subject countries in this investigation.

Table I-4
Wire rod: Developments in the Italian industry

| Subject country | Tariff or quota action | Additional considerations |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Belarus | Tariff | 25 percent ad valorem |
| Italy | Tariff rate quota (“TRQ”) | TRQ of 14,115,000 kilograms (15,559 short tons) per year |
| Russia | Tariff | 25 percent ad valorem |
| South Africa | Tariff | 25 percent ad valorem |
| South Korea | Absolute import quota | Absolute import quota of 56,474,925 kilograms (62,253 short tons) per year |
| Spain | TRQ | TRQ of 45,497,000 kilograms (50,152 short tons) per year |
| Turkey | Tariff | 25 percent ad valorem |
| Ukraine | Tariff | 25 percent ad valorem |
| United Arab Emirates | Tariff | 25 percent ad valorem |
| United Kingdom | TRQ | TRQ of 12,432,104 kilograms (13,704 short tons) per year |

Source: 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 20683, May 7, 2018; 87 FR 11, January 3, 2022; 87 FR 33591, June 3, 2022. See also HTS heading 9903.80.01 and U.S. notes 16(a) and 16(b) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2023) Basic Edition, Publication 5398, January 2023, pp. 99-III-5–99-III-6, 99-III-266. CBP, “QB 23-621 2023 First Quarter Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Steel Articles of Japan or the United Kingdom,” January 10, 2023, <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/quota/bulletins/qb-23-621-2023>. CBP, “EU Sec 232 Steel Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) 2023 Q1 and Q2,” undated, p. 42, https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-Jan/EU%20Steel%20TRQ%20Limit%20Table%202023_Q1_Q2.pdf. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), “QB 23-601 2023 First Quarter Absolute Quota for Steel Mill Articles of Argentina, Brazil and South Korea,” December 12, 2022, <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/quota/bulletins/qb-23-601-2023>.

(...continued)

exempt from section 232 duties and quotas on steel articles, while imports originating in Argentina, Brazil, and South Korea are exempt from duties but are instead subject to absolute quotas. EU member countries (effective January 1, 2022), Japan (effective April 1, 2022), and the United Kingdom (effective June 1, 2022) are currently subject to tariff-rate quotas (“TRQs”) for steel articles, and imports that exceed the TRQ limits are subject to the section 232 tariffs. Section 232 import duties on steel articles originating in Turkey were temporarily raised from 25 percent to 50 percent, effective August 13, 2018, but restored to 25 percent effective May 21, 2019. In addition, section 232 duties on steel articles originating in Ukraine are suspended, effective June 1, 2022, to June 1, 2023. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 13361, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20683, May 7, 2018; 83 FR 25857, June 5, 2018; 83 FR 40429, August 15, 2018; 84 FR 23987, May 23, 2019; 87 FR 11, January 3, 2022; 87 FR 19351, April 1, 2022; 87 FR 33407, June 2, 2022; 87 FR 33591, June 3, 2022.

Description and uses³⁰

Wire rod is a hot-rolled intermediate steel mill product of circular or approximately circular cross section that typically is produced in nominal fractional diameters up to 47/64 inch (18.7 mm) and sold in irregularly wound coils, primarily for subsequent drawing and finishing by wire drawers.³¹ Wire rod sold in the United States is categorized by quality/type and end use. End-use categories are broad descriptions with overlapping metallurgical qualities, chemistries,³² and physical characteristics.³³

Table I-5 presents quality/type and commodity descriptions for 11 major types of wire rod.

³⁰ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1349 (Final), USITC Publication 4752, January 2018 (“Original publication”), pp. I-14-I-15.

³¹ Wire drawers (also referred to as redrawers) manufacture wire and wire products and may be independent of the wire rod manufacturers or affiliated parties.

³² Steel chemistries are designated as “grades” of standardized composition ranges for carbon, nonferrous metals, and nonmetallic elements.

³³ Steel ductility, hardness, and tensile strength are positively correlated with carbon content. Alloying elements can be added at the steel melting stage of the manufacturing process to impart various characteristics to the wire rod.

Table I-5**Wire rod: Quality/type, end uses, and important characteristics**

| Quality/type | End uses | Important characteristics |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Chain quality | Electric-resistance welded chain | Butt-welding properties and uniform internal soundness |
| Cold finishing quality | Cold-drawn bars | Good surface quality |
| Cold heading quality | Cold heading, cold forging, and cold extrusion products | Internal soundness and freedom from surface defects |
| Concrete reinforcement | Concrete reinforcing bars | Produced from steel of chemical compositions selected to meet the mechanical properties of ASTM standards for deformed and plain carbon-steel bars for concrete reinforcement (ASTM A615 and A615M) |
| Fine wire quality | Insect screen, weaving wire, florist wire | Suitable for drawing into wire sizes as fine as 0.035 inch (0.889 mm) in diameter without intermediate annealing |
| High carbon and medium-high carbon | Strand and rope, tire bead, upholstery springs, mechanical springs, screens, aluminum conductors steel reinforced core, and pre-stressed concrete strand; pipe wrap wire is a subset | Requires thermal treatment prior to drawing; however, it is not intended to be used for music wire or valve spring wire High carbon: Include grades of steel with a maximum carbon content exceeding 0.44 percent. Medium high carbon: Encompass grades of steel with a maximum carbon content exceeding 0.23 to and including 0.44 percent. |
| Industrial (standard) quality | Nails, coat hangers, mesh for concrete reinforcement, fencing | Can only be drawn a limited number of times before requiring thermal treatment |
| Music spring wire quality | Springs subject to high stress; music and spring quality wires; valve springs are a subset | Restrictive requirements for chemical analysis, cleanliness, segregation, decarbonization and surface defects |
| Scrapless nut quality | Fasteners produced by cold heading, cold expanding, cold punching, and thread tapping; scrapless nuts | Internal soundness and good surface quality |

Table continued.

Table I-5 Continued**Wire rod: Quality/type, end uses, and important characteristics**

| Quality/type | End uses | Important characteristics |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Tire cord quality | Drawn into fine wires, which are bunched into tire cord used in the manufacture of radial automobile tires (tread reinforcement of pneumatic tires) | Restrictive requirements for chemical analysis, cleanliness, segregation, decarbonization and surface imperfections |
| Welding quality | Wire for gas welding, electric arc welding, submerged arc welding, and metal inert gas welding | Restrictive requirements for chemical composition |

Source: Iron and Steel Society, Steel Products Manual: Carbon Steel Wire and Rods, August 1993, pp. 35-37. Association for Iron and Steel Technology, "AIST Steel Glossary," at <http://apps.aist.org/asp/glossary/>, retrieved January 11, 2023.

Manufacturing process³⁴

The manufacturing process for wire rod consists of four stages: (1) melting and refining to establish the steel's chemical and metallurgical properties; (2) casting the steel into a semifinished shape (billet); (3) hot-rolling the billet into rod; and (4) coiling and controlled cooling of the wire rod. The equipment to produce wire rod is much the same throughout the world and utilizes similar production technology.

Melting stage

There are two primary process routes to produce the raw steel used to cast billets: the integrated process, which employs blast furnaces and basic oxygen furnaces ("BOFs"), and the nonintegrated (or "minimill") production process which utilizes an electric arc furnace ("EAF"). In both processes, pig iron, ferrous scrap, and/or direct reduced iron ("DRI") are charged into the furnace. In the United States, wire rod producers melt steel for billets from ferrous scrap in an EAF, along with other raw materials that may also be added as part of the EAF charge.³⁵ Alloy agents are added to the molten steel to impart specific properties to finished steel products. The molten steel is poured or tapped from the furnace into a ladle, an open-topped, refractory-lined vessel that has an off-center opening in its bottom and is equipped with a

³⁴ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the original publication, pp. I-16–I-20.

³⁵ Minimills use ferrous scrap as their primary raw material but may add direct reduced iron ("DRI") or hot-briquetted iron and/or pig iron, into the mix— which may vary over time and locations— depending on the relative costs of the raw materials, specifications for the end product, and individual furnace configurations. Minimills that produce high quality rod products, such as high carbon, cold heading quality, tire cord quality, and/or other special quality wire rod may use less ferrous scrap and more DRI than other steelmakers, however the production process in general does not change.

nozzle. Meanwhile, the primary steelmaking vessel (either the EAF or BOF) may be charged with new materials to begin another refining cycle.

Molten steel typically is further treated at a ladle metallurgy or secondary steel making station, where its chemistry is refined to give the steel properties required for specific applications. At the ladle metallurgy station, the chemical content (particularly that of carbon and sulfur) is adjusted, and alloying agents may be added. The steel may be degassed (eliminating oxygen and hydrogen) at low pressures.³⁶ Ladle metallurgy stations adjust the temperature of the molten steel for optimum casting and serve as a holding reservoir for the tundish.

Casting stage

Once molten steel with the requisite properties has been produced, it is cast into a form that can enter the rolling process. Continuous (strand) casting is the method primarily used in the United States. In strand casting, the ladle containing molten steel is transferred from the ladle metallurgy station to the caster and the molten steel is poured at a controlled rate into a refractory-lined tundish (reservoir dam), which in turn controls the rate of flow of the molten steel into the molds at the top of the caster. The tundish may have a special design or employ electromagnetic stirring to ensure homogeneity of the steel. The strand caster is designed to produce billets in the desired cross-sectional dimensions, based on the dimensions of the rod and the design of the rolling mill. Billets may be sent directly (“hot-charged”) into the rolling mill or, depending upon the rolling mill’s schedule, sent to a storage yard. While in storage, billets may be inspected and subjected to one or more surface conditioning operations (e.g., grinding or turning) to prepare them for hot rolling. This preparation is more common with cold-heading quality rods intended to be made into fasteners.

Rolling stage

The rolling process determines the rod’s size (diameter) and dimensional precision; depth of decarburization; surface defects and seams; amount of mill scale; structural grain size; and within limits set by the chemistry, tensile strength and other physical properties. Wire rod

³⁶ Liquid steel absorbs gasses from the atmosphere and from the materials used in the steelmaking process. These gasses, chiefly oxygen and hydrogen, cause embrittlement, voids, and nonmetallic inclusions. Low pressures, such as in a vacuum, aid the removal of hydrogen and the release of oxygen in gas form without the need for additions of deoxidizers such as silicon, aluminum, or titanium, which form nonmetallic inclusions in steel. Additionally, the carbon content may be reduced more readily at low pressure (because it combines with oxygen to form carbon monoxide and is released in gaseous form), resulting in a more ductile steel.

rolling mills employ relatively standard technology.³⁷ Final size and weight reflect such factors as billet weight and the capabilities of the wire drawer's equipment and machinery.

Modern rod rolling mills consist of five parts: a roughing mill, an intermediate mill, a pre-finishing mill, a no-twist finishing mill, and a coiler combined with a conveyor cooling bed along which the coiled rod travels prior to being collected, tied, compacted, and readied for shipment. Wire rod mills typically consist of 22 to 29 rolling stands. Metallurgical quality, temperature, and dimensional tolerance usually are inspected in-line.

Upon exiting the reheat furnace, the billet is initially reduced on a multi-strand roughing mill. It then is passed through and successively reduced in size on several more stands, a process termed intermediate rolling. After the last intermediate rolling stand, the rolling mill usually splits into dual lines and the product is passed along to a pre-finishing mill which reduces it further in diameter. Rod mills often employ a “twist” mill for primary and intermediate rolling, but the final rolling is nearly always on a no-twist Morgan vee mill (the rolls in each of approximately five stands are set at a 90-degree angles to allow the rod to be rolled without twisting). This produces a nearly uniform non-oriented grain structure in the steel.

Cooling stage

After exiting the last finishing stand, the rod is coiled into concentric loops and placed on a conveyor for cooling. The specialized Stelmor conveyor deck³⁸ provides close temperature control by accelerating or retarding the rod's cooling as it is rolled and conveyed along the Stelmor deck. Controlled cooling is accomplished by water quench, forced air drafts, or by lowering removable hoods overtop the deck. The speed at which the rod is cooled affects the consistency and formation of its metallurgical structure (grain structure and physical properties such as tensile strength). It also affects scale buildup, which determines yield losses at the wire drawer. The cooling rate may be varied through the use of removable covers (insulating hoods which may be independently raised or lowered) over the deck or blown-air cooling, or a

³⁷ The rolling process, however, can be optimized for various quality levels. The rolling process for higher quality steel, such as for cold heading quality and other surface sensitive products, must be designed to maximize surface integrity. This is managed by the number of rolling stands used to get to a specific end diameter, the design of the reductions taken at each step, and the design of the guiding equipment used to keep the steel moving on the proper path through the mill.

³⁸ The Stelmor conveyor deck allows for controlled cooling of the wire rod. The cooling speed imparts certain physical characteristics, thereby enabling producers to produce a wider range of wire rod qualities. Likewise, the Stelmor deck may be optimized for specific end products. Most, if not all, U.S. wire rod producers have installed controlled cooling capacities.

combination of the two, or through varying the speed of the roller table. The end user often specifies the cooling practice of the rod purchased.

At the end of the cooling deck, workers crop the ends of each rod to remove the part of the rod which may be of lower quality due to uneven temperature control; the cropped ends are also used for testing and inspection. The rod is then collected onto a carrier, transferred to a “c” hook, compacted, tied, and readied for shipment, or for further finishing or in-house fabrication.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from eight firms, which accounted for essentially all U.S. production of wire rod in the United States during 2016.³⁹

In response to the Commission’s notice of institution in these current reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of nine known and currently operating U.S. producers of wire rod. Five firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission’s notice of institution accounted for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in the United States during 2021.^{40 41}

Recent developments

Table I-6 presents developments in the U.S. industry since the Commission’s original investigations.⁴²

³⁹ Original publication, p. I-5.

⁴⁰ Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, p. 25.

⁴¹ The domestic interested parties also provided trade and financial information on behalf of non-participating U.S. producers ***. The information submitted was certified for accuracy and completeness and is aggregated to the U.S. producers’ trade and financial data and apparent consumption tables presented in this report. The participating and non-participating firms in aggregate account for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in the United States during 2021. Domestic interested parties’ supplemental response to the notice of institution, January 17, 2023, p. 3.

⁴² For developments, if any, in tariff treatment, please see “U.S. tariff treatment” section.

Table I-6
Wire rod: Developments in the U.S. industry

| Item | Firm | Event |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| Acquisition | Optimus Steel | March 2018: Optimus Steel acquired Gerdau's wire-rod production unit located in Beaumont, Texas and two processing units (Beaumont Wire Products and Carrollton Wire Products) for \$99.5 million. |
| Plant opening | Liberty Steel | June 2018: Liberty Steel restarted production at the Georgetown, South Carolina wire rod mill. Liberty acquired the Georgetown mill at the end of 2017 from Arcelor Mittal, which had closed the mill. |
| Acquisition | Commercial Metals Company | November 2018: CMC acquired 33 rebar fabrication facilities in the United States from Gerdau S.A. for \$600 million. The Jacksonville, FL facility included in the acquisition produces both rebar and wire rod. |
| Acquisition | Liberty Steel | December 2018: Liberty Steel acquired wire rod producer Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., for \$320 million. |
| Sale | Evrast | August 2022: Evraz announced that it was beginning the process of soliciting proposals for the acquisition of its North American subsidiaries. Evraz stated that it did not intend to provide any additional information on this process unless or until the process is finalized. |

Source: Gerdau, Quarterly results 1Q18, May 9, 2018, https://mz-filemanager.s3.amazonaws.com/21e1d193-5cab-456d-8bb8-f00a49a43c1c/central-de-resultadoscentral-de-downloads/7026caf70d835f4db70bf9723ed0c350dfc882ce379dbea35d317b196d393984/1st_quarter_results.pdf. GFG Alliance, GFG Alliance's Liberty Steel USA further expansion with purchase of Keystone Consolidated Industries, December 3, 2018, <https://www.gfgalliance.com/media-release/gfg-alliances-liberty-steel-usa-further-expansion-with-purchase-of-keystone-consolidated-industries/>. Commercial Metals Company, Commercial Metals Company completes acquisition of certain U.S. rebar assets from Gerdau, November 5, 2018, <https://ir.cmc.com/profiles/investor/ResLibraryView.asp?ResLibraryID=89088&BzID=653&G=597>. Commercial Metals Company, Wire rod, <https://www.cmc.com/en-us/what-we-do/america/mill-products/wire-rod>, retrieved January 17, 2023. Evraz, EVRAZ is launching soliciting of proposals for its North American subsidiaries acquisition, August 10, 2022, <https://www.evraz.com/en/news-and-media/press-releases-and-news/evraz-is-launching-soliciting-of-proposals-for-its-north-american-subsidiaries-acquisition/>.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year reviews.⁴³ Table I-7 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations.

⁴³ Individual company trade and financial data are presented in app. B.

Table I-7**Wire rod: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period⁴⁴**

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

| Item | Measure | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2021 |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Capacity | Quantity | 4,900,953 | 4,889,826 | 4,661,502 | *** |
| Production | Quantity | 3,707,416 | 3,677,468 | 3,570,360 | *** |
| Capacity utilization | Ratio | 75.6 | 75.2 | 76.6 | *** |
| U.S. shipments | Quantity | 3,646,855 | 3,641,848 | 3,548,500 | *** |
| U.S. shipments | Value | 2,550,478 | 2,072,047 | 1,840,882 | *** |
| U.S. shipments | Unit value | 699 | 569 | 519 | *** |
| Net sales | Value | 2,578,070 | 2,096,056 | 1,856,769 | *** |
| COGS | Value | 2,420,417 | 1,984,458 | 1,717,124 | *** |
| COGS to net sales | Ratio | 93.9 | 94.7 | 92.5 | *** |
| Gross profit or (loss) | Value | 157,653 | 111,598 | 139,645 | *** |
| SG&A expenses | Value | 82,227 | 75,825 | 86,734 | *** |
| Operating income or (loss) | Value | 75,426 | 35,773 | 52,911 | *** |
| Operating income or (loss) to net sales | Ratio | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.8 | *** |

Source: For the years 2014-16, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2021, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, exh. 1.

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

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

⁴⁴ The domestic interested parties also provided trade and financial information on behalf of non-participating U.S. producers ***. The information submitted was certified for accuracy and completeness and is aggregated to the U.S. producers' trade and financial data and apparent consumption tables presented in this report. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 1.

related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if “appropriate circumstances” exist.⁴⁵

In its original determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of all wire rod, including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead wire rod, corresponding to Commerce’s scope. In its original determinations, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of the domestic like product.⁴⁶

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 23 firms, which accounted for essentially all imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom in 2016. Questionnaire response data represented approximately *** percent of imports from Turkey, and approximately *** percent of imports from all nonsubject sources in 2016.⁴⁷ Import data presented in the original investigations are based on official Commerce statistics.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission’s notice of institution, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 83 potential U.S. importers of wire rod.⁴⁸

U.S. imports

Table I-8 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from the ten subject countries as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2021 imports by quantity).

⁴⁵ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

⁴⁶ 87 FR 73789, December 1, 2022.

⁴⁷ Original confidential report, p. IV-1.

⁴⁸ Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 17.

Table I-8
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars

| U.S. imports from | Measure | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| South Korea | Quantity | 36,018 | 22,612 | 31,495 | 34,104 | 58,445 |
| United Kingdom | Quantity | 40,294 | -- | 14,088 | 3,139 | 18,577 |
| Turkey | Quantity | 113,681 | 265 | -- | -- | 26 |
| Italy | Quantity | 29,609 | -- | 82 | -- | 19 |
| Spain | Quantity | 50,299 | 18,106 | -- | -- | 11 |
| Belarus | Quantity | 27,757 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Quantity | 57,893 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| South Africa | Quantity | 31,156 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ukraine | Quantity | 103,482 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| UAE | Quantity | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Subject sources | Quantity | 490,189 | 40,984 | 45,665 | 37,242 | 77,079 |
| Canada | Quantity | 566,469 | 543,680 | 426,492 | 448,097 | 531,383 |
| Japan | Quantity | 261,677 | 282,253 | 297,788 | 186,993 | 230,039 |
| Egypt | Quantity | 48,699 | 55,341 | 46,113 | 8,253 | 138,227 |
| All other sources | Quantity | 440,345 | 429,464 | 339,247 | 192,261 | 373,118 |
| Nonsubject sources | Quantity | 1,317,190 | 1,310,738 | 1,109,640 | 835,604 | 1,272,767 |
| All import sources | Quantity | 1,807,379 | 1,351,721 | 1,155,305 | 872,846 | 1,349,845 |
| South Korea | Value | 21,836 | 16,277 | 22,559 | 19,533 | 45,397 |
| United Kingdom | Value | 24,151 | -- | 13,795 | 2,038 | 15,776 |
| Turkey | Value | 53,301 | 182 | -- | -- | 27 |
| Italy | Value | 11,948 | -- | 176 | -- | 17 |
| Spain | Value | 33,108 | 18,544 | -- | -- | 3 |
| Belarus | Value | 11,228 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Value | 25,484 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| South Africa | Value | 14,465 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ukraine | Value | 45,897 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| UAE | Value | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Subject sources | Value | 241,418 | 35,003 | 36,529 | 21,571 | 61,219 |
| Canada | Value | 385,161 | 463,636 | 326,799 | 292,388 | 507,646 |
| Japan | Value | 222,967 | 265,902 | 281,688 | 176,654 | 226,185 |
| Egypt | Value | 23,946 | 35,996 | 31,885 | 4,384 | 129,753 |
| All other sources | Value | 243,665 | 292,747 | 250,805 | 129,171 | 306,266 |
| Nonsubject sources | Value | 875,738 | 1,058,282 | 891,177 | 602,596 | 1,169,849 |
| All import sources | Value | 1,117,155 | 1,093,285 | 927,706 | 624,167 | 1,231,069 |

Table continued.

Table I-8 Continued
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by source and period

Unit value in dollars per short tons

| U.S. imports from | Measure | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------|------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| South Korea | Unit value | 606 | 720 | 716 | 573 | 777 |
| United Kingdom | Unit value | 599 | -- | 979 | 649 | 849 |
| Turkey | Unit value | 469 | 685 | -- | -- | 1,012 |
| Italy | Unit value | 404 | -- | 2,146 | -- | 888 |
| Spain | Unit value | 658 | 1,024 | -- | -- | 288 |
| Belarus | Unit value | 405 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Unit value | 440 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| South Africa | Unit value | 464 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ukraine | Unit value | 444 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| UAE | Unit value | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Subject sources | Unit value | 492 | 854 | 800 | 579 | 794 |
| Canada | Unit value | 680 | 853 | 766 | 653 | 955 |
| Japan | Unit value | 852 | 942 | 946 | 945 | 983 |
| Egypt | Unit value | 492 | 650 | 691 | 531 | 939 |
| All other sources | Unit value | 553 | 682 | 739 | 672 | 821 |
| Nonsubject sources | Unit value | 665 | 807 | 803 | 721 | 919 |
| All import sources | Unit value | 618 | 809 | 803 | 715 | 912 |

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed January 12, 2023.

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

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

Note: For more information about South Korea's usage of its absolute import quota under section 232, see the "Tariff Treatment" section.

Cumulation considerations⁴⁹

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated in five-year reviews, the Commission considers, among other things, whether there is a likelihood of a reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports and the domestic like product. Additional information concerning geographical markets and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.⁵⁰

There were no reported U.S. imports of wire rod from the United Arab Emirates during 2017-21. There were no reported imports of wire rod from Belarus, Russia, South Africa, and Ukraine during 2018-21. In 2017, imports from Belarus were reported in three months, imports from Russia were reported in seven months, imports from South Africa were reported in five months, and imports from Ukraine were reported in six months. There were no reported imports from Spain and Turkey during 2019-20, with imports from Spain in 16, and imports from Turkey in 10 months during 2017, 2018, and 2021. Imports from Italy were reported in eight of the 36 months for 2017, 2019 and 2021, with no imports reported in 2018 and 2020. Imports from the United Kingdom were reported in 20 of the 48 months in 2017 and 2019-21, with no imports reported in 2018. Imports from South Korea were reported in 49 of the 60 months between 2017 and 2021.

During 2017-21, imports from Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine entered through the southern and eastern borders of entry. All imports from South Africa entered through the southern borders of entry, with the majority coming through the Houston-Galveston, Texas port of entry. Imports of wire rod from Italy, Turkey, and the United Kingdom entered through the northern, southern, and eastern borders of entry, with all imports from Italy in 2021 entering through the northern border of entry (Chicago, Illinois) and all imports from Turkey in 2021 entering via the northern border of entry (Cleveland, Ohio). Imports of wire rod from South Korea entered through the southern, eastern, and western borders of entry, and imports from Spain entered through either the northern, southern, and eastern borders of entry.

⁴⁹ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on official U.S. import statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035.

⁵⁰ In addition, available information concerning subject country producers and the global market is presented in the next section of this report.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-9 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table I-9**Wire rod: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period**

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

| Source | Measure | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2021 |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| U.S. producers | Quantity | 3,646,855 | 3,641,848 | 3,548,500 | *** |
| Belarus | Quantity | -- | 9,059 | 35,381 | -- |
| Italy | Quantity | 346 | 246 | 33,163 | 19 |
| Russia | Quantity | 12,329 | 6,857 | 103,322 | -- |
| South Africa | Quantity | -- | 45,451 | 22,049 | -- |
| South Korea | Quantity | 109,026 | 128,862 | 101,968 | 58,445 |
| Spain | Quantity | 31,778 | 79,976 | 72,779 | 11 |
| Turkey | Quantity | 210,096 | 259,183 | 97,761 | 26 |
| Ukraine | Quantity | 14,625 | 79,053 | 161,451 | -- |
| United Arab Emirates | Quantity | 28 | 17,673 | 22,159 | -- |
| United Kingdom | Quantity | 71,379 | 45,507 | 51,622 | 18,577 |
| Subject sources | Quantity | 449,609 | 671,866 | 701,654 | 77,079 |
| Nonsubject sources | Quantity | 1,350,698 | 1,117,214 | 1,070,927 | 1,272,767 |
| All import sources | Quantity | 1,800,307 | 1,789,080 | 1,772,581 | 1,349,845 |
| Apparent U.S. consumption | Quantity | 5,447,162 | 5,430,928 | 5,321,081 | *** |
| U.S. producers | Value | 2,550,478 | 2,072,047 | 1,840,882 | *** |
| Belarus | Value | -- | 3,131 | 11,583 | -- |
| Italy | Value | 543 | 291 | 12,697 | 17 |
| Russia | Value | 7,552 | 2,230 | 35,215 | -- |
| South Africa | Value | -- | 18,830 | 8,000 | -- |
| South Korea | Value | 69,377 | 67,290 | 51,872 | 45,397 |
| Spain | Value | 22,392 | 52,358 | 44,566 | 3 |
| Turkey | Value | 124,577 | 126,483 | 42,798 | 27 |
| Ukraine | Value | 8,684 | 35,022 | 59,507 | -- |
| United Arab Emirates | Value | 18 | 6,952 | 7,631 | -- |
| United Kingdom | Value | 46,428 | 24,795 | 24,329 | 15,776 |
| Subject sources | Value | 279,572 | 337,383 | 298,198 | 61,219 |
| Nonsubject sources | Value | 966,807 | 779,772 | 703,176 | 1,169,849 |
| All import sources | Value | 1,246,379 | 1,117,155 | 1,001,373 | 1,231,069 |
| Apparent U.S. consumption | Value | 3,796,857 | 3,189,202 | 2,842,255 | *** |

Table continued.

Table I-9 Continued**Wire rod: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period**

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

| Source | Measure | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2021 |
|----------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| U.S. producers | Share of quantity | 66.9 | 67.1 | 66.7 | *** |
| Belarus | Share of quantity | -- | 0.2 | 0.7 | *** |
| Italy | Share of quantity | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | *** |
| Russia | Share of quantity | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.9 | *** |
| South Africa | Share of quantity | -- | 0.8 | 0.4 | *** |
| South Korea | Share of quantity | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | *** |
| Spain | Share of quantity | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | *** |
| Turkey | Share of quantity | 3.9 | 4.8 | 1.8 | *** |
| Ukraine | Share of quantity | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3.0 | *** |
| United Arab Emirates | Share of quantity | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | *** |
| United Kingdom | Share of quantity | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | *** |
| Subject sources | Share of quantity | 8.3 | 12.4 | 13.2 | *** |
| Nonsubject sources | Share of quantity | 24.8 | 20.6 | 20.1 | *** |
| All import sources | Share of quantity | 33.1 | 32.9 | 33.3 | *** |
| U.S. producers | Share of value | 67.2 | 65.0 | 64.8 | *** |
| Belarus | Share of value | -- | 0.1 | 0.4 | *** |
| Italy | Share of value | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | *** |
| Russia | Share of value | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | *** |
| South Africa | Share of value | -- | 0.6 | 0.3 | *** |
| South Korea | Share of value | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | *** |
| Spain | Share of value | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | *** |
| Turkey | Share of value | 3.3 | 4.0 | 1.5 | *** |
| Ukraine | Share of value | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.1 | *** |
| United Arab Emirates | Share of value | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | *** |
| United Kingdom | Share of value | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | *** |
| Subject sources | Share of value | 7.4 | 10.6 | 10.5 | *** |
| Nonsubject sources | Share of value | 25.5 | 24.5 | 24.7 | *** |
| All import sources | Share of value | 32.8 | 35.0 | 35.2 | *** |

Source: For the years 2014-16, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2021, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested parties' response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed January 12, 2023.

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

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

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

The industry in Belarus

Producers in Belarus

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from one firm, Byelorussian Steel Works, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in Belarus during 2016, and approximately *** percent of wire rod exports from Belarus to the United States during 2016.⁵¹

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of two possible producers of wire rod in Belarus.⁵²

Recent developments

The domestic interested parties provided a description of operations for two firms in the Belarusian industry since the imposition of the orders and no relevant information from outside sources was found.⁵³

⁵¹ Original confidential report, p. VII-3.

⁵² Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

⁵³ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, p. 9 and exh. 5.

Exports

Table I-10 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from Belarus (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

Table I-10
Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from Belarus, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Netherlands | 230,758 | 147,018 | 161,636 | 157,771 | 101,302 |
| Poland | 4,624 | 13,281 | 25,274 | 50,760 | 67,061 |
| Lithuania | 34,401 | 26,381 | 46,467 | 32,132 | 37,635 |
| Bulgaria | --- | 28,839 | --- | 3,178 | 35,594 |
| Romania | 3,884 | 5,863 | 7,831 | 16,482 | 19,014 |
| Senegal | 7,624 | 28,197 | 18,748 | 6,695 | 12,111 |
| Russia | 9,463 | 9,704 | 7,894 | 6,524 | 9,829 |
| Serbia | --- | 1,782 | 11,653 | 7,954 | 8,477 |
| Mali | - | 2,271 | 5,049 | 8,114 | 5,636 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 7,802 | 2,807 | 18,620 | 11,419 | 5,514 |
| All other markets | 81,616 | 81,408 | 117,819 | 82,745 | 14,090 |
| All markets | 380,171 | 347,553 | 420,990 | 383,775 | 316,261 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

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

The industry in Italy

Producers in Italy

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from four firms, which accounted for *** of production of wire rod in Italy during 2016, and *** of wire rod exports from Italy to the United States during 2016.⁵⁴

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of twelve possible producers of wire rod in Italy.⁵⁵

Recent developments

Table I-11 presents developments in the Italian industry since the Commission's original investigations.

Table I-11
Wire rod: Developments in the Italian industry

| Item | Firm | Event |
|-------------|----------------------|---|
| Acquisition | JSW Steel Italy | May 2018: JSW Steel Italy S.r.l. (a subsidiary of JSW Steel Limited) entered into a purchasing agreement for steel assets in Italy owned by Cevitaly S.r.l. Those assets included Aferpi S.p.A, a producer of wire rod. |
| Investment | Acciaierie di Verona | June 2019: Acciaierie di Verona completed investments to improve mill productivity. The investments included were a wire rod mill extension, the addition of fans for coil treatment, and the installation of a second compactor. |
| Sale | JSW Steel Italy | July 2022: JSW Steel stated that it would sell most of its assets in Italy, including its wire rod mill. JSW Steel was considering offers but no final sale had been announced. |

Source: JSW Steel, SW Steel enters into an agreement to acquire steel facilities at Piombino, <https://www.jsw.in/steel/jsw-steel-acquires-facilities-piombino>, retrieved January 20, 2023. Danieli & C S.p.A., Perfect start for WRM phase 2 at Acciaierie di Verona, Pittini Group, June 21, 2019, https://www.danieli.com/en/news-media/news/perfect-start-wrm-phase-2-acciaierie-di-verona-pittini-group_37_434.htm. The Hindu Businessline, JSW Steel to exit Italy partially, plans to retain rail mill, July 24, 2022, <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/jsw-steel-to-exit-italy-partially-plans-to-retain-rail-mill/article65677936.ece>.

⁵⁴ Original confidential report, p. VII-9.

⁵⁵ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

Exports

Table I-12 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from Italy (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

Table I-12
Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from Italy, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Germany | 187,003 | 188,172 | 221,477 | 196,854 | 237,127 |
| Poland | 57,854 | 53,600 | 60,837 | 47,593 | 105,359 |
| Austria | 129,563 | 130,089 | 99,238 | 87,342 | 101,410 |
| Czech Republic | 59,594 | 67,122 | 72,783 | 70,409 | 100,668 |
| Slovenia | 56,096 | 63,627 | 61,104 | 64,037 | 64,879 |
| Spain | 30,125 | 21,517 | 19,854 | 77,783 | 55,738 |
| Slovakia | 37,152 | 38,371 | 39,531 | 56,214 | 52,100 |
| France | 40,019 | 32,977 | 40,469 | 30,420 | 44,240 |
| Netherlands | 2,486 | 3,224 | 77,648 | 12,869 | 26,800 |
| Mexico | 21,549 | 56,743 | 208 | 18,894 | 23,214 |
| All other markets | 312,953 | 296,044 | 334,619 | 258,988 | 206,895 |
| All markets | 934,395 | 951,487 | 1,027,768 | 921,403 | 1,018,428 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

The industry in Russia

Producers in Russia

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received a foreign producer/exporter questionnaire from one firm, NLMK Ural, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in Russia during 2016, and approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod during 2016.⁵⁶

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 19 possible producers of wire rod in Russia.⁵⁷

Recent developments

Table I-13 presents developments in the Russian industry since the Commission's original investigations.

Table I-13
Wire rod: Developments in the Russian industry

| Item | Firm | Event |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--|
| Expansion | Abinsk Electric Steel Works Ltd. | March 2019: Danieli & C. S.p.A., announced that Abinsk Electric Steel Works Ltd. ordered a new wire rod line with annual production capacity of 600,000 metric tons. |
| Expansion | Novorossiysk Rolling Plant LLC | March 2019: Danieli & C. S.p.A., announced that Novorossiysk Rolling Plant LLC. ordered a new wire rod line with annual production capacity of 500,000 metric tons. |
| Expansion | NLMK Russia | January 2021: NLMK Ural began production of 150x150 mm continuously cast steel billets. The new billet production enabled NLMK Ural to expand production of high-carbon wire rod by 40 percent per year and to increase their wire rod offering in terms of grade and width. |

Source: Danieli & C. S.p.A., Danieli to supply two new H3 wire rod mills in Russia, March 1, 2019, https://www.danieli.com/en/news-media/news/danieli-supply-two-new-h3-wirerod-mills-russia_37_398.htm. NLMK Ural, NLMK Russia long launches new products, January 11, 2021, <https://ural.nlmk.com/en/media-center/press-releases/nlmk-russia-long-launches-new-products/>.

⁵⁶ Original confidential report, p. VII-21.

⁵⁷ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

Exports

Table I-14 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from Russia (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

Table I-14
Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from Russia, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Israel | 77,266 | 114,958 | 69,091 | 107,940 | 144,565 |
| Kazakhstan | 121,127 | 118,481 | 132,974 | 131,150 | 133,991 |
| Turkey | 66,134 | 21,719 | 6,128 | 5,307 | 130,320 |
| Colombia | 5,645 | 32,457 | 4,971 | --- | 113,579 |
| Lithuania | 109,715 | 129,970 | 57,514 | 42,039 | 82,812 |
| Netherlands | 131,709 | 111,725 | 80,750 | 62,918 | 78,037 |
| Guatemala | 2,139 | 7,215 | 11,299 | --- | 74,104 |
| Taiwan | 104,748 | 111,961 | 111,317 | 102,719 | 60,327 |
| Romania | 24,934 | 52,042 | 47,047 | 47,892 | 57,004 |
| Nicaragua | 2,418 | 2,847 | --- | --- | 47,903 |
| All other markets | 502,935 | 531,000 | 459,314 | 477,588 | 671,053 |
| All markets | 1,148,769 | 1,234,376 | 980,405 | 977,554 | 1,593,694 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

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

The industry in South Africa

Producers in South Africa

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received a foreign producer/exporter questionnaire from one firm, ArcelorMittal South Africa, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in South Africa during 2016, and approximately *** percent of wire rod exports from South Africa to the United States during 2016.⁵⁸

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of two possible producers of wire rod in South Africa.⁵⁹

Recent developments

The domestic interested parties provided a description of operations for two firms in the South African industry since the imposition of the orders and no relevant information from outside sources was found.⁶⁰

Exports

Table I-15 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from South Africa (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

⁵⁸ Original confidential report, p. VII-27.

⁵⁹ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

⁶⁰ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, pp. 12-13 and exh. 9.

Table I-15**Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from South Africa, by destination and period**

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kenya | 29,806 | 31,888 | 93,667 | 44,373 | 33,373 |
| Tanzania | 9,111 | 7,330 | 39,780 | 15,332 | 18,476 |
| Uganda | 16,749 | 37,953 | 57,342 | 17,159 | 14,209 |
| Zambia | 4,938 | 5,143 | 5,327 | 8,940 | 11,210 |
| Zimbabwe | 4,412 | 4,379 | 3,959 | 5,069 | 5,264 |
| Ghana | 14 | --- | 29,032 | 624 | 3,378 |
| Eswatini | 3,331 | 3,917 | 2,965 | 2,778 | 2,992 |
| Namibia | 3,364 | 3,350 | 2,211 | 3,157 | 2,986 |
| Botswana | 1,167 | 2,541 | 4,196 | 4,849 | 1,947 |
| Mozambique | 1,247 | 1,331 | 1,739 | 1,549 | 1,665 |
| All other markets | 61,781 | 5,781 | 14,667 | 5,560 | 3,214 |
| All markets | 135,921 | 103,613 | 254,884 | 109,389 | 98,713 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

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

The industry in South Korea

Producers in South Korea

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from one firm, POSCO, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in South Korea during 2016, and approximately *** percent of wire rod exports from South Korea to the United States during 2016.⁶¹

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 18 possible producers of wire rod in South Korea.⁶²

Recent developments

Table I-16 presents developments in the South Korean industry since the Commission's original investigations.

Table I-16
Wire rod: Developments in the South Korean industry

| Item | Firm | Event |
|------------|---------------|---|
| Investment | Hyundai Steel | April 2018: Hyundai Steel issued a final acceptance certificate for a large bar mill and a small bar and wire rod mill supplied by Primetals Technologies. The small bar and wire rod mill had a capacity of 800,000 metric tons per year and would process billets produced by the large bar mill. |

Source: Primetals Technologies, Hyundai issues final acceptance certificates for two long-rolling mills supplied by Primetals Technologies, April 5, 2018, <https://www.primetals.com/press-media/news/hyundai-issues-final-acceptance-certificates-for-two-long-rolling-mills-supplied-by-primetals-technologies>.

Exports

Table I-17 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from South Korea (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

⁶¹ Original confidential report, p. VII-15.

⁶² Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

Table I-17**Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from South Korea, by destination and period**

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Vietnam | 170,518 | 222,265 | 215,721 | 139,870 | 177,169 |
| Taiwan | 106,052 | 105,659 | 98,803 | 145,351 | 162,744 |
| Malaysia | 137,653 | 184,127 | 169,460 | 113,267 | 132,565 |
| Japan | 88,288 | 65,866 | 129,161 | 164,595 | 112,777 |
| China | 126,219 | 101,478 | 114,297 | 168,418 | 86,589 |
| United States | 33,888 | 38,704 | 34,911 | 31,311 | 80,983 |
| Thailand | 66,666 | 65,306 | 77,798 | 117,717 | 58,524 |
| Indonesia | 13,051 | 16,907 | 17,978 | 20,719 | 37,952 |
| Turkey | 24,504 | 20,464 | 35,897 | 29,705 | 36,254 |
| Mexico | 12,159 | 24,834 | 22,572 | 12,385 | 22,475 |
| All other markets | 93,404 | 115,118 | 111,790 | 115,999 | 60,876 |
| All markets | 872,401 | 960,728 | 1,028,390 | 1,059,337 | 968,907 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

The industry in Spain

Producers in Spain

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from four firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in Spain during 2016. These firms' estimated exports accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from Spain during 2016.⁶³

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of ten possible producers of wire rod in Spain.⁶⁴

Recent developments

The domestic interested parties provided a description of operations for three firms in the Spanish industry since the imposition of the orders and no relevant information from outside sources was found.⁶⁵

Exports

Table I-18 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from Spain (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

⁶³ Original confidential report, p. VII-33.

⁶⁴ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

⁶⁵ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, p. 13 and exh. 10.

Table I-18**Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from Spain, by destination and period**

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| France | 331,542 | 272,631 | 321,747 | 247,832 | 280,067 |
| Belgium | 17,108 | 40,645 | 234,237 | 195,227 | 174,235 |
| Turkey | 177,004 | 153,725 | 149,469 | 121,824 | 110,972 |
| Portugal | 101,714 | 73,748 | 131,830 | 58,723 | 109,193 |
| Italy | 95,261 | 130,606 | 64,728 | 64,539 | 99,256 |
| Germany | 77,660 | 75,550 | 74,340 | 43,864 | 59,005 |
| Egypt | --- | 40 | 9,574 | 24,297 | 29,511 |
| Sweden | 4,786 | 17,785 | 14,139 | 798 | 23,796 |
| Netherlands | 3,987 | 3,938 | 13,046 | 34,931 | 19,067 |
| Taiwan | 763 | 6,835 | 4,418 | 10,033 | 18,436 |
| All other markets | 127,463 | 136,013 | 217,014 | 97,731 | 102,046 |
| All markets | 937,289 | 911,516 | 1,234,542 | 899,799 | 1,025,585 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

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

The industry in Turkey

Producers in Turkey

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from five firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in Turkey during 2016, and approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from Turkey during 2016.⁶⁶

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 23 possible producers of wire rod in Turkey.⁶⁷

Recent developments

Table I-19 presents developments in the Turkish industry since the Commission's original investigations.

⁶⁶ Original confidential report, p. VII-40.

⁶⁷ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

Table I-19

Wire rod: Developments in the Turkish industry

| Item | Firm | Event |
|---------------|---|---|
| Plant opening | Habaş Sınai ve Tibbi Gazlar İstihsal Endüstrisi ("Habas") | November 2020: Habas selected Danieli & C. S.p.A. to build a new wire rod line that was expected to start operation in the third quarter of 2021. |
| Modernization | Karabük Demir Çelik Fabrikaları A.S. ("Kardemir") | February 2021: Kardemir commissioned the modernization of its wire rod plant to produce more compact coils for transport and container shipping. |
| Plant opening | Kaptan Demir Çelik ("Kaptan") | March 2021: Kaptan contracted Primetals Technologies to build a new wire rod mill in Marmara Ereglisi, with an estimated completion date of mid-2022. The mill would produce rebar and wire rod products ranging from 4.5 mm to 26 mm in diameter. |
| Plant opening | Icdas Çelik Enerji Tersane ve Ulaşım Sanayi ("Icdas") | February 2022: Icdas began trial production at its third wire rod mill that has production capacity of 600,000 metric tons per year. Full production was scheduled to begin at the end of March 2022. |
| Expansion | Ege Çelik Endüstrisi Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. ("Ege Çelik") | February 2022: Ege Çelik contracted with Primetals Technologies to upgrade its wire rod mill in İzmir. The new mill would expand its product range and will be capable of rolling rods with a diameter of 5.5–26 mm. Commissioning is expected to occur in summer 2023. |
| Plant opening | Tosyali Demir Çelik Sanayi ("Tosyali") | April 2022: An environmental impact assessment began for Tosyali's planned wire rod mill in Iskenderun with production capacity of 900,000 metric tons per year. |
| Plant opening | Yesilyurt Metallurgy | July 2022: Yesilyurt began production of wire rod with an annual capacity of 500,000 metric tons per year. The wire rod sizes ranged from 5.5 mm to 27 mm in diameter. |

Source: Danieli & C. S.p.A., Habas orders new wire rod mill and slab caster automation, November 16, 2020, https://www.danieli.com/en/news-media/news/habas-orders-new-wirerod-mill-and-slab-caster-automation_37_588.htm. SMS Group, Turkish steel producer Kardemir awards SMS group a contract to modernize its wire rod mill for the production of wire rod coils that are optimized for shipping, February 25, 2021, <https://www.sms-group.com/en-us/press-and-media/press-releases/press-release-detail/turkish-steel-producer-kardemir-awards-sms-group-a-contract-to-modernize-its-wire-rod-mill-for-the-production-of-wire-rod-coils-that-are-optimized-for-shipping>. Primetals Technologies, New wire rod outlet from Primetals Technologies to Expand product portfolio for Kaptan, March 2, 2021, <https://www.primetals.com/press-media/news/new-wire-rod-outlet-from-primetals-technologies-to-expand-product-portfolio-for-kaptan>. Steel Orbis, Turkey's Icdas starts trial production at new wire rod mill, February 21, 2022, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/turkeys-icdas-starts-trial-production-at-new-wire-rod-mill-1234261.htm>. Primetals Technologies, Turkish metals producer Ege Çelik Endüstrisi Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. to upgrade wire rod mill with Primetals Technologies, February 9, 2022, <https://www.primetals.com/press-media/news/turkish-metals-producer-ege-celik-to-upgrade-wire-rod-mill-with-primetals-technologies>. Steel Orbis, Turkey's Tosyali to build new wire rod plant in Iskenderun, April 22, 2022, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/turkeys-tosyali-to-build-new-wire-rod-plant-in-iskenderun-1241734.htm>. Steel Orbis, Turkey's Yesilyurt Metallurgy begins wire rod production, July

13, 2022, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/turkeys-yesilyurt-metallurgy-begins-wire-rod-production-1252067.htm>.

Exports

Table I-20 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from Turkey (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

Table I-20
Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from Turkey, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Netherlands | 147,829 | 214,395 | 169,370 | 98,581 | 162,935 |
| Israel | 126,313 | 121,432 | 162,309 | 178,319 | 146,577 |
| Brazil | 769 | 12,704 | 23,528 | 18,773 | 113,393 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 19,922 | 12,328 | 47,829 | 122,103 | 83,804 |
| Spain | 47,641 | 77,905 | 21,734 | 16,327 | 61,085 |
| Belgium | 87,634 | 423,416 | 41,342 | 557 | 57,193 |
| Italy | 73,896 | 106,256 | 14,798 | 25,062 | 45,292 |
| Senegal | 30,044 | 16,817 | 63,072 | 91,228 | 42,268 |
| Romania | 22,816 | 61,093 | 65,144 | 24,299 | 41,038 |
| Morocco | 27,287 | 35,941 | 84,287 | 56,583 | 38,263 |
| All other markets | 580,395 | 441,959 | 673,848 | 540,462 | 365,924 |
| All markets | 1,164,546 | 1,524,246 | 1,367,262 | 1,172,295 | 1,157,772 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

The industry in Ukraine

Producers in Ukraine

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from two firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in Ukraine during 2016, and approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from Ukraine during 2016.⁶⁸

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of four possible producers of wire rod in Ukraine.⁶⁹

Recent developments

Table I-21 presents developments in the Ukrainian industry since the Commission's original investigations. On February 24, 2022, the Russian army invaded Ukraine, creating serious challenges for Ukrainian wire rod producers, including logistical and supply chain disruptions and increased prices and supply disruptions for energy and raw materials.⁷⁰ On May 2, 2022, Ukraine formally closed its four Black Sea and Azov Sea ports at Mariupol, Berdiansk, Skadovsk, and Kherson. Russia had either captured or blockaded the ports.⁷¹ Ukraine's ports remain blocked, requiring Ukrainian steel producers to find alternative shipping routes with higher shipping costs.⁷² Ukraine's energy infrastructure has been significantly damaged by Russian missile attacks, leading to production disruptions for Ukrainian wire rod producers, particularly in November 2022.⁷³ Ukrainian exports of wire rod decreased to 406,884 short tons

⁶⁸ Original confidential report, p. VII-46.

⁶⁹ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

⁷⁰ Metinvest, Update on operations of Kamet Steel and Metinvest's iron ore assets, June 29, 2022, <https://metinvestholding.com/en/media/news/gzk-u-krivomu-roz-ta-kametstal-j-chastkovo-pripinyayuti-robotu-z-1-lipnya-cherez-logstichn-ta-ekonomchn-chinniki>.

⁷¹ Polityu, Pavel, Ukraine formally closes seaports captured by Russia, May 2, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/ukraine-formally-closes-seaports-captured-by-russia-2022-05-02/>.

⁷² Steel Orbis, Ukraine's AMRK to reach 50% of utilization with stable energy supply, February 8, 2023, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/ukraines-amrk-to-reach-50-of-utilization-with-stable-energy-supply-1278073.htm>.

⁷³ Wright, George, Ukraine war: Almost half Ukraine's energy system disabled, PM says, November 19, 2022, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-63681401>. The New Voice of Ukraine, ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih CEO on blackouts, dumping by Russia and Turkey, and plans ahead, December 21, 2022, <https://english.nv.ua/business/arcelormittal-kryvyi-rih-ceo-on-blackout-dumping->

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in January to November 2022 from 745,521 short tons in January to November 2021 (a decrease of 45.4 percent).⁷⁴

Table I-21
Wire rod: Developments in the Ukrainian industry

| Item | Firm | Event |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Acquisition | Metinvest | July 2021: Metinvest acquired PJSC Dneprovsky Iron & Steel Integrated Works (DMK) in Kamianske, Ukraine, for UAH 9.17 billion (approximately US\$340 million). The acquisition allowed Metinvest to replace production of wire rod and other products that used to be produced at an asset located in eastern Ukraine which was taken over by separatists in 2014. After being purchased by Metinvest, DMK was renamed Kamet Steel. |
| Production interruption | Kamet Steel (subsidiary of Metinvest) | March 2022: Kamet Steel continued to operate but was producing at about 60 percent of 2021 production levels. |
| Production restart | ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih | May 2022: Restarted production of wire rod after shutting down steel production in March 2022. |
| Maintenance | Kamet Steel (subsidiary of Metinvest) | May 2022: Kamet Steel halted production at one of its three blast furnaces for scheduled maintenance. |
| Production interruption | Kamet Steel (subsidiary of Metinvest) | June 2022: Kamet Steel reduced operations to use only one blast furnace. |
| Production interruption | ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih | November 2022: ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih halted all production because it lacked electricity following Russian missile strikes on Ukraine's energy infrastructure. In February 2023, it was reported that overall, the plant was producing at 25 percent capacity utilization. However, the status of wire rod production was not known. |
| Production interruption | Kamet Steel (subsidiary of Metinvest) | November 2022: Kamet Steel suffered an emergency stoppage due to a lack of power supply because of infrastructure damage during the war in Ukraine. Some production was restarted in late December. |

Source: Metinvest, Metinvest Wins Auction to Acquire DMK's Production Complex, July 26, 2021, <https://metinvestholding.com/en/media/news/metinvest-stal-pobeditelem-torgov-po-prodazhe-proizvodstvennogo-kompleksa-dneprovskogo-metkombinata>. NPR, Russia's at war with Ukraine. Here's how we got here, February 24, 2022, <https://www.npr.org/2022/02/12/1080205477/history-ukraine-russia>. Metinvest, Update on operations from Metinvest in Ukraine, March 22, 2022, <https://metinvestholding.com/en/media/news/update-on-operations-from-metinvest-in-ukraine>. Igor

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[by-russia-and-turkey-and-plans-ahead-50292495.html](https://metinvestholding.com/en/media/news/update-on-ukrainian-operations). Metinvest, Update on Ukrainian operations, November 28, 2022, <https://metinvestholding.com/en/media/news/update-on-ukrainian-operations>.

⁷⁴ Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed February 21, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

Sheludchenko, ArcelorMittal has launched rolling mill No. 3, May 25, 2022, <https://gmk.center/en/news/arcelormittal-has-launched-rolling-mill-3/>. Metinvest, Metinvest—update on operations 13.05.2022, May 17, 2022, <https://metinvestholding.com/en/media/news/metinvest-update-on-operations-13-05-2022>. Metinvest, Update on operations of Kamet Steel and Metinvest's iron ore assets, June 29, 2022, <https://metinvestholding.com/en/media/news/gzk-u-krivomu-roz-ta-kametstalj-chastkovo-pripinyayutj-robotu-z-1-lipnya-cherez-logstichn-ta-ekonomchn-chinniki>. Hunder, Max, ArcelorMittal plant in Ukraine aims to resume production as soon as possible, November 25, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/arcelormittal-plant-ukraine-aims-resume-production-soon-possible-2022-11-25/>. Steel Orbis, Ukraine's AMRK to reach 50% of utilization with stable energy supply, February 8, 2023, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/ukraines-amrk-to-reach-50-of-utilization-with-stable-energy-supply-1278073.htm>. Metinvest, Update on Ukrainian operations, November 28, 2022, <https://metinvestholding.com/en/media/news/update-on-ukrainian-operations>. Metinvest, Kamet Steel resumes production after blackout, December 28, 2022, <https://metinvestholding.com/en/media/news/kametstalj-vdnovila-viplavku-stal-pslya-blekautu>.

Exports

Table I-22 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from Ukraine (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

Table I-22
Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from Ukraine, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Senegal | 94,509 | 121,994 | 127,484 | 66,642 | 73,002 |
| Ghana | 62,121 | 53,432 | 63,105 | 87,775 | 72,174 |
| Poland | 42,007 | 53,638 | 46,868 | 49,598 | 66,905 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 60,785 | 55,103 | 50,159 | 73,477 | 59,641 |
| Romania | 51,995 | 54,084 | 62,575 | 75,653 | 52,891 |
| Netherlands | 18,634 | 66,390 | 45,121 | 33,461 | 50,030 |
| Cameroon | 21,231 | 20,332 | 25,004 | 32,396 | 46,015 |
| Benin | 12,146 | 17,156 | 62,677 | 19,689 | 38,955 |
| Dominican Republic | --- | --- | --- | --- | 37,981 |
| Gambia | 13,349 | 17,847 | 29,963 | 27,278 | 37,206 |
| All other markets | 449,333 | 356,411 | 251,463 | 259,461 | 298,309 |
| All markets | 826,111 | 816,388 | 764,419 | 725,431 | 833,110 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

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

The industry in the United Arab Emirates

Producers in the United Arab Emirates

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received a foreign producer/exporter questionnaire from one firm, which accounted for all production of wire rod in the United Arab Emirates during 2014-16, and approximately *** percent of U. S. imports of wire rod from the United Arab Emirates to the United States during 2016.⁷⁵

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of three possible producers of wire rod in the United Arab Emirates.⁷⁶

Recent developments

The domestic interested parties provided a description of operations for three firms in the United Arab Emirates' industry since the imposition of the orders and no relevant information from outside sources was found.⁷⁷

Exports

Table I-23 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from the United Arab Emirates (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

⁷⁵ Original confidential report, p. VII-53, 54. The Commission received no responses to its final phase questionnaire from the United Arab Emirates producers or exporters of wire rod, and as such, the information provided above is based on information obtained during the preliminary phase of the investigations.

⁷⁶ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

⁷⁷ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, p. 16 and exh. 13.

Table I-23

Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from the United Arab Emirates, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Belgium | 28 | 28 | - | - | 1,055,470 |
| Oman | 39,562 | 17,890 | 59,856 | 92,209 | 104,978 |
| Saudi Arabia | 64,442 | 43,761 | 119,058 | 171,003 | 100,891 |
| Italy | 220 | 12,594 | 10,616 | 18,372 | 31,438 |
| Thailand | 621 | 527 | 3,374 | 18,382 | 22,456 |
| Singapore | 649 | 1,097 | 206 | 659 | 18,154 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | - | - | - | - | 13,833 |
| Kenya | 180 | 55 | 163 | 7,043 | 12,171 |
| Pakistan | 1,911 | 285 | 27 | 388 | 11,857 |
| Qatar | 14,518 | - | - | - | 9,171 |
| All other markets | 125,094 | 116,281 | 109,755 | 65,102 | 23,918 |
| All markets | 247,225 | 192,518 | 303,054 | 373,159 | 1,404,337 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

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

The industry in the United Kingdom

Producers in the United Kingdom

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from two firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of wire rod in the United Kingdom during 2016, and approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from the United Kingdom during 2016.⁷⁸

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of six possible producers of wire rod in the United Kingdom.⁷⁹

Recent developments

Table I-24 presents events in the United Kingdom's industry since the Commission's original investigations.

Table I-24
Wire rod: Developments in the United Kingdom's industry

| Item | Firm | Event |
|-------------|---------------|---|
| Investment | British Steel | July 2018: British Steel announced that it would invest £50 million (€56 million) to upgrade its wire rod production facilities. The investments included a new wire rod line to be commissioned in fall 2019. The investments were expected to improve the quality of products and allow for size ranges of up to 28 mm in diameter. |
| Acquisition | British Steel | March 2020: Jingye Group, a Chinese steelmaker, completed its purchase of British Steel. Jingye said that it would invest £1.2 billion in British Steel within five years; however, no specific investments in wire rod facilities were announced. |

Source: British Steel, British Steel announces £50 million investment to upgrade wire rod business, July 18, 2018, <https://britishsteel.co.uk/news/british-steel-announces-50-million-investment-to-upgrade-wire-rod-business/>. British Steel, Jingye completes acquisition of British Steel, March 9, 2020, <https://britishsteel.co.uk/news/jingye-completes-acquisition-of-british-steel/>.

⁷⁸ Original confidential report, p. VII-61.

⁷⁹ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 3, 2023, exh. 3.

Exports

Table I-25 presents export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, from the United Kingdom (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2021).

Table I-25
Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of exports from the United Kingdom, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons

| Destination market | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Germany | 76,093 | 82,426 | 75,334 | 104,528 | 70,499 |
| Taiwan | 37,149 | 29,690 | 34,434 | 82,661 | 51,614 |
| Belgium | 86,796 | 94,153 | 72,751 | 95,767 | 43,916 |
| Italy | 85,519 | 70,207 | 39,111 | 40,639 | 42,772 |
| Sweden | 47,430 | 36,727 | 35,059 | 27,121 | 37,070 |
| Spain | 19,419 | 36,143 | 28,977 | 23,582 | 25,266 |
| Netherlands | 8,026 | 13,147 | 52,149 | 72,866 | 20,963 |
| Czech Republic | 12,619 | 16,575 | 15,659 | 16,069 | 20,527 |
| Turkey | 46,671 | 41,821 | 39,364 | 22,349 | 17,615 |
| Ireland | 6,054 | 15,310 | 29,494 | 24,410 | 16,635 |
| All other markets | 120,543 | 75,342 | 96,942 | 64,752 | 52,699 |
| All markets | 546,318 | 511,540 | 519,273 | 574,744 | 399,577 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

Third-country trade actions

Table I-26 presents information on third-country trade actions against subject countries.

Table I-26

Wire rod: Antidumping duties, countervailing duties, and safeguard actions in third-country markets

| Country imposing trade action | Subject countries subject to trade remedy action | Type of remedy | Covered products | Status |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| European Union | All subject countries except South Africa and the United Arab Emirates | Safeguard measure in the form of a TRQ | Non alloy and other alloy wire rod | Implemented on January 31, 2019. Extended until July 1, 2024. The measures are currently under review to determine if they should end on July 1, 2023. |
| European Union | Belarus and Russia | Import prohibition | Iron and steel products, including non alloy and other alloy wire rod | Implemented in March 2022. |
| Mexico | Ukraine | Antidumping | Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel | Implemented September 2000. Most recently renewed in December 2021. |
| Morocco | All subject countries except South Africa, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates | Safeguard measure in the form of a TRQ | Wire rods with a diameter of 5.5 to 14 mm | Implemented December 2013. Extended until October 15, 2023. |
| Ukraine | Russia | Antidumping | Rebar and wire rod | Implemented September 2018. |
| United Arab Emirates | All subject countries | Increase of import duty | Rebar and wire rod | Increased duty from 5 percent to 10 percent in January 2019. In January 2023, the duty increase was extended until November 7, 2023. |

Table continued.

Table I-26 Continued

Wire rod: Antidumping duties, countervailing duties, and safeguard actions in third-country markets

| Country imposing trade action | Subject countries subject to trade remedy action | Type of remedy | Covered products | Status |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| United Kingdom | All subject countries except South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates. | Safeguard measure in the form of a TRQ | Non alloy and other alloy wire rod | Implemented January 1, 2021. |
| United Kingdom | Belarus and Russia | Import prohibition | Iron and steel products, including non alloy and other alloy wire rod | Implemented in April 2022 for Russia and July 2022 for Belarus. |
| Vietnam | All subject countries except Belarus, South Africa, Turkey, and Ukraine | Safeguard measure in the form of import duties | Certain semi-finished and finished products of alloy and non-alloy steel, including rods of iron or non-alloy steel | Implemented August 2016. An investigation was ongoing to decide whether to extend the measures. |

Source: European Commission, Commission implementing regulation (EU) 2019/159 of 31 January 2019 imposing definitive safeguard measures with regard to imports of certain steel products, February 1, 2019, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R0159&from=EN>. European Commission, Notice of Initiation concerning a review of the safeguard measure applicable to imports of certain steel products, December 2, 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOC_2022_459_R_0006&from=EN. European Commission, Commission implementing regulation (EU) 2022/355 of 2 March 2022 amending Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus, March 2, 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022R0355&from=EN>. European Commission, Commission implementing regulation (EU) 2022/428 of 15 March 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine, March 15, 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022R0428&qid=1676582364126&from=en>. World Trade Organization, Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Mexico, February 15, 2001, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=Q:/G/ADP/N72MEX.pdf&Open=True>. World Trade Organization, Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Mexico, March 21, 2022, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/ADP/N364MEX.pdf&Open=True>. World Trade Organization, Notification under Article 12.1(B) of the Agreement on Safeguards on finding a serious injury or threat thereof caused by increased imports: Morocco, December 20, 2013, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/SG/N8MAR3S1.pdf&Open=True>. World Trade Organization, Notification under Article 12.1(C) of the Agreement on Safeguards (Extension of the existing measures): Morocco, December 22, 2021, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/SG/N10MAR3S5.pdf&Open=True>.

World Trade Organization, Semi-Annual Report under Article 16.4 of the Agreement: Ukraine, September 18, 2018, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/ADP/N314UKR.pdf&Open=True>. Steel Orbis, UAE extends increased import duty on rebar and wire rod, January 26, 2023, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/uae-extends-increased-import-duty-on-rebar-and-wire-rod-1276611.htm>. GOV.UK, Taxation notice 2020/06: safeguard measures on certain steel products – application of tariff rate quotas, October 7, 2022, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/trade-remedies-notices-tariff-rate-quotas-on-steel-goods/taxation-notice-202006-safeguard-measures-on-certain-steel-products-application-of-tariff-rate-quotas>. GOV.UK, NTI 2952: Republic of Belarus import sanctions, July 5, 2022, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/notice-to-importers-2952-belarus-import-sanctions/nti-2952-republic-of-belarus-import-sanctions#:~:text=Import%20prohibitions,-The%20Republic%20of&text=On%204%20July%202022%2C%20The,and%20iron%20and%20steel%20products>. GOV.UK, NTI 2953: Russia import sanctions, November 25, 2022, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/notice-to-importers-2953-russia-import-sanctions/nti-2953-russia-import-sanctions>. World Trade Organization, Notification under Article 12.1(B) of the Agreement on Safeguards on finding a serious injury or threat thereof caused by increased imports: Vietnam, August 2, 2016, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/SG/N8VNM3.pdf&Open=True>. World Trade Organization, Notification under Article 12.1(A) of the Agreement on Safeguards on initiation of investigation and the reasons for it: Vietnam, November 9, 2022, <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/SG/N6VNM5S2.pdf&Open=True>.

Note: The United Kingdom's wire rod safeguard measures were originally EU safeguard measures and were transitioned to continue applying to the United Kingdom after it withdrew from the EU.

The global market

Table I-27 presents global export data for bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel, a category that includes wire rod and out-of-scope products, (by source in descending order of quantity for 2021).

Table I-27**Bars and rods of carbon and alloy steel: Quantity of global exports by country and period**

Quantity in short tons

| Exporting country | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| China | 6,896,674 | 6,131,441 | 4,545,188 | 3,048,994 | 3,360,168 |
| Malaysia | 57,746 | 203,053 | 1,804,218 | 3,187,858 | 2,142,321 |
| Germany | 1,852,905 | 1,740,555 | 1,543,343 | 1,440,255 | 1,817,116 |
| Russia | 1,148,769 | 1,234,376 | 980,405 | 977,554 | 1,593,694 |
| Japan | 1,780,850 | 1,659,425 | 1,429,275 | 1,061,897 | 1,480,481 |
| United Arab Emirates | 247,225 | 192,518 | 303,054 | 373,159 | 1,404,337 |
| India | 416,908 | 374,509 | 398,845 | 468,401 | 1,383,068 |
| Turkey | 1,164,546 | 1,524,246 | 1,367,262 | 1,172,295 | 1,157,772 |
| Vietnam | 288,721 | 460,728 | 386,926 | 756,777 | 1,142,499 |
| Czech Republic | 974,294 | 947,237 | 900,034 | 989,759 | 1,029,707 |
| All other exporters | 10,234,342 | 10,739,164 | 9,440,784 | 9,125,903 | 10,657,851 |
| All exporters | 25,062,980 | 25,207,252 | 23,099,334 | 22,602,851 | 27,169,014 |

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90, accessed January 12, 2023. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7213.99, 7227.20, and 7227.90 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

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

| Citation | Title | Link |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 87 FR 73757, December 1, 2022 | <i>Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-12-01/pdf/2022-26154.pdf |
| 87 FR 73789, December 1, 2022 | <i>Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom; Institution of Five-Year Reviews</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-12-01/pdf/2022-26043.pdf |

APPENDIX B
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

* * * * *

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Total Market

Table C-1

Wire rod: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

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

| | Reported data | | | | | Period changes | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| | 2014 | Calendar year 2015 | 2016 | January to September 2016 | 2017 | 2014-16 | Calendar year 2014-15 | 2015-16 | Jan-Sep 2016-17 |
| U.S. consumption quantity: | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount..... | 5,447,162 | 5,430,928 | 5,321,081 | 4,104,862 | 4,322,014 | (2.3) | (0.3) | (2.0) | 5.3 |
| Producers' share (fn1)..... | 66.9 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 65.9 | (0.3) | 0.1 | (0.4) | (0.7) |
| Importers' share (fn1): | | | | | | | | | |
| Belarus..... | --- | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | (0.2) |
| Italy..... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | (0.0) | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Korea..... | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.8 | (0.1) | 0.4 | (0.5) | (1.3) |
| Russia..... | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | (0.1) | 1.8 | (0.9) |
| South Africa..... | --- | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | (0.4) | 0.2 |
| Spain..... | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | (0.1) | (0.1) |
| Turkey..... | 3.9 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | (2.0) | 0.9 | (2.9) | 0.9 |
| Ukraine..... | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | (0.8) |
| United Arab Emirates..... | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | --- | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | (0.5) |
| United Kingdom..... | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | (0.3) | (0.5) | 0.1 | (0.3) |
| Subject sources..... | 8.3 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 0.8 | (2.5) |
| Canada..... | 9.6 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | (0.2) |
| China..... | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (6.9) | (6.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| All other sources..... | 8.3 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | (0.5) | 3.5 |
| Nonsubject sources..... | 24.8 | 20.6 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 22.8 | (4.7) | (4.2) | (0.4) | 3.2 |
| All import sources..... | 33.1 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 34.1 | 0.3 | (0.1) | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| U.S. consumption value: | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount..... | 3,796,857 | 3,189,202 | 2,842,255 | 2,188,179 | 2,587,275 | (25.1) | (16.0) | (10.9) | 18.2 |
| Producers' share (fn1)..... | 67.2 | 65.0 | 64.8 | 65.1 | 65.5 | (2.4) | (2.2) | (0.2) | 0.3 |
| Importers' share (fn1): | | | | | | | | | |
| Belarus..... | --- | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | (0.1) |
| Italy..... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | (0.0) | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Korea..... | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | (0.0) | 0.3 | (0.3) | (1.1) |
| Russia..... | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | (0.1) | 1.2 | (0.4) |
| South Africa..... | --- | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | (0.3) | 0.2 |
| Spain..... | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | (0.1) | (0.1) |
| Turkey..... | 3.3 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | (1.8) | 0.7 | (2.5) | 0.7 |
| Ukraine..... | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | (0.4) |
| United Arab Emirates..... | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | --- | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (0.3) |
| United Kingdom..... | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | (0.4) | (0.4) | 0.1 | (0.1) |
| Subject sources..... | 7.4 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | (0.1) | (1.4) |
| Canada..... | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | (0.0) |
| China..... | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (5.2) | (5.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| All other sources..... | 9.6 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Nonsubject sources..... | 25.5 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 25.3 | (0.7) | (1.0) | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| All import sources..... | 32.8 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 | (0.3) |
| U.S. imports from: | | | | | | | | | |
| Belarus: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | --- | 9,059 | 35,381 | 35,359 | 27,757 | fn2 | fn2 | 290.6 | (21.5) |
| Value..... | --- | 3,131 | 11,583 | 11,571 | 11,228 | fn2 | fn2 | 269.9 | (3.0) |
| Unit value..... | \$--- | \$346 | \$327 | \$327 | \$405 | fn2 | fn2 | (5.3) | 23.6 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Italy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 346 | 246 | 33,163 | 12,007 | 29,609 | 9,484.7 | (28.9) | 13,380.9 | 146.6 |
| Value..... | 543 | 291 | 12,697 | 4,533 | 11,948 | 2,236.6 | (46.4) | 4,259.7 | 163.6 |
| Unit value..... | \$1,570 | \$1,184 | \$383 | \$378 | \$404 | (75.6) | (24.6) | (67.7) | 6.9 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Korea: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 109,026 | 128,862 | 101,968 | 86,481 | 35,662 | (6.5) | 18.2 | (20.9) | (58.8) |
| Value..... | 69,377 | 67,290 | 51,872 | 42,291 | 22,203 | (25.2) | (3.0) | (22.9) | (47.5) |
| Unit value..... | \$636 | \$522 | \$509 | \$489 | \$623 | (20.1) | (17.9) | (2.6) | 27.3 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Russia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 12,329 | 6,857 | 103,322 | 90,154 | 57,893 | 738.0 | (44.4) | 1,406.8 | (35.8) |
| Value..... | 7,552 | 2,230 | 35,215 | 30,310 | 25,484 | 366.3 | (70.5) | 1,479.1 | (15.9) |
| Unit value..... | \$613 | \$325 | \$341 | \$336 | \$440 | (44.4) | (46.9) | 4.8 | 30.9 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| South Africa: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | --- | 45,451 | 22,049 | 22,049 | 31,156 | fn2 | fn2 | (51.5) | 41.3 |
| Value..... | --- | 18,830 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 14,465 | fn2 | fn2 | (57.5) | 80.8 |
| Unit value..... | \$--- | \$414 | \$363 | \$363 | \$464 | fn2 | fn2 | (12.4) | 28.0 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Spain: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 31,778 | 79,976 | 72,779 | 49,246 | 49,338 | 129.0 | 151.7 | (9.0) | 0.2 |
| Value..... | 22,392 | 52,358 | 44,566 | 29,373 | 32,341 | 99.0 | 133.8 | (14.9) | 10.1 |
| Unit value..... | \$705 | \$655 | \$612 | \$596 | \$656 | (13.1) | (7.1) | (6.5) | 9.9 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Turkey: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 210,096 | 259,183 | 97,761 | 69,753 | 113,681 | (53.5) | 23.4 | (62.3) | 63.0 |
| Value..... | 124,577 | 126,483 | 42,798 | 29,852 | 53,301 | (65.6) | 1.5 | (66.2) | 78.6 |
| Unit value..... | \$593 | \$488 | \$438 | \$428 | \$469 | (26.2) | (17.7) | (10.3) | 9.6 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ukraine: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 14,625 | 79,053 | 161,451 | 130,925 | 103,482 | 1,003.9 | 440.5 | 104.2 | (21.0) |
| Value..... | 8,684 | 35,022 | 59,507 | 46,571 | 45,305 | 585.3 | 303.3 | 69.9 | (2.7) |
| Unit value..... | \$594 | \$443 | \$369 | \$356 | \$438 | (37.9) | (25.4) | (16.8) | 23.1 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| United Arab Emirates: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 28 | 17,673 | 22,159 | 22,132 | --- | 79,039.3 | 63,017.9 | 25.4 | (100.0) |
| Value..... | 18 | 6,952 | 7,631 | 7,618 | --- | 42,847.1 | 39,026.8 | 9.8 | (100.0) |
| Unit value..... | \$635 | \$393 | \$344 | \$344 | \$--- | (45.7) | (38.0) | (12.5) | (100.0) |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Wire rod: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

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

| | Reported data | | | | | Period changes | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| | 2014 | Calendar year 2015 | 2016 | January to September 2016 | 2017 | 2014-16 | Calendar year 2014-15 | 2015-16 | Jan-Sep 2016-17 |
| U.S. imports from: | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 71,379 | 45,507 | 51,622 | 45,494 | 36,254 | (27.7) | (36.2) | 13.4 | (20.3) |
| Value..... | 46,428 | 24,795 | 24,329 | 21,270 | 21,427 | (47.6) | (46.6) | (1.9) | 0.7 |
| Unit value..... | \$650 | \$545 | \$471 | \$468 | \$591 | (27.5) | (16.2) | (13.5) | 26.4 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Subject sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 449,609 | 671,866 | 701,654 | 563,600 | 484,832 | 56.1 | 49.4 | 4.4 | (14.0) |
| Value..... | 279,572 | 337,383 | 298,198 | 231,389 | 237,703 | 6.7 | 20.7 | (11.6) | 2.7 |
| Unit value..... | \$622 | \$502 | \$425 | \$411 | \$490 | (31.7) | (19.2) | (15.4) | 19.4 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Canada: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 524,324 | 561,752 | 552,375 | 421,875 | 434,431 | 5.3 | 7.1 | (1.7) | 3.0 |
| Value..... | 405,564 | 358,637 | 326,208 | 249,909 | 295,378 | (19.6) | (11.6) | (9.0) | 18.2 |
| Unit value..... | \$773 | \$638 | \$591 | \$592 | \$680 | (23.7) | (17.5) | (7.5) | 14.8 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| China: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 374,785 | 1,672 | 81 | 81 | 36 | (100.0) | (99.6) | (95.2) | (55.3) |
| Value..... | 196,661 | 887 | 56 | 56 | 34 | (100.0) | (99.5) | (93.7) | (39.5) |
| Unit value..... | \$525 | \$530 | \$686 | \$686 | \$928 | 30.8 | 1.1 | 29.4 | 35.3 |
| All other sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 451,589 | 553,790 | 518,471 | 383,059 | 552,688 | 14.8 | 22.6 | (6.4) | 44.3 |
| Value..... | 364,582 | 420,248 | 376,912 | 281,490 | 360,378 | 3.4 | 15.3 | (10.3) | 28.0 |
| Unit value..... | \$807 | \$759 | \$727 | \$735 | \$652 | (10.0) | (6.0) | (4.2) | (11.3) |
| Ending inventory quantity (fn3)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Nonsubject sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 1,350,698 | 1,117,214 | 1,070,927 | 805,016 | 987,155 | (20.7) | (17.3) | (4.1) | 22.6 |
| Value..... | 966,807 | 779,772 | 703,176 | 531,455 | 655,790 | (27.3) | (19.3) | (9.8) | 23.4 |
| Unit value..... | \$716 | \$698 | \$657 | \$660 | \$664 | (8.3) | (2.5) | (5.9) | 0.6 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| All import sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 1,800,307 | 1,789,080 | 1,772,581 | 1,368,616 | 1,471,988 | (1.5) | (0.6) | (0.9) | 7.6 |
| Value..... | 1,246,379 | 1,117,155 | 1,001,373 | 762,845 | 893,494 | (19.7) | (10.4) | (10.4) | 17.1 |
| Unit value..... | \$692 | \$624 | \$565 | \$557 | \$607 | (18.4) | (9.8) | (9.5) | 8.9 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | 117,182 | 150,944 | 122,654 | 118,657 | 140,507 | 4.7 | 28.8 | (18.7) | 18.4 |
| U.S. producers: | | | | | | | | | |
| Average capacity quantity..... | 4,900,953 | 4,889,826 | 4,661,502 | 3,497,913 | 3,488,453 | (4.9) | (0.2) | (4.7) | (0.3) |
| Production quantity..... | 3,707,416 | 3,677,468 | 3,570,360 | 2,754,756 | 2,895,305 | (3.7) | (0.8) | (2.9) | 5.1 |
| Capacity utilization (fn1)..... | 75.6 | 75.2 | 76.6 | 78.8 | 83.0 | 0.9 | (0.4) | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| U.S. shipments: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 3,646,855 | 3,641,848 | 3,548,500 | 2,736,246 | 2,850,026 | (2.7) | (0.1) | (2.6) | 4.2 |
| Value..... | 2,550,478 | 2,072,047 | 1,840,882 | 1,425,334 | 1,693,781 | (27.8) | (18.8) | (11.2) | 18.8 |
| Unit value..... | \$699 | \$569 | \$519 | \$521 | \$594 | (25.8) | (18.6) | (8.8) | 14.1 |
| Export shipments: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Unit value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | 270,611 | 271,472 | 268,396 | 270,799 | 291,976 | (0.8) | 0.3 | (1.1) | 7.8 |
| Inventories/total shipments (fn1)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Production workers..... | 2,299 | 2,410 | 2,222 | 2,242 | 2,238 | (3.3) | 4.8 | (7.8) | (0.2) |
| Hours worked (1,000s)..... | 4,835 | 4,938 | 4,754 | 3,565 | 3,596 | (1.7) | 2.1 | (3.7) | 0.9 |
| Wages paid (\$1,000)..... | 170,593 | 172,268 | 168,288 | 124,641 | 129,142 | (1.4) | 1.0 | (2.3) | 3.6 |
| Hourly wages (dollars)..... | \$35.28 | \$34.89 | \$35.40 | \$34.96 | \$35.91 | 0.3 | (1.1) | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hour)..... | 766.8 | 744.7 | 751.0 | 772.7 | 805.1 | (2.1) | (2.9) | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| Unit labor costs..... | \$46.01 | \$46.84 | \$47.13 | \$45.25 | \$44.60 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | (1.4) |
| Net sales: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 3,680,257 | 3,676,608 | 3,573,436 | 2,755,429 | 2,871,656 | (2.9) | (0.1) | (2.8) | 4.2 |
| Value..... | 2,578,070 | 2,096,056 | 1,856,769 | 1,437,464 | 1,709,007 | (28.0) | (18.7) | (11.4) | 18.9 |
| Unit value..... | \$701 | \$570 | \$520 | \$522 | \$595 | (25.8) | (18.6) | (8.9) | 14.1 |
| Cost of goods sold (COGS)..... | 2,420,417 | 1,984,458 | 1,717,124 | 1,317,267 | 1,568,486 | (29.1) | (18.0) | (13.5) | 19.1 |
| Gross profit or (loss)..... | 157,653 | 111,598 | 139,645 | 120,197 | 140,521 | (11.4) | (29.2) | 25.1 | 16.9 |
| SG&A expenses..... | 82,227 | 75,825 | 86,734 | 65,225 | 67,706 | 5.5 | (7.8) | 14.4 | 3.8 |
| Operating income or (loss)..... | 75,426 | 35,773 | 52,911 | 54,972 | 72,815 | (29.9) | (52.6) | 47.9 | 32.5 |
| Net income or (loss)..... | 62,191 | 22,140 | 44,319 | 48,343 | 68,483 | (28.7) | (64.4) | 100.2 | 41.7 |
| Capital expenditures..... | 90,906 | 68,673 | 52,873 | 33,847 | 41,560 | (41.8) | (24.5) | (23.0) | 22.8 |
| Unit COGS..... | \$658 | \$540 | \$481 | \$478 | \$546 | (26.9) | (17.9) | (11.0) | 14.3 |
| Unit SG&A expenses..... | \$22 | \$21 | \$24 | \$24 | \$24 | 8.6 | (7.7) | 17.7 | (0.4) |
| Unit operating income or (loss)..... | \$20 | \$10 | \$15 | \$20 | \$25 | (27.8) | (52.5) | 52.2 | 27.1 |
| Unit net income or (loss)..... | \$17 | \$6 | \$12 | \$18 | \$24 | (26.6) | (64.4) | 106.0 | 35.9 |
| COGS/sales (fn1)..... | 93.9 | 94.7 | 92.5 | 91.6 | 91.8 | (1.4) | 0.8 | (2.2) | 0.1 |
| Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)..... | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | (0.1) | (1.2) | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)..... | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 4.0 | (0.0) | (1.4) | 1.3 | 0.6 |

Notes:

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

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Undefined.

fn3.--Includes inventories of imports from China.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 10, 20

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties and it provided contact information for the following five firms as top purchasers of wire rod: ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these five firms and four firms (***) provided responses, which are presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for wire rod that have occurred in the United States or in the market for wire rod since January 1, 2018?

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

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for wire rod in the United States or in the market for wire rod in Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom within a reasonably foreseeable time?

| Purchaser | Yes / No | Anticipated changes |
|-----------|----------|---------------------|
| *** | *** | *** |
| *** | *** | *** |
| *** | *** | *** |
| *** | *** | *** |

