Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-699-702 and 731-TA-1659-1660 (Preliminary)

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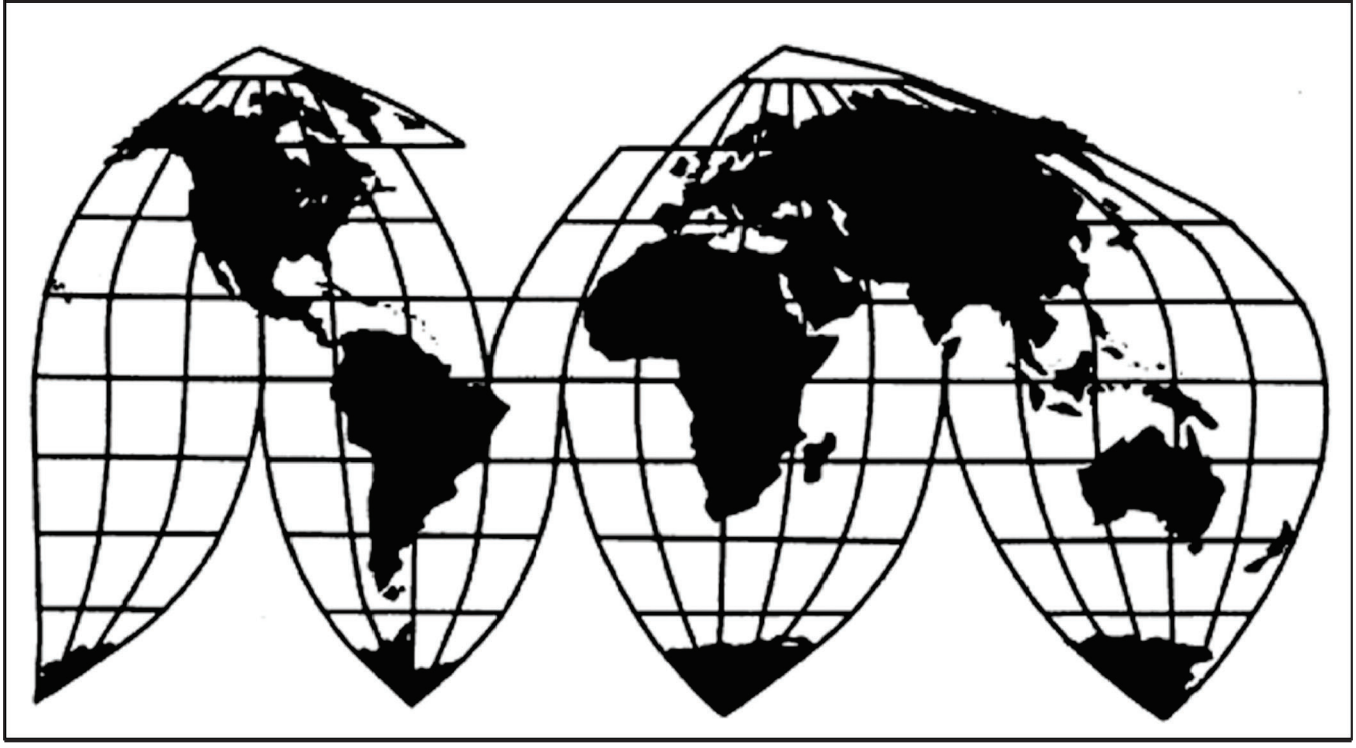
U.S. International Trade Commission



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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published.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-699-702 and 731-TA-1659-1660 (Preliminary)

Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador and Indonesia provided for in subheadings 0306.17.00, 1605.21.10, and 1605.29.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV") and imports of the subject merchandise from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam that are alleged to be subsidized by the governments of Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam.[2]

COMMENCEMENT OF FINAL PHASE INVESTIGATIONS

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the *Federal Register* as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Any other party may file an entry of appearance for the final phase of the investigations after publication of the final phase notice of scheduling. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a

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

[2] 88 FR 81043 and 88 FR 81053 (November 21, 2023).

public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations. As provided in section 207.20 of the Commission's rules, the Director of the Office of Investigations will circulate draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations to parties to the investigations, placing copies on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, https://edis.usitc.gov), for comment.

BACKGROUND

On October 25, 2023, the American Shrimp Processors Association, Port Arthur, Texas, filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam and LTFV imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador and Indonesia. Accordingly, effective October 25, 2023, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701-TA-699-702 and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 731-TA-1659-1660 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of October 31, 2023 (88 FR 74511). The Commission conducted its conference on November 15, 2023. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the preliminary phase of these investigations, we determine that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador and Indonesia that are allegedly sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV") and imports of the subject merchandise from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam that are allegedly subsidized by the governments of Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

I. The Legal Standard for Preliminary Determinations

The legal standard for preliminary antidumping and countervailing duty determinations requires the Commission to determine, based upon the information available at the time of the preliminary determinations, whether there is a reasonable indication that a domestic industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of the allegedly unfairly traded imports.[1] In applying this standard, the Commission weighs the evidence before it and determines whether "(1) the record as a whole contains clear and convincing evidence that there is no material injury or threat of such injury; and (2) no likelihood exists that contrary evidence will arise in a final investigation."[2]

[1] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a) (2000); *see also American Lamb Co. v. United States*, 785 F.2d 994, 1001-04 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Aristech Chem. Corp. v. United States*, 20 CIT 353, 354-55 (1996). No party argues that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded by the allegedly unfairly traded imports.

[2] *American Lamb Co*., 785 F.2d at 1001; *see also Texas Crushed Stone Co. v. United States*, 35 F.3d 1535, 1543 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

II. Background

The petitions in these investigations were filed on October 25, 2023, by the American Shrimp Processors Association ("ASPA"), a U.S. trade association whose members are domestic processors of fresh and/or frozen warmwater shrimp.[3] ASPA appeared at the staff conference accompanied by counsel and submitted a postconference brief.[4] The following two domestic entities also participated in the preliminary phase of these investigations: (1) the U.S. Shrimpers Coalition, whose members are U.S. trade associations comprised of fishermen and processors of shrimp, appeared at the staff conference accompanied by counsel; and (2) the Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee ("AHSTAC"), a U.S. trade association whose members include processors of fresh and/or frozen warmwater shrimp, filed a postconference brief.[5] We refer to the three participating domestic entities collectively as "Domestic Producers."

The following groups of respondents participated at the staff conference and filed postconference briefs: (1) Industrial Pesquera Santa Priscila S.A. and Sociedad Nacional de Galapagos C.A. (collectively, "Ecuadorian Producers"), both producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise from Ecuador; (2) the Seafood Exports Association of India ("SEAI"), an association whose members are producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise from India; and (3) the Shrimp Committee of the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers

[3] ASPA's members include 42 processors of shrimp. Petition, Exh. I-1.

[4] Due to courtroom unavailability, the Commission conducted its conference in these investigations through submissions of written testimony and a videoconference held on November 15, 2023, as set forth in procedures provided to the parties on November 3, 2023.

[5] AHSTAC's members include eight processors of fresh and/or frozen warmwater shrimp and the Southern Shrimp Alliance, an association of U.S. fishermen and processors of shrimp. AHSTAC Entry of Appearance at 1-2.

("VASEP"), an association whose members are producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise from Vietnam.[6]

The period of investigation ("POI") in the preliminary phase of these investigations is January 2020 through June 2023. U.S. industry data are based on the questionnaire responses of 20 firms that accounted for 86.6 percent of domestic production of frozen warmwater shrimp in 2022.[7] U.S. import data are based on official Commerce import statistics.[8] Foreign industry data and related information are based on the questionnaire responses from two producers/exporters of frozen warmwater shrimp in Ecuador estimated to have accounted for *** percent of frozen warmwater shrimp production in Ecuador and *** percent of U.S. imports of subject merchandise from Ecuador in 2022, 21 producers/exporters of frozen warmwater shrimp in India estimated to have accounted for 54.9 percent of U.S. imports of subject merchandise from India in 2022, 22 producers/exporters of frozen warmwater shrimp in Indonesia estimated to have accounted for 68.7 percent of U.S. imports of subject

[6] Ecuadorian Producers and SEAI filed a joint postconference brief. We refer to them collectively as "Joint Respondents." SEAI separately filed its answers to Commission staff questions. VASEP filed a separate postconference brief concerning cumulation that endorsed the arguments of Joint Respondents that cumulated subject imports have not caused material injury to the domestic industry. VASEP Postconf. Br. at 1 n.2.

[7] Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-VV-107 (Dec. 4, 2023) ("CR"); Public Report, *Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-699-702 and 731-TA-1659-1660 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 5482 (Dec. 2023) ("PR") at I-4 and III-1.

[8] CR/PR at I-4 and IV-1. Frozen warmwater shrimp enter the U.S. market under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") subheadings 0306.17.00 (frozen warmwater shrimps and prawns, whether or not in shell), 1605.21.10 (prepared or preserved shrimps and prawns, not in airtight containers) and 1605.29.10 (other prepared or preserved shrimps and prawns). Based on official import statistics, the Commission received usable questionnaire responses from firms that accounted for *** percent of subject imports and *** percent of total imports in 2022. *Id*. at IV-1. Responding firms accounted for *** percent of subject imports from Ecuador, *** percent of subject imports from India, *** percent of subject imports from Indonesia, and *** percent of imports from nonsubject sources in 2022. *Id*.

merchandise from Indonesia in 2022, and 18 producers/exporters of frozen warmwater shrimp in Vietnam estimated to have accounted for 88.6 percent of U.S. imports of subject merchandise from Vietnam in 2022.[9]

III. Domestic Like Product

In determining whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of the subject merchandise, the Commission first defines the "domestic like product" and the "industry."[10] Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Tariff Act"), defines the relevant domestic industry as the "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."[11] In turn, 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."[12]

By statute, the Commission's "domestic like product" analysis begins with the "article subject to an investigation," *i.e.*, the subject merchandise as determined by Commerce.[13] Therefore, Commerce's determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is

[9] CR/PR at VII-3, VII-11, VII-22, and VII-33. Responding firms in India, Indonesia, and Vietnam were unable to provide estimates of their share of domestic production in their respective countries.

[10] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[11] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[12] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10).

[13] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10). The Commission must accept Commerce's determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value. *See*, *e.g.*, *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 34 Fed. App'x 725, 730 (Fed. Cir. 2002) ("The ITC may not modify the class or kind of imported merchandise examined by Commerce."); *Algoma Steel Corp. v. United States,* 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1988), *aff'd*, 865 F.3d 240 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 492 U.S. 919 (1989).

subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value is "necessarily the starting point of the Commission's like product analysis."[14] The Commission then defines the domestic like product in light of the imported articles Commerce has identified.[15] The decision regarding the appropriate domestic like product(s) in an investigation is a factual determination, and the Commission has applied the statutory standard of "like" or "most similar in characteristics and uses" on a case-by-case basis.[16] [17] No single factor is dispositive, and the Commission may

[14] *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *see also Hitachi Metals, Ltd. v. United States*, Case No. 19-1289, slip op. at 8-9 (Fed. Cir. Feb. 7, 2020) (the statute requires the Commission to start with Commerce's subject merchandise in reaching its own like product determination).

[15] *Cleo*, 501 F.3d at 1298 n.1 ("Commerce's {scope} finding does not control the Commission's {like product} determination."); *Hosiden Corp. v. Advanced Display Mfrs.,* 85 F.3d 1561, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (the Commission may find a single like product corresponding to several different classes or kinds defined by Commerce); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748–52 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (affirming the Commission's determination defining six like products in investigations where Commerce found five classes or kinds).

[16] *See*, *e.g.*, *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); Torrington Co. v. United States, 747 F. Supp. 744, 749 n.3 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) ("every like product determination 'must be made on the particular record at issue' and the 'unique facts of each case'"). The Commission generally considers a number of factors including the following: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) interchangeability; (3) channels of distribution; (4) customer and producer perceptions of the products; (5) common manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees; and, where appropriate, (6) price. *See Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455 n.4; *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996).

[17] In a semi-finished products analysis, the Commission examines the following: (1) the significance and extent of the processes used to transform the upstream into the downstream articles; (2) whether the upstream article is dedicated to the production of the downstream article or has independent uses; (3) differences in the physical characteristics and functions of the upstream and downstream articles; (4) whether there are perceived to be separate markets for the upstream and downstream articles; and (5) differences in the costs or value of the vertically differentiated articles. *See*, *e.g.*, *Glycine from India*, *Japan*, *and Korea*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1111-1113 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. No. 3921 at 7 (May 2007); *Artists' Canvas from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1091 (Final), USITC Pub. No. 3853 at 6 (May 2006); *Live Swine from Canada*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1076 (Final), US1TC Pub. 3766 at 8 n.40 (Apr. 2005); *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from Vietnam*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1012 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. No. 3533 at 7 (Aug. 2002).

consider other factors it deems relevant based on the facts of a particular investigation.[18] The Commission looks for clear dividing lines among possible like products and disregards minor variations.[19] The Commission may, where appropriate, include domestic articles in the domestic like product in addition to those described in the scope.[20]

In its notice of initiation, Commerce defined the imported merchandise within the scope of these investigations as follows:

> . . . certain frozen warmwater shrimp and prawns whether wild-caught (ocean harvested) or farm-raised (produced by aquaculture), head-on or head-off, shell-on or peeled, tail-on or tail-off, deveined or not deveined, cooked or raw, or otherwise processed in frozen form. "Tails" in this context means the tail fan, which includes the telson and the uropods.
>
> The frozen warmwater shrimp and prawn products included in the scope, regardless of definitions in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), are products which are processed from warmwater shrimp and prawns through freezing and which are sold in any count size. The products described above may be processed from any species of warmwater shrimp and prawns. Warmwater shrimp and prawns are generally classified in, but are not limited to, the *Penaeidae* family. Some examples of the farmed and wild-caught warmwater species include, but are not limited to, whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannemei*), banana prawn (*Penaeus merguiensis*), fleshy prawn (*Penaeus chinensis*), giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*), giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*), redspotted shrimp (*Penaeus brasiliensis*), southern brown shrimp (*Penaeus subtilis*), southern pink shrimp (*Penaeus notialis*), southern rough shrimp (*Trachypenaeus curvirostris*), southern white

[18] *See*, *e.g.*, S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (1979).

[19] *See*, *e.g.*, *Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455; *Torrington*, 747 F. Supp. at 748-49*; see also* S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (Congress has indicated that the like product standard should not be interpreted in "such a narrow fashion as to permit minor differences in physical characteristics or uses to lead to the conclusion that the product and article are not 'like' each other, nor should the definition of 'like product' be interpreted in such a fashion as to prevent consideration of an industry adversely affected by the imports under consideration.").

[20] *See*, *e.g.*, *Pure Magnesium from China and Israel*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-403 and 731-TA-895-96 (Final), USITC Pub. 3467 at 8 n.34 (Nov. 2001); *Torrington,* 747 F. Supp. at 748-49 (holding that the Commission is not legally required to limit the domestic like product to the product advocated by the petitioner, co-extensive with the scope).

shrimp (*Penaeus schmitti*), blue shrimp (*Penaeus stylirostris*), western white shrimp (*Penaeus occidentalis*), and Indian white prawn (*Penaeus indicus*).

Frozen shrimp and prawns that are packed with marinade, spices or sauce are included in the scope. In addition, food preparations, which are not "prepared meals," that contain more than 20 percent by weight of shrimp or prawn are also included in the scope.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) breaded shrimp and prawns (HTSUS subheading 1605.21.1020); (2) shrimp and prawns generally classified in the *Pandalidae* family and commonly referred to as coldwater shrimp, in any state of processing; (3) fresh shrimp and prawns whether shell-on or peeled (HTSUS subheadings 0306.36.0020 and 0306.36.0040); (4) shrimp and prawns in prepared meals (HTSUS subheadings 1605.21.0500 and 1605.29.0500); (5) dried shrimp and prawns; (6) canned warmwater shrimp and prawns (HTSUS subheading 1605.29.1040); and (7) certain battered shrimp. Battered shrimp is a shrimp-based product: (1) that is produced from fresh (or thawed-from-frozen) and peeled shrimp; (2) to which a "dusting" layer of rice or wheat flour of at least 95 percent purity has been applied; (3) with the entire surface of the shrimp flesh thoroughly and evenly coated with the flour; (4) with the non-shrimp content of the end product constituting between four and ten percent of the product's total weight after being dusted, but prior to being frozen; and (5) that is subjected to individually quick frozen (IQF) freezing immediately after application of the dusting layer. When dusted in accordance with the definition of dusting above, the battered shrimp product is also coated with a wet viscous layer containing egg and/or milk, and par-fried.

The products covered by the scope are currently classified under the following HTSUS subheadings: 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and for customs purposes only and are not dispositive, but rather the written description of the scope is dispositive.[21]

[21] *Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 88 Fed. Reg. 81,053, 81,057-58 (Nov. 21, 2023); (Continued…)

Warmwater shrimp are crustaceans that usually inhabit salt waters in coastal regions in the tropics and subtropics or freshwaters. The warmwater shrimp subject to these investigations are either wild-caught or farm-raised, are mostly classified in the *Penaeidae* family, and comprise shrimp of several genera and species.[22]

Imported warmwater shrimp are often farm-raised in ponds. One advantage of producing warmwater shrimp through aquaculture is that harvests of farm-raised shrimp are available year-round. Also, farmers can adjust production to respond to demand for different sizes and species. A downside of shrimp farming, however, is that shrimp ponds are periodically affected by diseases that can dramatically reduce harvest levels. While these diseases can also affect wild warmwater shrimp, they are more common in farming because shrimp populations in ponds are much denser. In the United States, virtually all warmwater shrimp production is wild-caught. The catch is composed primarily of brown shrimp (*Penaeus aztecus*), white shrimp (*Penaeus setiferus*), and pink shrimp (*Penaeus duorarum*). Warmwater shrimp vary greatly in size, depending on age and species. They typically grow to a harvestable size within one year; their size largely depends on the time of year they are harvested.[23]

The market tendency is for large shrimp (less than 36 per pound, heads-off, shell-on basis) to be sold raw and frozen to restaurants, hotels, and other food institutions; for small to medium shrimp (36 to 60 per pound) to be breaded, canned, or sold at retail; and for extra

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Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From Ecuador and Indonesia: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations, 88 Fed. Reg. 81,043, 81,047-48 (Nov. 21, 2023).

[22] CR/PR at I-8.

[23] CR/PR at I-8-I-9.

small (61 to 70 per pound) and tiny shrimp (more than 70 per pound) to be used by canners, dryers, and producers of specialty products. Over time, U.S. individually quick frozen ("IQF") production as a share of total shipments has increased, suggesting that retail markets have become increasingly important to U.S. processors.[24]

A. Arguments of the Parties

Domestic Producers' Arguments. ASPA and AHSTAC argue that the Commission should define a single domestic like product consisting of frozen warmwater shrimp that is coextensive with the scope of these investigations, as well as out-of-scope fresh warmwater shrimp pursuant to the Commission's semifinished like product analysis.[25]

Respondents' Arguments. Ecuadorian Producers and SEAI do not object to Domestic Producers' proposed like product definition for purposes of these preliminary determinations.[26]

B. Analysis

Based on the record of the preliminary phase of the investigations, we define a single domestic like product consisting of frozen warmwater shrimp, coextensive with the scope in these investigations, and out-of-scope fresh warmwater shrimp.

1. Frozen Warmwater Shrimp

We first consider whether all frozen warmwater shrimp within the scope of these investigations constitutes a single domestic like product.

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[24] CR/PR at I-9-I-11.

[25] Petition at 2-5; ASPA Postconf. Br. at 2-3, Exh. 1, Answers to Staff Questions, at 1-5; AHSTAC Postconf. Br. at 2-8.

[26] Joint Respondents Postconf. Br. at 4. VASEP did not address the domestic like product in its postconference brief.

Physical Characteristics and Uses. All domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp within the scope are produced from fresh warmwater shrimp.[27] Because the predominant ingredient for in-scope and domestically produced frozen warmwater shrimp is the same, all domestically produced frozen warmwater shrimp within the scope bear significant similarities in terms of physical characteristics, notwithstanding some differences in size, genera, and species. Frozen warmwater shrimp is processed in a variety of forms, including head-on or head-off, tail-on or tail-off, shell-on or peeled, and deveined or not deveined. They may be frozen in raw form or further processed by cooking, skewering, and/or flavoring with marinades, spices, or sauces.[28] All frozen warmwater shrimp share the same predominant end-use, as they are intended for human consumption.[29]

Manufacturing Facilities, Production Processes and Employees. The vast majority of domestically produced frozen warmwater shrimp are processed at facilities dedicated only to shrimp processing activities.[30] Virtually all processed frozen warmwater shrimp within the scope are harvested by the U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic warmwater shrimp fleet, though a small share of domestic production of warmwater shrimp is produced through aquaculture. Many of the processing steps required to produce frozen warmwater shrimp can be performed manually or mechanically, including washing, grading, peeling, deveining, and cooking. Some shrimp vessels are equipped to perform certain of these processing steps while at sea. Once unloaded at the dock, warmwater shrimp is transferred to processing facilities where they are held frozen

[27] CR/PR at II-1.
[28] CR/PR at I-8-I-9.
[29] CR/PR at I-9, II-1.
[30] ASPA Postconf. Br., Exh. 1 at 2; Conf. Tr. at 105 (Drake).

in storage for later processing or undergo some immediate processing. Frozen warmwater shrimp is ultimately packaged for sale in block form or IQF, using an IQF production line that incorporates a tunnel or spiral freezer. Block frozen shrimp must be thawed all at once, whereas IQF shrimp can be separately thawed.[31]

Channels of Distribution. The record indicates that U.S. processors sold frozen warmwater shrimp primarily to distributors, followed by retailers, then end-users.[32] An industry witness testifying at the conference on behalf of Domestic Parties stated that institutional/food service buyers in the distributor channel typically prefer frozen warmwater shrimp that is block frozen, whereas retail buyers prefer IQF warmwater shrimp.[33]

Interchangeability. The record indicates that there is a sufficient degree of interchangeability between different types of in-scope frozen warmwater shrimp products, which may be limited by additional processing steps, species characteristics, consistency, flavor profile, and type of harvesting (*i.e.*, whether wild-caught or farmed). Nearly all responding U.S. processors (15 of 18) reported that farm-raised and wild-caught frozen warmwater shrimp can always or frequently be used interchangeably. Two-thirds of responding importers (22 of 33) reported that they were never interchangeable; however, the remaining 11 responding importers reported that they can always or sometimes be used interchangeably. Some importers reported that when availability is limited (*i.e.*, wild-caught or farm-raised product is not available), customers may use the other type of product.[34]

[31] CR/PR at I-10-I-12.
[32] CR/PR at Table II-1.
[33] Conf. Tr. at 51 (Pearson).
[34] CR/PR at II-9.

Producer and Customer Perceptions. The record contains limited data concerning producer and customer perceptions. ASPA argues that customers generally do not distinguish between wild-caught and farm-raised shrimp.[35] Similarly, an industry witness testifying at the conference on behalf of Domestic Parties asserted that "to the end customer, shrimp is shrimp."[36] Most U.S. processors reported that wild-caught and farm-raised frozen warmwater shrimp can be used interchangeably, whereas most importers reported that they were never interchangeable.[37]

Price. The pricing data on the record indicate that that there were some variations in quarterly sales prices among the various pricing products for domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp during the POI, depending on count size and extent of added processing.[38]

Conclusion. All domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp have similar physical characteristics as they are produced from fresh warmwater shrimp. As discussed above, all frozen warmwater shrimp have the same primary end use, have the same channels of distribution, and may be used interchangeably. Information on the record indicates that all frozen warmwater shrimp generally use the same production facilities and manufacturing processes. The limited information in the record also suggests that customers and producers perceive frozen warmwater shrimp to comprise a single product category.

[35] ASPA Postconf. Br., Exh. 1 at 14-19.

[36] Conf. Tr. at 106 (Antley).

[37] CR/PR at Table II-7. Similarly, most U.S. processors reported that producers and customers "fully" perceive frozen warmwater shrimp within the scope and fresh warmwater shrimp excluded from the scope as comprising a single product category, whereas most importers reported that these two products are "never" perceived as comprising a single product category. *Id*. at Tables I-3, D-1.

[38] CR/PR at Tables V-4-V-7.

Consequently, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that all frozen warmwater shrimp corresponding to Commerce's scope definition belongs in a single domestic like product.

2. Fresh Warmwater Shrimp

It is undisputed that the overwhelming majority of fresh warmwater shrimp is not sold as a finished product but rather is used as an input for further processing into frozen products. Therefore, a comparison between fresh and processed shrimp is one involving two products at different stages of the same production process. We consequently consider the appropriate like product treatment for fresh warmwater shrimp by using the Commission's "semifinished products" like product analysis.[39]

Dedication for Use. The record indicates that the vast majority of fresh warmwater shrimp is purchased by processors for the purpose of undergoing further processing into frozen warmwater shrimp.[40]

[39] The Commission has used its semifinished products analysis to consider whether to expand the domestic like product definition to include an out-of-scope article upstream in the production process from in-scope merchandise. In the Commission's last investigations of frozen warmwater shrimp, the Commission used its semifinished products analysis to define a domestic like product that included both frozen warmwater shrimp within the scope of the investigations and out-of-scope fresh warmwater shrimp, as advocated by Domestic Producers in these investigations. *Certain Frozen or Canned Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns from Brazil, China, Ecuador, India, Thailand, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1063-1068 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3672 at 14-15 (2004). Specifically, the Commission found that fresh warmwater shrimp belonged in the same domestic like product as frozen warmwater shrimp because fresh shrimp was overwhelmingly used as an input in the production of the frozen product and sold in a processed form, and the initial stages of processing did not significantly change the physical characteristics and uses of the product and appeared to add at most moderate value. *Id.; see also Certain Frozen or Canned Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns from Brazil, China, Ecuador, India, Thailand, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1063-1068 (Final), USITC Pub. 3748 (Jan. 2005) at 5-6 (adopting the same domestic like product definition for purposes of the final phase of the investigations). As discussed in this section, the relevant facts on the record of these investigations are largely unchanged.

[40] CR/PR at Tables I-4-I-5.

Separate Markets. The record indicates that there are separate markets for fresh and frozen warmwater shrimp in the sense that vessels sell their catch to a dock house or processor, whereas processors sell shrimp to distributors, retailers, and end-users.[41] Although a small proportion of harvested shrimp is not sold to processors but rather is sold as "fresh" to local restaurants, the warmwater shrimp product sold at the dock has often undergone some initial processing on vessels prior to being unloaded, such as freezing and deheading, and is not necessarily fresh shrimp.[42]

Differences in Physical Characteristics and Functions of the Upstream and Downstream Articles. The record indicates that a number of the initial processing steps required to produce frozen warmwater shrimp from fresh warmwater shrimp include cleaning, freezing, and deheading.[43] Frozen warmwater shrimp at this initial stage of processing are not substantially different from the fresh product sold at the dock. Nor would they appear to have different product characteristics, beyond longer shelf lives.[44] The ultimate use of both fresh and frozen shrimp is in food preparations.

Differences in Value. The limited information on the record indicates that additional raw materials, processing costs, selling, general and administrative expenses, and profit together account for less than 30 percent of the value of the final frozen warmwater shrimp product.[45]

Extent of Processes Used to Transform Downstream Products into Upstream Product. The record indicates that a number of the processing steps needed to transform fresh

[41] Petition at 4; ASPA Postconf. Br., Exh. 1 at 2-3.
[42] CR/PR at I-10, Table I-4. *See also* Conf. Tr. at 44 (Magwood).
[43] CR/PR at I-10.
[44] CR/PR at I-3, Table D-1. *See also* Petition at 4; ASPA Postconf. Br., Exh. 1 at 3.
[45] Petition at 4-5; ASPA Postconf. Br., Exh. 1 at 3-4.

warmwater shrimp to its frozen form, such as cleaning, freezing, and deheading, can be performed manually and on board the vessels.[46] Further processed forms of frozen shrimp require additional steps and equipment.[47]

Conclusion. Fresh warmwater shrimp is overwhelmingly sold in a processed form, and the initial stages of processing do not significantly change the physical characteristics and uses of the product and appear to add moderate value to the product. In light of this, and the lack of argument to the contrary, we find that fresh warmwater shrimp should be included in the same domestic like product as the frozen warmwater shrimp within the scope of the investigations.[48] Consequently, we define a single domestic like product comprising fresh and frozen warmwater shrimp.

IV. Domestic Industry

The domestic industry is defined 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."[49] In defining the domestic industry, the Commission's general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all

[46] CR/PR at I-10.

[47] CR/PR at I-11.

[48] Many of the domestic like product issues discussed above were similarly addressed by the Commission in the recently completed five-year reviews of *Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam*, in which the Commission also included fresh warmwater shrimp in the definition of the domestic like product. *See Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1064 and 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 5432 (June 2023) at 14-15 ("*Shrimp Third Review Determinations*").

[49] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

There are no related parties issues in these investigations.[50] [51] Because we have defined the domestic like product to include fresh warmwater shrimp, fishermen that harvest fresh warmwater shrimp also produce the domestic like product and consequently are part of the domestic industry.[52] Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product,

[50] Chairman Johanson and Commissioner Schmidtlein observe that the record indicates that domestic producer *** purchased subject imports from Ecuador, India, and Vietnam during the POI. Although *** purchases of subject imports from Ecuador and Vietnam did not constitute a predominant proportion of the relevant importers' subject imports from either source, it purchased *** pounds of subject imports from India in 2021, accounting for *** percent of the relevant importers' subject imports from India that year, and *** pounds of subject imports from India in interim 2023, accounting for *** percent of the relevant importers' subject imports from India in that period. CR/PR at Table III-10. A domestic producer that does not itself import subject merchandise or does not share a corporate affiliation with an importer may nonetheless be deemed a related party if it indirectly controls an exporter or importer of subject merchandise. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B). The Commission has found such control to exist, for example, when the domestic producer's purchases were responsible for a predominant proportion of an importer's subject imports and the importer's subject imports were substantial. *See, e.g.*, *Certain Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Argentina, Brazil, Germany, and Italy*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-362 and 731-TA-707-710 (Review), USITC Pub. 3429 at 8-9 (June 2001). Although *** purchases accounted for a predominant share of the relevant importers' subject imports from India, the imports were not substantial, accounting for less than *** percent of subject imports from India in 2021 and in interim 2023. CR/PR at Table III-10. Because *** did not control a substantial volume of subject imports from India through its purchases, Chairman Johanson and Commissioner Schmidtlein find that *** does not qualify for possible exclusion pursuant to the related parties provision.

[51] Commissioners Kearns and Karpel observe that the record indicates that in 2022, *** purchased *** pounds of subject imports from Ecuador, *** pounds of subject imports from India, and *** pounds of subject imports from Vietnam. CR/PR at Table III-10. ***. CR/PR at Table III-10 at Note. Commissioners Kearns and Karpel cannot determine on the basis of the available data and information and for purposes of these preliminary investigations if *** qualifies as a related party pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4) based on its purchases of subject imports.

[52] In light of this, it is unnecessary for the Commission to determine whether fishermen should be included in the domestic industry pursuant to the statutory grower/processor provision that applies to processed agricultural products.

we define the domestic industry as all harvesters of fresh warmwater shrimp and processors of frozen warmwater shrimp.[53]

V. Negligible Imports

Pursuant to Section 771(24) of the Tariff Act, imports from a subject country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product that account for less than 3 percent of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the most recent 12 months for which data are available preceding the filing of the petition shall be deemed negligible.[54]

Based on official import statistics, during the period October 2022 through September 2023, the most recent 12-month period for which data are available preceding the filing of the petition on October 25, 2023, subject imports from Ecuador accounted for 27.5 percent of total imports of frozen warmwater shrimp, subject imports from India accounted for 40.6 percent of total imports, subject imports from Indonesia accounted for 17.3 percent of total imports, and subject imports from Vietnam accounted for 6.1 percent of total imports.[55] Because subject imports from each of the subject countries exceed the three percent negligibility threshold, we find that imports from Ecuador and Indonesia subject to the antidumping duty investigations

[53] CR/PR at Table III-1. The record of these preliminary phase investigations contains no information on fresh warmwater shrimp harvesters, which are part of the domestic industry, with the exception of landings data, and limited information on imports of fresh warmwater shrimp, in Appendix E of the report. In any final phase of the investigations, we intend to collect such information and invite the parties to comment on the best way of doing so in their comments on the draft questionnaires.

[54] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a), 1677(24)(A)(i), 1677(24)(B); *see also* 15 C.F.R. § 2013.1 (developing countries for purposes of 19 U.S.C. § 1677(36)).

[55] CR/PR at Table IV-4. The volume of imports from Ecuador and Indonesia is the same with respect to the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.

and imports from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam subject to the countervailing duty investigations are not negligible.

VI. Cumulation

For purposes of evaluating the volume and effects for a determination of reasonable indication of material injury by reason of subject imports, section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act requires the Commission to cumulate subject imports from all countries as to which petitions were filed and/or investigations self-initiated by Commerce on the same day, if such imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product in the U.S. market. In assessing whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product, the Commission generally has considered four factors:

> (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 geographic markets of subject 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 the subject imports are simultaneously present in the market.[56]

While no single factor is necessarily determinative, and the list of factors is not exclusive, these factors are intended to provide the Commission with a framework for

[56] *See Certain Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings from Brazil, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-278-80 (Final), USITC Pub. 1845 (May 1986), *aff'*d, *Fundicao Tupy, S.A. v. United States*, 678 F. Supp. 898 (Ct. Int'l Trade), *aff'd*, 859 F.2d 915 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

determining whether the subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.[57] Only a "reasonable overlap" of competition is required.[58]

A. Arguments of the Parties

Domestic Producers' Arguments. ASPA argues that the Commission should cumulate subject imports because the petitions were filed on the same day and there is a reasonable overlap of competition between and among the domestic like product and subject imports from each source. Specifically, it contends that the domestic like product and subject imports are fungible, sold in the same geographic regions, simultaneously present in the U.S. market, and sold through the same channels of distribution.[59]

Respondents' Arguments. Ecuadorian Producers and SEAI do not contest cumulation for purposes of the preliminary phase of these investigations.[60]

B. Analysis

We consider subject imports from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam on a cumulated basis, because the statutory criteria for cumulation appear to be satisfied. As an

[57] *See*, *e.g.*, *Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989).

[58] The Statement of Administrative Action (SAA) to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA), expressly states that "the new section will not affect current Commission practice under which the statutory requirement is satisfied if there is a reasonable overlap of competition." H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, Vol. I at 848 (1994) (*citing Fundicao Tupy*, 678 F. Supp. at 902); *see Goss Graphic Sys., Inc. v. United States*, 33 F. Supp. 2d 1082, 1087 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998) ("cumulation does not require two products to be highly fungible"); *Wieland Werke, AG*, 718 F. Supp. at 52 ("Completely overlapping markets are not required.").

[59] Petition at 15-18; ASPA Postconf. Br. at 4-7.

[60] Joint Respondents Postconf. Br. at 7.

Although counsel for VASEP argued at the staff conference against cumulation of imports from Vietnam in response to a question concerning cumulation for present material injury, VASEP's postconference brief clarifies that these arguments are limited to the Commission's analysis of threat of material injury. *Compare* Conf. Tr. at 160 (Eppard) *with* VASEP Postconf. Br. at 1-6.

initial matter, ASPA filed the antidumping petitions with respect to Ecuador and Indonesia and the countervailing duty petitions with respect to all four countries on the same day, October 25, 2023.[61] There also would appear to be a reasonable overlap of competition between subject imports from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam, and between subject imports from each source and the domestic like product, as discussed below.

Fungibility. The record indicates that domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp and subject imports from each subject country are fungible. All responding U.S. processors reported that frozen warmwater shrimp from each subject source are always interchangeable with each other as well as the domestic like product, whereas most responding U.S. importers reported that subject imports from each subject source are at least sometimes interchangeable with the domestic like product.[62] Factors affecting the degree of interchangeability include differences between wild-caught and farm-raised frozen warmwater shrimp and quality.[63]

In 2022, domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp and imports from each subject source were sold in overlapping forms and freezing types.[64] Block frozen warmwater shrimp accounted for the majority of U.S. processors' U.S. shipments and U.S. shipments of subject imports from Ecuador, while IQF warmwater shrimp accounted for a smaller share of

[61] None of the statutory exceptions to cumulation apply.

[62] CR/PR at Tables II-8-II-9. Pluralities of responding U.S. importers reported that subject imports from Ecuador and Vietnam are always interchangeable with the domestic like product. *Id*. at Table II-9. Most responding importers also reported that frozen warmwater shrimp from subject and nonsubject sources were "always" interchangeable with each other. *Id*.

[63] CR/PR at II-13.

[64] Commission staff also collected data on shrimp types (*i.e*., wild-caught versus farm-raised). These data show that virtually all domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp were wild-caught, whereas subject imports from each subject source were either predominantly (in the case of Ecuador) or virtually all (for all other subject sources) farm-raised. CR/PR at Table IV-7.

U.S. processors' U.S. shipments and the vast majority of U.S. shipments of subject imports from India, Indonesia, and Vietnam.[65] Peeled and deveined frozen warmwater shrimp accounted for a plurality of U.S. processors' U.S. shipments, and U.S. shipments of subject imports from Indonesia, and a majority of U.S. shipments of subject imports from India. Subject imports from Ecuador and Vietnam were also sold in substantial volumes in peeled and deveined form.[66] In view of the foregoing, the record indicates a sufficient degree of fungibility between the domestic like product and frozen warmwater shrimp from each subject source.

Channels of Distribution. During the POI, domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp and subject imports from India were sold mainly to distributors, with most of the balance sold to retailers, followed by end-users. Subject imports from Ecuador were also sold mainly to distributors with most of the balance sold to end-users, followed by retailers. Subject imports from Indonesia and Vietnam were sold mainly to retailers, with most of the balance sold to distributors.[67] The record thus shows overlapping channels of distribution with respect to domestically processed and subject imports from all four sources.

Geographic Overlap. Domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp and imports from each subject country were sold in all geographic market areas of the contiguous United States.[68] In addition, imports from each subject country entered the United States through all borders of entry in substantial volumes in 2022.[69] The record thus shows that imports from

[65] CR/PR at Table IV-5.

[66] CR/PR at Table IV-6. Cooked shrimp accounted for a plurality of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Vietnam, whereas a plurality of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Ecuador were processed into forms other than green, peeled, peeled and deveined, or cooked. *Id*.

[67] CR/PR at Table II-1.

[68] CR/PR at Table II-2.

[69] CR/PR at Table IV-8.

each subject country and the domestically like product were sold in overlapping geographical areas.

Simultaneous Presence in Market. Official U.S. import statistics indicate that imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from each subject source were present in the U.S. market with the domestic like product in every month of the POI.[70]

Conclusion. The record of the preliminary phase of the investigations shows that subject imports from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam are sufficiently fungible with the domestic like product and each other, and that subject imports from each source and the domestic like product overlapped in terms of channels of distribution and geographic markets. The record also shows that imports from each subject country and the domestic like product were simultaneously present in the U.S. market during the POI. Because the record indicates that there is a reasonable overlap of competition between and among imports from each subject country and the domestic like product, we cumulate subject imports from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam for purposes of our material injury analysis.

VII. Reasonable Indication of Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

A. Legal Standard

In the preliminary phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, the Commission determines whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of the imports under investigation.[71] In making this determination, the Commission must consider the volume of

[70] CR/PR at Table IV-9. *See also id*. at Tables III-8, V-4-V-7.
[71] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a).

subject imports, their effect on prices for the domestic like product, and their impact on domestic producers of the domestic like product, but only in the context of U.S. production operations.[72] The statute defines "material injury" as "harm which is not inconsequential, immaterial, or unimportant."[73] In assessing whether there is a reasonable indication that the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports, we consider all relevant economic factors that bear on the state of the industry in the United States.[74] No single factor is dispositive, and all relevant factors are considered "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."[75]

Although the statute requires the Commission to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that the domestic industry is "materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of" unfairly traded imports,[76] it does not define the phrase "by reason of," indicating that this aspect of the injury analysis is left to the Commission's reasonable exercise of its discretion.[77] In identifying a causal link, if any, between subject imports and material injury to the domestic industry, the Commission examines the facts of record that relate to the significance of the volume and price effects of the subject imports and any impact of those imports on the condition of the domestic industry. This evaluation under the "by

[72] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B). The Commission "may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination" but shall "identify each {such} factor ... and explain in full its relevance to the determination." 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B).

[73] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(A).

[74] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

[75] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

[76] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a).

[77] *Angus Chemical Co. v. United States*, 140 F.3d 1478, 1484-85 (Fed. Cir. 1998) ("{T}he statute does not 'compel the commissioners' to employ {a particular methodology}."), *aff'g,* 944 F. Supp. 943, 951 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996).

reason of" standard must ensure that subject imports are more than a minimal or tangential cause of injury and that there is a sufficient causal, not merely a temporal, nexus between subject imports and material injury.[78]

In many investigations, there are other economic factors at work, some or all of which may also be having adverse effects on the domestic industry. Such economic factors might include nonsubject imports; changes in technology, demand, or consumer tastes; competition among domestic producers; or management decisions by domestic producers. The legislative history explains that the Commission must examine factors other than subject imports to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other factors to the subject imports, thereby inflating an otherwise tangential cause of injury into one that satisfies the statutory material injury threshold.[79] In performing its examination, however, the Commission need not isolate

[78] The Federal Circuit, in addressing the causation standard of the statute, observed that "{a}s long as its effects are not merely incidental, tangential, or trivial, the foreign product sold at less than fair value meets the causation requirement." *Nippon Steel Corp. v. USITC*, 345 F.3d 1379, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2003). This was further ratified in *Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. v. United States*, 542 F.3d 867, 873 (Fed. Cir. 2008), where the Federal Circuit, quoting *Gerald Metals, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.3d 716, 722 (Fed. Cir. 1997), stated that "this court requires evidence in the record 'to show that the harm occurred "by reason of" the LTFV imports, not by reason of a minimal or tangential contribution to material harm caused by LTFV goods.'" *See also Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 458 F.3d 1345, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass'n v. USITC*, 266 F.3d 1339, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

[79] SAA at 851-52 ("{T}he Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports."); S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (1979) (the Commission "will consider information which indicates that harm is caused by factors other than less-than-fair-value imports."); H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47 (1979) ("in examining the overall injury being experienced by a domestic industry, the ITC will take into account evidence presented to it which demonstrates that the harm attributed by the petitioner to the subsidized or dumped imports is attributable to such other factors;" those factors include "the volume and prices of nonsubsidized imports or imports sold at fair value, contraction in demand or changes in patterns of consumption, trade restrictive practices of and competition between the foreign and domestic producers, developments in technology and the export performance and productivity of the domestic industry"); *accord Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 877.

the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfairly traded imports.[80] Nor does the "by reason of" standard require that unfairly traded imports be the "principal" cause of injury or contemplate that injury from unfairly traded imports be weighed against other factors, such as nonsubject imports, which may be contributing to overall injury to an industry.[81] It is clear that the existence of injury caused by other factors does not compel a negative determination.[82]

Assessment of whether material injury to the domestic industry is "by reason of" subject imports "does not require the Commission to address the causation issue in any particular way" as long as "the injury to the domestic industry can reasonably be attributed to the subject imports."[83] The Commission ensures that it has "evidence in the record" to "show that the

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[80] SAA at 851-52 ("{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports."); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass'n,* 266 F.3d at 1345 ("{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports ... . Rather, the Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports." (emphasis in original)); *Asociacion de Productores de Salmon y Trucha de Chile AG v. United States*, 180 F. Supp. 2d 1360, 1375 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2002) ("{t}he Commission is not required to isolate the effects of subject imports from other factors contributing to injury" or make "bright-line distinctions" between the effects of subject imports and other causes.); *see also Softwood Lumber from Canada*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928 (Remand), USITC Pub. 3658 at 100-01 (Dec. 2003) (Commission recognized that "{i}f an alleged other factor is found not to have or threaten to have injurious effects to the domestic industry, *i.e*., it is not an 'other causal factor,' then there is nothing to further examine regarding attribution to injury"), *citing Gerald Metals,* 132 F.3d at 722 (the statute "does not suggest that an importer of LTFV goods can escape countervailing duties by finding some tangential or minor cause unrelated to the LTFV goods that contributed to the harmful effects on domestic market prices.").

[81] S. Rep. 96-249 at 74-75; H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47.

[82] *See Nippon Steel Corp*., 345 F.3d at 1381 ("an affirmative material-injury determination under the statute requires no more than a substantial-factor showing. That is, the 'dumping' need not be the sole or principal cause of injury.").

[83] *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 876 &78; *see also id.* at 873 ("While the Commission may not enter an affirmative determination unless it finds that a domestic industry is materially injured 'by reason of' subject imports, the Commission is not required to follow a single methodology for making that determination ... {and has} broad discretion with respect to its choice of methodology."), *citing United*

(Continued…)

harm occurred 'by reason of' the LTFV imports," and that it is "not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports." [84] The Federal Circuit has examined and affirmed various Commission methodologies and has disavowed "rigid adherence to a specific formula."[85]

The question of whether the material injury threshold for subject imports is satisfied notwithstanding any injury from other factors is factual, subject to review under the substantial evidence standard.[86] Congress has delegated this factual finding to the Commission because of the agency's institutional expertise in resolving injury issues.[87]

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

The following conditions of competition inform our analysis of whether there is a reasonable indication of material injury by reason of subject imports.

1. Demand Conditions

Frozen warmwater shrimp are intended for human consumption.[88] U.S. demand for frozen warmwater shrimp comes primarily from foodservice distributors and retailers, and

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States Steel Group v. United States, 96 F.3d 1352, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1996) and S. Rep. 96-249 at 75. In its decision in *Swiff-Train v. United States*, 793 F.3d 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2015), the Federal Circuit affirmed the Commission's causation analysis as comporting with the Court's guidance in *Mittal*.

[84] *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873 (quoting from *Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722), 877-79. We note that one relevant "other factor" may involve the presence of significant volumes of price-competitive nonsubject imports in the U.S. market, particularly when a commodity product is at issue. In appropriate cases, the Commission collects information regarding nonsubject imports and producers in nonsubject countries in order to conduct its analysis.

[85] *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 414 F.3d 1331, 1336, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *see also Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 879 ("*Bratsk* did not read into the antidumping statute a Procrustean formula for determining whether a domestic injury was 'by reason' of subject imports.").

[86] We provide in our discussion below a full analysis of other factors alleged to have caused any material injury experienced by the domestic industry.

[87] *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873; *Nippon Steel Corp*., 458 F.3d at 1350, *citing U.S. Steel Group*, 96 F.3d at 1357; S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 ("The determination of the ITC with respect to causation is ... complex and difficult, and is a matter for the judgment of the ITC.").

[88] CR/PR at II-1.

generally follows domestic GDP growth.[89] All responding U.S. processors and importers reported that there are no substitutes for frozen warmwater shrimp.[90]

There is some seasonality in U.S. demand for frozen warmwater shrimp, which is typically higher around holiday periods.[91] ASPA reported that U.S. demand for frozen warmwater shrimp declined in the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic, as orders from restaurants and foodservice distributors declined, then recovered as customers began eating more shrimp at home.[92] Most responding U.S. processors reported that U.S. demand has decreased since 2020. Responding U.S. importer responses were split, with 13 reporting that demand has increased and 14 reporting that demand has decreased since 2020.[93]

Apparent U.S. consumption of frozen warmwater shrimp fluctuated during the POI, increasing from 1.6 billion pounds in 2020 to 2.0 billion pounds in 2021, then declining to 1.8 billion pounds in 2022, a level 8.6 percent higher than in 2020; it was 767.4 million pounds in interim 2023, down from 917.6 million pounds in interim 2022.[94]

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[89] Conf. Tr. at 82 (Drake); CR/PR at Table II-1.

[90] CR/PR at II-9.

[91] *See* Conf. Tr. at 84-85 (Antley). Twelve of 16 responding U.S. processors and five of 32 responding U.S. importers reported that the U.S. market was subject to business cycles, with demand for frozen warmwater shrimp increasing during holiday seasons. CR/PR at II-8. The main fishing season for domestic warmwater shrimp harvesters runs from May to December. *See Shrimp Third Review Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5432 at 69.

[92] Conf. Tr. at 82-83 (Drake). Respondents disagree with Domestic Parties on the extent to which the pandemic disrupted demand trends during the POI. They assert that the market is only now returning to lower, pre-pandemic demand levels, based on the cold storage inventory overhang that resulted from an unanticipated decline in demand during the interim 2023 period. *See* Conf. Tr. at 144 (Pizzutti); 150-151 (Seidel). We intend to investigate further the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on demand in any final phase of these investigations.

[93] CR/PR at Table II-4.

[94] CR/PR at Tables IV-10, C-1.

2. Supply Conditions

As noted in section II above, domestic industry data for the preliminary phase of the investigations are from the questionnaire responses of 20 U.S. processors.[95] The domestic industry was the smallest source of supply of frozen warmwater shrimp to the U.S. market throughout the POI.[96] Its share of apparent U.S. consumption, by quantity, declined from 7.4 percent in 2020 to 6.9 percent in 2021 and 5.9 percent in 2022; it was 5.3 percent in interim 2023, up from 5.1 percent in interim 2022.[97]

Domestically processed shrimp is overwhelmingly wild-caught.[98] Harvesting takes place in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and off the Atlantic Coast from the Carolinas to Florida.[99] The domestic industry underwent several changes during the POI, including plant openings, plant closures, prolonged shutdowns, and production curtailments.[100] These changes occurred as the industry experienced supply disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, hurricanes, and a spike in diesel prices that affected commercial shrimp harvesting activities.[101]

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[95] As noted above, the record of these preliminary phase investigations contains no information on fresh warmwater shrimp harvesters, which are part of the domestic industry, with the exception of landings data, and limited information on imports of fresh warmwater shrimp. We intend to collect such information in any final phase of these investigations and invite the parties to comment on the best way of doing so in their comments on the draft questionnaires.

[96] CR/PR at Tables IV-10-IV-11, C-1-C-2. Table IV-10 presents apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on questionnaire responses of U.S. processors and official U.S. import statistics, whereas Table IV-11 presents apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on wild catch landings data and official U.S. import statistics. While we rely primarily on the questionnaire responses and official import statistics in Table IV-10 for our analysis of apparent U.S. consumption and market share trends during the POI, we observe that these trends are substantially similar in Table IV-11.

[97] CR/PR at Tables IV-10, C-1.

[98] CR/PR at Table IV-7.

[99] CR/PR at I-10-I-11.

[100] CR/PR at Table III-4.

[101] CR/PR at Table III-3.

The domestic industry's installed capacity and practical capacity both increased during the POI.[102] Notwithstanding these increases to the industry's capacity, U.S. processors had the installed capacity to supply less than a quarter of apparent U.S. consumption throughout the POI.[103] In its third review of the antidumping orders on frozen warmwater shrimp from China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, the Commission found that the domestic industry's ability to supply the market was affected by certain biological and ecological factors that limit the amount of fresh warmwater shrimp that can be caught from territorial U.S. waters.[104] The parties disagree on the extent to which the industry's ability to supply the market during the POI was affected by such factors.[105]

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[102] CR/PR at Table III-5. The domestic industry's installed capacity increased from 376.5 million pounds in 2020 and 2021 to 384.5 million pounds in 2022; it was 187.4 million pounds in interim 2023, down from 193.0 million pounds in interim 2022. *Id*. The domestic industry's practical capacity increased from 273.5 million in 2020 and 2021 to 281.8 million pounds in 2022; it was 136.1 million pounds in interim 2023, down from 141.7 million pounds in interim 2022. *Id*.

[103] *Compare* CR/PR at Table III-5 *with* Table IV-10.

[104] *See Shrimp Third Review Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5432 at 70. For example, the supply of fresh warmwater shrimp was influenced by the weather, biological/environmental limits on the amount of fresh shrimp that could be fished from U.S. waters, and the seasonality of fishing, which took place from May through December. *See id*. at II-1, II-7, and II-11.

[105] *Compare* Conf. Tr. at 9 (Drake) *with* 189 (Eppard). In its *Shrimp Third Review Determinations*, the Commission noted as follows:

> We are also unpersuaded by respondents' argument that the performance of U.S. fishermen and domestic processors would be dictated by biological and ecological limits on shrimping, and adverse weather events rather than by subject imports upon revocation. Even to the extent biological or ecological limits on shrimping or adverse weather events constrain domestic production, the significant volume of subject imports that is likely in the event of revocation would only exacerbate any challenges posed by such limits or events, as subject imports undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree causing lost sales and market share and/or price suppression or depression for the domestic industry. Further, we have found above that the overall domestic supply of shrimp also turns in large part on the incentive for fishermen to harvest shrimp, such that high fuel costs and low dockside prices can also disincentivize fishermen from engaging in shrimping activities.

(Continued…)

Cumulated subject imports supplied the largest share of the U.S. market throughout the POI. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption, by quantity, increased from 79.7 percent in 2020 to 83.7 percent in 2021, and 84.9 percent in 2022; it was 87.1 percent in interim 2023, up from 85.4 percent in interim 2022.[106]

Subject imports, like all imported frozen warmwater shrimp, are overwhelmingly farm-raised.[107] Subject imports from India and Vietnam became subject to antidumping duty orders in 2005, although Commerce subsequently revoked the order on subject imports from India with respect to Devi Sea Foods Ltd., effective February 1, 2009, and the order on subject imports from Vietnam with respect to Minh Phu Group, effective July 18, 2016.[108]

Nonsubject imports were the second-largest source of frozen warmwater shrimp throughout the POI. Nonsubject imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption, by quantity, declined throughout the POI, from 12.9 percent in 2020 to 9.3 percent in 2021, and 9.2 percent in 2022; they were 7.6 percent in interim 2023, down from 9.4 percent in interim 2022.[109]

Imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Thailand, Mexico, and Argentina accounted for a substantial share of nonsubject imports throughout the POI.[110] Nonsubject imports from Brazil, China, and Thailand have been subject to antidumping duty orders since 2005, although

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See Shrimp Third Review Determinations, USITC Pub. 5432 at 91.

[106] CR/PR at Tables IV-10, C-1. The subject imports' market share (of apparent U.S. consumption) was more than ten times greater than the domestic producers' market share throughout the POI. *See id.*

[107] CR/PR at Table IV-7.

[108] CR/PR at Table I-2; *see also Shrimp Third Review Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5432 at I-17-I-20.

[109] CR/PR at Table IV-10.

[110] CR/PR at Table IV-3.

Commerce subsequently excluded certain producers and exporters from the orders.[111] Nonsubject imports from China have been subject to duties of 25 percent *ad valorem* under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 since May 10, 2019.[112]

Most firms reported that they did not experience supply constraints during the POI.[113] However, U.S. processors, importers, and foreign producers reported experiencing recent constraints with respect to the availability of cold storage.[114] ASPA asserts that an inventory overhang consisting of low-priced subject imports caused the constraints, while Joint Respondents contend that the COVID-19 pandemic doubled lead times, leading to conditions of oversupply in the U.S. market beginning in the spring of 2022 as orders placed when demand was strong arrived as demand was weakening.[115]

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

We find that there is at least a moderate degree of substitutability between domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp and subject imports.[116] As discussed above, the domestic like product and subject imports were sold in overlapping forms and freezing types, and all responding U.S. processors reported that subject and domestic frozen warmwater shrimp were always interchangeable, while most importers reported that subject imports were

[111] CR/PR at Table I-2; *see also Shrimp Third Review Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5432 at I-17-I-20.

[112] CR/PR at I-7-I-8.

[113] CR/PR at II-7.

[114] CR/PR at II-7, Tables III-6 and VII-13. *See also* Conf. Tr. at 101-102 (Pearson); 103 (Gollott); 103-104 (Antley); 152-153, 178 (Pizzutti); 176-177 (Seidel).

[115] *Compare* ASPA Postconf. Br. at 9-11, Exh. 1 at 22-27 *with* Joint Respondents Postconf. Br. at 28-32. In any final phase of these investigations, we intend to explore this issue further, including the impact of any oversupply in the market.

[116] CR/PR at II-9.

at least sometimes interchangeable with the domestic like product.[117] Moreover, most U.S. processors reported that differences other than price were only sometimes or never significant, although most importers reported that differences other than price were always significant.[118]

We also find that price is an important purchasing factor, among other important factors. Five purchasers responding to the Commission's lost sales and lost revenue survey identified quality as the first-most important purchasing factor, followed by availability/supply and price.[119] Similarly, the most often cited top three purchasing factors were quality and availability/supply, followed by price.[120]

U.S. processors and importers reported selling the vast majority of frozen warmwater shrimp in the spot market, with the next largest share sold through short-term contracts.[121] U.S. processors reported that *** percent of their commercial U.S. shipments were sold from inventory with lead times averaging *** days, with the remaining *** percent produced-to-order with lead times averaging *** days.[122] Importers reported that *** percent of their commercial U.S. shipments were produced-to-order with lead times averaging ***, *** percent were sold from U.S. inventories with lead times averaging *** days, and the remaining *** percent came from foreign inventories, with lead times averaging *** days.[123]

[117] CR/PR at Tables II-8-II-9.
[118] CR/PR at Tables II-10-II-11.
[119] CR/PR at Table II-6.
[120] CR/PR at Table II-6.
[121] CR/PR at Table V-3.
[122] CR/PR at II-10.
[123] CR/PR at II-10-II-11.

As discussed above in section III.B.2, the main raw material used by domestic processors to produce frozen warmwater shrimp is fresh warmwater shrimp.[124] Overall, raw materials as a share of the U.S. processors' cost of goods sold ("COGS") declined irregularly during the POI, increasing from 85.4 percent in 2020 to 85.7 percent in 2021, before declining to 81.2 percent in 2022; it was 79.2 percent in interim 2023, down from 83.1 percent in interim 2022.[125] For fishermen, fuel is the most important cost.[126] Diesel prices in the Gulf Coast increased from January 2020 through June 2022, then declined through the remainder of the POI.[127]

C. Volume of Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(i) of the Tariff Act provides that the "Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States, is significant."[128]

Cumulated subject imports increased irregularly during the POI, increasing from 1.3 billion pounds in 2020 to 1.6 billion pounds in 2021, before declining to 1.5 billion pounds in 2022, a level 15.6 percent higher than in 2020. Cumulated subject imports were 668.2 million pounds in interim 2023, down from 783.7 million pounds in interim 2022.[129]

Cumulated subject imports increased as a share of apparent U.S. consumption throughout the POI, from 79.7 percent in 2020 to 83.7 percent in 2021 and 89.4 percent in

[124] *See* section III.B.2 above.
[125] CR/PR at Table VI-1.
[126] CR/PR at V-1.
[127] CR/PR at Table V-1 and Figure V-1.
[128] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(i).
[129] CR/PR at Tables IV-2, C-1.

2022. Cumulated subject imports' market share was 87.1 percent in interim 2023, up from 85.4 percent in interim 2022.[130]

Cumulated subject imports also increased as a ratio to domestic industry production during the POI, from 1,145.6 percent in 2020 to 1,208.0 percent in 2021 and 1,399.3 percent in 2022. Cumulated subject imports as a ratio to domestic industry production was 1,886.6 percent in interim 2023, up from 1,690.7 percent in interim 2022.[131]

We find that the volume of cumulated subject imports and the increase in that volume were significant over the POI, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption and production in the United States.

D. Price Effects of the Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(ii) of the Tariff Act provides that, in evaluating the price effects of subject imports, the Commission shall consider whether –

> (I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and
>
> (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.[132]

As discussed in section VII.B.3 above, the record indicates that there is at least a moderate degree of substitutability between domestically-processed frozen warmwater shrimp

[130] CR/PR at Tables IV-10, C-1.
[131] CR/PR at Table IV-2.
[132] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii).

and the subject merchandise, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions, in addition to quality and availability/supply.[133]

The Commission requested U.S. processors and importers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. values of four pricing products sold to unrelated customers during the POI.[134] Fifteen processors and 22 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing data for all products for all quarters.[135] Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for 7.9 percent of processors' U.S. shipments of frozen warmwater shrimp, 7.5 percent of U.S. shipments of subject merchandise from Ecuador, 4.4 percent of U.S. shipments of subject merchandise from India, 5.0 percent of U.S. shipments of subject merchandise from Indonesia, and 1.8 percent of U.S. shipments of subject merchandise from Vietnam in 2022.[136]

The pricing data indicate that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 131 of 159 quarterly comparisons (82.4 percent of the comparisons), involving reported subject import sales of 100.2 million pounds, with margins of underselling ranging

[133] *See* Section VII.B.3 above.

[134] CR/PR at V-4. The four pricing products were as follows:

Product 1. – Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 71 to 90 count, headless, peeled and deveined (P&D), tail-off, block frozen (cut or not cut);

Product 2. – Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 31 to 40 count, headless, shell-on, block frozen;

Product 3. – Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 26 to 30 count, headless, shell-on, block frozen; and

Product 4.— Frozen, cooked warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 26 to 30 count, P&D, headless, tail-on or-tail off, individually quick frozen (IQF). *Id*.

[135] CR/PR at V-5.

[136] CR/PR at V-5.

from 0.7 percent to 46.8 percent and averaging 20.7 percent.[137] Subject imports oversold the domestic like product in the remaining 28 quarterly comparisons (17.6 percent of the comparisons), involving reported subject import sales of 13.2 million pounds, with margins of overselling ranging from 0.2 percent to 44.1 percent and averaging 9.5 percent.[138]

We have also considered purchasers' responses to the lost sales/lost revenue survey. Eight of 13 responding purchasers reported purchasing subject imports instead of domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp since 2020, and six of these purchasers reported that subject import prices were lower than the prices of domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp.[139] Four of these purchasers also reported that price was a primary reason for purchasing *** pounds of imported frozen warmwater shrimp instead of the domestic like product.[140]

Given the at least moderate degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, the importance of price in purchasing decisions, and the foregoing data, we find that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree. The underselling by subject imports led to a market share shift from the domestic industry to subject imports from 2020 to 2022.[141]

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[137] CR/PR at Tables V-4-V-7, V-11-V-12. Underselling was even greater on a volume basis, with 88.3 percent of the volume of subject imports in the quarters that undersold the domestic product. *Id*. at Table V-12.

[138] CR/PR at Tables V-4-V-7, V-11-V-12.

[139] CR/PR at Tables V-15-V-16.

[140] CR/PR at Tables V-15-V-16.

[141] The domestic industry's loss of market share (1.5 percentage points) from 2020 to 2022 reduced the industry's U.S. shipments by 26.6 million pounds in 2022, equivalent to 25.6 percent of the industry's U.S. shipments that year, even as a majority of the industry's practical capacity went unutilized. CR/PR at Tables III-5, IV-10, C-1. *See also* discussion in section VII.E., below.

We have also considered price trends during the POI. The pricing data indicate that prices for domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp fluctuated but declined overall for each of the pricing products, with prices for pricing product 1 rising to a period high in the fourth quarter of 2021, prices for pricing product 3 rising to a period high in the third quarter of 2021, and prices for pricing products 2 and 4 reaching a period high in the second quarter of 2022, before fluctuating down.[142] Between the first quarter of 2020 and the second quarter of 2023, U.S. processors' prices for pricing products 1, 2, 3, and 4 declined by *** percent, *** percent, *** percent, and *** percent, respectively.[143] Over the same period, subject import sales prices declined irregularly by *** to *** percent depending on the product, with the exceptions of subject import sales prices for pricing product 3 from India, which increased by *** percent, and pricing product 4 from Vietnam, which increased by *** percent.[144] We note that the domestic industry's price movements generally corresponded to trends in apparent U.S. consumption, which increased in 2021 and declined thereafter. However, given that prices for the domestic like product declined over the POI as the market share of low-priced cumulated subject imports increased, we cannot conclude that cumulated subject imports did not depress prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree.

[142] CR/PR at Figures V-2-V-5.

[143] CR/PR at Table V-8. Two of 13 responding purchasers reported that U.S. processors had reduced their prices by an average of *** percent to compete with lower-priced subject imports from subject imports. CR/PR at Table V-17. Six purchasers reported that U.S. processors did not reduce their prices to compete with lower-priced subject imports, whereas four reported that they did not know. *Id*.

[144] CR/PR at Table V-8. Subject import sales prices generally fluctuated up reaching period highs in the fourth quarter of 2021 (products 1-4 from Ecuador and product 3 from India and Indonesia), the first quarter of 2022 (products 2 and 4 from India), the second quarter of 2022 (product 1 from India), or the third quarter of 2022 (product 4 from Indonesia and Vietnam) before fluctuating down. *Id.* at Figures V-2-5.

We have also considered whether cumulated subject imports prevented price increases for the domestic like product which otherwise would have occurred. The domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio declined irregularly during the POI, increasing from 90.0 percent 2020 to 91.3 percent in 2021, before declining to 89.0 percent in 2022; it was 87.9 percent in interim 2023, down from 89.9 percent in interim 2022.[145] Between 2020 and 2022, the domestic industry's net sales AUVs increased by 5.4 percent (or $0.25), from $4.56 to $4.81, whereas its unit COGS increased by 4.2 percent (or $0.17), from $4.11 to $4.28.[146] Although the industry's net sales AUV was 16.7 percent (or $0.90 per pound) lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022, its unit COGS was 18.5 percent (or $0.89 per pound) lower.[147]

In sum, we find that cumulated subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product during the POI, causing the domestic industry to lose sales and market share to cumulated subject imports. We therefore find that cumulated subject imports had significant price effects.

E. Impact of the Subject Imports[148]

Section 771(7)(C)(iii) of the Tariff Act provides that the Commission, in examining the impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry, "shall evaluate all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry." These factors include output, sales, inventories, capacity utilization, market share, employment, wages, productivity, gross profits,

[145] CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1.
[146] CR/PR at Tables VI-1-VI-2, C-1.
[147] CR/PR at Tables VI-2, C-1.
[148] Commerce initiated its antidumping duty investigations on frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador and Indonesia based on estimated dumping margins ranging from 9.55 to 25.82 percent for subject imports from Ecuador and 26.13 to 33.95 percent for subject imports from Indonesia. 88 Fed. Reg. 81,043, 81,046 (Nov. 21, 2023).

net profits, operating profits, cash flow, return on investment, return on capital, ability to raise capital, ability to service debt, research and development ("R&D"), and factors affecting domestic prices. No single factor is dispositive and all relevant factors are considered "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."[149]

The record shows that as apparent U.S. consumption increased irregularly by 8.6 percent from 2020 to 2022,[150] the domestic industry's output and financial performance indicia generally declined as the industry lost sales and market share to cumulated subject imports.[151] [152] The domestic industry's performance continued to deteriorate in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022 as apparent U.S. consumption was lower and the industry was unable to recoup the market share previously lost to cumulated subject imports.[153]

U.S. processors' practical capacity increased by 3.0 percent from 2020 to 2022, from 273.5 million pounds in 2020 and 2021 to 281.8 million pounds in 2022; it was 136.1 million pounds in interim 2023, 3.9 percent lower than in interim 2022, at 141.7 million.[154] Processors' production declined irregularly by 5.3 percent from 2020 to 2022, increasing from 113.8 million

[149] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii). This provision was amended by the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, Pub. L. 114-27.

[150] CR/PR at Tables IV-10, C-1.

[151] CR/PR at Tables III-5, III-8-III-10, III-12, VI-1, VI-5, VI-8, C-1.

[152] As discussed in section VII.B.2 above, although we have defined the domestic industry to include both fishermen and U.S. processors, data concerning fishermen were not collected in the preliminary phase of these investigations, with the exception of landings data. We therefore rely on questionnaire data from U.S. processors as the information available on the domestic industry's performance. As previously noted, we will seek further data concerning the performance of fresh warmwater shrimp harvesters in any final phase of these investigations.

[153] CR/PR at Tables III-5, III-8-III-10, III-12, VI-1, VI-5, VI-8, C-1.

[154] CR/PR at Tables III-5, C-1.

pounds in 2020 to 135.2 million pounds in 2021 before declining to 107.7 million pounds in 2022; it was 35.4 million pounds in interim 2023, 23.6 percent lower than in interim 2022, at 46.4 million pounds.[155] Their capacity utilization declined irregularly by 3.4 percentage points from 2020 to 2022, increasing from 41.6 percent in 2020 to 49.4 percent in 2021 before declining to 38.2 percent in 2022; it was 26.0 percent in interim 2023, 6.7 percentage points lower than in interim 2022, at 32.7 percent.[156]

U.S. processors' employment-related performance indicia were mixed during the POI. Their number of production and related workers ("PRWs") increased by 11.0 percent from 2020 to 2022, but was 10.5 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.[157] Productivity declined irregularly by 5.6 percent from 2020 to 2022, and was 18.3 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.[158] Wages paid increased by 8.2 percent from 2020 to 2022, but were 6.5 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.[159] Unit labor costs increased irregularly by 14.3 percent from 2020 to 2022, and were 22.4 percent higher in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.[160] Hourly wages increased by 8.0 percent from 2020

[155] CR/PR at Tables III-5, C-1.

[156] CR/PR at Tables III-5, C-1.

[157] Employment increased from 963 PRWs in 2020 to 1,036 PRWs in 2020, and 1,069 PRWs in 20202; it was 831 PRWs in interim 2023, down from 929 PRWs in interim 2022. CR/PR at Tables III-12, C-1.

[158] Productivity declined from 53.7 pounds per hour in 2020 to 62.8 pounds per hours in 2021, before declining to 50.7 pounds per hour in 2022; it was 42.0 pounds per hour in interim 2023, down from 51.4 pounds per hour in interim 2022. CR/PR at Tables III-12, C-1.

[159] Wages paid increased from $33.5 million in 2020 to $35.6 million in 2021, and $36.3 million in 2022; they were $15.5 million in interim 2023, down from $16.5 million in interim 2022. CR/PR at Tables III-12, C-1.

[160] Unit labor costs declined from $0.29 in 2020 to $0.26 in 2021, before increasing to $0.34 in 2022; they were $0.44 in interim 2023, up from $0.36 in interim 2022. CR/PR at Tables III-12, C-1.

to 2022, and were 0.1 percent higher in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.[161] Total hours worked increased irregularly by 0.2 percent from 2020 to 2022, but were 6.5 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022.[162] Hours worked per PRW declined from 2020 to 2022, but were higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.[163]

U.S. processors' U.S. shipments declined irregularly by 13.5 percent from 2020 to 2022, increasing from 120.3 million pounds in 2020 to 135.5 million pounds in 2021, before declining to 104.0 million pounds in 2022; they were 41.0 million pounds in interim 2023, 13.3 percent lower than in in interim 2022, at 47.2 million pounds.[164] As discussed above, the U.S. processors' share of apparent U.S. consumption declined from 7.4 percent in 2020 to 6.9 percent in 2021 and 5.9 percent in 2022; it was 5.3 percent in interim 2023, up from 5.1 percent in interim 2022.[165]

U.S. processors' end-of-period inventories increased by 46.7 percent from 2020 to 2022, from 19.4 million pounds in 2020 to 22.3 million pounds in 2021 and 28.5 million pounds in 2022; they were 22.1 million pounds in interim 2023, 6.5 percent higher than in interim 2022, at 20.8 million pounds.[166] As a share of total shipments, U.S. processors' end-of-period inventories increased by 11.2 percentage points from 2020 to 2022, from 16.1 percent in 2020

[161] Hourly wages increased from $15.81 per hour to $16.53 in 2021, and $17.08 in 2022; they were $18.32 in interim 2023, up from $18.30 in interim 2022. CR/PR at Tables III-12, C-1.

[162] Total hours worked increased from 2.12 million hours in 2020 to 2.15 million hours in 2021, before declining to 2.12 million hours in 2022; they were 843,000 hours in interim 2023, down from 902,000 hours in interim 2022. CR/PR at Tables III-12, C-1.

[163] Hours worked per PRW declined from 2,201 hours in 2020 to 2,078 hours in 2021, and 1,987 hours in 2022; they were 1,014 hours in interim 2023, up from 971 hours in interim 2022. CR/PR at Table III-12.

[164] CR/PR at Tables III-8, C-1.

[165] CR/PR at Tables IV-10-IV-11, C-1.

[166] CR/PR at Tables III-9, C-1.

to 16.5 percent in 2021, and 27.4 percent in 2022; they were 27.0 percent in interim 2023, 5.0 percentage points higher than in interim 2022, at 22.0 percent.[167]

Virtually all of the domestic industry's financial performance indicia declined throughout the POI. The industry's total net sales revenues declined irregularly by 9.3 percent from 2020 to 2022, increasing from $547.8 million in 2020 to $649.4 million in 2021, before declining to $496.7 million in 2022; they were $184.3 million in interim 2023, 26.7 percent lower than in interim 2022, at $251.5 million.[168] The domestic industry's gross profits increased irregularly by 0.2 percent from 2020 to 2022, increasing from $54.5 million in 2020 to $56.4 million in 2021, before declining to $54.7 million in 2020; they were $22.3 million in interim 2023, 12.6 percent lower than in interim 2022, at $25.5 million.[169]

The domestic industry's operating income, operating income margin, net income, and net income margin generally declined throughout the POI. The industry's operating income declined by 49.9 percent from 2020 to 2022, from $11.1 million in 2020 to $7.0 million in 2021 and $5.5 million in 2022; it was $442,000 in interim 2023, 86.9 percent lower than in interim 2022, at $3.4 million.[170] As a ratio to net sales, the industry's operating income margin declined by 0.9 percentage points from 2020 to 2022, from 2.0 percent in 2020 to 1.1 percent in 2021 and 2022; it was 0.2 percent in interim 2023, 1.1 percentage points lower than in interim 2022, at 1.3 percent.[171] The industry's net income declined irregularly by *** percent from 2020 to

[167] CR/PR at Tables III-9, C-1.
[168] CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1.
[169] CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1.
[170] CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1.
[171] CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1.

2022, increasing from $*** in 2020 to $*** in 2021, before declining to $*** in 2020; it was *** in interim 2023, down from $*** in interim 2022.[172] The domestic industry's net income margin declined by *** percentage points from 2020 to 2022, from *** percent in 2020 to *** percent in 2021 and *** percent in 2022; it was *** percent in interim 2023, *** percentage points lower than in interim 2022, at *** percent from 2020 to 2022, from $*** in 2020 to *** in 2021 and $*** in 2022; they were $*** in both interim periods.[173] Lastly, up to 20 responding U.S. processors reported that subject imports had negative effects on investment, growth, and development.[174]

The record of the preliminary phase of these investigations indicates that subject imports had an adverse impact on the domestic industry's declining performance during the POI. We have found that the significant and increasing volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports captured sales and market share from the domestic industry during the POI. As the domestic industry lost 1.5 percentage points of market share to subject imports from 2020 to 2022, the industry's performance declined by most measures, despite an 8.6 percent increase in apparent U.S. consumption.[175] The domestic industry's loss of market share from 2020 to 2022 reduced the industry's U.S. shipments by 26.6 million pounds in 2022, equivalent to 25.6 percent of the industry's U.S. shipments that year, even as a majority of the industry's practical

[172] CR/PR at Tables VI-1, C-1.

[173] CR/PR at Table C-1. *** *Id*. at VI-19 n.22.

[174] CR/PR at Tables VI-10-VI-11.

[175] CR/PR at Tables III-5, III-12, IV-10, VI-1. The domestic producers' share of U.S. apparent consumption continuously declined over the full three-year period (2020 to 2022). CR/PR at Tables IV-10, C-1.

capacity went unutilized.[176] This loss of market share materially contributed to the domestic industry's weakening financial performance during this period. The domestic industry's performance continued to weaken in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022 as apparent U.S. consumption was lower and the industry was unable to recoup the market share it had lost to cumulated subject imports. As explained above, we also cannot conclude that subject imports did not depress domestic industry prices during the POI and contribute further to the industry's declining financial performance.

We have also considered whether there are other factors that may have had an impact on the domestic industry during the POI to ensure that we are not attributing injury from such other factors to cumulated subject imports. As discussed above, apparent U.S. consumption increased by 8.6 percent from 2020 to 2022, such that demand conditions cannot explain the domestic industry's declining performance during this period, nor does it explain the market share loss by domestic producers to subject imports. Although apparent U.S. consumption was 16.4 percent lower in interim 2023 compared to interim 2022, the effects of lower apparent

[176] CR/PR at Tables III-5, IV-10. Ecuadorian Producers and SEAI argue that cumulated subject imports were pulled into the U.S. market to supplement the finite supply of domestic wild-caught warmwater shrimp throughout the POI. Joint Respondents Postconf. Br. at 15-17. *See also* SEAI's Response to Commission Staff Questions at 12-13. Domestic Producers contend that excess inventories of subject imports limited the cold storage space that domestic producers needed to process more of the domestic like product. Petition at 18-20; ASPA Postconf. Br. at 7-11, Exh. 1 at 24-27. As noted above, the domestic industry's practical capacity utilization declined irregularly from 41.6 percent in 2020 to 38.2 percent in 2022, and was 26.0 percent in interim 2023 compared to 32.7 percent in interim 2022. CR/PR at Table III-5. At the same time, the industry's end-of-period inventories increased from 19.4 million pounds in 2020 to 28.5 million pounds in 2022, and were 22.1 million pounds in interim 2023 compared to 20.8 million pounds in interim 2022. *Id.* at Table III-19. That the domestic industry's capacity utilization declined as its inventories increased indicates that the industry was capable of supplying more domestically processed frozen warmwater shrimp to the U.S. market. We intend to investigate further the extent of any constraints on the domestic industry's production in any final phase of the investigations.

U.S. consumption on the domestic industry would have been exacerbated by its inability to regain the market share lost to cumulated subject imports during the 2020-2022 period.[177]

Nor could nonsubject imports explain the domestic industry's declining performance during the POI. Nonsubject imports declined in terms of both volume and market share throughout the POI and the AUVs of nonsubject imports were higher than the AUVs of cumulated subject imports throughout the period.[178]

Based on the record of the preliminary phase of the investigations, we are unpersuaded by Respondents' arguments that competition between the domestic like product and subject imports is significantly attenuated by various factors. Respondents contend that the substitutability of wild-caught shrimp processed by U.S. processors with the farm-raised shrimp sold by importers is limited, particularly in the retail channel where retailers purchase frozen warmwater shrimp in large volumes and labels allow customers to distinguish between wild-caught and farm-raised products.[179] While we recognize that the domestic like product is overwhelmingly wild-caught whereas subject imports are virtually all farm-raised,[180] the record does not indicate that these differences, taken alone, significantly limit the substitutability of subject imports for the domestic like product, given that all responding U.S. processors reported that they are always substitutable and most responding importers reported that they

[177] CR/PR at Tables IV-10, C-1.

[178] CR/PR at Tables IV-2, IV-10, C-1. We recognize that AUV comparisons can be affected by differences in product mix and changes in product mix over time.

[179] Joint Respondents Postconf. Br. at 5-7, Exh. 1 (containing hearing testimony from a Costco representative in the final phase of the 2013 countervailing duty investigations of frozen warmwater shrimp from China, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam). *See also* SEAI's Response to Commission Staff Questions at 6-8.

[180] CR/PR at Table IV-7.

are at least sometimes substitutable. Contrary to Respondents' argument that competition is limited in the retail channel of distribution, the record indicates that U.S. processors shipped substantial volumes of frozen warmwater shrimp to retail purchasers and in various forms during the POI.[181]

Nor does the current record support Respondents' arguments that subject import competition is attenuated because sales of the domestic like product are largely confined to the Gulf Coast and South Atlantic states, where the domestic industry is based, and include limited amounts of value added shrimp, such as cooked shrimp.[182] The record indicates that U.S. processors shipped the domestic like product throughout the U.S. market,[183] and also sell cooked frozen warmwater shrimp products.[184]

In sum, based on the record in the preliminary phase of these investigations, we find that cumulated subject imports had a significant impact on the domestic industry.

[181] CR/PR at Tables II-2, IV-6. In the third review of the antidumping orders on frozen warmwater shrimp from China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, the Commission found that most purchasers purchased both wild-caught and farm-raised shrimp. *See Shrimp Third Review Determinations,* USITC Pub. 5432 at 74-75.

[182] Joint Respondents Postconf. Br. at 20-24; SEAI's Response to Commission Staff Questions at 1-2, 4-6.

[183] U.S. processors reported that only *** percent of their sales were within 100 miles of their production facilities, whereas *** percent were between 101 and 250 miles, *** percent were between 251 and 500 miles, and *** percent were over 500 miles. CR/PR at II-2.

[184] ASPA Postconf. Br., Exh. 1 at 13-14. *See also* Conf. Tr. at 20 (Avery). Moreover, the Commission collected pricing data from U.S. processors on a cooked shrimp product. CR/PR at Table V-7. Respondents argue that the domestic industry's capacity to produce cooked shrimp is limited. Joint Respondents Postconf. Br. at 19-20. We intend to examine this issue further in any final phase of these investigations.

VIII. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador and Indonesia that are allegedly sold in the United States at LTFV and imports of the subject merchandise from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam that are allegedly subsidized by the governments of Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

Part I: Introduction

Background

These investigations result from petitions filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") and the U.S. International Trade Commission ("USITC" or "Commission") by the American Shrimp Processors Association ("ASPA"), Port Arthur, Texas, on October 25, 2023, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of less-than-fair-value ("LTFV") imports of frozen warmwater shrimp[1] from Ecuador and Indonesia and subsidized imports of warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam. Table I-1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.[2] [3]

Table I-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
October 25, 2023	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission investigations (88 FR 74511, October 31, 2023)
November 8, 2023	Commission's conference
November 14, 2023	Commerce's notice of initiation of its AD investigations with respect to Ecuador and Indonesia (88 FR 81043, November 21, 2023); and its CVD investigations with respect to Ecuador, India, Indonesia and Vietnam (88 FR 81053, November 21, 2023)
December 8, 2023	Commission's vote
December 11, 2023	Commission's determinations
December 18, 2023	Commission's views

[1] See the section entitled "The subject merchandise" in Part I of this report for a complete description of the merchandise subject in this proceeding.

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

[3] A list of witnesses appearing at the conference is presented in appendix B of this report.

Statutory criteria

Section 771(7)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the "Act") (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B)) provides that in making its determinations of injury to an industry in the United States, the Commission--

> *shall consider (I) the volume of imports of the subject merchandise, (II) the effect of imports of that merchandise on prices in the United States for domestic like products, and (III) the impact of imports of such merchandise on domestic producers of domestic like products, but only in the context of production operations within the United States; and. . . may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination regarding whether there is material injury by reason of imports.*

Section 771(7)(C) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)) further provides that--[4]

> *In evaluating the volume of imports of merchandise, the Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States is significant.. . .In evaluating the effect of imports of such merchandise on prices, the Commission shall consider whether. . .(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.. . . In examining the impact required to be considered under subparagraph (B)(i)(III), the Commission shall evaluate (within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry) all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including, but not limited to. . . (I) actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, gross profits, operating profits, net profits, ability to service debt, productivity, return on investments, return on assets, and utilization of capacity, (II) factors affecting domestic prices, (III) actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment, (IV) actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and (V) in {an antidumping investigation}, the magnitude of the margin of dumping.*

[4] Amended by PL 114-27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

In addition, Section 771(7)(J) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(J)) provides that—[5]

(J) EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY.—The Commission may not determine that there is no material injury or threat of material injury to an industry in the United States merely because that industry is profitable or because the performance of that industry has recently improved.

Organization of report

Part I of this report presents information on the subject merchandise, alleged subsidy and dumping margins, and domestic like product. Part II of this report presents information on conditions of competition and other relevant economic factors. Part III presents information on the condition of the U.S. industry, including data on capacity, production, shipments, inventories, and employment. Parts IV and V present the volume of subject imports and pricing of domestic and imported products, respectively. Part VI presents information on the financial experience of U.S. producers. Part VII presents the statutory requirements and information obtained for use in the Commission's consideration of the question of threat of material injury as well as information regarding nonsubject countries.

Market summary

Frozen warmwater shrimp is generally used for human consumption. The leading U.S. producers of frozen warmwater shrimp are ***, while leading producers of frozen warmwater shrimp outside the United States include *** of Ecuador, *** of India, *** of Indonesia, and *** of Vietnam. The leading U.S. importers of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador are ***. The leading importers of frozen warmwater shrimp from India are ***. The leading importers of frozen warmwater shrimp from Indonesia are ***. The leading importer of frozen warmwater shrimp from Vietnam is ***. Leading importers of product from nonsubject countries include ***.

[5] Amended by PL 114-27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

Apparent U.S. consumption of frozen warmwater shrimp totaled approximately 1.8 billion pounds ($8.1 billion) in 2022. Currently, twenty firms are known to produce frozen warmwater shrimp in the United States. U.S. processors' U.S. shipments of frozen warmwater shrimp totaled 104.0 million pounds ($500.3 million) in 2022, and accounted for 5.9 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 6.2 percent by value. U.S. imports from subject sources totaled 1.5 billion pounds ($6.7 billion) in 2022 and accounted for 84.9 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 82.0 percent by value. U.S. imports from nonsubject sources totaled 164.1 million pounds ($960.4 million) in 2022 and accounted for 9.2 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 11.8 percent by value.

Summary data and data sources

A summary of data collected in these investigations is presented in appendix C, table C-1. Except as noted, U.S. industry data are based on questionnaire responses of 20 firms that accounted for 86.6 percent of U.S. production of frozen warmwater shrimp based on live (head-on, shell-on) weight during 2022.[6] U.S. imports are based on official import statistics from Commerce.

[6] Staff's coverage estimate is based on a comparison of data compiled from Commission questionnaires to official National Marine Fisheries Service ("NMFS") statistics for wild-caught and farmed warmwater shrimp for the Gulf and South Atlantic regions. See part III for additional information.

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted previous import relief investigations on frozen warmwater shrimp. Table I-2 presents information on previous and related investigations.

Table I-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Previous and related Commission proceedings and status of orders

Date	Number	Country	Determination	Current Status of Order
2003	731-TA-1063	Brazil	Affirmative	Order revoked after the second review, April 2016
2003	731-TA-1064	China	Affirmative	Order continued after third review, July 2023
2003	731-TA-1065	Ecuador	Affirmative	Order revoked prior to the first review, August 2007
2003	731-TA-1066	India	Affirmative	Order continued after third review, July 2023
2003	731-TA-1067	Thailand	Affirmative	Order continued after third review, July 2023
2003	731-TA-1068	Vietnam	Affirmative	Order continued after third review, July 2023
2012	701-TA-491	China	Negative (Commission)	---
2012	701-TA-492	Ecuador	Negative (Commission)	---
2012	701-TA-493	India	Negative (Commission)	---
2012	701-TA-494	Indonesia	Negative (Commerce)	---
2012	701-TA-495	Malaysia	Negative (Commission)	---
2012	701-TA-496	Thailand	Negative (Commerce)	---
2012	701-TA-497	Vietnam	Negative (Commission)	---

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

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

Nature and extent of alleged subsidies and sales at LTFV

Alleged subsidies

On November 21, 2023, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of the initiation of its countervailing duty investigations on frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam.[7]

[7] For further information on the alleged subsidy programs see Commerce’s notice of initiation and related CVD Initiation Checklist. 88 FR 81053, November 21, 2023.

Alleged sales at LTFV

On November 21, 2023, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of the initiation of its antidumping duty investigations on frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador[8] and Indonesia.[9] Commerce has initiated antidumping duty investigations based on estimated dumping margins of between 9.55 percent and 25.82 for frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador and between 26.13 percent and 33.95 percent for frozen warmwater shrimp from Indonesia.

The subject merchandise

Commerce's scope

In the current proceeding, Commerce has defined the scope as follows:[10]

> *certain frozen warmwater shrimp and prawns whether wild-caught (ocean harvested) or farm-raised (produced by aquaculture), head-on or head-off, shell-on or peeled, tail-on or tail-off, deveined or not deveined, cooked or raw, or otherwise processed in frozen form. "Tails" in this context means the tail fan, which includes the telson and the uropods.*
>
> *The frozen warmwater shrimp and prawn products included in the scope, regardless of definitions in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), are products which are processed from warmwater shrimp and prawns through freezing and which are sold in any count size.*
>
> *The products described above may be processed from any species of warmwater shrimp and prawns. Warmwater shrimp and prawns are generally classified in, but are not limited to, the* Penaeidae *family. Some examples of the farmed and wild-caught warmwater species include, but are not limited to, whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannemei*), banana prawn (*Penaeus merguiensis*), fleshy prawn (*Penaeus chinensis*), giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*), giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*), redspotted shrimp (*Penaeus brasiliensis*), southern brown shrimp (*Penaeus subtilis*), southern pink shrimp (* Penaeus notialis*), southern rough shrimp (T*rachypenaeus curvirostris*), southern white shrimp (*Penaeus schmitti*), blue shrimp (* enaeus stylirostris*), western*

[8] 88 FR 81043, November 21, 2023.
[9] Ibid.
[10] 88 FR 81043 and 88 FR 81053, November 21, 2023.

*white shrimp (*Penaeus occidentalis*), and Indian white prawn (*Penaeus indicus*).*

Frozen shrimp and prawns that are packed with marinade, spices or sauce are included in the scope. In addition, food preparations, which are not "prepared meals," that contain more than 20 percent by weight of shrimp or prawn are also included in the scope.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) breaded shrimp and prawns (HTSUS subheading 1605.21.1020); (2) shrimp and prawns generally classified in the Pandalidae *family and commonly referred to as coldwater shrimp, in any state of processing; (3) fresh shrimp and prawns whether shell-on or peeled (HTSUS subheadings 0306.36.0020 and 0306.36.0040); (4) shrimp and prawns in prepared meals (HTSUS subheadings 1605.21.0500 and 1605.29.0500); (5) dried shrimp and prawns; (6) canned warmwater shrimp and prawns (HTSUS subheading 1605.29.1040); and (7) certain battered shrimp. Battered shrimp is a shrimp-based product: (1) that is produced from fresh (or thawed-from-frozen) and peeled shrimp; (2) to which a "dusting" layer of rice or wheat flour of at least 95 percent purity has been applied; (3) with the entire surface of the shrimp flesh thoroughly and evenly coated with the flour; (4) with the non-shrimp content of the end product constituting between four and ten percent of the product's total weight after being dusted, but prior to being frozen; and (5) that is subjected to individually quick frozen (IQF) freezing immediately after application of the dusting layer. When dusted in accordance with the definition of dusting above, the battered shrimp product is also coated with a wet viscous layer containing egg and/or milk, and par-fried.*

Tariff treatment

Warmwater shrimp is classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") under subheadings 0306.17.00 (frozen warmwater shrimps and prawns, whether or not farmed, whether or not in shell), 1605.21.10 (prepared or preserved shrimps and prawns, not in airtight containers), and 1605.29.10 (other prepared or preserved shrimps and prawns). Such shrimp are currently imported under the following HTS statistical reporting numbers: 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010. Warmwater shrimp imported from the subject countries enter the U.S. market at a column 1-general duty rate of "free" under all three HTS subheadings. As of September 24, 2018, warmwater shrimp originating in

China, a non-subject country, were subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.[11] On May 10, 2019, the additional duty on such warmwater shrimp from China was raised to 25 percent, and the 25 percent additional duty remains in effect.[12] Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

The product

Description and applications[13]

The imported products subject to these investigations are warmwater shrimp. The subject product can be any species of warmwater shrimp and includes both shrimp that were harvested from the ocean (wild-caught) and those produced by aquaculture (farm-raised). The shrimp can be in a wide variety of processed forms including head-on or head-off, tail-on or tail-off, shell-on or peeled, and deveined or not deveined. They may be raw or further processed by cooking, skewering, or processing with marinades, spices, or sauces. Food preparations containing more than 20 percent by weight of shrimp are included in the subject product. Fresh shrimp (never frozen) in any form are excluded. Likewise, coldwater shrimp in any form, shrimp in prepared meals, breaded shrimp, canned shrimp, and dried shrimp are excluded from the subject product.

Warmwater shrimp are crustaceans that usually inhabit salt waters in coastal regions in the tropics and subtropics. There are also freshwater species of shrimp. The warmwater shrimp subject to these investigations are either wild-caught or farm-raised in tropical or subtropical regions, are mostly classified in the Penaeidae family, and comprise shrimp of several genera and species.[14] Imported shrimp are often farm-raised in ponds. One advantage of producing shrimp through aquaculture is that harvests of farm-raised shrimp are available year-round.

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[11] 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018.

[12] 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019.

[13] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on *Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Brazil, China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam*, Nos. 731-TA-1063, 1064, 1066-1068 (Review), USITC Publication 4221, March 2011, pp. I-22 through I-23.

[14] Subject imports may include, but are not limited to, shrimp from the following species: whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*), banana prawn (*Penaeus merguiensis*), fleshy prawn (*Penaeus chinensis*), giant river prawn (*Machrobrachium rosenbergii*), giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*), redspotted shrimp (*Penaeus brasiliensis*), southern brown shrimp (*Penaeus subtilis*), southern pink shrimp (*Penaeus notialis*), southern rough shrimp (*Trachypenaeus curvirostris*), southern white shrimp (*Penaeus schmitti*), blue shrimp (*Penaeus stylirostris*), western white shrimp (*Penaeus occidentalis*), and Indian white prawn (*Penaeus indicus*).

Also, farmers can adjust production to respond to demand for different sizes and species. Farms also have a different cost structure than fishing boats, including lower fuel costs, which reportedly incentivized some U.S. shrimp producers to look at diversifying into aquaculture in recent years.[15]

A downside of shrimp farming, however, is that shrimp ponds are periodically affected by diseases that can dramatically reduce harvest levels. While these diseases can also affect wild shrimp, they are more common in farming because shrimp populations in ponds are much denser. For example, an outbreak of a disease called Early Mortality Syndrome ("EMS") began in China in 2009 and spread to shrimp farms in Southeast Asia between 2010 and 2012. The outbreak severely curtailed production in some of the subject countries for several years thereafter. Management and prevention of this disease and others that affect farmed shrimp is an ongoing process, and the losses and costs associated with outbreaks have been known to force smaller producers out of business.[16]

In the United States, virtually all warmwater shrimp production remains wild-caught, despite some limited recent investments in indoor and outdoor aquaculture. The wild catch is composed primarily of brown shrimp (*Penaeus aztecus*), white shrimp (*Penaeus setiferus*), and pink shrimp (*Penaeus duorarum*). Shrimp vary greatly in size, depending on age and species. They typically grow to a harvestable size within one year; their size largely depends on the time of year they are harvested.[17]

Warmwater shrimp are used principally for human consumption and are sold primarily on the basis of size. Because the tail section is the edible portion and spoilage is more rapid with the head on, most shrimp are marketed raw and frozen with the heads off. The market tendency is for large shrimp (less than 36 per pound, heads-off, shell-on basis) to be sold raw and frozen to restaurants, hotels, and other food institutions; for small to medium shrimp (36 to 60 per pound) to be breaded, canned, or sold at retail; and for extra small (61 to 70 per pound) and tiny shrimp (more than 70 per pound) to be used by canners, dryers, and producers of specialty products. Over time, U.S. individually quick frozen ("IQF") production as a share of

[15] This interest reportedly declined in 2022 and 2023, as shrimp prices fell. Conference transcript, pp. 26 and 99 (Antley).

[16] Alune, "Everything You Need to Know about EMS in Shrimp Farming," *The Fish Site*, November 30, 2020.

[17] U.S. shrimp fisheries in both the South Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico are seasonal, and seasonal peaks vary by species.

total shipments has increased, suggesting that retail markets have become more important to U.S. processors (see the next section for a description of IQF freezing).[18]

Manufacturing processes

Harvesting

The U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic warmwater shrimp fleet[19] is composed of thousands of vessels and is spread across about two dozen port communities. The vessels fall into one of three broad categories: recreational shrimpers, commercial bait shrimpers, and commercial shrimpers. Commercial shrimpers account for the bulk of all U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic warmwater shrimp landings; the catch of recreational shrimpers and commercial bait shrimpers is relatively small. There are two categories of commercial shrimpers. Inshore shrimpers operate small boats typically manned by one person on day-long trips in bays, estuaries, and shallow near-shore waters. Offshore shrimpers operate larger vessels typically manned by a crew of three in deeper waters up to the 200-mile U.S. territorial limit.[20] Some offshore vessels can freeze their catch and thus make trips lasting several weeks. Most vessels are individually owned, often by the skipper. While horizontal and vertical integration is limited, some shrimpers also process shrimp and/or own multiple vessels. Offshore shrimpers use vessels that are typically 56 to 85 feet long, constructed of steel, and diesel-powered. Such vessels are often equipped with sophisticated electronic gear for navigating, communicating, and locating shrimp. Major costs of operating a vessel include crew share (wages) and fuel as well as depreciation, mortgage payments, insurance, and maintenance on the vessel. Vessels catch shrimp by towing one or more large, funnel-shaped nets.

The U.S. fleet, particularly that portion in the Gulf, is relatively mobile and migrates with the seasonal warmwater shrimp populations, or away from areas of poor fishing. As a result, vessels may land shrimp at different ports in different states. Some shrimp vessels are equipped to perform simple processing steps (e.g., deheading, washing, grading, icing, or freezing) while at sea. Shrimp may be placed in mesh bags prior to freezing. Thus, warmwater shrimp can be landed either whole or headed (heads-off) and either fresh or frozen, and shrimp in different forms can be landed from the same trip. Upon unloading, shrimp are generally sold at dockside to dealers or processors. The vessel's crew typically are paid a percentage of the revenue

[18] A representative from Gollot & Son Seafoods testified that the firm is installing a new IQF line to serve more of that retail market. Conference transcript, p. 83 (Drake) (Gollot).

[19] Shrimp harvested off the Pacific and Northern Atlantic coasts is coldwater shrimp.

[20] In 2019, shrimp caught within 3 miles of shore accounted for approximately 46 percent of total commercial shrimp landings. *NMFS, Fisheries of the United States, 2019*, May 2021, p. 18.

generated by the catch. Because of the differing feeding habits, migration patterns, and habitats of the different species, Gulf and South Atlantic shrimp vessels usually land one species at a time. Likewise, harvesting activities and hence, landings in the U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic, exhibit seasonal patterns that are influenced by the natural patterns of development of the different species of warmwater shrimp.

Processing

While some processors own their boats, most have buying arrangements with several shrimp vessels. After unloading, shrimp are transferred to processing facilities, which are often located dockside. The shrimp may be held frozen in storage for later processing or may immediately undergo initial processing such as separating shrimp from ice, weighing, washing, sizing, and grading. At this stage, shrimp may either be frozen in whole form (head-on, shell-on) or may undergo a number of further steps such as deheading, peeling, deveining, and cooking. Resulting from these steps are shrimp in a variety of forms (e.g., head-on, shell-on; headless, shell-on; raw, peeled; and cooked, peeled). Regardless of their specific processed form, shrimp then are typically frozen with the exception that cooked, peeled shrimp may be canned rather than frozen. Shrimp may be frozen either in block form or individually quick frozen ("IQF"). Block frozen shrimp is typically sold to foodservice or restaurant buyers because the entire block must be thawed at one time. IQF shrimp are typically sold to grocery retailers for the consumer market since they offer the convenience of thawing only as many shrimp as needed. An IQF line is relatively expensive to install, as it requires either a tunnel or spiral freezer built for this purpose.[21]

[21] *Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1064 and 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 5432 (June 2023), I-27.

Many of the processing steps (e.g., washing, grading, peeling, deveining, and cooking) may be performed manually or mechanically using purpose-built machinery, but much of the process is performed mechanically in most U.S. processing facilities. Shrimp grading or sorting machines are available from approximately five companies[22] and can be installed onboard shrimp vessels, but they are more often found in shrimp processing facilities. Peeling can be done by one of two types of machines – the Laitram machine that operates by pushing the shrimp out of its shell, or the Jonsson machine that must be fed manually and that peels the shrimp with cutting equipment. Processing of warmwater shrimp is conducted by a variety of types of operations. Dealers (a.k.a. shrimp houses or fish houses) and packing houses perform minimal processing steps (e.g., weighing, washing, sorting, and packing) for other processors or distributors. Various types of processors produce the range of processed forms of shrimp noted previously and perform additional steps such as breading, cutting, and preparing specialty items.

Aquaculture

A small share of U.S. domestic production of warmwater shrimp is produced by aquaculture (i.e., farm-raised). In 2021, an estimated 2.2 percent of U.S. production of warmwater shrimp was farm-raised.[23] U.S. aquaculture of shrimp reached a maximum of 13 million pounds (approximately 4.5 percent of total production) in 2003 prior to the imposition of antidumping duties. The decline in shrimp farming since then has reportedly been because of price pressure, high feed costs, and environmental regulations. These factors continue to limit U.S. shrimp aquaculture despite a small uptick in indoor shrimp farming, and despite a temporary 2020–21 increase in interest in diversifying into shrimp farming from some producers as noted above.[24]

[22] Such companies include those that specialize only in sorting or grading, such as Tomra, and those that offer machinery for all stages of shrimp processing, such as Laitram. North Carolina State University, "Feasibility Study for a Shrimp Processing Line," 2013.

[23] *Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1064 and 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Publication 5432 (June 2023), I-27.

[24] Treece, "The Rise and Decline in U.S. Shrimp Farming," Texas Aquaculture Association, 2017; conference transcript, pp. 26 and 99 (Antley).

Domestic like product issues

The petitioner and the Ad Hoc Shrimp Action Committee ("AHSTAC") contend that there is a single domestic like product that includes frozen warmwater shrimp that is coextensive with the scope of these investigations, as well as fresh warmwater shrimp.[25] The Ecuadorian respondents do not contest the definition of the domestic like product, but reserve their right to contest the like product definition in any final phase.[26] The Seafood Exporters Association of India ("SEAI") and the Shrimp Committee of the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers ("VASEP Shrimp Committee") did not comment on the definition of the domestic like product. U.S. processors and U.S. importers were asked to assess the degree of comparability of in-scope frozen warmwater shrimp with out-of-scope fresh warmwater shrimp based on six factors. Table I-3 presents the count of firms' comparisons.[27]

Table I-3
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of firms' responses regarding the domestic like factors comparing out-of-scope fresh warmwater shrimp to in-scope frozen warmwater shrimp

Factor	Firm type	Fully comparable	Mostly comparable	Somewhat comparable	Never comparable
Physical characteristics	U.S. processors	10	6	0	2
Physical characteristics	Importers	0	1	6	20
Interchangeability	U.S. processors	11	4	1	1
Interchangeability	Importers	0	1	7	19
Manufacturing	U.S. processors	10	3	1	3
Manufacturing	Importers	0	3	3	21
Channels	U.S. processors	8	3	3	2
Channels	Importers	0	3	3	21
Perceptions	U.S. processors	8	3	2	3
Perceptions	Importers	0	3	4	19
Price	U.S. processors	7	3	3	3
Price	Importers	0	2	3	20

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

[25] Petitioners' postconference brief, pp. 2-3 and AHSTAC's postconference brief, pp. 2-8.

[26] Ecuadorian respondents' postconference brief, p. 4.

[27] Firms' narrative comparisons of in-scope frozen warmwater shrimp to out-of-scope fresh warmwater shrimp are presented in Appendix D. Quantity data on U.S. imports of freshwater shrimp based on official Commerce statistics are presented in appendix E.

Agricultural Products Provision

Section 771 (4)(E) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended

SEC. 771. DEFINITIONS; SPECIAL RULES.

(4) INDUSTRY.—

(E) INDUSTRY PRODUCING PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (v), in an investigation involving a processed agricultural product produced from any raw agricultural product, the producers or growers of the raw agricultural product may be considered part of the industry producing the processed product if—

(I) the processed agricultural product is produced from the raw agricultural product through a single continuous line of production; and

(II) there is a substantial coincidence of economic interest between the producers or growers of the raw agricultural product and the processors of the processed agricultural product based upon relevant economic factors, which may, in the discretion of the Commission, include price, added market value, or other economic interrelationships (regardless of whether such coincidence of economic interest is based upon any legal relationship).

(ii) PROCESSING.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the processed agricultural product shall be considered to be processed from a raw agricultural product through a single continuous line of production if—

(I) the raw agricultural product is substantially or completely devoted to the production of the processed agricultural product; and

(II) the processed agricultural product is produced substantially or completely from the raw product.

(iii) RELEVANT ECONOMIC FACTORS.—For purposes of clause (i) (II), in addition to such other factors it considers relevant to the question of coincidence of economic interest, the Commission shall—

(I) if price is taken into account, consider the degree of correlation between the price of the raw agricultural product and the price of the processed agricultural product; and

(II) if added market value is taken into account, consider whether the value of the raw agricultural product constitutes a significant percentage of the value of the processed agricultural product.

(III) RAW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "raw agricultural product" means any farm or fishery product.

(IV) TERMINATION OF THIS SUBPARAGRAPH.—This subparagraph shall cease to have effect if the United States Trade Representative notifies the administering authority and the Commission that the application of this subparagraph is inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States.

General criterion for industry of processed agricultural product

The producers or growers of the raw agricultural product may be considered part of the industry producing the processed product if the processed agricultural product is produced from the raw agricultural product through a single continuous line of production; and there is a substantial coincidence of economic interest between the producers or growers of the raw agricultural product and the processors of the processed agricultural product based upon relevant economic factors, which may, in the discretion of the Commission, include price, added market value, or other economic interrelationships (regardless of whether such coincidence of economic interest is based upon any legal relationship). As shown in table I-4 and I-5, the vast majority of purchases of fresh warmwater shrimp were made by processors for the purpose of processing into frozen warmwater shrimp.

Table I-4
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Estimated quantities for fisherman's supply of freshwater shrimp agricultural input to U.S. processors in 2022, whether purchased by processors or other users

Quantity in 1,000 pounds unprocessed weight; share in percent

Item	Quantity	Share
Purchased by processors (see note)	149,322	90.9
Other uses (see note)	14,902	9.1
Overall estimated catches of processors' fishermen suppliers	164,224	100.0

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

Note: These estimates were developed based on the 11 processors that reported the share of their suppliers' catch that their firm purchases and applied that experience to the 19 processors that reported useable purchases or catches data. Additionally, the first line should be considered a "floor" for the amount of fishermen's catch that go to processors, because the firms were reporting only the portion of their suppliers' catches that they themselves purchased, and the rest of a fisherman's catch under this analysis could have either been sold to a different processor (not captured but would have increased the share going to processors in this analysis) or to a completely different end use such as fresh sales of unprocessed fresh warmwater shrimp to local restaurants.

Table I-5
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Processor's uses of purchased agricultural input in 2022, by end use

Quantity in 1,000 pounds unprocessed weight; share in percent; NA is not available

Item	Quantity	Share	Quantity excluding offal	Share excluding offal
Production of frozen warmwater shrimp	142,395	95.4	142,395	98.0
Production of canned shrimp	---	---	---	---
Production of breaded shrimp	---	---	---	---
Production of dried shrimp	68	0.0	68	0.0
Production of prepared meals	---	---	---	---
Production of other processed shrimp products	2,873	1.9	2,873	2.0
Waste or offal	3,985	2.7	NA	NA
Total purchases or catches	149,322	100.0	145,337	100.0

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

Note: These data are based on the shares reported by 19 out of 20 processors that reported their purchases and catch data.

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

Criterion for processing

The processed agricultural product shall be considered to be processed from a raw agricultural product through a single continuous line of production if the raw agricultural product is substantially or completely devoted to the production of the processed agricultural product and the processed agricultural product is produced substantially or completely from the raw product. As shown in tables I-6 and I-7, the vast majority of purchased fresh warmwater shrimp was used for the production of frozen warmwater shrimp and fresh warmwater shrimp was the main input for the production of frozen warmwater shrimp. Figure I-1 presents data on the unit values of the processed frozen warmwater shrimp and the input fresh warmwater shrimp.

Table I-6
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Processors' uses of purchased agricultural input in 2022, by end use

Quantity in 1,000 pounds unprocessed weight; share in percent

Item	Quantity	Share	Number of firms reporting
Fresh warmwater shrimp	100,269	97.1	20
Other inputs	3,031	2.9	5
All inputs	103,300	100.0	20

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

Note: These data are based on the shares that 19 out of 20 processors that reported their purchases and catch data.

Table I-7
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Processor's uses of purchased agricultural input in 2022, by end use

Quantity in 1,000 pounds unprocessed weight; share in percent

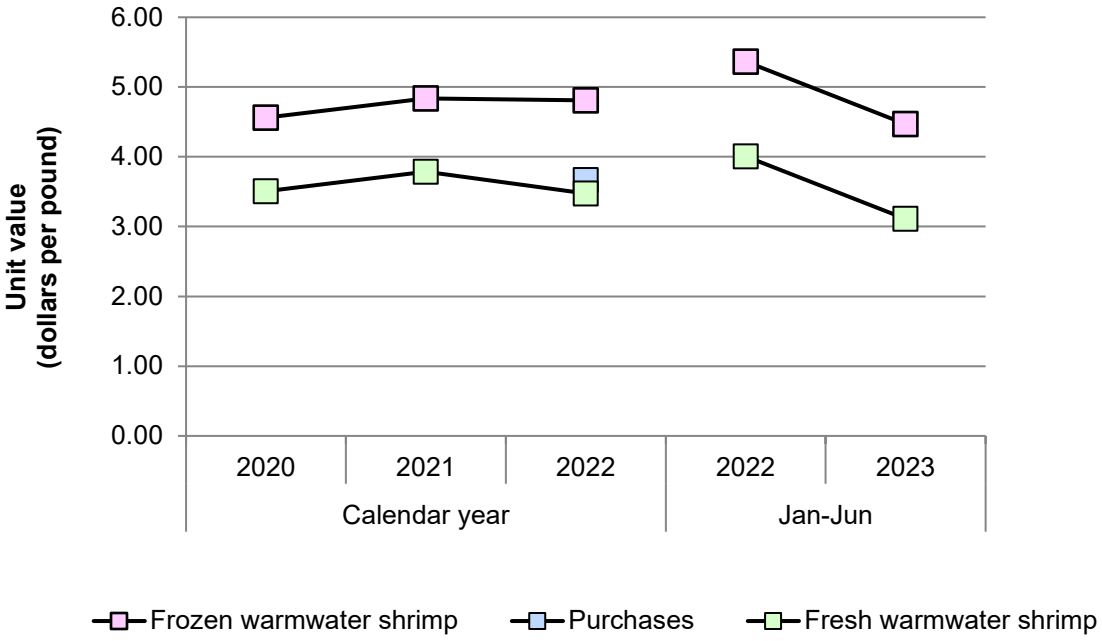
Item	Quantity	Share
Own firm's catches	---	---
Purchases from related fishermen	14,758	9.9
Open market purchases (see note)	134,564	90.1
Overall estimated catches of processors' fishermen suppliers	149,322	100.0

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

Note: These data are based on the shares that 20 processors that reported their raw materials inputs data. Fifteen out of 20 firms reported only using fresh warmwater shrimp as an input into their processing of frozen warmwater shrimp, while the remaining five firms reported using some additional inputs into the production of frozen warmwater shrimp, however, none of these additional inputs are related to alternative agricultural input product, and were typically ***. Consequently, the share of the final product that uses the specific agricultural input of fresh warmwater shrimp versus a different agricultural input is 100 percent.

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

Figure I-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Unit values for the finished good (frozen warmwater shrimp) and the agricultural inputs (fresh warmwater shrimp), by period



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

Note: The unit value for frozen warmwater shrimp are based on unit net sales values reported by U.S. processors, while the unit values for fresh warmwater shrimp are based on the unit raw materials costs reported by U.S. processors, the vast majority of which (***) is the agricultural input of frozen warmwater shrimp. The comparability of unit raw materials to the input price is confirmed by comparing the per processed weight unit purchase cost of processors' purchases of fresh warmwater shrimp from U.S. fisherman, which was gathered for only calendar year 2022, and shown in blue in the figure ($3.74 per pound versus $3.60 per pound based on unit raw materials).

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

U.S. market characteristics

Frozen warmwater shrimp are intended for human consumption, may be farm-raised or wild-caught, and may be processed to varying levels (e.g., peeled, deveined, shell-off, tail-off, marinated, skewered, or sauced). There are also multiple species of shrimp that are both farm-raised and wild-caught, and they exist in a range of sizes.[1]

For U.S.-processed frozen warmwater shrimp, fresh shrimp are harvested (generally wild) and brought to dock by fishermen. Some deheading, sorting, and freezing may take place on the fishing boats. U.S. processors buy the fresh or frozen shrimp at the dock, and then may inspect, weigh, count, devein, peel, and cook it, before freezing or refreezing it. Some of the processed shrimp is put into inventory for later sale. U.S. processors sell the frozen warmwater shrimp to distributors, directly to retail customers, or have their sales handled by brokers. The market is similar for importers of frozen warmwater shrimp; however, importers sometimes import the frozen warmwater shrimp and then process it themselves, either into another form of in-scope frozen warmwater shrimp (e.g., marinated or sauced) or into an out-of-scope product (e.g., breaded shrimp). Some U.S. processors process both domestic and imported shrimp.[2]

Eleven of 17 U.S. processors and three of 32 importers indicated that the market was subject to distinct conditions of competition. U.S. processors mainly reported that low import prices and high import volumes affected the market. One U.S. processor mentioned that raw material availability, catch rates, sizing and seasonality affect supply and demand. Importers mentioned seasonal demand and availability of supply as distinct conditions.

Apparent U.S. consumption of frozen warmwater shrimp increased during 2020-2022. Overall, apparent U.S. consumption in 2022 was 8.6 percent higher in terms of quantity and 21.0 percent higher in terms of value than in 2020. Apparent U.S. consumption in the first half of 2023 was 16.4 percent lower in terms of quantity and 30.5 percent lower in terms of value than in the first half of 2022.

[1] The information in this paragraph is from Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Brazil, China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, Nos. 731-TA-1064, 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Publication 5432, June 2023, p. II-1.

[2] The information in this paragraph is from Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Brazil, China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, Nos. 731-TA-1064, 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Publication 5432, June 2023, p. II-1.

Impact of section 301 tariffs

When asked if section 301 tariffs on Chinese origin frozen warmwater shrimp had an impact on the U.S. market for the product, most U.S. processors (10 of 19) responded that they did not know while most of the remainder (7 of 19) reported that there was an impact. Almost all responding importers reported either no impact (17 of 33) or they did not know (14 of 33). U.S. processors that reported an impact reported that the tariffs had improved conditions for the domestic industry and increased the prices of frozen warmwater shrimp by limiting imports. One importer reported that Chinese imports were no longer competitive because of the tariffs and another importer reported that the tariffs helped processors in China to develop local demand, turning the country from a net exporter to a net importer of frozen warmwater shrimp.

Channels of distribution

U.S.-produced frozen warmwater shrimp and subject imports from Ecuador and India were shipped mainly to distributers whereas subject imports from Indonesia and Vietnam were mainly shipped to retailers (table II-1).

Geographic distribution

U.S. processors and importers from all subject countries reported selling frozen warmwater shrimp to all contiguous U.S. regions (table II-2). For U.S. processors, *** percent of sales were within 100 miles of their production facility, *** percent were between 101 and 250 miles, *** percent were between 251 and 500 miles, and *** percent were over 500 miles. Subject importers sold *** percent within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment, *** percent between 101 and 250 miles, *** percent between 251 and 500 miles, and *** percent over 500 miles.

Table II-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Shares in percent

Source	Channel	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
United States	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Retailers	***	***	***	***	***
United States	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	Retailers	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	End users	***	***	***	***	***
India	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
India	Retailers	***	***	***	***	***
India	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Retailers	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Retailers	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	Retailers	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Retailers	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All imports	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
All imports	Retailers	***	***	***	***	***
All imports	End users	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table II-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Region	U.S. processors	Ecuador	India	Indonesia	Vietnam	Subject sources
Northeast	15	6	24	8	3	30
Midwest	13	6	18	8	2	25
Gulf Coast / South Atlantic	19	7	23	9	2	32
South Not coastal	14	7	12	8	2	19
Mountains	8	5	7	9	2	14
Pacific Coast	9	6	21	9	3	28
Other	1	1	5	4	0	9
All regions (except Other)	7	5	7	8	2	13
Reporting firms	20	8	24	9	3	33

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

Note: Other U.S. markets include AK, HI, PR, and VI.

Supply and demand considerations

U.S. supply

Table II-3 provides a summary of the supply factors regarding frozen warmwater shrimp from U.S. processors and from subject countries. Reported capacity in subject countries was much higher than reported capacity in the United States. U.S. processors reported no exports in 2022, whereas exports comprised the vast majority of shipments by reporting processors in the subject countries. U.S. processors reported much lower capacity utilization than reporting producers in subject countries.

Table II-3
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

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

Factor	Measure	United States	Ecuador	India	Indonesia	Vietnam	Subject sources
Capacity 2020	Quantity	273,499	***	882,265	314,714	583,994	***
Capacity 2022	Quantity	281,769	***	1,045,014	310,304	652,905	***
Capacity utilization 2020	Ratio	41.6	***	51.2	88.8	80.7	***
Capacity utilization 2022	Ratio	38.2	***	55.1	89.8	74.8	***
Inventories to total shipments 2020	Ratio	16.1	***	18.8	9.9	14.6	***
Inventories to total shipments 2022	Ratio	27.4	***	21.5	12.1	20.3	***
Home market shipments 2022	Share	100.0	***	0.1	1.6	27.1	***
Non-US export market shipments 2022	Share	---	***	33.2	22.4	53.1	***
Ability to shift production (firms reporting “yes”)	Count	2 of 20	***	0 of 21	0 of 22	4 of 18	***

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

Note: Responding U.S. processors accounted for approximately 86.6 percent of U.S. production of frozen warmwater shrimp in 2022. Responding foreign producer/exporter firms accounted for approximately *** percent, 54.9 percent, 68.7 percent, and 86.6 percent of U.S. imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam, respectively, during 2022. For additional data on the number of responding firms and their share of U.S. production and of U.S. imports from each subject country, please refer to Part III and Part VII.

Most U.S. frozen warmwater shrimp are wild harvested while most imported shrimp are farm-raised. Wild-caught shrimp are typically available seasonally, although the period of availability may differ by location. Thus U.S. processing facilities’ capacity availability may reflect the needs of peak fishing seasons and may be underutilized for much of the year. The

processing facilities for farm-raised shrimp also need to be adequate to cover peak harvesting season, thus the processing capacity utilization rate may normally be relatively low.[3]

Domestic production

U. S. supply of fresh shrimp and natural cycle

U.S. shrimp fishermen generally harvest white, pink, and brown shrimp from the Gulf of Mexico, and white and pink shrimp from the Carolina and Florida Atlantic coasts, respectively. U.S. shrimp fishermen typically harvest only shrimp. Shifting to harvesting other types of seafood would be expensive since their equipment (trawlers, nets, etc.) are not appropriate for catching other forms of seafood. Fishermen's decisions on whether or not to shrimp depend on fixed costs, including the cost of the boat, boat maintenance, insurance, and debt-servicing costs, and variable costs, including most importantly fuel, as well as equipment repair and replacement, and labor.[4]

U.S. processors' supply

Based on available information, U.S. processors of frozen warmwater shrimp have the ability to respond to changes in demand with small-to-moderate changes in the quantity of shipments of U.S.-produced frozen warmwater shrimp to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors increasing supply responsiveness are some available inventories and a large unused processing capacity. U.S. processors' ability to increase their U.S. production is limited because they do not export, have limited production alternatives, and wild shrimp are only available seasonally.

The availability of shrimp also limits processors' ability to increase production. The supply of wild-caught shrimp is the main determinant of overall U.S. shrimp available for processing. Supply responsiveness is limited most importantly by the biological/environmental limits on the amount of fresh shrimp that can be fished from U.S. waters. In addition, the size,

[3] The information in this paragraph is from Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Brazil, China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, Nos. 731-TA-1064, 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Publication 5432, June 2023, p. II-6.

[4] The information in this paragraph is from Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Brazil, China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, Nos. 731-TA-1064, 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Publication 5432, June 2023, p. II-7.

success, and activeness of the shrimp fishing fleet determine how much of the shrimp that could be harvested is available for processing.[5]

U.S. processors reported decreased production and increased capacity which led to a decrease in capacity utilization from 2020 to 2022. U.S. processors' inventories relative to total shipments increased from 2020 to 2022. U.S. processors reported no exports during the period. Almost all processors reported not being able to switch production from other products to frozen warmwater shrimp.

Subject imports from subject countries

In general, producers in subject countries have the ability to respond to changes in demand with moderate-to-large changes in the quantity of shipments of frozen warmwater shrimp to the U.S. market, although the ability to respond varies by country. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are the availability of unused capacity, an ability to shift shipments from alternative markets, and moderate inventory levels. The limited ability to shift production to or from alternate products mitigates the responsiveness of supply.

Overall reported production capacity in subject countries increased from 2020 to 2022, with increases in Ecuador, India, and Vietnam. Specifically, production capacity increased in Ecuador by ***,[6] India by 162.7 million pounds or 18.4 percent and Vietnam by 68.9 million pounds or 11.8 percent. Production capacity in Indonesia decreased by 4.4 million pounds or 1.4 percent.

Overall reported capacity utilization in subject countries increased slightly from 2020 to 2022, as production increases outpaced capacity increases. Reported capacity utilization increased in India and Indonesia and decreased in Ecuador and Vietnam.

Reported inventories as a ratio to total shipments increased overall and in each subject country from 2020 to 2022. The ratio of inventories to total shipments were highest in India and Vietnam, followed by Indonesia, with Ecuador having the lowest inventory ratio.

Subject countries' exports to markets other than the United States accounted for slightly less than half (*** percent) of their total shipments. Shares of each subject countries'

[5] The information in this paragraph is from Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Brazil, China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, Nos. 731-TA-1064, 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Publication 5432, June 2023, p. II-7.

[6] ***.

shipments to markets other than the United States ranged from just under *** for Indonesia to just under *** for Ecuador.

Most responding foreign processors reported that they could not produce other products on the same equipment as used to produce frozen warmwater shrimp. Only four of 63 foreign processors indicated an ability to shift production between frozen warmwater shrimp and other products. Foreign processor *** reported that it was able to process octopus, squid, and fish on the same equipment it uses to process frozen warmwater shrimp.

Imports from nonsubject sources

Nonsubject imports accounted for 9.8 percent of total U.S. imports in 2022. The largest sources of nonsubject imports during January 2020-June 2023, in descending order of quantity, were Thailand, Mexico, and Argentina. Combined, these countries accounted for 79.1 percent of nonsubject imports in 2022.

Supply constraints

Most firms (12 of 19 U.S. processors and 24 of 33 importers) reported that they had not experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2020. U.S. processors that reported supply constraints reported that the constraints were related to import prices below domestic production costs, lack of storage space, unavailability of certain sizes at times, and freight issues (lack of drivers). One U.S. processor reported constraints on some items that are seasonally unavailable and on “further processed items which require increased labor for certain months of the year.” Most of the importers that reported supply constraints reported that they were caused by COVID-19 related supply chain issues including shipment delays (e.g., port congestion, ocean freight container availability, and cold storage issues) and temporarily reduced plant capacities and labor shortages.

U.S. demand

Based on available information, the overall demand for frozen warmwater shrimp is likely to experience moderate changes in response to changes in price. The main factor limiting the responsiveness of demand is the lack of substitute products. On the other hand, the price responsiveness is relatively increased by the high cost-share of shrimp in a meal.

End uses and cost share

U.S. demand for frozen warmwater shrimp depends on the demand for shrimp as food, either as a standalone item or as an ingredient with other food. Downstream products include breaded shrimp, frozen meals, and skillet meals.

Business cycles

Twelve of 16 U.S. processors and five of 32 importers indicated that the market was subject to business cycles. Specifically, a plurality of U.S. processors reported that U.S. frozen warmwater shrimp are wild caught and are only available during certain seasons. U.S. producer *** reported that shrimp is heavily produced in two seasons: the brown shrimp season which runs from May to June and the white shrimp season which runs from early August through mid-December. U.S. processors *** and importers *** reported that demand for frozen warmwater shrimp peaks in the holiday season. U.S. processors *** reported there is also an increase in demand during the Lenten season. Importer *** reported that demand for frozen warmwater shrimp is linked to economic conditions as shrimp are considered a luxury food item. Importer *** reported that shrimp production varies based on extreme weather phenomena in producing countries.

Demand trends

The majority of U.S. processors reported that U.S. demand for frozen warmwater shrimp had decreased since January 1, 2020 (table II-4). Importer responses were mixed, with nearly equal number of firms reporting increased U.S. demand as reporting decreased U.S. demand. U.S. processors' and importers' responses regarding foreign demand for frozen warmwater shrimp were mixed, with a plurality of responding U.S. processors reporting no change in demand and almost half of responding importers (14 of 29) reporting increased foreign demand.

Table II-4
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of firms' responses regarding overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type

Market	Firm type	Steadily increased	Fluctuated up	No change	Fluctuated down	Steadily decreased
Domestic demand	U.S. processors	1	2	3	4	11
Domestic demand	Importers	10	3	5	13	1
Foreign demand	U.S. processors	2	0	3	0	2
Foreign demand	Importers	11	3	6	9	0

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

Substitute products

All responding U.S. processors and importers reported that there were no substitutes for frozen warmwater shrimp.[7]

Substitutability issues

This section assesses the degree to which U.S.-produced frozen warmwater shrimp and imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from subject countries can be substituted for one another by examining the importance of certain purchasing factors and the comparability of frozen warmwater shrimp from domestic and imported sources based on those factors. Based on available data, staff believes that there is a moderate degree of substitutability between domestically produced frozen warmwater shrimp and frozen warmwater shrimp imported from subject sources.[8] Factors increasing the level of substitutability include limited preferences or requirements for particular countries of origin or producers[9] and technical interchangeability between domestic and subject sources. Factors reducing substitutability include differences in availability, quality, and lead times, and differences related to the U.S. frozen warmwater shrimp typically being wild-caught and imports typically being farm-raised.

[7] Five U.S. processors checked the yes box when asked if there were substitutes; however, all five firms listed imported shrimp as the substitute product.

[8] The degree of substitution between domestic and imported frozen warmwater shrimp depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products and reflects how easily purchasers can switch from domestically produced frozen warmwater shrimp to the frozen warmwater shrimp imported from subject countries (or vice versa) when prices change. The degree of substitution between domestic and imported frozen warmwater shrimp depends upon such factors as quality (e.g., species characteristics, consistency, flavor profile, grade standards, and defect rates etc.), and conditions of sale (e.g., availability, payment terms, product services, reliability of supply, lead times between order and delivery dates etc.).

[9] The information regarding limited preferences for particular countries of origin or producers is from Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Brazil, China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, Nos. 731-TA-1064, 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Publication 5432, June 2023, p. II-15.

Factors affecting purchasing decisions

Most important purchase factors

Purchasers responding to lost sales lost revenue allegations[10] were asked to identify the main purchasing factors their firm considered in their purchasing decisions for frozen warmwater shrimp. The most often cited top three factors firms consider in their purchasing decisions for frozen warmwater shrimp were quality and availability/supply (9 firms each) and price/cost (5 firms) as shown in table II-6. Quality was the most frequently cited first-most important factor (cited by 5 firms), followed by availability/supply (3 firms). Availability/supply was the most frequently reported second-most important factor (4 firms) followed by quality (3 firms); and availability/supply, price/cost, and sustainability were the most frequently reported third-most important factors (2 firms each).

Table II-6
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of ranking of factors used in purchasing decisions as reported by purchasers, by factor

Factor	First	Second	Third	Total
Quality	5	3	1	9
Availability / Supply	3	4	2	9
Price / Cost	1	2	2	5
Sustainability	0	0	2	2
All other factors	3	2	3	8

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

Note: Quality includes "uniformity in terms of size, color and textures." All other factors include customer preference, need for value-added product, and only purchase wild-caught for first factor; seasonal catch and prior relationship for second factor; and flavor profile, food safety certification, and lead time for third factor. Also, one firm listed cost and partnerships and another firm listed sustainability as additional factors beyond the top three factors.

Note: One purchaser did not provide a response to the question, one purchaser reported only one factor, and one purchaser reported only two factors.

Lead times

U.S. processors reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging *** days. The remaining *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging *** days. Subject importers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced to order with lead times averaging *** days. They reported that *** percent of their commercial

[10] This information is compiled from responses by purchasers identified by Petitioners to the lost sales lost revenue allegations. See Part V for additional information.

shipments were from U.S. inventories with lead times averaging *** days and *** percent were from foreign inventories with lead times averaging *** days.

Farm-raised and wild-caught frozen warmwater shrimp

Most responding U.S. processors (12 of 18) reported that farm-raised and wild-caught frozen warmwater shrimp can be used interchangeably whereas most responding importers (22 of 33) reported that they were never interchangeable (table II-7). One U.S. processor that reported that the products were never interchangeable stated that they were not the same product and one stated that "farm raised product volume is not sufficient to sustain interchangeability." Importers generally reported differences in taste, availability, and customer preferences between wild-caught and farm-raised product. They reported that buyers prefer either farm-raised or wild-caught; that quality and quantity can vary with wild-caught; that the forms have distinct flavor differences; and that there is lower availability of wild-caught shrimp. Importer *** reported that interchangeability is difficult with its contract programs because of availability and consistency of supply issues and because processing plants "lack the food safety and quality expectations our customers require such as GFSI audits and meeting product specifications." Some importers reported that when availability is limited (i.e., wild-caught or farm-raised product is not available), customers may use the other type of product.

Table II-7
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of U.S. processors and importers reporting interchangeability between farm-raised and wild-caught product, by firm type

Firm type	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
U.S. processors	12	3	0	3
Importers	1	0	10	22

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

Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported frozen warmwater shrimp

In order to determine whether U.S.-produced frozen warmwater shrimp can generally be used in the same applications as subject imports, U.S. processors and importers were asked whether the products can always, frequently, sometimes, or never be used interchangeably. As shown in tables II-8 and II-9, all responding U.S. processors reported that frozen warmwater shrimp from the United States and from subject and nonsubject countries are always or frequently interchangeable. The majority of importers reported that U.S.-produced frozen warmwater shrimp is sometimes or never interchangeable with frozen warmwater shrimp from subject and nonsubject countries, but that frozen warmwater shrimp from subject and nonsubject countries are always interchangeable with each other.

Table II-8
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of U.S. processors reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. Ecuador	11	4	0	0
United States vs. India	10	5	0	0
United States vs. Indonesia	10	5	0	0
United States vs. Vietnam	9	5	0	0
Ecuador vs. India	10	4	0	0
Ecuador vs. Indonesia	10	4	0	0
Ecuador vs. Vietnam	10	4	0	0
India vs. Indonesia	10	4	0	0
India vs. Vietnam	9	4	0	0
Indonesia vs. Vietnam	9	4	0	0
United States vs. Other	8	5	0	0
Ecuador vs. Other	7	5	0	0
India vs. Other	7	5	0	0
Indonesia vs. Other	7	5	0	0
Vietnam vs. Other	7	5	0	0

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

Table II-9
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of importers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. Ecuador	10	0	8	9
United States vs. India	4	0	11	12
United States vs. Indonesia	9	1	5	9
United States vs. Vietnam	9	0	5	8
Ecuador vs. India	19	4	4	0
Ecuador vs. Indonesia	17	5	5	0
Ecuador vs. Vietnam	17	4	3	1
India vs. Indonesia	20	6	1	0
India vs. Vietnam	20	5	0	0
Indonesia vs. Vietnam	17	4	1	0
United States vs. Other	9	0	4	7
Ecuador vs. Other	15	3	4	0
India vs. Other	18	3	1	0
Indonesia vs. Other	15	3	1	0
Vietnam vs. Other	15	3	1	0

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

Reasons for the lack of interchangeability reported by importers were differences between wild-caught and farm-raised frozen warmwater shrimp, including differences in flavor, quality, consistency, and seasonal availability. Importers also cited differences in lead times, on-time delivery, product types, and transportation costs between shrimp produced in the United States and subject countries.

In addition, U.S. processors and importers were asked to assess how often differences other than price were significant in sales of frozen warmwater shrimp from the United States, subject, or nonsubject countries. As seen in tables II-10 to II-11, most U.S. processors reported that differences other than price between frozen warmwater shrimp produced in the United States, subject, and nonsubject countries were sometimes or never significant in their sales of the product. On the other hand, most importers reported that differences other than price between each country source were always significant in their sales of the product. Factors other than price mentioned by importers included availability (including year-round availability), quality, assortment of sizes, compliance with contract and delivery schedules, and supplier reliability.

Table II-10
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of U.S. processors reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. Ecuador	1	2	4	9
United States vs. India	1	2	4	9
United States vs. Indonesia	1	2	4	9
United States vs. Vietnam	1	2	4	9
Ecuador vs. India	0	2	3	9
Ecuador vs. Indonesia	0	2	3	9
Ecuador vs. Vietnam	0	2	3	9
India vs. Indonesia	0	2	3	9
India vs. Vietnam	0	2	3	9
Indonesia vs. Vietnam	0	2	3	9
United States vs. Other	0	1	5	8
Ecuador vs. Other	0	1	4	8
India vs. Other	0	1	4	8
Indonesia vs. Other	0	1	4	8
Vietnam vs. Other	0	1	4	8

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

Table II-11
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of importers reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. Ecuador	23	2	1	2
United States vs. India	23	0	2	2
United States vs. Indonesia	20	1	1	2
United States vs. Vietnam	19	0	1	2
Ecuador vs. India	14	3	5	5
Ecuador vs. Indonesia	14	3	5	5
Ecuador vs. Vietnam	14	3	3	5
India vs. Indonesia	16	2	4	5
India vs. Vietnam	16	1	4	4
Indonesia vs. Vietnam	14	1	3	4
United States vs. Other	19	0	1	0
Ecuador vs. Other	14	3	3	2
India vs. Other	16	0	3	3
Indonesia vs. Other	14	0	3	2
Vietnam vs. Other	14	0	3	2

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

Part III: U.S. processors' production, shipments, and employment

The Commission analyzes a number of factors in making injury determinations (see 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677(7)(B) and 1677(7)(C)). Information on the subsidies and dumping margins were presented in Part I of this report and information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Part IV and Part V. Information on the other factors specified is presented in this section and/or Part VI and (except as noted) is based on the questionnaire responses of 20 firms that accounted for the approximately 86.6 percent of U.S. production of frozen warmwater shrimp based on live (head-on, shell-on) weight during 2022.

U.S. processors

The Commission issued a U.S. producers' questionnaire to 32 firms based on information contained in the petitions. Twenty firms provided usable data on their operations.[1] Staff believes that these responses represent 86.6 percent of U.S. production of frozen warmwater shrimp based on live (head-on, shell-on) weight during 2022.[2] Table III-1 lists U.S. processors of frozen warmwater shrimp, their production locations, positions on the petitions, and shares of total production.

[1] The Commission received additional responses to its questionnaire from ***. These firms were omitted from the dataset because they either ***.

[2] Staff's coverage estimate is based on comparison of data compiled from Commission questionnaires to official NMFS statistics for wild-caught and farmed warmwater shrimp for the Gulf and South Atlantic regions.

Table III-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors, their positions on the petitions, production location(s), and shares of reported production, 2022

Share in percent

Firm	Position on petitions	Production location(s)	Share of production
Bayou	Petitioner	Delcambre, LA	***
Best Sea Pack	Petitioner	Danbury, TX	***
Biloxi	Petitioner	Biloxi, MS	***
CF Gollott	Petitioner	D'Iberville, MS	***
Dominick's Seafood	***	Bayou La Batre, AL	***
Graham	Petitioner	Bayou La Batre, AL	***
Gulf Crown	***	Delcambre, LA	***
Gulf Island	Petitioner	Dulac, LA Independence, LA	***
Gulf Pride	***	Biloxi, MS	***
Hi Seas	Petitioner	Dulac, LA	***
JBS Packing	Petitioner	Port Arthur, Texas	***
LaFitte	***	LaFitte, LA Violet, LA	***
Ocean Springs	Petitioner	Biloxi, MS	***
Palmer	***	Bayou La Batre, AL	***
Paul Piazza	Petitioner	New Orleans, LA	***
Sea Pearl	Petitioner	Bayou La Batre, AL	***
Seabrook	Petitioner	Kemah, TX	***
Tidlands	Petitioner	Dulac, LA	***
Tommy's	Petitioner	New Orleans, La	***
Wood's Fisheries	Petitioner	Port St. Joe, FL	***
All firms	Various	Various	100.0

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

Table III-2 presents information on U.S. processors' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms.

Table III-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms

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

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

None of the responding U.S. processors are related to foreign processors of the subject merchandise. One firm, ***, is related to a U.S. importer of the subject merchandise through common ownership. In addition, as discussed in greater detail below, none of the responding U.S. processors directly imported the subject merchandise, while one firm, ***, purchased the subject merchandise from U.S. importers.

Table III-3 presents important events in the U.S. industry since January 1, 2020.

Table III-3
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Important industry events since January 1, 2020

Item	Event
COVID-19 pandemic	The early months of the COVID-19 pandemic had a major effect on demand, supply, and production of shrimp in the U.S. market. Demand for shrimp initially declined as orders from restaurants and foodservice, largely shut down during the early months of the pandemic, fell rapidly. However, U.S. demand recovered as consumers began eating more shrimp at home. Import supply fell during the first year of the pandemic as well, as foreign suppliers implemented measures to limit the spread of COVID-19 among workers on farms and in processing facilities. At the same time, U.S. processing facilities also needed to implement COVID-related precautions and were affected by the temporary visa restrictions described on the next line of the table.
Temporary reduction in availability of workers under H-2B visa program	Many positions in shrimp processing plants and some positions on shrimp vessels are filled using the H-2B visa program, which provides entry for some non-agricultural temporary workers. In 2020, due to COVID-19-related border restrictions, the number of H-2B visa issuances was cut nearly in half, temporarily reducing the availability of workers to the U.S. shrimp industry.
Hurricanes	Several major hurricanes have affected shrimp producers during the period of investigation. In particular, Hurricane Ida, which hit Louisiana in August 2021 and Hurricane Ian, which hit Florida in September 2022, struck areas with many shrimp boats. The number of shrimp boats destroyed reportedly led to reduced harvesting activity in the months after the storms.
Diesel fuel price spike	Prices of diesel fuel, which affect the activity of shrimp fishermen and therefore the availability of U.S. shrimp, declined slightly at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic but began to increase in late 2020. In early 2022, diesel prices began to climb more rapidly and, in June of that year, reached a 15-year high. Diesel fuel prices have since generally declined but remain above historical averages. In addition, diesel fuel prices increased in July, August, and September of 2023 (see part V.
Pursuit of industry certifications	In early 2023, the American Shrimp Processors Association announced that it was contracting with a third-party certifier to obtain Marine Stewardship Council and Certified Seafood Collaborative Responsible Fisheries Management certifications for the U.S. Gulf shrimp fishery. Certification assessments are ongoing.

Source: ASPA, "The American Shrimp Processors Association Pursues Both MSC and CSC RFM Certifications," April 28, 2023; Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1064 and 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 5432 (June 2023), III-2; U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Weekly U.S. No. 2 Diesel Ultra Low Sulfur (0-15 ppm) Retail Prices," accessed November 22, 2023.

Processors in the United States were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of frozen warmwater shrimp since January 1, 2020. Table III-4 presents their responses.

Table III-4
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Plant closings	***
Plant closings	***
Plant closings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***

Table continued.

Table III-4 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Production curtailments	***
Relocations	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Acquisitions	***
Consolidations	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Other	***
Other	***

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

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

Table III-5 presents U.S. processors' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical frozen warmwater shrimp capacity and production on the same equipment.

Table III-5
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' installed and practical capacity, production, and capacity utilization on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Capacity and production in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Installed overall	Capacity	376,531	376,531	384,531	192,922	187,356
Installed overall	Production	113,781	135,200	107,723	46,353	35,419
Installed overall	Utilization	30.2	35.9	28.0	24.0	18.9
Practical overall	Capacity	273,499	273,499	281,769	141,655	136,089
Practical overall	Production	113,781	135,200	107,723	46,353	35,419
Practical overall	Utilization	41.6	49.4	38.2	32.7	26.0
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Capacity	273,499	273,499	281,769	141,655	136,089
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Production	113,781	135,200	107,723	46,353	35,419
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Utilization	41.6	49.4	38.2	32.7	26.0

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

U.S. processors were asked about production constraints that set the limits on their practical overall production capacity. Table III-6 presents the U.S processors' reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints.

Table III-6
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***

Table continued.

Table III-6 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***

Table continued.

Table III-6 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Fuel or energy	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***

Table continued.

Table III-6 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

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

Table III-7 and figure III-1 present U.S. processors' capacity, production, and capacity utilization between January 2020 and June 2023. After remaining unchanged from 2020 to 2021, capacity increased by 3.0 percent from 2021 to 2022, with ***.[3] No other firms reported a change in their practical capacity during 2020-22. Capacity was 3.9 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. ***. No other firms reported a change in their practical capacity between the interim periods.

Production fluctuated year to year between 2020 and 2022, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 5.3 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020. Twelve of the 20 responding U.S processors reported lower production in 2022 than in 2020. Production was 23.6 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Sixteen of the 20 responding processors reported lower production in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

[3] *** accounted for the vast majority of the increase in practical capacity from 2021 to 2022. The increase in ***. Email from ***, November 17, 2023.

U.S. processors' average capacity utilization fluctuated year to year between 2020 and 2022, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 3.4 percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. Thirteen of the 20 responding U.S. processors reported a lower capacity utilization in 2022 than in 2020. U.S. processors' average capacity utilization was 6.7 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period-low. All but four responding U.S. processors reported lower capacity utilization in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

Table III-7
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in 1,000 pounds

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Best Sea Pack	***	***	***	***	***
Biloxi	***	***	***	***	***
CF Gollott	***	***	***	***	***
Dominick's Seafood	***	***	***	***	***
Graham	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Pride	***	***	***	***	***
Hi Seas	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Ocean Springs	***	***	***	***	***
Palmer	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
Sea Pearl	***	***	***	***	***
Seabrook	***	***	***	***	***
Tidlands	***	***	***	***	***
Tommy's	***	***	***	***	***
Wood's Fisheries	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	273,499	273,499	281,769	141,655	136,089

Table continued.

Table III-7 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Production

Production in 1,000 pounds

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Best Sea Pack	***	***	***	***	***
Biloxi	***	***	***	***	***
CF Gollott	***	***	***	***	***
Dominick's Seafood	***	***	***	***	***
Graham	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Pride	***	***	***	***	***
Hi Seas	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Ocean Springs	***	***	***	***	***
Palmer	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
Sea Pearl	***	***	***	***	***
Seabrook	***	***	***	***	***
Tidlands	***	***	***	***	***
Tommy's	***	***	***	***	***
Wood's Fisheries	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	113,781	135,200	107,723	46,353	35,419

Table continued.

Table III-7 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Best Sea Pack	***	***	***	***	***
Biloxi	***	***	***	***	***
CF Gollott	***	***	***	***	***
Dominick's Seafood	***	***	***	***	***
Graham	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Pride	***	***	***	***	***
Hi Seas	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Ocean Springs	***	***	***	***	***
Palmer	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
Sea Pearl	***	***	***	***	***
Seabrook	***	***	***	***	***
Tidlands	***	***	***	***	***
Tommy's	***	***	***	***	***
Wood's Fisheries	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	41.6	49.4	38.2	32.7	26.0

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

Table continued.

Table III-7 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' output, by firm and period

Share of production

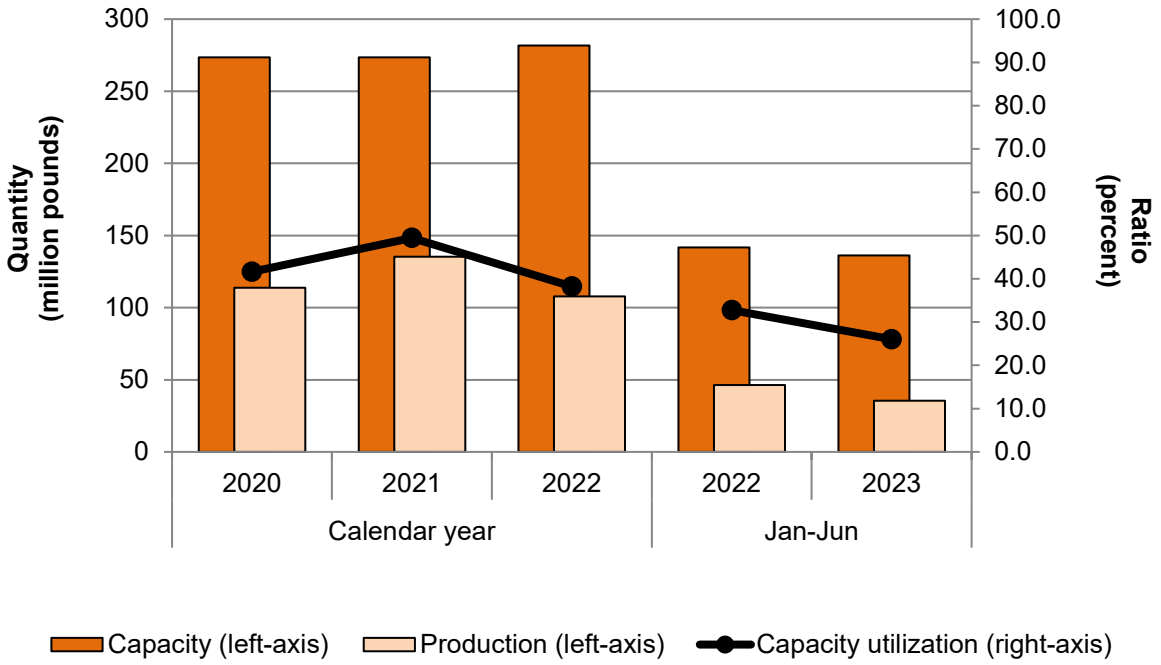
Share in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Best Sea Pack	***	***	***	***	***
Biloxi	***	***	***	***	***
CF Gollott	***	***	***	***	***
Dominick's Seafood	***	***	***	***	***
Graham	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Pride	***	***	***	***	***
Hi Seas	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Ocean Springs	***	***	***	***	***
Palmer	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
Sea Pearl	***	***	***	***	***
Seabrook	***	***	***	***	***
Tidlands	***	***	***	***	***
Tommy's	***	***	***	***	***
Wood's Fisheries	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: ***. Email from ***, November 17, 2023. ***.

Figure III-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' output, by period



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

Alternative products

No U.S. processor reported producing alternative products using the same equipment, machinery, or employees used to produced frozen warmwater shrimp.

U.S. processors' U.S. shipments and exports

Table III-8 presents U.S. processors' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. U.S. shipments fluctuated year to year between 2020 and 2022, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 13.5 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020. Twelve of the 20 responding U.S. processors reported lower U.S. shipments in 2022 than in 2020. U.S. shipments were 13.3 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Fourteen of the 20 responding U.S. processors reported lower U.S. shipments in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. No processor reported export shipments of frozen warmwater shrimp during the period for which data were collected.

Table III-8
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' total shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound; share in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
U.S. shipments	Quantity	120,260	135,475	104,048	47,222	40,959
Export shipments	Quantity	---	---	---	---	---
Total shipments	Quantity	120,260	135,475	104,048	47,222	40,959
U.S. shipments	Value	544,877	653,141	500,324	256,729	180,462
Export shipments	Value	---	---	---	---	---
Total shipments	Value	544,877	653,141	500,324	256,729	180,462
U.S. shipments	Unit value	4.53	4.82	4.81	5.44	4.41
Export shipments	Unit value	---	---	---	---	---
Total shipments	Unit value	4.53	4.82	4.81	5.44	4.41
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export shipments	Share of quantity	---	---	---	---	---
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export shipments	Share of value	---	---	---	---	---
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: ***. In follow up correspondence, ***. Email from ***, November 16, 2023. ***.

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

The value of U.S. processors' U.S. shipments also fluctuated year to year between 2020 and 2022, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 8.2 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 29.7 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The average unit value ("AUV") of U.S. processors' U.S. shipments increased by 6.1 percent from 2020 to 2022, with all of the increase occurring from 2020 to 2021. However, the AUV of U.S. processors' U.S. shipments was 19.0 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period low.

U.S. processors' inventories

Table III-9 presents U.S. processors' end-of-period inventories and the ratio of their inventories to production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments**.** End-of-period inventories increased in each year between 2020 and 2022, ending 46.7 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. Among the 18 firms that reported end-of-period inventories, 13 reported more inventories in 2022 than in 2020. End-of-period inventories were 6.5 percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Eleven of 18 U.S. processors reported more end-of-period inventories in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

The ratio of U.S. processors' end-of-period inventories to their production fluctuated year to year, decreasing from 2020 to 2021, then increasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 9.4 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 8.8 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The ratio of U.S. processors' end-of-period inventories to their U.S. shipments increased by 11.2 percentage points from 2020 to 2022, with nearly all the increase occurring from 2021 to 2022. It was 5.0 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

Table III-9
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent

Item	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
End-of-period inventory quantity	19,412	22,287	28,473	20,790	22,131
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	17.1	16.5	26.4	22.4	31.2
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	16.1	16.5	27.4	22.0	27.0
Inventory ratio to total shipments	16.1	16.5	27.4	22.0	27.0

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

U.S. processors' imports from subject sources

No responding U.S. processor reported imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from any source between January 2020 and June 2023.

U.S. processors' purchases of imports from subject sources

One firm, ***, reported purchases of imported frozen warmwater shrimp between January 2020 and June 2023. The ratio of *** purchases of imports from *** to its U.S. production did not exceed *** percent between 2020 and 2022. However, it reached *** percent in interim 2023. The ratio of *** purchases of imports from *** to its production increased in each year during 2020-22, ending *** percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was *** percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. After minimal change from 2020 to 2021, the ratio of *** purchases of imports from *** to its production increased by *** percentage points from 2021 to 2022. It was *** percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

*** purchases accounted for no more than *** percent of its sellers' total imports from *** during 2020-22 and interim 2023. After accounting for *** percent of its sellers' imports from *** in 2020 and 2021, *** purchases accounted for *** percent of its sellers' imports from *** in 2022. Overall, *** purchases accounted for *** percent of all imports from *** during 2020-22 and interim 2023. Table III-10 presents data on *** purchases of imports of frozen warmwater shrimp and table III-11 presents *** reasons for those purchases.

Table III-10
Frozen warmwater shrimp: * U.S. production, purchases of subject imports, and ratio of purchases to production, by period**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchases: ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchases: ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchases: ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Purchases: ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports by specified importers: ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports by specified importers: ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports by specified importers: ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Imports by specified importers: ***	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Control ratio: ***	Ratio1	***	***	***	***	***
Control ratio: ***	Ratio1	***	***	***	***	***
Control ratio: ***	Ratio1	***	***	***	***	***
Control ratio: ***	Ratio1	***	***	***	***	***
Overall imports: ***	Quantity	266,283	391,524	421,824	216,225	211,137
Overall imports: ***	Quantity	596,326	747,915	665,058	332,366	283,495
Overall imports: ***	Quantity	119,149	161,721	112,878	59,532	35,252
Overall imports: ***	Quantity	1,303,442	1,633,174	1,507,391	783,702	668,203
Imports by specified importers relative to overall: ***	Ratio2	***	***	***	***	***
Imports by specified importers relative to overall: ***	Ratio2	***	***	***	***	***
Imports by specified importers relative to overall: ***	Ratio2	***	***	***	***	***
Imports by specified importers relative to overall: ***	Ratio2	***	***	***	***	***
Purchases of imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio3	***	***	***	***	***
Purchases of imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio3	***	***	***	***	***
Purchases of imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio3	***	***	***	***	***
Purchases of imports from *** to U.S. production	Ratio3	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table III-10 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: * U.S. production, purchases of subject imports, and ratio of purchases to production, by period**

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires, proprietary, Census-edited Customs data accessed November 28, 2023, and from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: ***.

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

Table III-11
Frozen warmwater shrimp: * reasons for purchasing**

Item	Narrative response on reasons for purchasing
***'s reason for purchasing	***

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

U.S. employment, wages, and productivity

Table III-12 shows U.S. processors' employment-related data. The number of production-related workers ("PRWs") increased in each year between 2020 and 2022, ending 11.0 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 10.5 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Productivity fluctuated year to year between 2020 and 2022, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 5.5 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 18.2 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Unit labor costs also fluctuated year to year, but ended 14.3 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 22.4 percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Total hours worked, wages paid, and hourly wages all were higher in 2022 than in 2020, while hours worked per PRW were lower. Hours worked per PRW and hourly wages were higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, while wages paid and total hours worked were lower.

Table III-12
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' employment related information, by period

Item	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	963	1,036	1,069	929	831
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	2,120	2,153	2,124	902	843
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,201	2,078	1,987	971	1,014
Wages paid ($1,000)	33,526	35,588	36,271	16,511	15,446
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	$15.81	$16.53	$17.08	$18.30	$18.32
Productivity (pounds per hour)	53.7	62.8	50.7	51.4	42.0
Unit labor costs (dollars per pound)	$0.29	$0.26	$0.34	$0.36	$0.44

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

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

U.S. importers

The Commission issued importer questionnaires to 234 firms believed to be importers of subject frozen warmwater shrimp, as well as to all U.S. processors of frozen warmwater shrimp.[1] Based on official Commerce statistics for imports of frozen warmwater shrimp, U.S. importers' questionnaire data accounted for *** percent of subject imports and *** percent of total imports. Firms responding to the Commission's questionnaire accounted for the following shares of frozen warmwater shrimp imports (as a share of official Commerce statistics, by quantity) in 2022.[2]

- *** percent of imports from Ecuador
- *** percent of imports from India
- *** percent of imports from Indonesia
- *** percent of imports from Vietnam
- *** percent of imports from nonsubject sources.

In light of the data coverage by the Commission's questionnaires, import data in this report are based on official import statistics for frozen warmwater shrimp. Table IV-1 lists all responding U.S. importers of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, and other sources, their locations, and their shares of reported U.S. imports, in 2022.

[1] The Commission issued questionnaires to those firms identified in the petitions, staff research, and proprietary, Census-edited, import records.

[2] Subject import coverage was calculated as a share of subject imports, as reported in questionnaire responses, divided by official import statistics from Commerce.

Table IV-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2022

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Ecuador	India	Indonesia	Vietnam
AEL Seafood	Fort Lee, NJ	***	***	***	***
Ananda Enterprises	Bhimavaram, AP	***	***	***	***
Ananda Group	Bhimavaram, AP	***	***	***	***
Aqua Star	Seattle, WA	***	***	***	***
Arctic	St Louis, MO	***	***	***	***
Asvini	Chennai, TN	***	***	***	***
Avanti Frozen	Hyderabad, TS	***	***	***	***
Beaver	Jacksonville, FL	***	***	***	***
BMR Industries	Nellore, AP	***	***	***	***
Coastal	Visakhapatnam, AP	***	***	***	***
Coastal Aqua	Kakinada, India, AP	***	***	***	***
CP Foods	Columbia, MD	***	***	***	***
Devi	Visakhapatnam,	***	***	***	***
Devi Sea	Visakhapatnam, AP	***	***	***	***
Devi Seafoods	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Easternfish	Teaneck, NJ	***	***	***	***
Falcon	Bhubaneswar, OD	***	***	***	***
Godavari Mega	Bhimavarma Mandal, AP	***	***	***	***
Kader Exports	Mumbai, MH	***	***	***	***
LNSK	Nellore, AP	***	***	***	***
Nekkanti	Visakhapatnam, AP	***	***	***	***
Ore-Cal	Los Angeles, CA	***	***	***	***
Pacific Coral	Miami, FL	***	***	***	***
Prime	Dumont, NJ	***	***	***	***
Royale Marine	Kavurivarpalem, AP	***	***	***	***
Sagar Grandhi	Chennai, TN	***	***	***	***
Sai Marine	Visakhapatnam, AP	***	***	***	***
Sandhya	Visakhapatnam, IN	***	***	***	***
Santa Priscilla	Guayaquil, Ecuador	***	***	***	***
Seafood Trading	Miami, FL	***	***	***	***
Sea Port Products Corporation	Kirkland, WA	***	***	***	***
Southwind	Carson, CA	***	***	***	***
Tri-Union	El Segundo, CA	***	***	***	***
Wellcome	Chennai, TN	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-1 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2022

Share in percent

Firm	Headquarters	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
AEL Seafood	Fort Lee, NJ	***	***	***
Ananda Enterprises	Bhimavaram, AP	***	***	***
Ananda Group	Bhimavaram, AP	***	***	***
Aqua Star	Seattle, WA	***	***	***
Arctic	St Louis, MO	***	***	***
Asvini	Chennai, TN	***	***	***
Avanti Frozen	Hyderabad, TS	***	***	***
Beaver	Jacksonville, FL	***	***	***
BMR Industries	Nellore, AP	***	***	***
Coastal	Visakhapatnam, AP	***	***	***
Coastal Aqua	Kakinada, India, AP	***	***	***
CP Foods	Columbia, MD	***	***	***
Devi	Visakhapatnam,	***	***	***
Devi Sea	Visakhapatnam, AP	***	***	***
Devi Seafoods	Houston, TX	***	***	***
Easternfish	Teaneck, NJ	***	***	***
Falcon	Bhubaneswar, OD	***	***	***
Godavari Mega	Bhimavarma Mandal, AP	***	***	***
Kader Exports	Mumbai, MH	***	***	***
LNSK	Nellore, AP	***	***	***
Nekkanti	Visakhapatnam, AP	***	***	***
Ore-Cal	Los Angeles, CA	***	***	***
Pacific Coral	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Prime	Dumont, NJ	***	***	***
Royale Marine	Kavurivarpalem, AP	***	***	***
Sagar Grandhi	Chennai, TN	***	***	***
Sai Marine	Visakhapatnam, AP	***	***	***
Sandhya	Visakhapatnam, IN	***	***	***
Santa Priscilla	Guayaquil, Ecuador	***	***	***
Seafood Trading	Miami, FL	***	***	***
Sea Port Products Corporation	Kirkland, WA	***	***	***
Southwind	Carson, CA	***	***	***
Tri-Union	El Segundo, CA	***	***	***
Wellcome	Chennai, TN	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

U.S. imports

Table IV-2 and figure IV-1 present data for U.S. imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, and all other sources. Subject imports, by quantity, accounted for the majority, and growing share, of total imports between 2020 and 2022. India accounted for the largest share of total imports among subject sources in every year between 2020 and 2022. Indonesia accounted for the second largest share in 2020, while Ecuador accounted for the second largest share in 2021 and 2022. Vietnam accounted for the smallest share among subject sources in every year between 2020 and 2022. Subject imports accounted for the vast majority of total imports in interim 2023, with India accounting for the largest share among the subject sources, followed by Ecuador. Vietnam accounted for the smallest share of total imports among subject sources in interim 2023. Nonsubject sources accounted for a minority, and shrinking, share of total imports between January 2020 and June 2023.

The quantity of U.S. imports from Ecuador increased in each year between 2020 and 2022, ending 58.4 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. U.S. imports from India fluctuated year to year between 2020 and 2022, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 11.5 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. Although U.S. imports from Indonesia and Vietnam each fluctuated in the same direction as U.S. imports from India, they ended 4.4 percent and 5.3 percent lower, respectively, in 2022 than in 2020. U.S imports from each subject source each were lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

Overall, the quantity of subject imports fluctuated year to year between 2020 and 2022, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 15.6 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. Subject imports were 14.7 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The quantity of nonsubject imports decreased in each year between 2020 and 2022, ending 22.5 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020, and was 32.8 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

Table IV-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Ecuador	Quantity	266,283	391,524	421,824	216,225	211,137
India	Quantity	596,326	747,915	665,058	332,366	283,495
Indonesia	Quantity	321,685	332,014	307,630	175,579	138,319
Vietnam	Quantity	119,149	161,721	112,878	59,532	35,252
Subject sources	Quantity	1,303,442	1,633,174	1,507,391	783,702	668,203
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	211,597	182,066	164,092	86,654	58,199
All import sources	Quantity	1,515,039	1,815,240	1,671,483	870,357	726,402
Ecuador	Value	774,731	1,361,585	1,499,696	786,560	674,121
India	Value	2,406,089	3,124,232	2,958,128	1,519,800	1,078,570
Indonesia	Value	1,358,586	1,475,820	1,515,808	894,413	548,751
Vietnam	Value	615,023	894,877	686,916	359,868	191,730
Subject sources	Value	5,154,428	6,856,514	6,660,549	3,560,641	2,493,172
Nonsubject sources	Value	1,014,305	955,365	960,439	524,600	343,383
All import sources	Value	6,168,734	7,811,879	7,620,988	4,085,241	2,836,555
Ecuador	Unit value	2.91	3.48	3.56	3.64	3.19
India	Unit value	4.03	4.18	4.45	4.57	3.80
Indonesia	Unit value	4.22	4.45	4.93	5.09	3.97
Vietnam	Unit value	5.16	5.53	6.09	6.04	5.44
Subject sources	Unit value	3.95	4.20	4.42	4.54	3.73
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	4.79	5.25	5.85	6.05	5.90
All import sources	Unit value	4.07	4.30	4.56	4.69	3.90

Table continued.

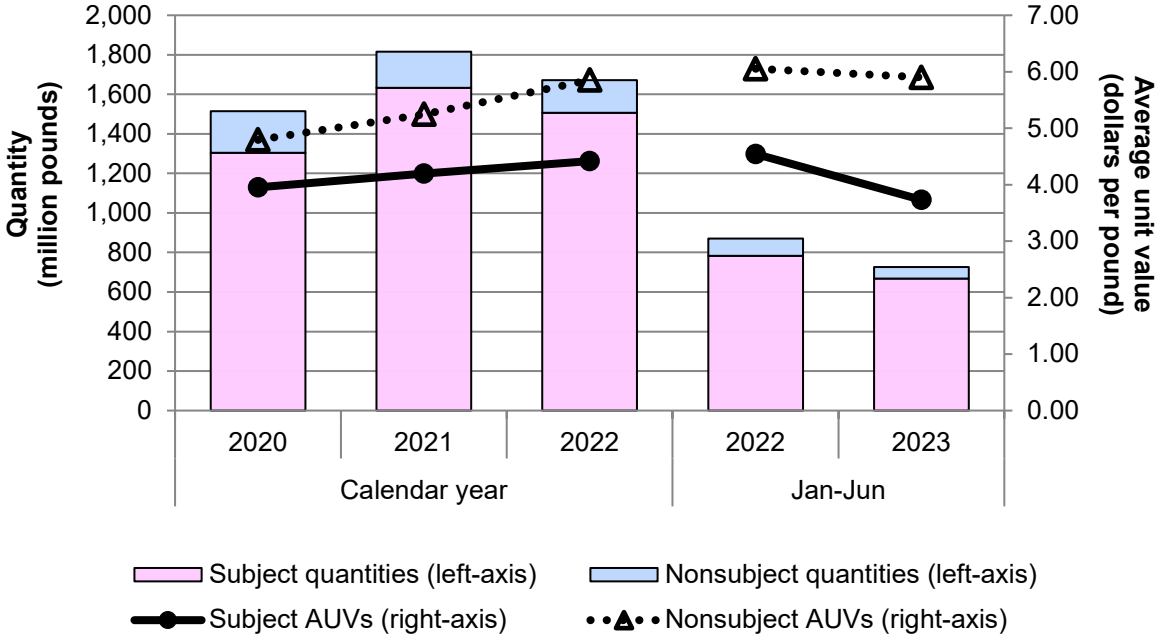
Table IV-2 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Share of U.S. imports by source and period

Share and ratio in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. production

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Ecuador	Share of quantity	17.6	21.6	25.2	24.8	29.1
India	Share of quantity	39.4	41.2	39.8	38.2	39.0
Indonesia	Share of quantity	21.2	18.3	18.4	20.2	19.0
Vietnam	Share of quantity	7.9	8.9	6.8	6.8	4.9
Subject sources	Share of quantity	86.0	90.0	90.2	90.0	92.0
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	14.0	10.0	9.8	10.0	8.0
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ecuador	Share of value	12.6	17.4	19.7	19.3	23.8
India	Share of value	39.0	40.0	38.8	37.2	38.0
Indonesia	Share of value	22.0	18.9	19.9	21.9	19.3
Vietnam	Share of value	10.0	11.5	9.0	8.8	6.8
Subject sources	Share of value	83.6	87.8	87.4	87.2	87.9
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	16.4	12.2	12.6	12.8	12.1
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ecuador	Ratio	234.0	289.6	391.6	466.5	596.1
India	Ratio	524.1	553.2	617.4	717.0	800.4
Indonesia	Ratio	282.7	245.6	285.6	378.8	390.5
Vietnam	Ratio	104.7	119.6	104.8	128.4	99.5
Subject sources	Ratio	1,145.6	1,208.0	1,399.3	1,690.7	1,886.6
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	186.0	134.7	152.3	186.9	164.3
All import sources	Ratio	1,331.5	1,342.6	1,551.6	1,877.7	2,050.9

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Figure IV-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

By value, U.S. imports from Ecuador and Indonesia increased in each year between 2020 and 2022, ending 93.6 percent and 11.6 percent higher, respectively, in 2022 than in 2020. The values of U.S. imports from India and Vietnam fluctuated in the same direction, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2020, ending 22.9 percent and 11.7 percent higher, respectively, in 2022 than in 2020. The values of U.S. shipments from each subject source were lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Overall, the value of subject imports fluctuated year to year, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 29.2 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 30.0 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The value of nonsubject imports decreased by 5.3 percent from 2020 to 2022 and was 34.5 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

The average unit value ("AUV") of U.S. imports from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam each increased in every year between 2020 and 2022, ending 22.2 percent, 10.2 percent, 16.7 percent, and 17.9 percent higher, respectively, in 2022 than in 2020. However, the AUV of U.S. imports from each subject source was lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, with the AUV of U.S. imports from India and Indonesia reaching period lows. During 2020-22 and in interim 2023, the AUV of U.S. imports from Vietnam was the highest among subject sources, while the AUV of imports from Ecuador was the lowest.

Overall, the AUV of subject imports increased in each year between 2020 and 2022, ending 11.7 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 17.9 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The AUV of nonsubject imports also increased in each year between 2020 and 2022, ending 22.1 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 2.5 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The AUV of subject imports was lower than the AUV of nonsubject imports in every year during 2020-22 and in interim 2023.

Table IV-3 and figure IV-2 present data on nonsubject imports by individual source. The three largest sources of nonsubject imports are Thailand, Mexico, and Argentina, which collectively accounted for between 74.7 and 79.1 percent of all nonsubject imports between 2020 and 2022 and 77.5 percent in interim 2023.

Table IV-3
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Nonsubject U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per pound

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Thailand	Quantity	64,822	55,994	49,492	25,490	13,418
Mexico	Quantity	55,043	43,812	44,819	21,214	18,171
Argentina	Quantity	38,125	36,516	35,428	21,229	13,502
Peru	Quantity	16,049	12,091	8,600	5,284	2,239
Bangladesh	Quantity	3,823	5,538	3,905	2,828	2,058
Venezuela	Quantity	4,701	2,515	2,971	972	1,800
Guyana	Quantity	6,537	4,591	2,764	2,456	1,259
Saudi Arabia	Quantity	6,365	3,816	2,324	751	824
All other sources	Quantity	16,132	17,194	13,788	6,430	4,927
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	211,597	182,066	164,092	86,654	58,199
Thailand	Value	357,723	323,491	311,692	157,327	84,341
Mexico	Value	264,911	239,936	277,776	154,722	116,226
Argentina	Value	192,825	190,794	202,996	119,127	81,117
Peru	Value	51,564	46,760	38,326	24,225	9,157
Bangladesh	Value	28,236	36,037	26,014	19,079	13,012
Venezuela	Value	10,742	7,161	8,742	2,718	4,530
Guyana	Value	17,488	14,223	9,330	8,498	3,621
Saudi Arabia	Value	21,395	11,834	8,273	2,740	2,362
All other sources	Value	69,421	85,129	77,288	36,164	29,017
Nonsubject sources	Value	1,014,305	955,365	960,439	524,600	343,383
Thailand	Unit value	5.52	5.78	6.30	6.17	6.29
Mexico	Unit value	4.81	5.48	6.20	7.29	6.40
Argentina	Unit value	5.06	5.22	5.73	5.61	6.01
Peru	Unit value	3.21	3.87	4.46	4.58	4.09
Bangladesh	Unit value	7.39	6.51	6.66	6.75	6.32
Venezuela	Unit value	2.28	2.85	2.94	2.80	2.52
Guyana	Unit value	2.68	3.10	3.38	3.46	2.88
Saudi Arabia	Unit value	3.36	3.10	3.56	3.65	2.87
All other sources	Unit value	4.30	4.95	5.61	5.62	5.89
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	4.79	5.25	5.85	6.05	5.90

Table continued.

Table IV-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Nonsubject U.S. imports, by source and period

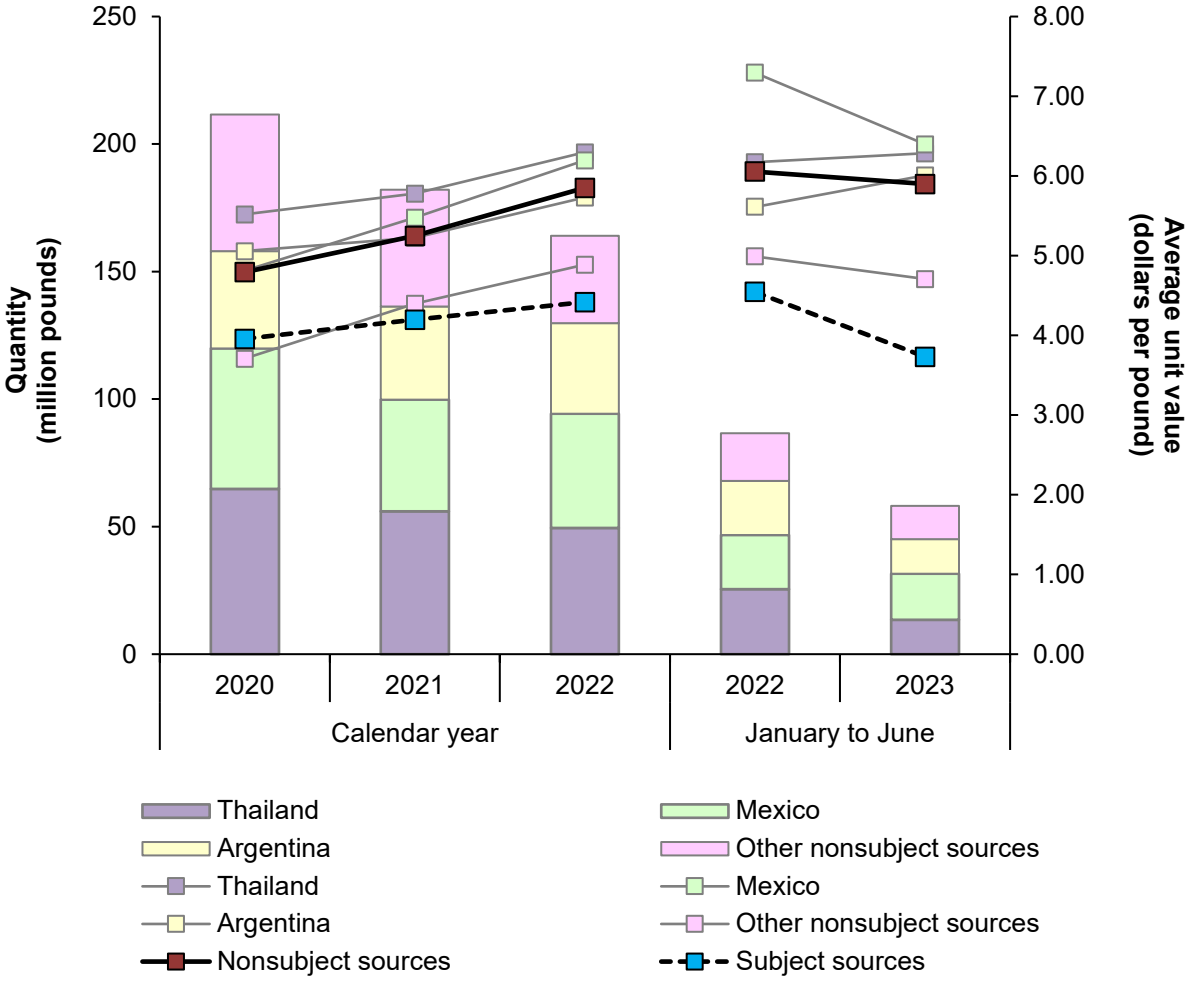
Share in percent

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Thailand	Share of quantity	4.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.8
Mexico	Share of quantity	3.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
Argentina	Share of quantity	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.9
Peru	Share of quantity	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
Bangladesh	Share of quantity	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Venezuela	Share of quantity	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Guyana	Share of quantity	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Saudi Arabia	Share of quantity	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other sources	Share of quantity	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	14.0	10.0	9.8	10.0	8.0
Thailand	Share of value	5.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.0
Mexico	Share of value	4.3	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.1
Argentina	Share of value	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.9
Peru	Share of value	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3
Bangladesh	Share of value	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Venezuela	Share of value	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Guyana	Share of value	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Saudi Arabia	Share of value	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other sources	Share of value	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	16.4	12.2	12.6	12.8	12.1

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Share represents the share of imports from all sources including subject sources as shown in table IV-2.

Figure IV-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by nonsubject source and period



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.[3] Negligible imports are generally defined in the Act, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.[4] Table IV-4 presents the share of total U.S. imports, by quantity, attributable to Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, and nonsubject sources during the most recent twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petitions based on official Commerce statistics.

Table IV-4
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, October 2022 through September 2023

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity
Ecuador	426,398	27.5
India	629,623	40.6
Indonesia	268,056	17.3
Vietnam	95,243	6.1
All other sources	130,412	8.4
All import sources	1,549,732	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

[3] Sections 703(a)(1), 705(b)(1), 733(a)(1), and 735(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a)(1), 1671d(b)(1), 1673b(a)(1), and 1673d(b)(1)).

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

Cumulation considerations

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated, the Commission determines whether U.S. imports from the subject countries compete with each other and with the domestic like product and has generally considered four factors: (1) fungibility, (2) presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets, (3) common or similar channels of distribution, and (4) simultaneous presence in the market. Information regarding channels of distribution, market areas, and interchangeability appear in Part II. Additional information concerning fungibility, geographical markets, and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.

Fungibility

Table IV-5 and figure IV-3 present data on U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of frozen warmwater shrimp by freezing type in 2022. Block frozen accounted for the majority of U.S. processors' U.S. shipments and U.S. shipments of imports from Ecuador, while IQF accounted for the vast majority of U.S. shipments of imports from India, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

Table IV-5
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and freezing type, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Block frozen	IQF	All freezing types
U.S. processors	55,445	48,603	104,048
Ecuador	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
Subject sources	86,909	535,402	622,311
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-5 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and freezing type, 2022

Share across in percent

Source	Block frozen	IQF	All freezing types
U.S. processors	53.3	46.7	100.0
Ecuador	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
Subject sources	14.0	86.0	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-5 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and freezing type, 2022

Share down in percent

Source	Block frozen	IQF	All freezing types
U.S. processors	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Figure IV-3
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and freezing type, 2022

* * * * * * *

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

Table IV-6 and figure IV-4 present data on U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of frozen warmwater shrimp by product form in 2022. Green, peeled, and peeled and deveined ("P&D") shrimp accounted for nearly all U.S. processors' U.S. shipments. Nearly all U.S. shipments of imports from Ecuador were green shrimp, P&D shrimp, or shrimp other than green, peeled, P&D, or cooked. P&D and cooked shrimp accounted for the majority of U.S. shipments of imports from India. Nearly all U.S. shipments of imports from Indonesia and Vietnam were either green, P&D, or cooked shrimp. Overall, P&D shrimp accounted for the largest share of U.S. shipments of subject imports, followed by cooked shrimp.

Table IV-6
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and product form, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Green	Peeled	P&D	Cooked	Other	All product forms
U.S. processors	34,226	22,633	41,542	91	5,556	104,048
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	111,740	31,945	295,727	127,424	55,475	622,311
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-6 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and product form, 2022

Share across in percent

Source	Green	Peeled	P&D	Cooked	Other	All product forms
U.S. processors	32.9	21.8	39.9	0.1	5.3	100.0
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	18.0	5.1	47.5	20.5	8.9	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-6 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and product form, 2022

Share down in percent

Source	Green	Peeled	P&D	Cooked	Other	All product forms
U.S. processors	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

Figure IV-4
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and product form, 2022

* * * * * * *

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

Table IV-7 and figure IV-5 present data on U.S. processors' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by shrimp type in 2022. Virtually all U.S. processors' U.S. shipments were wild-caught shrimp, while all or virtually all U.S. shipments of imports from each subject source were farm-raised shrimp.

Table IV-7
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and product type, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Farm-raised	Wild caught	All product types
U.S. processors	169	107,554	107,723
Ecuador	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
Subject sources	640,621	2,679	643,300
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table IV-7 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and product type, 2022

Share across in percent

Source	Farm-raised	Wild caught	All product types
U.S. processors	0.2	99.8	100.0
Ecuador	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	100.0
Indonesia	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	99.6	0.4	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-7 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and product type, 2022

Share down in percent

Source	Farm-raised	Wild caught	All product types
U.S. processors	***	***	***
Ecuador	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

Figure IV-5
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by source and product type, 2022

* * * * * * *

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

Geographical markets

According to official import statistics, imports from each subject source entered the United States through ports in every region. Virtually all imports from Ecuador entered the United States through ports located in the East, South, or West. The majority of imports from India entered through ports located in the East, while most imports from Indonesia and Vietnam entered through ports located in the East or West. Overall, the majority of subject imports entered the United States through ports located in the East, South, or West. Table IV-8 presents data on U.S. imports of frozen warmwater shrimp by border of entry in 2022.

Table IV-8
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2022

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Ecuador	163,455	6,936	122,119	129,314	421,824
India	360,991	54,511	121,763	127,794	665,058
Indonesia	122,349	14,801	53,284	117,197	307,630
Vietnam	48,480	10,303	19,430	34,665	112,878
Subject sources	695,275	86,552	316,596	408,969	1,507,391
Nonsubject sources	63,287	3,563	18,330	78,913	164,092
All import sources	758,561	90,114	334,926	487,881	1,671,483

Table continued.

Table IV-8 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2022

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Ecuador	38.7	1.6	29.0	30.7	100.0
India	54.3	8.2	18.3	19.2	100.0
Indonesia	39.8	4.8	17.3	38.1	100.0
Vietnam	42.9	9.1	17.2	30.7	100.0
Subject sources	46.1	5.7	21.0	27.1	100.0
Nonsubject sources	38.6	2.2	11.2	48.1	100.0
All import sources	45.4	5.4	20.0	29.2	100.0

Table continued.

Table IV-8 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports by source and border of entry, 2022

Share down in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Ecuador	21.5	7.7	36.5	26.5	25.2
India	47.6	60.5	36.4	26.2	39.8
Indonesia	16.1	16.4	15.9	24.0	18.4
Vietnam	6.4	11.4	5.8	7.1	6.8
Subject sources	91.7	96.0	94.5	83.8	90.2
Nonsubject sources	8.3	4.0	5.5	16.2	9.8
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Presence in the market

U.S. imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from each subject source were present in every month during January 2020-June 2023. Table IV-9 and figures IV-6 and IV-7 present monthly data for subject and nonsubject imports of frozen warmwater shrimp during January 2020-September 2023.

Table IV-9
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	Ecuador	India	Indonesia	Vietnam	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
2020	January	17,529	62,294	26,052	6,122	111,997	18,311	130,309
2020	February	18,363	45,418	21,309	4,341	89,431	13,055	102,486
2020	March	18,880	43,713	22,977	3,853	89,424	14,996	104,420
2020	April	12,624	48,694	25,959	5,001	92,277	10,104	102,381
2020	May	12,255	18,830	25,966	5,452	62,503	10,948	73,451
2020	June	23,124	25,872	28,760	9,023	86,779	15,576	102,355
2020	July	30,140	52,813	25,022	12,280	120,255	18,609	138,864
2020	August	34,757	69,457	31,319	15,467	151,001	19,131	170,132
2020	September	32,201	54,860	29,442	16,856	133,359	21,469	154,828
2020	October	26,382	66,162	29,654	14,788	136,986	25,165	162,151
2020	November	18,643	52,405	28,520	13,632	113,200	24,634	137,833
2020	December	21,386	55,808	26,706	12,332	116,232	19,598	135,829
2021	January	20,336	59,666	31,922	10,791	122,715	17,407	140,122
2021	February	23,666	44,134	19,056	7,126	93,981	13,537	107,518
2021	March	31,336	44,141	31,783	5,893	113,152	14,192	127,345
2021	April	32,656	40,174	31,474	5,926	110,230	12,470	122,701
2021	May	35,823	70,350	33,359	10,239	149,771	12,451	162,222
2021	June	48,739	57,038	26,120	12,932	144,830	11,756	156,586
2021	July	37,772	65,752	19,904	16,110	139,539	11,220	150,760
2021	August	35,030	80,652	24,971	25,125	165,779	13,746	179,525
2021	September	29,118	71,973	21,720	15,751	138,562	12,416	150,978
2021	October	26,607	80,785	31,367	17,363	156,121	18,589	174,710
2021	November	30,262	64,562	28,556	15,479	138,860	23,888	162,749
2021	December	40,181	68,687	31,780	18,985	159,634	20,392	180,026

Table continued.

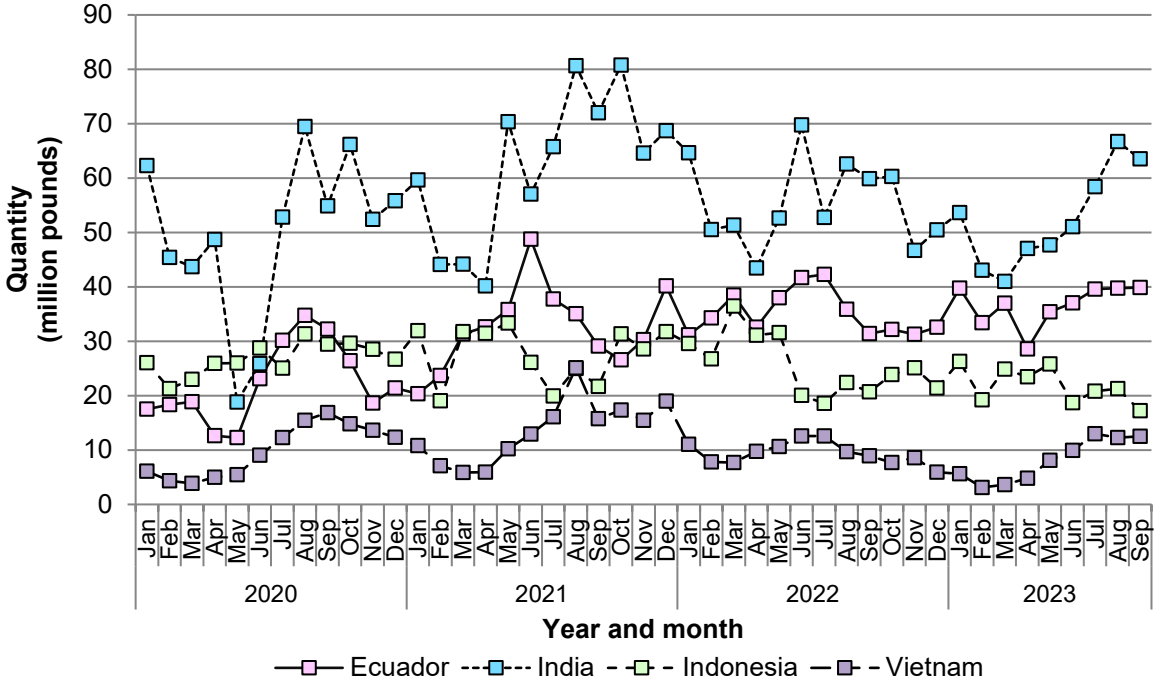
Table IV-9 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports, by source and month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	Ecuador	India	Indonesia	Vietnam	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
2022	January	31,193	64,642	29,583	11,061	136,480	17,830	154,310
2022	February	34,268	50,532	26,773	7,787	119,359	13,829	133,188
2022	March	38,464	51,341	36,445	7,715	133,965	15,251	149,216
2022	April	32,607	43,463	31,115	9,742	116,927	14,397	131,324
2022	May	37,984	52,649	31,597	10,635	132,865	13,807	146,672
2022	June	41,709	69,739	20,067	12,591	144,106	11,540	155,646
2022	July	42,258	52,774	18,560	12,563	126,155	10,831	136,986
2022	August	35,892	62,567	22,429	9,671	130,559	12,699	143,258
2022	September	31,426	59,873	20,665	8,940	120,904	10,290	131,194
2022	October	32,193	60,301	23,884	7,706	124,084	15,498	139,583
2022	November	31,274	46,700	25,115	8,563	111,652	14,672	126,323
2022	December	32,556	50,477	21,399	5,903	110,335	13,447	123,783
2023	January	39,729	53,657	26,262	5,622	125,270	12,516	137,785
2023	February	33,395	43,055	19,209	3,122	98,781	8,734	107,515
2023	March	37,018	41,007	24,856	3,628	106,509	10,483	116,993
2023	April	28,579	47,046	23,446	4,803	103,874	8,685	112,559
2023	May	35,382	47,684	25,840	8,125	117,031	8,893	125,924
2023	June	37,035	51,046	18,705	9,952	116,738	8,888	125,626
2023	July	39,594	58,406	20,814	13,013	131,827	8,594	140,421
2023	August	39,762	66,714	21,311	12,263	140,050	9,364	149,414
2023	September	39,883	63,530	17,214	12,542	133,169	10,637	143,806

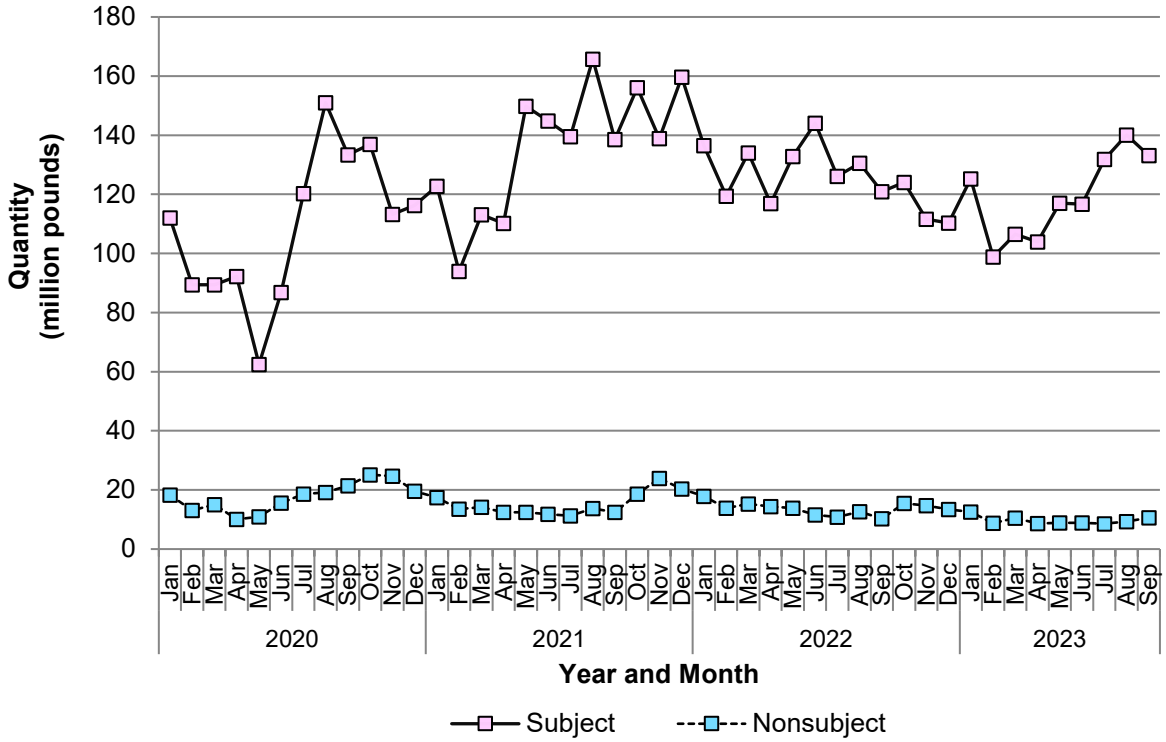
Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Figure IV-6
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports from individual subject sources, by source and month



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Figure IV-7
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports from aggregated subject and nonsubject sources, by month



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Quantity

Table IV-10 and figure IV-8 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by quantity for frozen warmwater shrimp based on questionnaire responses from U.S. processors and official U.S. import statistics from Commerce. Apparent U.S. consumption fluctuated year to year between 2020 and 2022, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 8.6 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. The increase in apparent U.S. consumption between 2020 and 2022 is largely driven by increases in imports from Ecuador and India, which offset the decreases in U.S. processors' U.S. shipments and imports from Indonesia and Vietnam.[5] Apparent U.S. consumption was 16.4 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

U.S. processors' market share, by quantity, decreased in each year during 2020-22, ending 1.5 percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. Their market share was under 10 percent throughout 2020-22. It was 0.2 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The market share of imports from Ecuador increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 7.5 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 3.9 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period high. The market share of imports from India fluctuated modestly during 2020-22, ending 1.0 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 0.7 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The market share of imports from Indonesia also fluctuated year to year, decreasing from 2020 to 2021, then increasing more modestly from 2021 to 2022, ending 2.3 percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 1.1 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period low. The market share of imports from Vietnam fluctuated year to year, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 0.9 percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 1.9 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period low.

[5] For more detailed discussion on trends in U.S. processors' U.S. shipments, see part III and for more detailed discussion on trends in subject and nonsubject imports see the section entitled "U.S. imports."

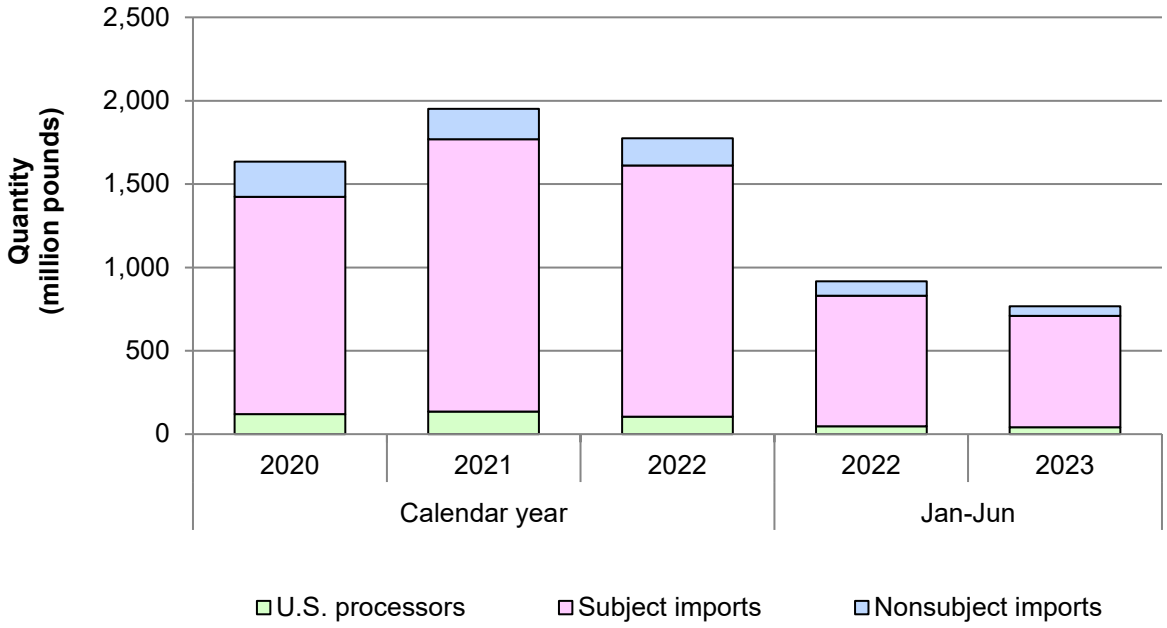
Table IV-10
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
U.S. processors' U.S. shipments	Quantity	120,260	135,475	104,048	47,222	40,959
Ecuador	Quantity	266,283	391,524	421,824	216,225	211,137
India	Quantity	596,326	747,915	665,058	332,366	283,495
Indonesia	Quantity	321,685	332,014	307,630	175,579	138,319
Vietnam	Quantity	119,149	161,721	112,878	59,532	35,252
Subject sources	Quantity	1,303,442	1,633,174	1,507,391	783,702	668,203
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	211,597	182,066	164,092	86,654	58,199
All import sources	Quantity	1,515,039	1,815,240	1,671,483	870,357	726,402
All sources	Quantity	1,635,299	1,950,715	1,775,531	917,579	767,361
U.S. processors' U.S. shipments	Share	7.4	6.9	5.9	5.1	5.3
Ecuador	Share	16.3	20.1	23.8	23.6	27.5
India	Share	36.5	38.3	37.5	36.2	36.9
Indonesia	Share	19.7	17.0	17.3	19.1	18.0
Vietnam	Share	7.3	8.3	6.4	6.5	4.6
Subject sources	Share	79.7	83.7	84.9	85.4	87.1
Nonsubject sources	Share	12.9	9.3	9.2	9.4	7.6
All import sources	Share	92.6	93.1	94.1	94.9	94.7
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Figure IV-8
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity, by source and period



Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Imports from India accounted for the largest market share among subject sources throughout 2020-22, while Vietnam accounted for the smallest share. Imports from Indonesia accounted for the second largest market share among subject sources in 2020, while imports from Ecuador accounted for the second largest market share in 2021 and 2022. Imports from India accounted for the largest market share among subject sources in interim 2023, followed by imports from Ecuador. Imports from Vietnam accounted for the smallest market share among subject sources in interim 2023.

Overall, the market share of subject imports increased in each year between 2020 and 2022, ending 5.2 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 1.7 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period high. The market share of nonsubject sources decreased in each year between 2020 and 2022, most noticeably from 2020 to 2021, ending 3.7 percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 1.9 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period-low.

Table IV-11 and figure IV-9 present apparent U.S. consumption, by quantity, based on wild catch landings data and official U.S. import statistics from Commerce.

Table IV-11
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share in percent

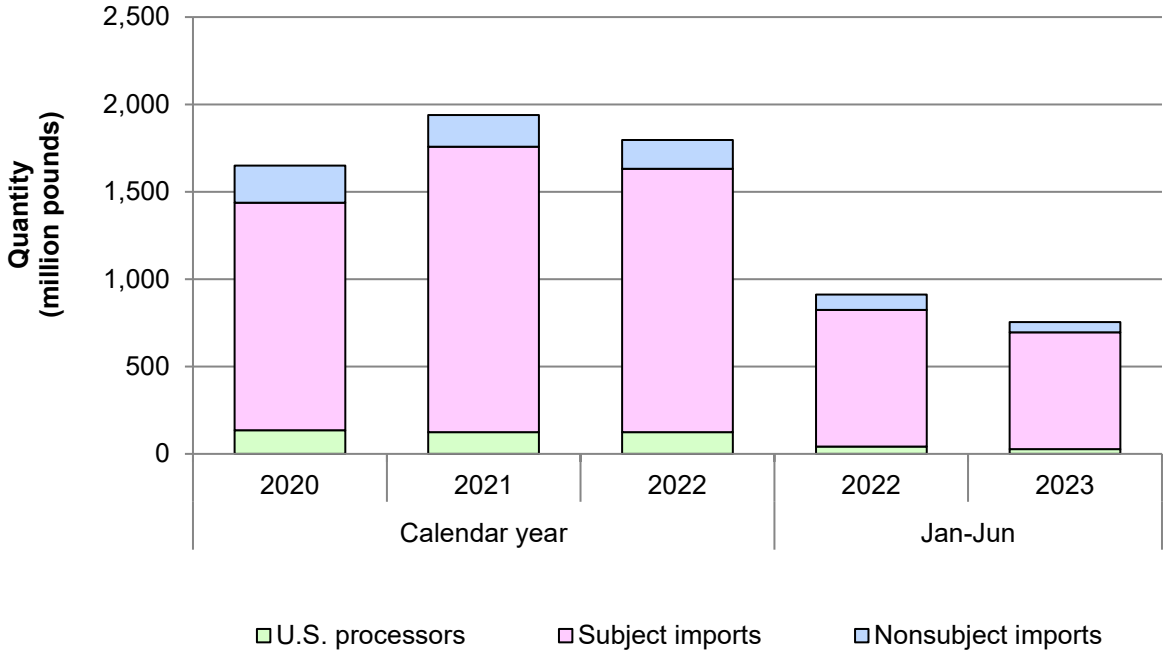
Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Calculated U.S. processors' U.S. shipments	Quantity	134,932	124,985	124,388	41,075	27,381
Ecuador	Quantity	266,283	391,524	421,824	216,225	211,137
India	Quantity	596,326	747,915	665,058	332,366	283,495
Indonesia	Quantity	321,685	332,014	307,630	175,579	138,319
Vietnam	Quantity	119,149	161,721	112,878	59,532	35,252
Subject sources	Quantity	1,303,442	1,633,174	1,507,391	783,702	668,203
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	211,597	182,066	164,092	86,654	58,199
All import sources	Quantity	1,515,039	1,815,240	1,671,483	870,357	726,402
All sources	Quantity	1,649,971	1,940,225	1,795,871	911,432	753,783
Calculated U.S. processors' U.S. shipments	Share	8.2	6.4	6.9	4.5	3.6
Ecuador	Share	16.1	20.2	23.5	23.7	28.0
India	Share	36.1	38.5	37.0	36.5	37.6
Indonesia	Share	19.5	17.1	17.1	19.3	18.3
Vietnam	Share	7.2	8.3	6.3	6.5	4.7
Subject sources	Share	79.0	84.2	83.9	86.0	88.6
Nonsubject sources	Share	12.8	9.4	9.1	9.5	7.7
All import sources	Share	91.8	93.6	93.1	95.5	96.4
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023; official U.S. exports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using schedule B numbers 0306.17, 1605.21, and 1605.29, accessed November 17, 2023; data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires; wild catch landings data using the National Marine Fisheries Services' commercial landings database; and farmed production data estimated using the following sources: Howell, "A Quick Introduction to Indoor Shrimp Farming," The Fish Site, December 26, 2022; Texas Aquaculture Alliance, "2018 Texas Shrimp Farm Production," accessed March 3, 2023; and Gulf American Shrimp LLC, "Our Story," accessed March 3, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Wild catch landings quantities are for the Gulf and South Atlantic regions as collected by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Note: U.S. production quantities have been converted to headless, shell-on weight using a conversion factor of 0.629.

Figure IV-9
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity, by source and period



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023; official U.S. exports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HS subheadings 0306.17, 1605.21, and 1605.29, accessed November 17, 2023; data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires; wild catch landings data using the National Marine Fisheries Services' commercial landings database; and farmed production data estimated using the following sources: Howell, "A Quick Introduction to Indoor Shrimp Farming," The Fish Site, December 26, 2022; Texas Aquaculture Alliance, "2018 Texas Shrimp Farm Production," accessed March 3, 2023; and Gulf American Shrimp LLC, "Our Story," accessed March 3, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Value

Table IV-12 and figure IV-10 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for frozen warmwater shrimp based on questionnaire responses from U.S. processors and official U.S. import statistics from Commerce. Apparent U.S. consumption, by value, fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing more modestly from 2021 to 2022, ending 21.0 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 30.5 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. U.S. processors' market share decreased in each year during 2020-22, most noticeably from 2021 to 2022, ending 2.0 percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 0.1 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

The market share of imports from Ecuador increased in each year during 2020-22, most noticeably from 2020 to 2021, ending 6.9 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 4.2 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period high. The market share of imports from India fluctuated modestly year to year during 2020-22, ending 0.6 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 0.7 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period high. The market share of imports from Indonesia fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, decreasing from 2020 to 2021, then increasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 1.6 percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 2.4 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period low. The market share of imports from Vietnam fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 0.7 percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 1.9 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

Overall, the market share of subject imports increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 5.2 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 0.6 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period high. The market share of nonsubject imports decreased by 3.3 percentage points from 2020 to 2022. It was 0.7 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, reaching a period low.

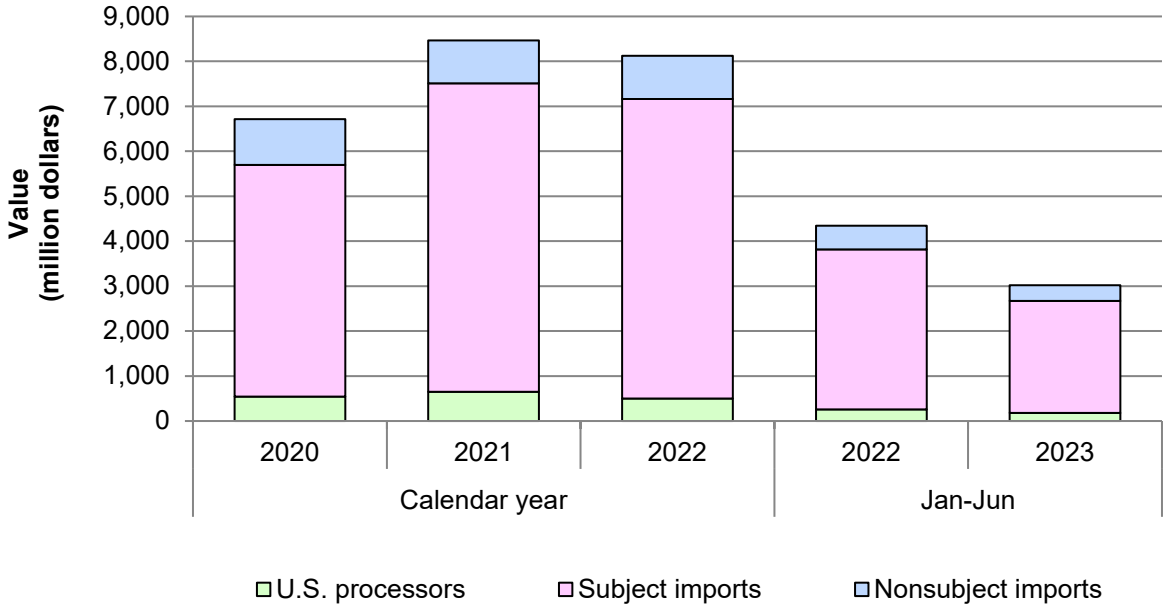
Table IV-12
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; share in percent

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
U.S. processors' U.S. shipments	Value	544,877	653,141	500,324	256,729	180,462
Ecuador	Value	774,731	1,361,585	1,499,696	786,560	674,121
India	Value	2,406,089	3,124,232	2,958,128	1,519,800	1,078,570
Indonesia	Value	1,358,586	1,475,820	1,515,808	894,413	548,751
Vietnam	Value	615,023	894,877	686,916	359,868	191,730
Subject sources	Value	5,154,428	6,856,514	6,660,549	3,560,641	2,493,172
Nonsubject sources	Value	1,014,305	955,365	960,439	524,600	343,383
All import sources	Value	6,168,734	7,811,879	7,620,988	4,085,241	2,836,555
All sources	Value	6,713,611	8,465,020	8,121,312	4,341,970	3,017,017
U.S. processors' U.S. shipments	Share	8.1	7.7	6.2	5.9	6.0
Ecuador	Share	11.5	16.1	18.5	18.1	22.3
India	Share	35.8	36.9	36.4	35.0	35.7
Indonesia	Share	20.2	17.4	18.7	20.6	18.2
Vietnam	Share	9.2	10.6	8.5	8.3	6.4
Subject sources	Share	76.8	81.0	82.0	82.0	82.6
Nonsubject sources	Share	15.1	11.3	11.8	12.1	11.4
All import sources	Share	91.9	92.3	93.8	94.1	94.0
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Figure IV-10
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value, by source and period



Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Table IV-13 and figure IV-11 present apparent U.S. consumption, by value, based on wild catch landings data and official U.S. import statistics from Commerce.

Table IV-13
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value, by source and period

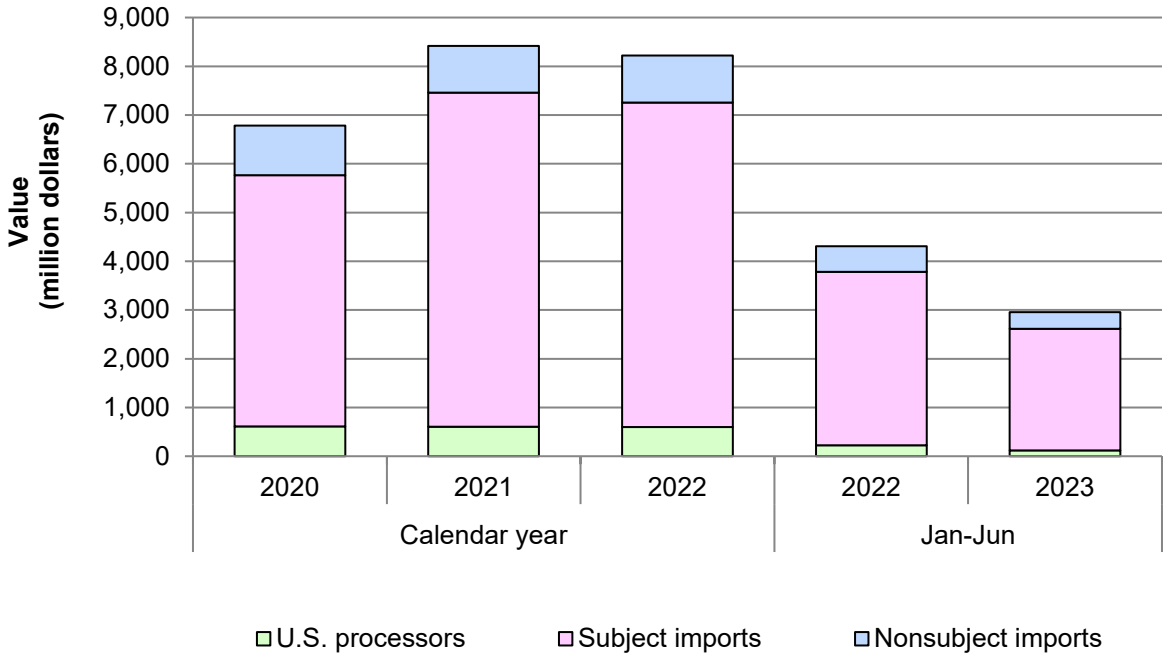
Value in 1,000 dollars; share in percent

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Calculated U.S. processors' U.S. shipments	Value	611,353	602,566	598,131	223,312	120,639
Ecuador	Value	774,731	1,361,585	1,499,696	786,560	674,121
India	Value	2,406,089	3,124,232	2,958,128	1,519,800	1,078,570
Indonesia	Value	1,358,586	1,475,820	1,515,808	894,413	548,751
Vietnam	Value	615,023	894,877	686,916	359,868	191,730
Subject sources	Value	5,154,428	6,856,514	6,660,549	3,560,641	2,493,172
Nonsubject sources	Value	1,014,305	955,365	960,439	524,600	343,383
All import sources	Value	6,168,734	7,811,879	7,620,988	4,085,241	2,836,555
All sources	Value	6,780,086	8,414,445	8,219,118	4,308,554	2,957,194
Calculated U.S. processors' U.S. shipments	Share	9.0	7.2	7.3	5.2	4.1
Ecuador	Share	11.4	16.2	18.2	18.3	22.8
India	Share	35.5	37.1	36.0	35.3	36.5
Indonesia	Share	20.0	17.5	18.4	20.8	18.6
Vietnam	Share	9.1	10.6	8.4	8.4	6.5
Subject sources	Share	76.0	81.5	81.0	82.6	84.3
Nonsubject sources	Share	15.0	11.4	11.7	12.2	11.6
All import sources	Share	91.0	92.8	92.7	94.8	95.9
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023 and data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: The calculated U.S. processors' U.S. shipments value is constructed using the quantity for the same item presented in the previous table multiplied by the average unit value of U.S. processors' U.S. shipments reported in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure IV-11
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value, by source and period



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023 and data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Part V: Pricing data

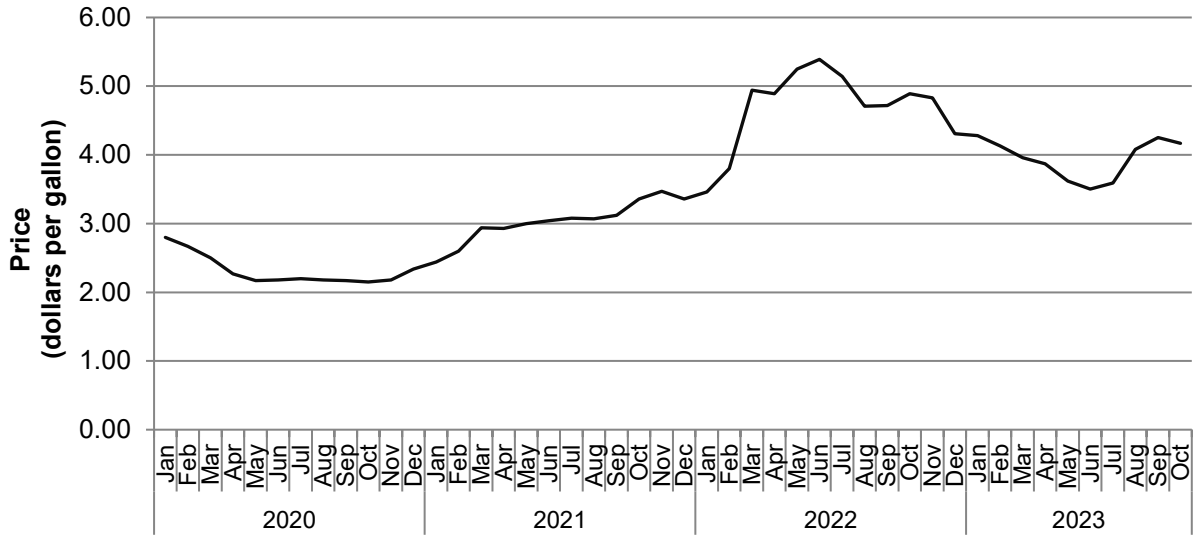
Factors affecting prices

Input costs

Raw materials (specifically raw shrimp) are the largest component of U.S. processors' costs (see Part VI).

Fuel is the most important cost for shrimp fishermen.[1] Diesel prices in the Gulf Coast region increased irregularly from January 2020 to December 2021, sharply increased from January 2022 to their peak in June 2022, decreased irregularly through June 2023, and then increased in the next few months (figure V-1 and table V-1). Between January 2020 and June 2023, Gulf Coast diesel prices increased by 25.0 percent, and they were 48.9 percent higher in October 2023 than in January 2020.

Figure V-1
Fuel cost: Gulf Coast No. 2 diesel retail price, by month and year



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel/ retrieved November 17, 2023.

[1] Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Brazil, China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, Nos. 731-TA-1064, 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Publication 5432, June 2023, p. V-1.

Table V-1
Fuel cost: Gulf Coast No. 2 diesel retail price, by month and year

Price in dollars per gallon; NA is not available

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	2.80	2.44	3.46	4.28
February	2.67	2.60	3.80	4.13
March	2.50	2.94	4.94	3.96
April	2.27	2.93	4.89	3.87
May	2.17	3.00	5.25	3.62
June	2.18	3.04	5.39	3.50
July	2.20	3.08	5.14	3.59
August	2.18	3.07	4.71	4.08
September	2.17	3.12	4.72	4.25
October	2.15	3.36	4.89	4.17
November	2.18	3.47	4.83	NA
December	2.34	3.36	4.31	NA

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel/ retrieved November 17, 2023.

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Transportation costs for frozen warmwater shrimp shipped from subject countries to the United States averaged 4.5 percent for Ecuador, 8.1 percent for India, 8.2 percent for Indonesia, and 6.5 percent for Vietnam during 2022. These estimates were derived from official import data and represent the transportation and other charges on imports.[2]

U.S. inland transportation costs

The majority of responding U.S. processors and importers reported that they typically arrange transportation to their customers. Most U.S. processors reported that their U.S. inland transportation costs ranged from 2 to 15 percent while most importers reported costs of 0.5 to 8.6 percent.

[2] The estimated transportation costs were obtained by subtracting the customs value from the c.i.f. value of the imports for 2022 and then dividing by the customs value based on the HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306.17.0027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306.17.0040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010.

Pricing practices

Pricing methods

The vast majority of U.S. processors and importers reported setting prices for frozen warmwater shrimp using transaction-by-transaction negotiations (table V-2). Some firms also reported using contracts or set price lists.

Table V-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of U.S. processors' and importers' reported price setting methods

Count in number of firms reporting

Method	U.S. processors	Importers
Transaction-by-transaction	16	33
Contract	5	16
Set price list	9	6
Other	3	2
Responding firms	20	34

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

Note: The sum of responses down may not add up to the total number of responding firms as each firm was instructed to check all applicable price setting methods employed.

U.S. processors and importers reported selling most of their frozen warmwater shrimp in the spot market and the next largest share was sold through short-term contracts (table V-3).[3] Annual and longer-term contracts comprised *** percent of U.S. processors' sales in 2022 and *** percent of subject importers' sales.

Of the U.S. processors and importers that reported short-term contract sales, most reported that they fix both quantity and price with no price renegotiation, and most do not index to raw material prices. U.S. processors reported that their short-term contracts ranged from 30 to 180 days; importers reported a range of 30 to 270 days, with a plurality reporting 180 days. Three firms cited Urner Barry as a raw materials price index, which is a shrimp price listing published weekly.

[3] U.S. processors purchase fresh shrimp on a spot basis from U.S. fisherman. Conference transcript, p. 90 (Drake).

Table V-3
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' and importers' shares of commercial U.S. shipments by type of sale, 2022

Share in percent

Type of sale	U.S. processors	Subject importers
Long-term contracts	***	***
Annual contracts	***	***
Short-term contracts	***	***
Spot sales	***	***
Total	100.0	100.0

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

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

Sales terms and discounts

Most responding U.S. processors (12 of 20) and importers (30 of 34) typically quote prices on a delivered basis. The majority of U.S. processors (13 of 20) and importers (26 of 34) do not have a discount policy.

Price data

The Commission requested U.S. processors and importers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of the following frozen warmwater shrimp products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2020-June 2023.

Product 1.-- Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 71 to 90 count, headless, peeled and deveined (P&D), tail-off, block frozen (cut or not cut).

Product 2.-- Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 31 to 40 count, headless, shell-on, block frozen.

Product 3.-- Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 26 to 30 count, headless, shell-on, block frozen.

Product 4.— Frozen, cooked warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 26 to 30 count, P&D, headless, tail-on or-tail off, individually quick frozen (IQF).

Fifteen U.S. processors and 22 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.[4] [5]

Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately 7.9 percent of U.S. processors' U.S. shipments of frozen warmwater shrimp, 7.5 percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Ecuador, 4.4 percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from India, 5.0 percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Indonesia, and 1.8 percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from Vietnam in 2022.[6]

Price data for products 1-4 are presented in tables V-4 to V-7 and figures V-2 to V-5.

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

[5] Staff excluded data that was identified to have different processing than the defined pricing product, such as IQF in products 1-3 that request block frozen or peeled and deveined for products 2 and 3 that request shell on. Staff excluded such data from the following firms: U.S. processors *** and U.S. importer ***.

[6] Pricing coverage is based on U.S. shipments reported in questionnaires.

Table V-4
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; prices in dollars per pound; margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Ecuador price	Ecuador quantity	Ecuador margin	India price	India quantity	India margin
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 1: Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 71 to 90 count, headless, peeled and deveined (P&D), tail-off, block frozen (cut or not cut).

Note: No data were reported for product 1 for subject imports from Indonesia or Vietnam.

Table V-5
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; prices in dollars per pound; margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Ecuador price	Ecuador quantity	Ecuador margin	India price	India quantity	India margin
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table V-5 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; prices in dollars per pound; margins in percent

Period	Indonesia price	Indonesia quantity	Indonesia margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 2: Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 31 to 40 count, headless, shell-on, block frozen.

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

Table V-6
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; prices in dollars per pound; margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Ecuador price	Ecuador quantity	Ecuador margin	India price	India quantity	India margin
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table V-6 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; prices in dollars per pound; margins in percent

Period	Indonesia price	Indonesia quantity	Indonesia margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 3: Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 26 to 30 count, headless, shell-on, block frozen.

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

Table V-7
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; prices in dollars per pound; margins in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	Ecuador price	Ecuador quantity	Ecuador margin	India price	India quantity	India Margin
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table V-7 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in pounds; prices in dollars per pound; margins in percent

Period	Indonesia price	Indonesia quantity	Indonesia margin	Vietnam price	Vietnam quantity	Vietnam margin
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 4: Frozen, cooked warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 26 to 30 count, P&D, headless, tail-on or-tail off, individually quick frozen (IQF).

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

Figure V-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, by source and quarter

Price of product 1

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * * * *

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

Note: Product 1: Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 71 to 90 count, headless, peeled and deveined (P&D), tail-off, block frozen (cut or not cut).

Figure V-3
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, by source and quarter

Price of product 2

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * * * *

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

Note: Product 2: Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 31 to 40 count, headless, shell-on, block frozen.

Figure V-4
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, by source and quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * * * *

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

Note: Product 3: Frozen, raw warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 26 to 30 count, headless, shell-on, block frozen.

Figure V-5
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, by source and quarter

Price of product 4

* * * * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * * * *

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

Note: Product 4: Frozen, cooked warmwater shrimp or prawns, all species, 26 to 30 count, P&D, headless, tail-on or-tail off, individually quick frozen (IQF).

Price trends

In general, prices decreased during January 2020-June 2023. Table V-8 summarizes the price trends, by country and by product. As shown in the table, domestic price decreases ranged from *** to *** percent during January 2020-June 2023 while subject import price decreases ranged from *** to *** percent.[7] Price indices for the four pricing products are shown in table V-9 and figure V-6 for U.S. processors and in table V-10 and figure V-7 for subject imports.

Table V-8
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2020-June 2023

Quantity in pounds, price in dollars per pound, change in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Quantity of shipments	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Percent change in price over period
Product 1	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Percent change column is percentage change from the first quarter of 2020 to the second quarter of 2023. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

[7] Two subject import price series increased: India product 3 and Vietnam product 4.

Table V-9
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Indexed U.S. processor prices, by quarter

Indices in percent; 2020 Q1=100.0

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***

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

Table V-10
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Indexed subject importer prices, by quarter

Indices in percent; 2020 Q1=100.0

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
2020 Q1	***	***	***	***
2020 Q2	***	***	***	***
2020 Q3	***	***	***	***
2020 Q4	***	***	***	***
2021 Q1	***	***	***	***
2021 Q2	***	***	***	***
2021 Q3	***	***	***	***
2021 Q4	***	***	***	***
2022 Q1	***	***	***	***
2022 Q2	***	***	***	***
2022 Q3	***	***	***	***
2022 Q4	***	***	***	***
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***

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

Figure V-6
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Indexed U.S. processor prices, by quarter

* * * * * * *

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

Figure V-7
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Indexed subject importer prices, by quarter

* * * * * * *

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

Price comparisons

As shown in tables V-11 and V-12, prices for product frozen warmwater shrimp from subject countries were below those for U.S.-produced product in 131 of 159 instances (100.2 million pounds); margins of underselling ranged from 0.7 to 46.8 percent. In the remaining 28 instances (13.2 million pounds), prices for product from subject countries were between 0.2 and 44.1 percent above prices for the domestic product. All four pricing products had more instances of underselling than overselling. Three of the subject countries (Ecuador, India, and Vietnam) had more instances of underselling than overselling while Indonesia had more instances of overselling than underselling.

Table V-11
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by product

Quantity in pounds; margin in percent

Product	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	22	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	29	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	39	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	41	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Underselling	131	100,173,436	20.7	0.7	46.8
Product 1	Overselling	6	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	---	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	8	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	14	***	***	***	***
Total, all products	Overselling	28	13,201,147	(9.5)	(0.2)	(44.1)

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Table V-12
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by source

Quantity in pounds; margin in percent

Source	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Ecuador	Underselling	48	***	***	***	***
India	Underselling	56	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Underselling	13	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Underselling	14	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Underselling	131	100,173,436	20.7	0.7	46.8
Ecuador	Overselling	7	***	***	***	***
India	Overselling	---	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	Overselling	15	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Overselling	6	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Overselling	28	13,201,147	(9.5)	(0.2)	(44.1)

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

Lost sales and lost revenue

The Commission requested that U.S. processors of frozen warmwater shrimp report purchasers with which they experienced instances of lost sales or revenue due to competition from imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, or Vietnam during January 2020–June 2023. All 20 responding U.S. processors reported that they had to reduce prices, 14 reported that they rolled back announced price increases, and 19 reported that they had lost sales. Nine U.S. processors submitted lost sales and lost revenue allegations in the petition.[8] The nine U.S. processors identified 94 firms with which they lost sales or revenue. Allegations included both lost sales and lost revenue. All four subject countries were listed in allegations, and all allegations listed the time period as "since 2020."

Staff contacted 58 purchasers and received usable responses from 13 purchasers.[9] Responding purchasers reported purchasing 1.1 billion pounds of frozen warmwater shrimp during January 2020-June 2023 (table V-13).

[8] The petitions included lost sales and lost revenues submitted by the following firms: ***.

[9] A fourteenth purchaser (***) submitted an incomplete response which was not used. Although 94 purchasers were listed in allegations, many of the allegations did not include usable purchaser email contact information.

Table V-13
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Purchasers' reported purchases and imports, by firm and source

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

Firm	Domestic quantity	Subject quantity	All other quantity	Change in domestic share	Change in subject share
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: All other includes all other sources and unknown sources. Change is the percentage point change in the share of the firm's total purchases of domestic and/or subject country imports between first and last years. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---".

During 2022, responding purchasers purchased and imported 4.7 percent from domestic sources, 88.6 percent from subject sources (3.0 percent from Ecuador, 48.6 percent from India, 27.7 percent from Indonesia, and 9.4 percent from Vietnam), 1.8 percent from nonsubject countries, and 4.9 percent from "unknown source" countries.

Purchasers were asked about changes in their purchasing patterns from different sources since 2020 (table V-14). Responding purchasers generally reported decreased purchases of domestic product, increased purchases of subject imports from Ecuador and India, and no change in purchases from Indonesia and Vietnam. Explanations for decreasing purchases of domestic product included availability, cost, "cheap imports," quality, COVID-19, and loss of customers who purchase domestic product.[10] In describing reasons for increases in purchases of subject imports, purchasers cited prices, increased P&D usage, availability, and

[10] Of the two firms that reported increased domestic purchases, reasons cited were availability and business growth.

quality as factors. One purchaser stated that the price for farm raised product from India was higher than that from Ecuador and that lead times were much longer, which increased market fluctuation risks, while the product from Ecuador had lower prices in 2022 and 2023 with faster shipment times.

Table V-14
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Changes in purchasers' purchase patterns from the United States and subject and nonsubject countries

Count in number of firms reporting

Source of purchases	Steadily Increase	Fluctuate Up	No change	Fluctuate Down	Steadily Decrease	Did not purchase
United States	1	1	1	6	3	0
Ecuador	2	6	0	1	0	2
India	4	3	1	2	0	2
Indonesia	2	0	5	2	0	3
Vietnam	0	0	4	1	2	3
All other sources	0	2	4	1	1	2
Sources unknown	0	1	2	1	0	5

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

Eight of the 13 responding purchasers reported that they had purchased imported frozen warmwater shrimp from subject countries instead of U.S.-produced product since 2020 (tables V-15 and V-16). Of these eight purchasers, six reported purchasing imports from Ecuador and India, four reported purchasing imports from Indonesia, and two reported purchasing imports from Vietnam. Of the eight purchasers, six firms reported that the subject imports were priced lower (6 from Ecuador, 3 from India, 1 from Indonesia, and zero from Vietnam). Four of these purchasers reported that price was a primary reason for the decision to purchase subject imports (4 from Ecuador, 2 from India, 1 from Indonesia, and zero from Vietnam) rather than U.S.-produced product. Four purchasers estimated the quantity of subject imports purchased instead of domestic product; quantities ranged from 9 thousand pounds to 650 thousand pounds. Imports from Ecuador comprised most of the quantity reported whereas Vietnam accounted for none. Purchasers identified availability and quality as non-price reasons for purchasing imported rather than U.S.-produced product.

Table V-15
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Firm	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic	Imports priced lower	Choice based on price	Quantity	Narrative on reasons for purchasing imports
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Yes--8; No--4	Yes--6; No--2	Yes--4; No--4	***	NA

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

Note: ***. Zeroes and null values are shown as "---".

Table V-16
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by source

Count in number of firms reporting; quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic	Imports priced lower	Choice based on price	Quantity
Ecuador	6	6	4	***
India	6	3	2	***
Indonesia	4	1	1	***
Vietnam	2	---	---	***
Subject sources	8	6	4	***

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

Note: Zeroes and null values are shown as "---".

Of the 13 responding purchasers, two reported that U.S. processors had reduced prices to compete with lower-priced subject imports, six reported that U.S. processors had not reduced prices to compete with lower-priced subject imports, and four reported that they did not know (table V-17). Of the two purchasers that reported price reductions, one reported a 20 percent reduction and the other reported a 25 percent reduction, to compete with imports from all four subject countries.

In responding to the lost sales lost revenue survey, some purchasers provided additional information on purchases and market dynamics. *** indicated that its purchases of imported shrimp were based on consumer preferences "which have consistently favored shrimp from other country sources over shrimp from the US Gulf Coast." *** stated that farm-raised and wild-caught are two distinct forms of shrimp. *** reported that it "lost high end restaurant customers who use domestic shrimp."

Table V-17
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Purchasers' responses to U.S. producer price reductions, by firm

Count in number of firms reporting; price reductions in percent

Firm	U.S. processors lowered prices	Price reduction	Narrative on processor price reductions
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
All firms	Yes--2; No—6; Don't know--4	***	NA

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

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

Part VI: Financial experience of U.S. processors

Background[1]

Twenty U.S. processors provided usable financial results on their frozen warmwater shrimp operations.[2] *** U.S. processors except *** reported financial data on a calendar year basis and eleven processors provided data on the basis of GAAP.[3]

Figure VI-1 presents the top six responding processors and all other processors' shares of the total reported net sales quantity in 2022.[4]

[1] The following abbreviations are used in the tables and/or text of this section: generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), fiscal year ("FY"), net sales ("NS"), cost of goods sold ("COGS"), selling, general, and administrative expenses ("SG&A expenses"), average unit values ("AUVs"), research and development expenses ("R&D expenses"), and return on assets ("ROA").

[2] The following firms provided a questionnaire response but their data were not included in the report. ***, did not engage in any processing activities.

[3] ***. U.S. processors' questionnaire responses, sections III-2a and III-2b, and email from ***, November 16, 2023.

[4] ***. U.S. Processors' questionnaire responses, section II-6, emails from ***, November 16, 2023, email from ***, November 27, 2023, email from *** November 9, 2023, email from ***, November 27, 2023, and email from ***, November 14, 2023.

Figure VI-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' share of net sales quantity in 2022, by firm

* * * * * * *

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

Note: "All other firms" includes the data reported by ***.

Operations on frozen warmwater shrimp

Table VI-1 presents aggregated data on U.S. processors' operations in relation to frozen warmwater shrimp, while table VI-2 presents corresponding changes in AUVs. Table VI-3 presents selected company-specific financial data.

Table VI-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' results of operations, by item and period

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

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Total net sales	Quantity	120,144	134,259	103,300	46,881	41,236
Total net sales	Value	547,841	649,397	496,689	251,508	184,255
COGS: Raw materials	Value	421,535	508,436	358,753	187,785	128,259
COGS: All other	Value	71,781	84,582	83,277	38,232	33,726
COGS: Total	Value	493,316	593,018	442,030	226,017	161,985
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	54,525	56,379	54,659	25,491	22,270
SG&A expenses	Value	43,459	49,359	49,113	22,108	21,828
Operating income or (loss)	Value	11,066	7,020	5,546	3,383	442
Interest expense	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other income	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	6,488	7,766	6,402	2,117	1,794
Cash flow	Value	27,282	31,405	21,857	6,239	21
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	76.9	78.3	72.2	74.7	69.6
COGS: All other	Ratio to NS	13.1	13.0	16.8	15.2	18.3
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	90.0	91.3	89.0	89.9	87.9
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	10.0	8.7	11.0	10.1	12.1
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	7.9	7.6	9.9	8.8	11.8
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table VI-1 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' results of operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per pound; count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
COGS: Raw materials	Share	85.4	85.7	81.2	83.1	79.2
COGS: All other	Share	14.6	14.3	18.8	16.9	20.8
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total net sales	Unit value	4.56	4.84	4.81	5.36	4.47
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	3.51	3.79	3.47	4.01	3.11
COGS: All other	Unit value	0.60	0.63	0.81	0.82	0.82
COGS: Total	Unit value	4.11	4.42	4.28	4.82	3.93
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	0.45	0.42	0.53	0.54	0.54
SG&A expenses	Unit value	0.36	0.37	0.48	0.47	0.53
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.01
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	7	9	9	9	12
Net losses	Count	5	5	8	9	15
Data	Count	20	20	20	20	20

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

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

Table VI-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in percent

Item	2020-22	2020-21	2021-22	Jan-Jun 2022-23
Total net sales	▲5.4	▲6.1	▼(0.6)	▼(16.7)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(1.0)	▲7.9	▼(8.3)	▼(22.3)
COGS: All other	▲34.9	▲5.4	▲28.0	▲0.3
COGS: Total	▲4.2	▲7.6	▼(3.1)	▼(18.5)

Table continued.

Table VI-2 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Changes in dollars per pound

Item	2020-22	2020-21	2021-22	Jan-Jun 2022-23
Total net sales	▲0.25	▲0.28	▼(0.03)	▼(0.90)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(0.04)	▲0.28	▼(0.31)	▼(0.90)
COGS: All other	▲0.21	▲0.03	▲0.18	▲0.00
COGS: Total	▲0.17	▲0.31	▼(0.14)	▼(0.89)
Gross profit or (loss)	▲0.08	▼(0.03)	▲0.11	▼(0.00)
SG&A expense	▲0.11	▲0.01	▲0.11	▲0.06
Operating income or (loss)	▼(0.04)	▼(0.04)	▲0.00	▼(0.06)
Net income or (loss)	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Percentages and unit values shown as “0.0” or “0.00” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” or “0.005,” respectively. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”. Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table VI-3
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	120,144	134,259	103,300	46,881	41,236

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	547,841	649,397	496,689	251,508	184,255

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	493,316	593,018	442,030	226,017	161,985

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	54,525	56,379	54,659	25,491	22,270

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	43,459	49,359	49,113	22,108	21,828

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	11,066	7,020	5,546	3,383	442

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	90.0	91.3	89.0	89.9	87.9

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	10.0	8.7	11.0	10.1	12.1

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	7.9	7.6	9.9	8.8	11.8

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4.56	4.84	4.81	5.36	4.47

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit raw material costs

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	3.51	3.79	3.47	4.01	3.11

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit all other COGS

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	0.60	0.63	0.81	0.82	0.82

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4.11	4.42	4.28	4.82	3.93

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	0.45	0.42	0.53	0.54	0.54

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	0.36	0.37	0.48	0.47	0.53

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.01

Table continued.

Table VI-3 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per pound

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Bayou	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Net sales

Revenue primarily reflects commercial sales, but also includes a small amount of internal consumption. Internal consumption is included in the financial data, but not shown separately in this section of the report.[5] Total sales quantity and value increased from 2020 to 2021 then decreased from 2021 to 2022 (influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic) and decreased overall by from 2020 to 2022.[6] Total sales quantity and value were lower in January-June 2023 ("interim 2023") compared with January-June 2022 ("interim 2022"). As shown in table VI-3, the six largest processors varied in directional trends of net sales quantities and values from 2020 to 2022, but the *** reported lower quantities and values in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. The remaining fourteen smaller processors, collectively referred to as "all other firms" reported ***.[7] [8] The average net sales unit value (per pound) increased overall from 2020 to 2022, but was lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. As shown in table VI-3, *** processors reported an overall increase in their unit sales values from 2020 to 2022, and *** reported lower unit values in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. The combined smaller firms also reported ***.[9]

[5] Internal consumption reported by ***. Email from ***, November 09, 2023.
[6] Conference transcript, p. 154 (Pizzuti).
[7] Among the 14 smaller processors, ***.
[8] ***. Emails from ***, November 13 and 28, 2023.
[9] Among the 14 smaller processors, ***.

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss

Raw material costs represent the largest component of COGS, ranging between 79.2 and 85.7 percent of total COGS during the reporting period. Raw material costs increased by 20.6 percent from 2020 to 2021 then decreased by 29.4 percent from 2021 to 2022. Raw material costs decreased overall by 14.9 percent from 2020 to 2022, and were 31.7 percent lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. On a per pound basis, raw material costs increased from 2020 to 2021, then decreased from 2021 to 2022. Per-pound values of raw material costs decreased overall from 2020 to 2022, and were lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022.[10] As shown in table VI-3, company-specific unit raw material costs were consistent with the broader trend, with *** processors showing an increase from 2020 to 2021, followed by a decrease in 2022, and an overall decrease from 2020 to 2022. *** processors reported lower unit raw material costs in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. The combined smaller firms also reported ***.[11] As a ratio to net sales, raw material costs decreased overall from 2020 to 2022, and were lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022.

Shrimp and prawns account for the largest share of raw material cost (97.0 percent), and the remaining 3.0 percent represents various other raw materials such as packaging material, IQF supplies, and freight-in costs. Table VI-4 presents raw materials, by type in 2022.[12]

[10] Petitioners explained that ***. Petitioner's postconference brief, p. 22

[11] Among the 14 smaller processors, ***. For all firms combined, ***.

[12] ***. U.S. processors' questionnaire responses, sections III-6 and III-7.

Table VI-4
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' raw material costs in 2022

Value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per pound; share of value in percent

Item	Value	Unit value	Share of value
Shrimp and prawn	***	***	***
Other material inputs	***	***	***
Total, raw materials	358,753	3.47	100.0

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

All other COGS (***), the second largest component of COGS ranged between 14.3 and 20.8 percent during the reporting period. All other COGS increased by 17.8 percent from 2020 to 2021 then decreased by 1.5 percent from 2021 to 2022. All other COGS increased overall by 16.0 percent from 2020 to 2022 and was 11.8 percent lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. On a per pound basis, all other COGS increased continuously from 2020 to 2022, and remained unchanged in the two interim periods.[13] [14] As shown in table VI-3, *** processors reported an overall increase in their all other COGS unit values from 2020 to 2022, but varied in directional trends between the interim periods. The combined smaller firms showed ***.[15] As a ratio to net sales, all other COGS increased from 2020 to 2022, and was higher in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022.

Total COGS reflected the trends of raw material costs (its largest component) and increased from 2020 to 2021, then decreased from 2021 to 2022. Total COGS decreased overall from 2020 to 2022, and was lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. On a per pound basis, total COGS increased from 2020 to 2021 then decreased from 2021 to 2022, but remained higher than 2020. Per pound COGS increased overall from 2020 to 2022 and was lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. As shown in table VI-3, *** processors reported an overall decrease in their total COGS unit values, and the *** reported an overall increase from 2020 to 2022. *** reported lower unit values in

[13] U.S. processors' questionnaire responses, section III-9a.

[14] Petitioners indicated that labor costs would be the second largest cost after raw materials, and further explained that different processes would have different levels of labor costs. For example "you would have more labor in an easy peel or P&D tail on than you would have in a machine-peeled peel and deveined." Conference transcript, p. 93 (Pearson).

[15] Among the 14 smaller processors, ***. For all firms combined, ***.

interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. The combined smaller firms showed ***.[16] As a ratio to net sales, total COGS decreased overall from 2020 to 2022, and was lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022.

As shown in table VI-1, total gross profit increased from $54.5 million in 2020 to $56.4 million in 2021, and decreased to $54.7 million in 2022. Gross profit was lower in interim 2023 at $22.3 million compared with $25.5 million in interim 2022. As a ratio to net sales, gross profit increased from 2020 to 2022 and was higher in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. As shown in table VI-3, *** processors reported an overall increase in their gross profits from 2020 to 2022, and the *** reported a lower gross profit in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. The combined smaller firms reported an ***.[17]

[16] Among the 14 smaller processors, ***. For all firms combined, ***.
[17] Among the 14 smaller processors, ***. For all firms combined, ***.

SG&A expenses and operating income or loss

U.S. processors' SG&A expenses increased overall from 2020 to 2022, and were lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. As shown in table VI-3, *** processors reported an increase in their SG&A expenses from 2020 to 2022, and higher SG&A expenses in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. The combined smaller firms also reported ***. The corresponding SG&A expense ratio (total SG&A expenses divided by total sales value) increased from 2020 to 2022, and was higher in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022.

U.S. processors' operating income decreased from $11.1 million in 2020 to $7.0 million in 2021, and $5.5 million in 2022, and was lower in interim 2023 at $442,000 compared with interim 2022 at $3.4 million. As a ratio to net sales, operating income decreased overall from 2020 to 2022, and was lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. As shown in table VI-3, *** processors reported an overall increase in operating income, and *** while the *** processors reported a decrease from 2020 to 2022. In interim 2023, *** processors reported a higher operating income or an ***, and the *** reported a lower operating income and a *** compared with interim 2022. The combined smaller firms' operating income ***.[18]

All other expenses and net income or loss

Classified below the operating income level are interest expense, other expense, and other income. Interest expenses reported by the majority of the processors increased overall from 2020 to 2022, and were higher in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. Other expenses and income decreased overall from 2020 to 2022, and were lower in interim 2023

[18] Among the 14 smaller processors, ***. For all firms combined, ***.

compared with interim 2022. *** accounted for the vast majority of other income.[19]

As shown in tabe VI-1, other income offset interest expense and other expenses in each yearly period and in interim 2022, and caused net income to be greater than operating income in each of the full year periods and in interim 2022. Net income increased from $*** in 2020 to $*** in 2021 then decreased to $*** in 2022, and was lower in interim 2023 at a *** compared with a *** in interim 2022. As a ratio to net sales, net income decreased overall from 2020 to 2022 and was lower in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. As shown in table VI-3, *** processors reported an overall decrease in net income, and *** processor reported a worsening *** from 2020 to 2022. The majority (***) reported a lower net income or *** in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022. The combined smaller firms reported ***.[20] [21]

[19] ***. Emails from ***, November 16, 17 and 27, 2023, and U.S. processors' questionnaire response, sections III-10a and III-10b.

[20] Among the 14 smaller processors, ***. For all firms combined, ***.

[21] A variance analysis is most useful for products that do not have substantial changes in product mix over the period investigated, and the methodology is most sensitive at the plant or firm level, rather than the aggregated industry level. Because of the differences in cost structure between processors, a variance analysis is not presented.

Capital expenditures and research and development expenses

Table VI-5 presents capital expenditures, by firm and table VI-6 presents the processors' narrative explanations of the nature, focus, and significance of their capital expenditures. Capital expenditures increased overall from 2020 to 2022 and were higher in interim 2023 compared with interim 2022.[22]

Table VI-5
Frozen armwater shrimp: U.S. processors' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	4,428	8,937	6,926	3,202	5,832

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

Note: ***.

[22] ***. U.S. processors questionnaire responses, sections III-13a and III-13b.

Table VI-6
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

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

Assets and return on assets

Table VI-7 presents data on the U.S. processors' total assets while table VI-8 presents their operating ROA.[23] Table VI-9 presents U.S. processors' narrative responses explaining their major asset categories and any significant changes in asset levels over time. Total assets increased overall from 2020 to 2022, and return on assets decreased from 5.4 percent in 2020 to 2.1 percent in 2022.

Table VI-7
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' total net assets, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2020	2021	2022
Bayou	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***
All firms	205,189	267,022	257,966

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

Table VI-8
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' ROA, by firm and period

Ratio in percent

Firm	2020	2021	2022
Bayou	***	***	***
Gulf Crown	***	***	***
Gulf Island	***	***	***
JBS Packing	***	***	***
LaFitte	***	***	***
Paul Piazza	***	***	***
All other firms	***	***	***
All firms	5.4	2.6	2.1

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

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

Table VI-9
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' narrative descriptions of their total net assets, by firm

Firm	Narrative on assets
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

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

Capital and investment

The Commission requested U.S. processors of frozen warmwater shrimp to describe any actual or potential negative effects of imports of warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam on their firms' growth, investment, ability to raise capital, development and production efforts, or the scale of capital investments. Table VI-10 presents the number of processors reporting an impact in each category and table VI-11 provides the U.S. processors' narrative responses.

Table VI-10
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Count of firms indicating actual and anticipated negative effects of imports from subject sources on investment, growth, and development since January 1, 2020, by effect

Effect	Category	Count
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	Investment	14
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	Investment	2
Reduction in the size of capital investments	Investment	10
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	Investment	6
Other investment effects	Investment	4
Any negative effects on investment	Investment	19
Rejection of bank loans	Growth	5
Lowering of credit rating	Growth	4
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds	Growth	1
Ability to service debt	Growth	10
Other growth and development effects	Growth	11
Any negative effects on growth and development	Growth	20
Anticipated negative effects of imports	Future	20

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

Note: ***.

Table VI-11
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2020, by firm and effect

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Other negative effects on investments	***

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Other negative effects on investments	***
Other negative effects on investments	***
Other negative effects on investments	***
Rejection of bank loans	***
Rejection of bank loans	***
Rejection of bank loans	***
Rejection of bank loans	***
Lowering of credit rating	***
Lowering of credit rating	***
Lowering of credit rating	***
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds	***
Ability to service debt	***
Ability to service debt	***
Ability to service debt	***
Ability to service debt	***
Ability to service debt	***
Ability to service debt	***
Ability to service debt	***
Ability to service debt	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***

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

Part VII: Threat considerations and information on nonsubject countries

Section 771(7)(F)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(i)) provides that—

> *In determining whether an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports (or sales for importation) of the subject merchandise, the Commission shall consider, among other relevant economic factors*[1]*--*
>
> *(I) if a countervailable subsidy is involved, such information as may be presented to it by the administering authority as to the nature of the subsidy (particularly as to whether the countervailable subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement), and whether imports of the subject merchandise are likely to increase,*
>
> *(II) any existing unused production capacity or imminent, substantial increase in production capacity in the exporting country indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports of the subject merchandise into the United States, taking into account the availability of other export markets to absorb any additional exports,*
>
> *(III) a significant rate of increase of the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject merchandise indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports,*
>
> *(IV) whether imports of the subject merchandise are entering at prices that are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices, and are likely to increase demand for further imports,*
>
> *(V) inventories of the subject merchandise,*

[1] Section 771(7)(F)(ii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii)) provides that "The Commission shall consider {these factors} . . . as a whole in making a determination of whether further dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of imports would occur unless an order is issued or a suspension agreement is accepted under this title. The presence or absence of any factor which the Commission is required to consider . . . shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the determination. Such a determination may not be made on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition."

(VI) 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,

(VII) in any investigation under this title which involves imports of both a raw agricultural product (within the meaning of paragraph (4)(E)(iv)) and any product processed from such raw agricultural product, the likelihood that there will be increased imports, by reason of product shifting, if there is an affirmative determination by the Commission under section 705(b)(1) or 735(b)(1) with respect to either the raw agricultural product or the processed agricultural product (but not both),

(VIII) the actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and

(IX) any other demonstrable adverse trends that indicate the probability that there is likely to be material injury by reason of imports (or sale for importation) of the subject merchandise (whether or not it is actually being imported at the time).[2]

Information on the nature of the alleged subsidies was presented earlier in this report; information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Parts IV and V; and information on the effects of imports of the subject merchandise on U.S. processors' existing development and production efforts is presented in Part VI. Information on inventories of the subject merchandise; foreign processors' operations, including the potential for "product-shifting;" any other threat indicators, if applicable; and any dumping in third-country markets, follows. Also presented in this section of the report is information obtained for consideration by the Commission on nonsubject countries.

[2] Section 771(7)(F)(iii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(iii)) further provides that, in antidumping investigations, ". . . the Commission shall consider whether dumping in the markets of foreign countries (as evidenced by dumping findings or antidumping remedies in other WTO member markets against the same class or kind of merchandise manufactured or exported by the same party as under investigation) suggests a threat of material injury to the domestic industry."

The industry in Ecuador

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to 35 firms believed to produce and/or export frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador.[3] Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from two firms: Industrial Pesquera Santa Priscila ("Santa Priscilla") and Sociedad Nacional de Galapagos C.A. Songa ("Songa"). These firms' exports to the United States accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador in 2022. These firms estimated that they collectively accounted for approximately *** percent of overall production of frozen warmwater shrimp in Ecuador. Table VII-1 presents information on the frozen warmwater shrimp operations of the responding processors and exporters in Ecuador.

Table VII-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Summary data for processors in Ecuador, 2022

Firm	Production (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (1,000 pounds)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Santa Priscila	***	***	***	***	***	***
Songa	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***

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

[3] These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petitions and presented in third-party sources.

Table VII-2 presents important events in Ecuador's industry since January 1, 2020.

Table VII-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Important industry events in Ecuador since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm	Event
Ecuadorian government ended diesel subsidies to large shrimp farms	All Ecuadorian shrimp farms with over 74 acres of production	In December 2022, the Ecuadorian government announced that it would end diesel fuel subsidies it had previously provided to shrimp farms. Those farms with more than about 74 acres of production, which reportedly account for 82 percent of shrimp acreage, would no longer be eligible for subsidies. An Ecuadorian industry representative estimated that this would raise production costs by $0.16 per pound of shrimp.
Signing of regulatory partnership arrangement (RPA) with U.S. FDA	All Ecuadorian shrimp exporters	As part of ongoing efforts to improve food safety for shrimp, the U.S. FDA entered into an RPA with Ecuador, India, and Indonesia in September 2023. Prior to the RPA, the U.S FDA undertook an assessment of food safety in the shrimp farming industry in these countries. The RPA reportedly includes ongoing information sharing and support for food safety monitoring and compliance efforts.
Earthquake and flooding	Shrimp producers in El Oro province	On March 18, 2023, an earthquake and subsequent flooding caused damage to large-scale shrimp farms in the El Oro province.
Mitsui investment in Industrial Pesquera Santa Priscila (IPSP)	IPSP	In August 2023, the Japanese Mitsui Group announced that it would invest $360 million in IPSP, the largest shrimp producer in Ecuador.

Sources: Molinari, "Earthquake, then Flooding Hit Ecuador's Shrimp Sector," *SeafoodSource*, April 3, 2023; Molinari, "Ecuador's CNA Blasts Government End to Diesel Subsidy for Shrimp Farming," *SeafoodSource*, January 27, 2023; Molinari, "U.S. FDA Signs Agreement with Ecuador to Enhance Shrimp Import Safety," *SeafoodSource*, September 5, 2023; The Fish Site, "Mitsui Raises Shrimp Stakes with $360m Investment in Santa Priscilla," August 9, 2023.

Changes in operations

Processors in Ecuador were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of frozen warmwater shrimp since January 1, 2020. Table VII-3 presents the changes identified by these processors.

Table VII-3
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Reported changes in operations in Ecuador since January 1, 2020, by firm

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Expansions	***

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

Operations on frozen warmwater shrimp

Table VII-4 presents data on Ecuador processors' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical frozen warmwater shrimp capacity and production on the same equipment.

Table VII-4
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Ecuadorian processors' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Installed overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***

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

Table VII-5 presents Ecuador processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020.

Table VII-5
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Ecuadorian processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Supply of material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Other constraints	***

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

Table VII-6 presents information on the frozen warmwater shrimp operations of the responding processors and exporters in Ecuador.

Table VII-6
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Data on industry in Ecuador, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio and share in percent

Item	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023	Projection 2023	Projection 2024
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Capacity increased in each year during 2020-22, ending *** percent higher in 2022 than in 2020, with both firms reporting year to year increases. Their production capacity was *** percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. It is projected to be *** percent higher in 2023 than in 2022 and *** percent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

Production also increased in each year during 2020-22, ending *** percent higher in 2022 than in 2020, with both firms reporting year to year increases. Their production was *** percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. It is projected to be *** percent higher in 2023 than in 2022 and *** percent higher in 2024 than in 2023. Given that capacity and production increased at similar rates, the average capacity utilization for the responding processors was relatively consistent throughout 2020-22 (between *** percent and *** percent). It was *** percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Capacity utilization is projected to be *** percent higher in 2023 than in 2022, but *** percent lower in 2024 than in 2023.

Home market shipments accounted for a minority, but growing, share of responding processors' total shipments during 2020-22. Home market shipments increased in each year during 2020-22, most noticeably from 2021 to 2022, ending *** higher in 2022 than in 2020. ***. Home market shipments were *** percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. ***. Their home market shipments are projected to be *** percent lower in 2023 than in 2022 and *** percent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

Export shipments accounted for the vast majority of responding processors' total shipments during 2020-22 and both interim periods, with exports to the United States accounting for a growing share. Export shipments to the United States increased in each year during 2020-22, ending *** higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was *** percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Export shipments to the United States are projected to be *** percent higher in 2023 than in 2022 and *** percent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

End-of-period inventories increased in each year between 2020 and 2022, ending *** higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was *** percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. End-of-period inventories are projected to be *** percent lower in 2023 than in 2022, but *** percent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-7, responding firms in Ecuador produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce frozen warmwater shrimp. Frozen warmwater shrimp accounted for the vast majority (*** percent) of total production on shared equipment during 2020-22 and *** percent in interim 2023.

Table VII-7
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Processors' in Ecuador overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Frozen warmwater shrimp	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Frozen warmwater shrimp	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Exports

China was the leading export market for frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador in 2022, accounting for 56.5 percent of total exports. The United States was the second largest market, accounting for 17.0 percent. Spain, France, and Italy were the next largest markets for frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, accounting for 5.7 percent, 3.5 percent, and 2.9 percent, respectively. Table VII-8 presents data for exports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador in descending order of quantity for 2022.

Table VII-8
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Exports from Ecuador, by destination market and period

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

Destination market	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	221,401	350,713	386,619
China	Quantity	781,659	852,522	1,288,802
Spain	Quantity	103,412	120,770	131,083
France	Quantity	76,213	98,122	79,162
Italy	Quantity	45,229	55,458	66,983
Vietnam	Quantity	12,555	11,849	38,541
Russia	Quantity	32,723	50,203	36,589
South Korea	Quantity	22,704	30,132	22,637
Colombia	Quantity	17,267	22,287	22,064
All other destination markets	Quantity	127,902	191,410	207,512
All destination markets	Quantity	1,441,066	1,783,467	2,279,991
United States	Value	653,726	1,179,878	1,366,130
China	Value	1,853,008	2,263,324	3,870,777
Spain	Value	241,932	332,096	364,668
France	Value	183,624	279,698	248,543
Italy	Value	140,065	174,174	215,725
Vietnam	Value	30,361	34,631	126,040
Russia	Value	70,845	126,843	117,095
South Korea	Value	54,845	81,305	58,340
Colombia	Value	40,985	52,071	54,512
All other destination markets	Value	357,128	566,360	654,950
All destination markets	Value	3,626,519	5,090,381	7,076,781

Table continued.

Table VII-8 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Exports from Ecuador, by destination market and period

Unit value in dollars per pound; share in percent

Destination market	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	2.95	3.36	3.53
China	Unit value	2.37	2.65	3.00
Spain	Unit value	2.34	2.75	2.78
France	Unit value	2.41	2.85	3.14
Italy	Unit value	3.10	3.14	3.22
Vietnam	Unit value	2.42	2.92	3.27
Russia	Unit value	2.17	2.53	3.20
South Korea	Unit value	2.42	2.70	2.58
Colombia	Unit value	2.37	2.34	2.47
All other destination markets	Unit value	2.79	2.96	3.16
All destination markets	Unit value	2.52	2.85	3.10
United States	Share of quantity	15.4	19.7	17.0
China	Share of quantity	54.2	47.8	56.5
Spain	Share of quantity	7.2	6.8	5.7
France	Share of quantity	5.3	5.5	3.5
Italy	Share of quantity	3.1	3.1	2.9
Vietnam	Share of quantity	0.9	0.7	1.7
Russia	Share of quantity	2.3	2.8	1.6
South Korea	Share of quantity	1.6	1.7	1.0
Colombia	Share of quantity	1.2	1.2	1.0
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	8.9	10.7	9.1
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 0306.17 as reported by Ecuadorian Central Bank in the Global Trade Atlas database, accessed November 19, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top. All remaining top export destinations are shown in descending order of 2022 data.

Note: All or virtually all exports under subheading 0306.17 are of in-scope warmwater shrimp. In-scope processed shrimp classifiable under subheadings 1605.21 and 1605.29 are not included because these subheadings include substantial amounts of out-of-scope product.

The industry in India

The Commission issued foreign processors' or exporters' questionnaires to 49 firms believed to produce and/or export frozen warmwater shrimp from India.[4] Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from 21 firms. These firms' exports to the United States accounted for approximately 54.9 percent of U.S. imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from India in 2022. Table VII-9 presents information on the frozen warmwater shrimp operations of the responding processors and exporters in India.

[4] These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petitions and presented in third-party sources.

Table VII-9
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Summary data for processors in India, 2022

Firm	Production (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (1,000 pounds)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Ananda Enterprises	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ananda Group	***	***	***	***	***	***
Asvini	***	***	***	***	***	***
Avanti	***	***	***	***	***	***
BMR	***	***	***	***	***	***
Choice Trading	***	***	***	***	***	***
Coastal Aqua	***	***	***	***	***	***
Coastal Corp	***	***	***	***	***	***
Devi Fisheries	***	***	***	***	***	***
Devi Seafoods	***	***	***	***	***	***
Falcon	***	***	***	***	***	***
Godavari Mega	***	***	***	***	***	***
Kader	***	***	***	***	***	***
LNSK	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nekkanti	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royale Marine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sagar Grandhi	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sai Marine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sandhya Aqua	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sandhya Marines	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wellcome	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	575,901	100.0	364,903	100.0	547,371	66.7

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

Table VII-10 presents important events in India's industry since January 1, 2020.

Table VII-10
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Important industry events in India since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm	Event
Signing of regulatory partnership arrangement (RPA) with U.S. FDA	All Indian shrimp exporters	As part of ongoing efforts to improve food safety for shrimp, the U.S. FDA entered into an RPA with Ecuador, India, and Indonesia in September 2023. Prior to the RPA, the U.S FDA undertook an assessment of food safety in the shrimp farming industry in these countries. The RPA reportedly includes ongoing information sharing and support for food safety monitoring and compliance efforts.

Source: Molinari, "U.S. FDA Signs Agreement with Ecuador to Enhance Shrimp Import Safety," *SeafoodSource*, September 5, 2023.

Changes in operations

Processors in India were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of frozen warmwater shrimp since January 1, 2020. Table VII-11 presents the changes identified by these processors.

Table VII-11
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Reported changes in operations in India since January 1, 2020, by firm

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Plant openings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Relocations	***

Table continued.

Table VII-11 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Reported changes in operations in India since January 1, 2020, by firm

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on changes in operations
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Consolidations	***
Other	***
Other	***

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

Operations on frozen warmwater shrimp

Table VII-12 presents data on India processors' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical frozen warmwater shrimp capacity and production on the same equipment.

Table VII-12
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Indian processors' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Installed overall	Capacity	1,394,768	1,511,491	1,618,649	861,691	905,774
Installed overall	Production	451,908	547,863	575,901	308,258	245,372
Installed overall	Utilization	32.4	36.2	35.6	35.8	27.1
Practical overall	Capacity	910,007	991,524	1,077,077	582,592	618,768
Practical overall	Production	451,908	547,863	575,901	308,258	245,372
Practical overall	Utilization	49.7	55.3	53.5	52.9	39.7
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Capacity	882,265	959,461	1,045,014	566,560	602,736
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Production	451,908	547,863	575,901	308,258	245,372
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Utilization	51.2	57.1	55.1	54.4	40.7

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

Table VII-13 presents India processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020.

Table VII-13
Frozen warmwater shrimp: India processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***

Table continued.

Table VII-13 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Indian processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Fuel or energy	***
Storage capacity	***

Table continued.

Table VII-13 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Indian processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

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

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

Table VII-14 presents information on the frozen warmwater shrimp operations of the responding processors and exporters in India. Capacity increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 18.4 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 6.4 percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Capacity projected to be 4.4 percent higher in 2023 than in 2022 and 3.0 percent higher in 2024 than in 2023. Production also increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 27.4 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 20.4 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Production is projected to be 6.8 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022, but 8.6 percent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

Table VII-14
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Data on industry in India, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio and share in percent

Item	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023	Projection 2023	Projection 2024
Capacity	882,265	959,461	1,045,014	566,560	602,736	1,091,105	1,123,547
Production	451,908	547,863	575,901	308,258	245,372	536,835	583,108
End-of-period inventories	79,427	88,973	117,503	111,786	108,217	127,254	144,596
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	428	579	515	306	157	293	588
Exports to the United States	317,415	418,669	364,903	189,805	174,210	366,359	390,282
Exports to all other markets	105,323	119,069	181,953	95,334	80,291	160,432	174,895
Export shipments	422,738	537,738	546,856	285,139	254,501	526,791	565,177
Total shipments	423,166	538,317	547,371	285,445	254,658	527,084	565,765
Capacity utilization ratio	51.2	57.1	55.1	54.4	40.7	49.2	51.9
Inventory ratio to production	17.6	16.2	20.4	27.2	33.1	23.7	24.8
Inventory ratio to total shipments	18.8	16.5	21.5	19.6	21.2	24.1	25.6
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exports to the United States share	75.0	77.8	66.7	66.5	68.4	69.5	69.0
Exports to all other markets share	24.9	22.1	33.2	33.4	31.5	30.4	30.9
Export shipments share	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

Responding processors' average capacity utilization fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 3.9 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 13.7 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022 as production was lower, while capacity was higher. Average capacity utilization is projected to be 5.9 percentage points lower in 2023 than in 2022, but 2.7 percentage points higher in 2024 than in 2023.

Export shipments accounted for virtually all of responding processors' total shipments during 2020-22 and in interim 2023, with the majority of those exports going to the United States. Export shipments to the United States fluctuated year to year, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 15.0 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 8.2 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Export shipments to the United States are projected to be 0.4 percent higher in 2023 and 2022 and 6.5 percent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

End-of-period inventories increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 47.9 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, they were 3.2 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. End-of-period inventories are projected to be 8.3 percent higher in 2023 than in 2022 and 13.6 percent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

Alternative products

No responding processor in India reported producing alternative products using the same equipment, machinery, or employees used to produced frozen warmwater shrimp.

Exports

The United States was the leading export market for frozen warmwater shrimp from India in 2022, accounting for 34.6 percent of total exports. China, Vietnam, and Japan were the next largest markets for exports from India, accounting for 21.7 percent, 7.2 percent, and 6.1 percent, respectively. Table VII-15 presents data for exports of frozen warmwater shrimp from India in descending order of quantity for 2022.

Table VII-15
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Exports from India, by destination market and period

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

Destination market	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	481,278	657,499	482,213
China	Quantity	223,716	269,961	302,724
Vietnam	Quantity	67,374	90,362	100,667
Japan	Quantity	87,588	91,629	84,347
Belgium	Quantity	33,818	40,951	50,092
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	48,896	44,378	38,633
Netherlands	Quantity	26,629	35,173	36,860
Canada	Quantity	28,393	33,113	33,167
United Kingdom	Quantity	27,703	33,812	31,389
All other destination markets	Quantity	132,681	191,615	233,916
All destination markets	Quantity	1,158,077	1,488,493	1,394,008
United States	Value	1,803,194	2,570,878	1,884,286
China	Value	567,497	743,722	872,165
Vietnam	Value	182,765	257,955	290,002
Japan	Value	305,969	351,129	327,455
Belgium	Value	105,646	132,085	173,325
United Arab Emirates	Value	137,738	133,763	115,485
Netherlands	Value	81,360	107,916	118,245
Canada	Value	105,092	129,995	133,281
United Kingdom	Value	101,814	129,085	122,153
All other destination markets	Value	391,114	585,229	753,864
All destination markets	Value	3,782,188	5,141,756	4,790,263

Table continued.

Table VII-15 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Exports from India, by destination market and period

Unit value in dollars per pound; share in percent

Destination market	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	3.75	3.91	3.91
China	Unit value	2.54	2.75	2.88
Vietnam	Unit value	2.71	2.85	2.88
Japan	Unit value	3.49	3.83	3.88
Belgium	Unit value	3.12	3.23	3.46
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	2.82	3.01	2.99
Netherlands	Unit value	3.06	3.07	3.21
Canada	Unit value	3.70	3.93	4.02
United Kingdom	Unit value	3.68	3.82	3.89
All other destination markets	Unit value	2.95	3.05	3.22
All destination markets	Unit value	3.27	3.45	3.44
United States	Share of quantity	41.6	44.2	34.6
China	Share of quantity	19.3	18.1	21.7
Vietnam	Share of quantity	5.8	6.1	7.2
Japan	Share of quantity	7.6	6.2	6.1
Belgium	Share of quantity	2.9	2.8	3.6
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	4.2	3.0	2.8
Netherlands	Share of quantity	2.3	2.4	2.6
Canada	Share of quantity	2.5	2.2	2.4
United Kingdom	Share of quantity	2.4	2.3	2.3
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	11.5	12.9	16.8
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 0306.17 as reported by India Ministry of Commerce in the Global Trade Atlas database, accessed November 19, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top. All remaining top export destinations are shown in descending order of 2022 data.

Note: All or virtually all exports under subheading 0306.17 are of in-scope warmwater shrimp. In-scope processed shrimp classifiable under subheadings 1605.21 and 1605.29 are not included because these subheadings include substantial amounts of out-of-scope product.

The industry in Indonesia

The Commission issued foreign processors' or exporters' questionnaires to 33 firms believed to produce and/or export frozen warmwater shrimp from Indonesia.[5] Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from 21 firms. These firms' exports to the United States accounted for approximately 68.7 percent of U.S. imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Indonesia in 2022. Table VII-16 presents information on the frozen warmwater shrimp operations of the responding processors and exporters in Indonesia.

[5] These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petitions and presented in third-party sources.

Table VII-16
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Summary data for processors in Indonesia, 2022

Firm	Production (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (1,000 pounds)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
BMI	***	***	***	***	***	***
Bumi Pangan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Bumi Pangan	***	***	***	***	***	***
CPP	***	***	***	***	***	***
First Marine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Grahamakmur	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indo American	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indokom	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mega Marine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Misaja Mitra	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mustika Minanusa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Panca Mitra	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sekar	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sumber Kalimantan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Surya Adikumala	***	***	***	***	***	***
Surya Alam	***	***	***	***	***	***
Syam Surya	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tri Mitra Makmur	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wahyu	***	***	***	***	***	***
Winaros	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wirontono	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	278,636	100.0	211,312	100.0	278,226	75.9

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

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

Table VII-17 presents important events in Indonesia's industry since January 1, 2020.

Table VII-17
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Important industry events in Indonesia since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm	Event
Signing of regulatory partnership arrangement (RPA) with U.S. FDA	All Indonesian shrimp exporters	As part of ongoing efforts to improve food safety for shrimp, the U.S. FDA entered into an RPA with Ecuador, India, and Indonesia in September 2023. Prior to the RPA, the U.S FDA undertook an assessment of food safety in the shrimp farming industry in these countries. The RPA reportedly includes ongoing information sharing and support for food safety monitoring and compliance efforts.
Indonesian government implementation of export deposit rule	All Indonesian shrimp processors and exporters	In 2023, the Indonesian government implemented a regulation that requires shrimp exporters to deposit 30 percent of their earnings in Indonesian government-controlled accounts for at least 3 months. The Indonesian industry reported that this would harm their ability to absorb price increases from shrimp farms.
Malaysian investment in Indonesian shrimp producers	Lim Shrimp Aquapolis Pte Ltd and PT Gerbang NTB Emas	In early 2023, the Malaysian firm MAG Holdings announced that it was investing about $4.7 million in the Indonesian shrimp processing sector by acquiring a 50 percent stake in Lim Shrimp Aquapolis Pte Ltd and entering into a joint venture with PT Gerbang NTB Emas.
Asian Development Bank loan to small-scale Indonesian shrimp farmers	Small-scale Indonesian shrimp farmers	In December 2022, the Asian Development Bank approved a $93 million loan to improve the sustainability, productivity, quality, and profitability of small-scale shrimp farming in Indonesia.

Source: Dao, "Indonesia's Export Deposit Rule Tightens Screws on its Already Strained Shrimp Sector," *SeafoodSource*, September 5, 2023; Herlinda, "ADB Pours $93m Loan to Advance Indonesia's Shrimp Farming," *The Jakarta Post*, December 16, 2022; Malaysian Reserve, "MAG Holdings Dives into Indonesia's Shrimp Farming Industry with RM22m Investment," June 28, 2023; Molinari, "U.S. FDA Signs Agreement with Ecuador to Enhance Shrimp Import Safety," *SeafoodSource*, September 5, 2023.

Changes in operations

Processors in Indonesia were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of frozen warmwater shrimp since January 1, 2020. Table VII-18 presents the changes identified by these processors.

Table VII-18
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Reported changes in operations in Indonesia since January 1, 2020, by firm

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Plant closings	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Other	***
Other	***

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

Operations on frozen warmwater shrimp

Table VII-19 presents data on Indonesia processors' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical frozen warmwater shrimp capacity and production on the same equipment.

Table VII-19
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Indonesian processors' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Installed overall	Capacity	358,502	364,944	376,185	201,418	203,196
Installed overall	Production	293,981	312,676	295,927	153,708	143,985
Installed overall	Utilization	82.0	85.7	78.7	76.3	70.9
Practical overall	Capacity	321,627	327,098	320,690	169,608	162,197
Practical overall	Production	293,981	312,676	295,927	153,708	143,985
Practical overall	Utilization	91.4	95.6	92.3	90.6	88.8
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Capacity	314,714	316,184	310,304	165,539	156,649
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Production	279,447	296,441	278,636	141,252	131,514
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Utilization	88.8	93.8	89.8	85.3	84.0

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

Table VII-20 presents Indonesia processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020.

Table VII-20
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Indonesian processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***

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

Table VII-21 presents information on the frozen warmwater shrimp operations of the responding processors and exporters in Indonesia.

Table VII-21
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Data on industry in Indonesia, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio and share in percent

Item	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023	Projection 2023	Projection 2024
Capacity	314,714	316,184	310,304	165,539	156,649	309,155	317,894
Production	279,447	296,441	278,636	141,252	131,514	271,817	278,748
End-of-period inventories	28,309	29,381	33,781	24,420	24,115	29,530	27,695
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	3,342	5,439	4,586	2,014	3,031	6,508	6,653
Exports to the United States	229,108	240,352	211,312	115,188	107,076	204,418	207,062
Exports to all other markets	53,191	56,476	62,328	29,918	29,581	64,998	73,233
Export shipments	282,299	296,828	273,640	145,106	136,657	269,416	280,295
Total shipments	285,641	302,267	278,226	147,120	139,688	275,924	286,948
Capacity utilization ratio	88.8	93.8	89.8	85.3	84.0	87.9	87.7
Inventory ratio to production	10.1	9.9	12.1	8.6	9.2	10.9	9.9
Inventory ratio to total shipments	9.9	9.7	12.1	8.3	8.6	10.7	9.7
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
Exports to the United States share	80.2	79.5	75.9	78.3	76.7	74.1	72.2
Exports to all other markets share	18.6	18.7	22.4	20.3	21.2	23.6	25.5
Export shipments share	98.8	98.2	98.4	98.6	97.8	97.6	97.7
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

Capacity fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 1.4 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 5.4 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Capacity is projected to be 0.4 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022 but 2.8 percent higher in 2024 than in 2023. Production fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 0.3 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 6.9 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Production is projected to be 2.4 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022, but 2.5 percent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

Responding processors' average capacity utilization fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 1.0 percentage point higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 1.4 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Average capacity utilization is projected to be 1.9 percentage points lower in 2023 than in 2022 and 0.2 percentage points lower in 2024 than in 2023.

Export shipments accounted for the vast majority of responding processors' total shipments during 2020-22 and in interim 2023, with the majority of those exports going to the United States. Export shipments to the United States fluctuated year to year, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing more noticeably from 2021 to 2022, ending 7.8 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 7.0 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Exports to the United States are projected to be 3.3 percent lower in 2023 and 2022, but 1.3 percent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

End-of-period inventories increased in each year during 2020-22, particularly from 2021 to 2022, ending 19.3 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, they were 1.2 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. End-of-period inventories are projected to be 12.6 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022 and 6.2 percent lower in 2024 than in 2023.

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-22, responding firms in Indonesia produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce frozen warmwater shrimp. Frozen warmwater shrimp accounted for the vast majority (over 94.0 percent) of total production on shared equipment during 2020-22 and 91.3 percent in interim 2023.

Table VII-22
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Processors' in Indonesia overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Frozen warmwater shrimp	Quantity	279,447	296,441	278,636	141,252	131,514
Other products	Quantity	14,534	16,235	17,291	12,456	12,471
All products	Quantity	293,981	312,676	295,927	153,708	143,985
Frozen warmwater shrimp	Share	95.1	94.8	94.2	91.9	91.3
Other products	Share	4.9	5.2	5.8	8.1	8.7
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Exports

The United States was the leading export market for frozen warmwater shrimp from Indonesia in 2022, accounting for 62.8 percent of total exports. Japan and China were the next largest markets, accounting for 16.6 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively. No other market accounted for more than 2.0 percent of exports from Indonesia in 2022. Table VII-23 presents data for exports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Indonesia in descending order of quantity for 2022.

Table VII-23
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Exports from Indonesia, by destination market and period

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

Destination market	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	255,910	269,407	222,561
Japan	Quantity	53,256	55,584	58,833
China	Quantity	26,102	11,121	38,293
Taiwan	Quantity	3,527	4,094	5,910
Canada	Quantity	2,640	5,021	4,670
Malaysia	Quantity	2,445	3,032	3,959
Belgium	Quantity	1,096	1,324	2,674
Netherlands	Quantity	2,504	2,600	2,427
South Korea	Quantity	1,560	2,557	2,054
All other destination markets	Quantity	12,909	13,706	12,858
All destination markets	Quantity	361,948	368,445	354,240
United States	Value	1,006,614	1,106,008	928,878
Japan	Value	247,309	270,109	285,422
China	Value	62,189	28,747	96,504
Taiwan	Value	10,664	13,494	22,632
Canada	Value	11,850	24,365	24,998
Malaysia	Value	5,092	6,272	10,562
Belgium	Value	4,415	5,216	10,390
Netherlands	Value	11,893	12,523	12,281
South Korea	Value	5,274	10,123	8,287
All other destination markets	Value	51,142	53,453	51,713
All destination markets	Value	1,416,443	1,530,310	1,451,665

Table continued.

Table VII-23 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Exports from Indonesia, by destination market and period

Unit value in dollars per pound; share in percent

Destination market	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	3.93	4.11	4.17
Japan	Unit value	4.64	4.86	4.85
China	Unit value	2.38	2.59	2.52
Taiwan	Unit value	3.02	3.30	3.83
Canada	Unit value	4.49	4.85	5.35
Malaysia	Unit value	2.08	2.07	2.67
Belgium	Unit value	4.03	3.94	3.89
Netherlands	Unit value	4.75	4.82	5.06
South Korea	Unit value	3.38	3.96	4.04
All other destination markets	Unit value	3.96	3.90	4.02
All destination markets	Unit value	3.91	4.15	4.10
United States	Share of quantity	70.7	73.1	62.8
Japan	Share of quantity	14.7	15.1	16.6
China	Share of quantity	7.2	3.0	10.8
Taiwan	Share of quantity	1.0	1.1	1.7
Canada	Share of quantity	0.7	1.4	1.3
Malaysia	Share of quantity	0.7	0.8	1.1
Belgium	Share of quantity	0.3	0.4	0.8
Netherlands	Share of quantity	0.7	0.7	0.7
South Korea	Share of quantity	0.4	0.7	0.6
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	3.6	3.7	3.6
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 0306.17 as reported by Statistics Indonesia in the Global Trade Atlas database, accessed November 19, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top, all remaining top export destinations shown in descending order of 2022 data.

Note: All or virtually all exports under subheading 0306.17 are of in-scope warmwater shrimp. In-scope processed shrimp classifiable under subheadings 1605.21 and 1605.29 are not included because these subheadings include substantial amounts of out-of-scope product.

The industry in Vietnam

The Commission issued foreign processors' or exporters' questionnaires to 60 firms believed to produce and/or export frozen warmwater shrimp from Vietnam.[6] Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from 18 firms. These firms' exports to the United States accounted for approximately 88.6 percent of U.S. imports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Vietnam in 2022. Table VII-24 presents information on the frozen warmwater shrimp operations of the responding processors and exporters in Vietnam.

Table VII-24
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Summary data for processors in Vietnam, 2022

Firm	Production (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (1,000 pounds)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (1,000 pounds)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Ca Mau	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cantho	***	***	***	***	***	***
FIMEX	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fish One	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hai Viet	***	***	***	***	***	***
Minh Hai	***	***	***	***	***	***
Minh Phu	***	***	***	***	***	***
Minh Phu	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ngoc Tri	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nha Trang	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sea Primex	***	***	***	***	***	***
Soc Trang	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taika	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thong Thuan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thuan Phuoc	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trang Khanh	***	***	***	***	***	***
UTXI	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam Clean Food	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	488,621	100.0	100,033	100.0	507,447	19.7

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

[6] These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petitions and presented in third-party sources.

Changes in operations

Processors in Vietnam were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of frozen warmwater shrimp since January 1, 2020. There was no relevant information concerning the frozen warmwater shrimp industry from outside sources. Table VII-25 presents the changes identified by these processors.

Table VII-25
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Reported changes in operations in Vietnam since January 1, 2020, by firm

Item	Firm name and accompanying narrative response on changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Relocations	***
Expansions	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Other	***

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

Operations on frozen warmwater shrimp

Table VII-26 presents data on Vietnam processors' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical frozen warmwater shrimp capacity and production on the same equipment.

Table VII-26
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Vietnamese processors' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Installed overall	Capacity	997,554	1,066,143	1,113,699	581,489	653,621
Installed overall	Production	537,745	559,151	564,697	301,136	233,814
Installed overall	Utilization	53.9	52.4	50.7	51.8	35.8
Practical overall	Capacity	669,550	718,668	744,364	369,203	381,123
Practical overall	Production	537,745	559,151	564,697	301,136	233,814
Practical overall	Utilization	80.3	77.8	75.9	81.6	61.3
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Capacity	583,994	614,119	652,905	329,368	334,149
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Production	471,409	480,859	488,621	262,176	201,481
Practical frozen warmwater shrimp	Utilization	80.7	78.3	74.8	79.6	60.3

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

Table VII-27 presents Vietnam processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020.

Table VII-27
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Vietnamese processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***

Table continued.

Table VII-27 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Vietnamese processors' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2020

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Storage capacity	***
Storage capacity	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

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

Table VII-28 presents information on the frozen warmwater shrimp operations of the responding processors and exporters in Vietnam.

Table VII-28
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Data on industry in Vietnam, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio and share in percent

Item	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023	Projection 2023	Projection 2024
Capacity	583,994	614,119	652,905	329,368	334,149	626,657	424,747
Production	471,409	480,859	488,621	262,176	201,481	361,471	274,800
End-of-period inventories	71,777	86,487	102,778	91,739	127,450	97,290	51,359
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	104,151	125,984	137,722	74,185	51,649	103,761	79,707
Exports to the United States	142,763	153,566	100,033	58,964	41,074	84,001	77,017
Exports to all other markets	245,201	227,691	269,692	139,512	103,314	205,819	156,993
Export shipments	387,964	381,257	369,725	198,476	144,388	289,820	234,010
Total shipments	492,115	507,241	507,447	272,661	196,037	393,581	313,717
Capacity utilization ratio	80.7	78.3	74.8	79.6	60.3	57.7	64.7
Inventory ratio to production	15.2	18.0	21.0	26.2	47.4	26.9	18.7
Inventory ratio to total shipments	14.6	17.1	20.3	16.8	32.5	24.7	16.4
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	21.2	24.8	27.1	27.2	26.3	26.4	25.4
Exports to the United States share	29.0	30.3	19.7	21.6	21.0	21.3	24.5
Exports to all other markets share	49.8	44.9	53.1	51.2	52.7	52.3	50.0
Export shipments share	78.8	75.2	72.9	72.8	73.7	73.6	74.6
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Capacity increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 11.8 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. It was 1.5 percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Capacity is projected to be 4.0 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022 and 32.2 percent lower in 2024 than in 2023. Production also increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 3.7 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 23.2 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Production is projected to be 26.0 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022 and 24.0 percent lower in 2024 than in 2023.

Responding processors' average capacity utilization decreased in each year during 2020-22, ending 5.9 percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 19.3 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022 as production was lower, while capacity was higher. Average capacity utilization is projected to be 17.2 percentage points lower in 2023 than in 2022, but 7.0 percentage points higher in 2024 than in 2023.

Home market shipments accounted for a minority but growing share of responding processors' total shipments during 2020-22. Home market shipments increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 32.2 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 30.4 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Home market shipments are projected to be 24.7 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022 and 23.2 percent lower in 2024 than in 2023.

Export shipments accounted for a majority of responding processors' total shipments during 2020-22 and interim 2023. The United States accounted for between 27.1 percent and 40.3 percent of total export shipments between 2020 and 2022 and 28.4 percent in interim 2023. Export shipments to the United States fluctuated year to year, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing more noticeably from 2021 to 2022, ending 29.9 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 30.3 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. Exports to the United States are projected to be 16.0 percent lower in 2023 and 2022 and 8.3 percent lower in 2024 than in 2023.

End-of-period inventories increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 43.2 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. They were 38.9 percent higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. End-of-period inventories are projected to be 5.3 percent lower in 2023 than in 2022 and 47.2 percent lower in 2024 than in 2023.

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-29, responding firms in Vietnam produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce frozen warmwater shrimp. Frozen warmwater shrimp accounted for the majority of total production on shared equipment during 2020-22 and in interim 2023.

Table VII-29
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Processors' in Vietnam overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share in percent

Product type	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Frozen warmwater shrimp	Quantity	471,409	480,859	488,621	262,176	201,481
Other products	Quantity	66,336	78,292	76,076	38,960	32,333
All products	Quantity	537,745	559,151	564,697	301,136	233,814
Frozen warmwater shrimp	Share	87.7	86.0	86.5	87.1	86.2
Other products	Share	12.3	14.0	13.5	12.9	13.8
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Exports

Japan was the leading export market for frozen warmwater shrimp from Vietnam in 2022, accounting for 16.3 percent of total exports. China, the United States, and South Korea were the next largest markets for exports from Vietnam, accounting for 13.8 percent, 13.4 percent, and 13.2 percent, respectively. Table VII-30 presents data for exports of frozen warmwater shrimp from Vietnam in descending order of quantity for 2022.

Table VII-30
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Exports from Vietnam, by destination market and period

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

Destination market	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	85,318	129,751	75,578
Japan	Quantity	92,407	85,317	92,324
China	Quantity	72,703	68,497	77,737
South Korea	Quantity	60,061	62,105	74,808
Australia	Quantity	20,584	27,876	40,923
Canada	Quantity	25,010	24,071	25,501
Germany	Quantity	17,404	23,402	25,101
United Kingdom	Quantity	32,793	31,262	24,176
Belgium	Quantity	18,953	23,323	23,543
All other destination markets	Quantity	101,933	111,565	105,569
All destination markets	Quantity	527,165	587,170	565,261
United States	Value	314,356	499,699	301,641
Japan	Value	340,476	328,573	368,478
China	Value	267,875	263,795	310,258
South Korea	Value	221,296	239,180	298,570
Australia	Value	75,841	107,357	163,329
Canada	Value	92,149	92,702	101,776
Germany	Value	64,125	90,127	100,183
United Kingdom	Value	120,827	120,395	96,488
Belgium	Value	69,832	89,821	93,965
All other destination markets	Value	375,576	429,658	421,341
All destination markets	Value	1,942,353	2,261,308	2,256,028

Table continued.

Table VII-30 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Exports from Vietnam, by destination market and period

Unit value in dollars per pound; share in percent

Destination market	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
Japan	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
China	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
South Korea	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
Australia	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
Canada	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
Germany	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
United Kingdom	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
Belgium	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
All other destination markets	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
All destination markets	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
United States	Share of quantity	16.2	22.1	13.4
Japan	Share of quantity	17.5	14.5	16.3
China	Share of quantity	13.8	11.7	13.8
South Korea	Share of quantity	11.4	10.6	13.2
Australia	Share of quantity	3.9	4.7	7.2
Canada	Share of quantity	4.7	4.1	4.5
Germany	Share of quantity	3.3	4.0	4.4
United Kingdom	Share of quantity	6.2	5.3	4.3
Belgium	Share of quantity	3.6	4.0	4.2
All other destination markets	Share of quantity	19.3	19.0	18.7
All destination markets	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 0306.17 as reported by UN Comtrade in the Global Trade Atlas database, accessed November 19, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top. All remaining top export destinations are shown in descending order of 2022 data.

Note: All or virtually all exports under subheading 0306.17 are of in-scope warmwater shrimp. In-scope processed shrimp classifiable under subheadings 1605.21 and 1605.29 are not included because these subheadings include substantial amounts of out-of-scope product. The same unit value data for each destination and period are due to the nature of the UN Comtrade data for Vietnam.

Subject countries combined

Table VII-31 presents summary data on frozen warmwater shrimp operations of the reporting subject processors in the subject countries.

Table VII-31
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Data on the industry in subject countries, by period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio and share in percent

Item	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023	Projection 2023	Projection 2024
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table VII-32 presents data on U.S. importers' reported inventories of frozen warmwater shrimp. U.S. importers' end-of-period inventories of imports from Ecuador fluctuated year to year increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing more modestly from 2021 to 2022, ending *** percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. End-of-period inventories of imports from Indonesia also fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, decreasing from 2020 to 2021, then increasing more noticeably from 2021 to 2022, ending *** percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. End-of-period inventories of imports from India and Vietnam increased in each year during 2020-22, ending *** percent and *** percent higher, respectively in 2022 than in 2020. End-of-period inventories of imports from Ecuador, Indonesia, and Vietnam were *** percent, *** percent, and *** percent lower, respectively, in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, while end-of-period inventories from India were *** percent higher between those periods.

Overall, end-of-period inventories of subject imports increased in each year during 2020-22, ending 38.3 percent higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 17.4 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. End-of-period inventories of nonsubject imports decreased in each year during 2020-22, ending 46.7 percent lower in 2022 than in 2020. It was 11.3 percent lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

The ratio of responding U.S. importers' end-of-period inventories to their imports from Ecuador fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, increasing from 2020 to 2021, then decreasing from 2021 to 2022, ending *** percentage points lower in 2022 than in 2020. The ratios of end-of-period inventories to imports from India and Indonesia also fluctuated during 2020-22. However, those ratios decreased from 2020 to 2021, then increased from 2021 to 2022, ending *** percentage points and *** percentage points higher, respectively, in 2022 than in 2020. The ratio of end-of-period inventories to imports from Vietnam increased in each year during 2020-22, most noticeably from 2021 to 2022, ending *** percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. The ratios of end-of-period inventories to imports from Ecuador and imports from Vietnam were lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022, while the ratios of end-of-period inventories to imports from India and Indonesia were higher.

Table VII-32
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; ratio in percent

Measure	Source	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
Inventories quantity	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	India	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Subject	62,925	72,990	87,016	84,842	70,086
Ratio to imports	Subject	11.0	10.2	13.5	12.5	11.4
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Subject	11.0	10.4	14.0	13.2	10.9
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Subject	11.0	10.4	14.0	13.2	10.9
Inventories quantity	Nonsubject	18,134	21,855	28,410	21,088	21,589
Ratio to imports	Nonsubject	34.2	27.0	19.8	20.0	37.8
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Nonsubject	33.9	25.2	21.5	22.1	29.2
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Nonsubject	33.9	25.2	21.5	22.1	29.2
Inventories quantity	All	75,681	81,740	93,818	92,863	77,204
Ratio to imports	All	12.4	10.9	13.8	12.9	12.2
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All	12.5	11.1	14.3	13.7	11.6
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All	12.5	11.1	14.3	13.7	11.6

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

Overall, the ratio of responding U.S. importers end-of-period inventories to subject imports fluctuated year to year during 2020-22, decreasing from 2020 to 2021, then increasing from 2021 to 2022, ending 2.6 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 1.1 percentage points lower in interim 2023 than in interim 2022. The ratio of end-of-period inventories to nonsubject imports decreased in each year during 2020-22, ending 14.4 percentage points higher in 2022 than in 2020. However, it was 17.9 percentage points higher in interim 2023 than in interim 2022.

U.S. importers' outstanding orders

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they imported or arranged for the importation of frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, or nonsubject sources after June 30, 2023. Table VII-33 presents the 30 responding U.S. importers' arranged imports after June 30, 2023. Subject imports accounted for the vast majority of arranged imports, with India the source for more than half of those imports.

Table VII-33
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. importers' arranged imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Jul-Sep 2023	Oct-Dec 2023	Jan-Mar 2024	Apr-Jun 2024	Total
Ecuador	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	174,139	159,558	124,943	80,461	539,101
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

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

Third-country trade actions

Based on available information, warmwater shrimp from the subject countries has not been subject to other antidumping or countervailing duty investigations outside the United States.

Information on nonsubject countries

The largest non-subject exporters of frozen warmwater shrimp in 2022 were Argentina and Thailand. At the beginning of the POI, China was the second largest non-subject exporter, but its exports fell significantly during 2022. This was likely a continuation of a trend toward lower Chinese shrimp exports due to increased domestic demand, tighter environmental regulations, and heightened competition from other producers.[7] Unlike most other global shrimp producers, Argentina's shrimp industry relies primarily on wild capture rather than aquaculture production. As a result of this reliance on wild capture, which is subject to natural variation, Argentina's shrimp exports fluctuate somewhat from year to year.[8] Table VII-34 presents global exports of frozen warmwater shrimp.

[7] *Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1064 and 1066-1068 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 5432 (June 2023), IV-23.

[8] CeDePesca, "Argentine Red Shrimp Off-Shore," accessed November 22, 2023.

Table VII-34
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Global exports, by exporter and period

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

Exporting country	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Quantity	5,284	7,828	9,481
Ecuador	Quantity	1,441,066	1,783,467	2,279,991
India	Quantity	1,158,077	1,488,493	1,394,008
Indonesia	Quantity	361,948	368,445	354,240
Vietnam	Quantity	527,165	587,170	565,261
Subject exporters	Quantity	3,488,256	4,227,575	4,593,500
Argentina	Quantity	269,266	341,593	282,431
Thailand	Quantity	121,917	131,764	139,666
Spain	Quantity	74,860	93,762	87,011
China	Quantity	131,778	133,245	86,891
Peru	Quantity	67,279	76,661	83,547
Belgium	Quantity	60,287	60,344	78,438
Netherlands	Quantity	62,056	73,864	77,335
All other exporters	Quantity	698,361	791,670	475,807
All reporting exporters	Quantity	4,979,343	5,938,306	5,914,107
United States	Value	24,396	38,288	44,014
Ecuador	Value	3,626,519	5,090,381	7,076,781
India	Value	3,782,188	5,141,756	4,790,263
Indonesia	Value	1,416,443	1,530,310	1,451,665
Vietnam	Value	1,942,353	2,261,308	2,256,028
Subject exporters	Value	10,767,503	14,023,754	15,574,737
Argentina	Value	780,957	1,118,041	890,246
Thailand	Value	561,641	617,193	653,702
Spain	Value	294,216	428,994	379,306
China	Value	461,226	441,783	342,666
Peru	Value	200,892	249,880	270,515
Belgium	Value	244,743	258,805	334,354
Netherlands	Value	281,315	347,863	339,415
All other exporters	Value	2,121,787	2,417,729	1,842,233
All reporting exporters	Value	15,738,676	19,942,329	20,671,189

Table continued.

Table VII-34 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Global exports, by exporter and period

Unit value in dollars per pound; share in percent

Exporting country	Measure	2020	2021	2022
United States	Unit value	4.62	4.89	4.64
Ecuador	Unit value	2.52	2.85	3.10
India	Unit value	3.27	3.45	3.44
Indonesia	Unit value	3.91	4.15	4.10
Vietnam	Unit value	3.68	3.85	3.99
Subject exporters	Unit value	3.09	3.32	3.39
Argentina	Unit value	2.90	3.27	3.15
Thailand	Unit value	4.61	4.68	4.68
Spain	Unit value	3.93	4.58	4.36
China	Unit value	3.50	3.32	3.94
Peru	Unit value	2.99	3.26	3.24
Belgium	Unit value	4.06	4.29	4.26
Netherlands	Unit value	4.53	4.71	4.39
All other exporters	Unit value	3.04	3.05	3.87
All reporting exporters	Unit value	3.16	3.36	3.50
United States	Share of quantity	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ecuador	Share of quantity	28.9	30.0	38.6
India	Share of quantity	23.3	25.1	23.6
Indonesia	Share of quantity	7.3	6.2	6.0
Vietnam	Share of quantity	10.6	9.9	9.6
Subject exporters	Share of quantity	70.1	71.2	77.7
Argentina	Share of quantity	5.4	5.8	4.8
Thailand	Share of quantity	2.4	2.2	2.4
Spain	Share of quantity	1.5	1.6	1.5
China	Share of quantity	2.6	2.2	1.5
Peru	Share of quantity	1.4	1.3	1.4
Belgium	Share of quantity	1.2	1.0	1.3
Netherlands	Share of quantity	1.2	1.2	1.3
All other exporters	Share of quantity	14.0	13.3	8.0
All reporting exporters	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 0306.17 reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas database, accessed November 19, 2023.

Note: United States is shown at the top followed by the countries under investigation, all remaining top exporting countries in descending order of 2022 data.

Note: All or virtually all exports under subheading 0306.17 are of in-scope warmwater shrimp. In-scope processed shrimp classifiable under subheadings 1605.21 and 1605.29 are not included because these subheadings include substantial amounts of out-of-scope product.

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
88 FR 74511, October 25, 2023	*Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-10-31/pdf/2023-23947.pdf
88 FR 81043, November 21, 2023	*Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From Ecuador and Indonesia: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-11-21/pdf/2023-25736.pdf
88 FR 81053, November 21, 2023	*Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-11-21/pdf/2023-25735.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF STAFF CONFERENCE WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE

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

Subject:	Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from Ecuador, India, Indonesia, and Vietnam
Inv. Nos.:	701-TA-699-702 and 731-TA-1659-1660 (Preliminary)
Date and Time:	November 15, 2023 - 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with these Preliminary Phase investigations via Webex (ALL Virtual)

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Elizabeth J. Drake**, Schagrin Associates)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Warren Connelly**, Trade Pacific)

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

Schagrin Associates
Washington, DC
Leake & Andersson LLP
New Orleans, LA
on behalf of

American Shrimp Processors Association

Trey Pearson, President, JBS Packing Company Inc., and
President of the American Shrimp Processors Association

Larry Avery, Co-Founder & CEO, Gulf Island Shrimp / Big Easy Foods

Reese Antley, Vice President Operations, Wood's Fisheries Inc.

Armond Gollott III, President, C.F. Gollott & Son Seafood, Inc.

Anthony Garcia, President, Garcia Trawlers

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

Tracey Trahan, Owner Operator, Shrimp Kingdom Seafood L.L.C.

Elizabeth J. Drake)
Saad Y. Chalchal)
) – OF COUNSEL
Michelle R. Avrutin)
Edward T. Hayes)

The Bristol Group PLLC
Washington, DC
on behalf of

U.S. Shrimpers Coalition

Rocky Magwood, Director, U.S. Shrimpers Coalition and President,
South Carolina Shrimpers Association

Ronald Anderson, Director, U.S. Shrimpers Coalition and Vice President,
Louisiana Shrimp Association

Jennifer M. Smith-Veluz)
) – OF COUNSEL
Benjamin J. Bay)

In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Trade Pacific
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Industrial Pesquera Santa Priscila S.A. (Santa Priscila)
Sociedad Nacional de Galapagos C.A, (SONGA)

Guy Pizzuti, Business Development Director-Seafood, Publix Super Markets, Inc

Michael Seidel, Vice President of Procurement, Performance Food Service Group

Warren Connelly) – OF COUNSEL

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

Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Shrimp Committee of the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters
and Producers ("VASEP Shrimp Committee")

Julia K. Eppard) – OF COUNSEL

Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Seafood Exporters Association of India

Lynn Fischer Fox)
Henry Almond) – OF COUNSEL
Archana Vasa)

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Elizabeth J. Drake**, Schagrin Associates)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Julia K. Eppard,** Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld LLP)

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA

Table C-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period
Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Jan-Jun		Comparison years			Jan-Jun
Item	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2020-22	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	1,635,299	1,950,715	1,775,531	917,579	767,361	▲8.6	▲19.3	▼(9.0)	▼(16.4)
Processors' share (fn1)	7.4	6.9	5.9	5.1	5.3	▼(1.5)	▼(0.4)	▼(1.1)	▲0.2
Importers' share (fn1):									
Ecuador	16.3	20.1	23.8	23.6	27.5	▲7.5	▲3.8	▲3.7	▲3.9
India	36.5	38.3	37.5	36.2	36.9	▲1.0	▲1.9	▼(0.9)	▲0.7
Indonesia	19.7	17.0	17.3	19.1	18.0	▼(2.3)	▼(2.7)	▲0.3	▼(1.1)
Vietnam	7.3	8.3	6.4	6.5	4.6	▼(0.9)	▲1.0	▼(1.9)	▼(1.9)
Subject sources	79.7	83.7	84.9	85.4	87.1	▲5.2	▲4.0	▲1.2	▲1.7
Nonsubject sources	12.9	9.3	9.2	9.4	7.6	▼(3.7)	▼(3.6)	▼(0.1)	▼(1.9)
All import sources	92.6	93.1	94.1	94.9	94.7	▲1.5	▲0.4	▲1.1	▼(0.2)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	6,713,611	8,465,020	8,121,312	4,341,970	3,017,017	▲21.0	▲26.1	▼(4.1)	▼(30.5)
Processors' share (fn1)	8.1	7.7	6.2	5.9	6.0	▼(2.0)	▼(0.4)	▼(1.6)	▲0.1
Importers' share (fn1):									
Ecuador	11.5	16.1	18.5	18.1	22.3	▲6.9	▲4.5	▲2.4	▲4.2
India	35.8	36.9	36.4	35.0	35.7	▲0.6	▲1.1	▼(0.5)	▲0.7
Indonesia	20.2	17.4	18.7	20.6	18.2	▼(1.6)	▼(2.8)	▲1.2	▼(2.4)
Vietnam	9.2	10.6	8.5	8.3	6.4	▼(0.7)	▲1.4	▼(2.1)	▼(1.9)
Subject sources	76.8	81.0	82.0	82.0	82.6	▲5.2	▲4.2	▲1.0	▲0.6
Nonsubject sources	15.1	11.3	11.8	12.1	11.4	▼(3.3)	▼(3.8)	▲0.5	▼(0.7)
All import sources	91.9	92.3	93.8	94.1	94.0	▲2.0	▲0.4	▲1.6	▼(0.1)
U.S. imports from:									
Ecuador:									
Quantity	266,283	391,524	421,824	216,225	211,137	▲58.4	▲47.0	▲7.7	▼(2.4)
Value	774,731	1,361,585	1,499,696	786,560	674,121	▲93.6	▲75.7	▲10.1	▼(14.3)
Unit value	$2.91	$3.48	$3.56	$3.64	$3.19	▲22.2	▲19.5	▲2.2	▼(12.2)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
India:									
Quantity	596,326	747,915	665,058	332,366	283,495	▲11.5	▲25.4	▼(11.1)	▼(14.7)
Value	2,406,089	3,124,232	2,958,128	1,519,800	1,078,570	▲22.9	▲29.8	▼(5.3)	▼(29.0)
Unit value	$4.03	$4.18	$4.45	$4.57	$3.80	▲10.2	▲3.5	▲6.5	▼(16.8)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Indonesia:									
Quantity	321,685	332,014	307,630	175,579	138,319	▼(4.4)	▲3.2	▼(7.3)	▼(21.2)
Value	1,358,586	1,475,820	1,515,808	894,413	548,751	▲11.6	▲8.6	▲2.7	▼(38.6)
Unit value	$4.22	$4.45	$4.93	$5.09	$3.97	▲16.7	▲5.2	▲10.9	▼(22.1)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity	119,149	161,721	112,878	59,532	35,252	▼(5.3)	▲35.7	▼(30.2)	▼(40.8)
Value	615,023	894,877	686,916	359,868	191,730	▲11.7	▲45.5	▼(23.2)	▼(46.7)
Unit value	$5.16	$5.53	$6.09	$6.04	$5.44	▲17.9	▲7.2	▲10.0	▼(10.0)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity	1,303,442	1,633,174	1,507,391	783,702	668,203	▲15.6	▲25.3	▼(7.7)	▼(14.7)
Value	5,154,428	6,856,514	6,660,549	3,560,641	2,493,172	▲29.2	▲33.0	▼(2.9)	▼(30.0)
Unit value	$3.95	$4.20	$4.42	$4.54	$3.73	▲11.7	▲6.2	▲5.2	▼(17.9)
Ending inventory quantity	62,925	72,990	87,016	84,842	70,086	▲38.3	▲16.0	▲19.2	▼(17.4)
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	211,597	182,066	164,092	86,654	58,199	▼(22.5)	▼(14.0)	▼(9.9)	▼(32.8)
Value	1,014,305	955,365	960,439	524,600	343,383	▼(5.3)	▼(5.8)	▲0.5	▼(34.5)
Unit value	$4.79	$5.25	$5.85	$6.05	$5.90	▲22.1	▲9.5	▲11.5	▼(2.5)
Ending inventory quantity	12,756	8,750	6,802	8,021	7,118	▼(46.7)	▼(31.4)	▼(22.3)	▼(11.3)
All import sources:									
Quantity	1,515,039	1,815,240	1,671,483	870,357	726,402	▲10.3	▲19.8	▼(7.9)	▼(16.5)
Value	6,168,734	7,811,879	7,620,988	4,085,241	2,836,555	▲23.5	▲26.6	▼(2.4)	▼(30.6)
Unit value	$4.07	$4.30	$4.56	$4.69	$3.90	▲12.0	▲5.7	▲5.9	▼(16.8)
Ending inventory quantity	75,681	81,740	93,818	92,863	77,204	▲24.0	▲8.0	▲14.8	▼(16.9)

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period
Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data: Calendar year 2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	2023	Period changes: Comparison years 2020-22	2020-21	2021-22	Jan-Jun 2022-23
U.S. processors':									
Practical capacity quantity	273,499	273,499	281,769	141,655	136,089	▲3.0	---	▲3.0	▼(3.9)
Production quantity	113,781	135,200	107,723	46,353	35,419	▼(5.3)	▲18.8	▼(20.3)	▼(23.6)
Capacity utilization (fn1)	41.6	49.4	38.2	32.7	26.0	▼(3.4)	▲7.8	▼(11.2)	▼(6.7)
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	120,260	135,475	104,048	47,222	40,959	▼(13.5)	▲12.7	▼(23.2)	▼(13.3)
Value	544,877	653,141	500,324	256,729	180,462	▼(8.2)	▲19.9	▼(23.4)	▼(29.7)
Unit value	$4.53	$4.82	$4.81	$5.44	$4.41	▲6.1	▲6.4	▼(0.3)	▼(19.0)
Export shipments:									
Quantity	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Value	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unit value	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ending inventory quantity	19,412	22,287	28,473	20,790	22,131	▲46.7	▲14.8	▲27.8	▲6.5
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	16.1	16.5	27.4	22.0	27.0	▲11.2	▲0.3	▲10.9	▲5.0
Production workers	963	1,036	1,069	929	831	▲11.0	▲7.6	▲3.2	▼(10.5)
Hours worked (1,000s)	2,120	2,153	2,124	902	843	▲0.2	▲1.6	▼(1.3)	▼(6.5)
Wages paid ($1,000)	33,526	35,588	36,271	16,511	15,446	▲8.2	▲6.2	▲1.9	▼(6.5)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	$15.81	$16.53	$17.08	$18.30	$18.32	▲8.0	▲4.5	▲3.3	▲0.1
Productivity (pounds per hour)	53.7	62.8	50.7	51.4	42.0	▼(5.5)	▲17.0	▼(19.2)	▼(18.2)
Unit labor costs	$0.29	$0.26	$0.34	$0.36	$0.44	▲14.3	▼(10.7)	▲27.9	▲22.4
Net sales:									
Quantity	120,144	134,259	103,300	46,881	41,236	▼(14.0)	▲11.7	▼(23.1)	▼(12.0)
Value	547,841	649,397	496,689	251,508	184,255	▼(9.3)	▲18.5	▼(23.5)	▼(26.7)
Unit value	$4.56	$4.84	$4.81	$5.36	$4.47	▲5.4	▲6.1	▼(0.6)	▼(16.7)
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	493,316	593,018	442,030	226,017	161,985	▼(10.4)	▲20.2	▼(25.5)	▼(28.3)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2)	54,525	56,379	54,659	25,491	22,270	▲0.2	▲3.4	▼(3.1)	▼(12.6)
SG&A expenses	43,459	49,359	49,113	22,108	21,828	▲13.0	▲13.6	▼(0.5)	▼(1.3)
Operating income or (loss) (fn2)	11,066	7,020	5,546	3,383	442	▼(49.9)	▼(36.6)	▼(21.0)	▼(86.9)
Net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS	$4.11	$4.42	$4.28	$4.82	$3.93	▲4.2	▲7.6	▼(3.1)	▼(18.5)
Unit SG&A expenses	$0.36	$0.37	$0.48	$0.47	$0.53	▲31.4	▲1.6	▲29.3	▲12.2
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2)	$0.09	$0.05	$0.05	$0.07	$0.01	▼(41.7)	▼(43.2)	▲2.7	▼(85.1)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1)	90.0	91.3	89.0	89.9	87.9	▼(1.1)	▲1.3	▼(2.3)	▼(2.0)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2	▼(0.9)	▼(0.9)	▲0.0	▼(1.1)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Capital expenditures	4,428	8,937	6,926	3,202	5,832	▲56.4	▲101.8	▼(22.5)	▲82.1
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	***
Total assets	205,189	267,022	257,966	NA	NA	▲25.7	▲30.1	▼(3.4)	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306.17.0021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306.17.0024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306170027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306170040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables containing these data are contained in parts III, IV, VI, and VII of this report.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values

Table C-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period
Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Jan-Jun		Comparison years			Jan-Jun
Item	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2020-22	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	1,649,971	1,940,225	1,795,871	911,432	753,783	▲8.8	▲17.6	▼(7.4)	▼(17.3)
Processors' share (fn1)	8.2	6.4	6.9	4.5	3.6	▼(1.3)	▼(1.7)	▲0.5	▼(0.9)
Importers' share (fn1):									
Ecuador	16.1	20.2	23.5	23.7	28.0	▲7.3	▲4.0	▲3.3	▲4.3
India	36.1	38.5	37.0	36.5	37.6	▲0.9	▲2.4	▼(1.5)	▲1.1
Indonesia	19.5	17.1	17.1	19.3	18.3	▼(2.4)	▼(2.4)	▲0.0	▼(0.9)
Vietnam	7.2	8.3	6.3	6.5	4.7	▼(0.9)	▲1.1	▼(2.0)	▼(1.9)
Subject sources	79.0	84.2	83.9	86.0	88.6	▲4.9	▲5.2	▼(0.2)	▲2.7
Nonsubject sources	12.8	9.4	9.1	9.5	7.7	▼(3.7)	▼(3.4)	▼(0.2)	▼(1.8)
All import sources	91.8	93.6	93.1	95.5	96.4	▲1.3	▲1.7	▼(0.5)	▲0.9
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	6,780,086	8,414,445	8,219,118	4,308,554	2,957,194	▲21.2	▲24.1	▼(2.3)	▼(31.4)
Processors' share (fn1)	9.0	7.2	7.3	5.2	4.1	▼(1.7)	▼(1.9)	▲0.1	▼(1.1)
Importers' share (fn1):									
Ecuador	11.4	16.2	18.2	18.3	22.8	▲6.8	▲4.8	▲2.1	▲4.5
India	35.5	37.1	36.0	35.3	36.5	▲0.5	▲1.6	▼(1.1)	▲1.2
Indonesia	20.0	17.5	18.4	20.8	18.6	▼(1.6)	▼(2.5)	▲0.9	▼(2.2)
Vietnam	9.1	10.6	8.4	8.4	6.5	▼(0.7)	▲1.6	▼(2.3)	▼(1.9)
Subject sources	76.0	81.5	81.0	82.6	84.3	▲5.0	▲5.5	▼(0.4)	▲1.7
Nonsubject sources	15.0	11.4	11.7	12.2	11.6	▼(3.3)	▼(3.6)	▲0.3	▼(0.6)
All import sources	91.0	92.8	92.7	94.8	95.9	▲1.7	▲1.9	▼(0.1)	▲1.1
U.S. imports from:									
Ecuador:									
Quantity	266,283	391,524	421,824	216,225	211,137	▲58.4	▲47.0	▲7.7	▼(2.4)
Value	774,731	1,361,585	1,499,696	786,560	674,121	▲93.6	▲75.7	▲10.1	▼(14.3)
Unit value	$2.91	$3.48	$3.56	$3.64	$3.19	▲22.2	▲19.5	▲2.2	▼(12.2)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
India:									
Quantity	596,326	747,915	665,058	332,366	283,495	▲11.5	▲25.4	▼(11.1)	▼(14.7)
Value	2,406,089	3,124,232	2,958,128	1,519,800	1,078,570	▲22.9	▲29.8	▼(5.3)	▼(29.0)
Unit value	$4.03	$4.18	$4.45	$4.57	$3.80	▲10.2	▲3.5	▲6.5	▼(16.8)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Indonesia:									
Quantity	321,685	332,014	307,630	175,579	138,319	▼(4.4)	▲3.2	▼(7.3)	▼(21.2)
Value	1,358,586	1,475,820	1,515,808	894,413	548,751	▲11.6	▲8.6	▲2.7	▼(38.6)
Unit value	$4.22	$4.45	$4.93	$5.09	$3.97	▲16.7	▲5.2	▲10.9	▼(22.1)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Vietnam:									
Quantity	119,149	161,721	112,878	59,532	35,252	▼(5.3)	▲35.7	▼(30.2)	▼(40.8)
Value	615,023	894,877	686,916	359,868	191,730	▲11.7	▲45.5	▼(23.2)	▼(46.7)
Unit value	$5.16	$5.53	$6.09	$6.04	$5.44	▲17.9	▲7.2	▲10.0	▼(10.0)
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity	1,303,442	1,633,174	1,507,391	783,702	668,203	▲15.6	▲25.3	▼(7.7)	▼(14.7)
Value	5,154,428	6,856,514	6,660,549	3,560,641	2,493,172	▲29.2	▲33.0	▼(2.9)	▼(30.0)
Unit value	$3.95	$4.20	$4.42	$4.54	$3.73	▲11.7	▲6.2	▲5.2	▼(17.9)
Ending inventory quantity	62,925	72,990	87,016	84,842	70,086	▲38.3	▲16.0	▲19.2	▼(17.4)
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	211,597	182,066	164,092	86,654	58,199	▼(22.5)	▼(14.0)	▼(9.9)	▼(32.8)
Value	1,014,305	955,365	960,439	524,600	343,383	▼(5.3)	▼(5.8)	▲0.5	▼(34.5)
Unit value	$4.79	$5.25	$5.85	$6.05	$5.90	▲22.1	▲9.5	▲11.5	▼(2.5)
Ending inventory quantity	12,756	8,750	6,802	8,021	7,118	▼(46.7)	▼(31.4)	▼(22.3)	▼(11.3)
All import sources:									
Quantity	1,515,039	1,815,240	1,671,483	870,357	726,402	▲10.3	▲19.8	▼(7.9)	▼(16.5)
Value	6,168,734	7,811,879	7,620,988	4,085,241	2,836,555	▲23.5	▲26.6	▼(2.4)	▼(30.6)
Unit value	$4.07	$4.30	$4.56	$4.69	$3.90	▲12.0	▲5.7	▲5.9	▼(16.8)
Ending inventory quantity	75,681	81,740	93,818	92,863	77,204	▲24.0	▲8.0	▲14.8	▼(16.9)

Table continued.

Table C-2 Continued

Frozen warmwater shrimp: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			Jan-Jun		Comparison years			Jan-Jun
Item	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2020-22	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. processors':									
Practical capacity quantity	273,499	273,499	281,769	141,655	136,089	▲3.0	---	▲3.0	▼(3.9)
Production quantity	113,781	135,200	107,723	46,353	35,419	▼(5.3)	▲18.8	▼(20.3)	▼(23.6)
Capacity utilization (fn1)	41.6	49.4	38.2	32.7	26.0	▼(3.4)	▲7.8	▼(11.2)	▼(6.7)
U.S. shipments (fn2):									
Quantity	134,932	124,985	124,388	41,075	27,381	▼(7.8)	▼(7.4)	▼(0.5)	▼(33.3)
Value	611,353	602,566	598,131	223,312	120,639	▼(2.2)	▼(1.4)	▼(0.7)	▼(46.0)
Unit value	$4.53	$4.82	$4.81	$5.44	$4.41	▲6.1	▲6.4	▼(0.3)	▼(19.0)
Export shipments:									
Quantity	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Value	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unit value	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ending inventory quantity	19,412	22,287	28,473	20,790	22,131	▲46.7	▲14.8	▲27.8	▲6.5
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	16.1	16.5	27.4	22.0	27.0	▲11.2	▲0.3	▲10.9	▲5.0
Production workers	963	1,036	1,069	929	831	▲11.0	▲7.6	▲3.2	▼(10.5)
Hours worked (1,000s)	2,120	2,153	2,124	902	843	▲0.2	▲1.6	▼(1.3)	▼(6.5)
Wages paid ($1,000)	33,526	35,588	36,271	16,511	15,446	▲8.2	▲6.2	▲1.9	▼(6.5)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	$15.81	$16.53	$17.08	$18.30	$18.32	▲8.0	▲4.5	▲3.3	▲0.1
Productivity (pounds per hour)	53.7	62.8	50.7	51.4	42.0	▼(5.5)	▲17.0	▼(19.2)	▼(18.2)
Unit labor costs	$0.29	$0.26	$0.34	$0.36	$0.44	▲14.3	▼(10.7)	▲27.9	▲22.4
Net sales:									
Quantity	120,144	134,259	103,300	46,881	41,236	▼(14.0)	▲11.7	▼(23.1)	▼(12.0)
Value	547,841	649,397	496,689	251,508	184,255	▼(9.3)	▲18.5	▼(23.5)	▼(26.7)
Unit value	$4.56	$4.84	$4.81	$5.36	$4.47	▲5.4	▲6.1	▼(0.6)	▼(16.7)
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	493,316	593,018	442,030	226,017	161,985	▼(10.4)	▲20.2	▼(25.5)	▼(28.3)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3)	54,525	56,379	54,659	25,491	22,270	▲0.2	▲3.4	▼(3.1)	▼(12.6)
SG&A expenses	43,459	49,359	49,113	22,108	21,828	▲13.0	▲13.6	▼(0.5)	▼(1.3)
Operating income or (loss) (fn3)	11,066	7,020	5,546	3,383	442	▼(49.9)	▼(36.6)	▼(21.0)	▼(86.9)
Net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS	$4.11	$4.42	$4.28	$4.82	$3.93	▲4.2	▲7.6	▼(3.1)	▼(18.5)
Unit SG&A expenses	$0.36	$0.37	$0.48	$0.47	$0.53	▲31.4	▲1.6	▲29.3	▲12.2
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3)	$0.09	$0.05	$0.05	$0.07	$0.01	▼(41.7)	▼(43.2)	▲2.7	▼(85.1)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1)	90.0	91.3	89.0	89.9	87.9	▼(1.1)	▲1.3	▼(2.3)	▼(2.0)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.2	▼(0.9)	▼(0.9)	▲0.0	▼(1.1)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Capital expenditures	4,428	8,937	6,926	3,202	5,832	▲56.4	▲101.8	▼(22.5)	▲82.1
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	***
Net assets	205,189	267,022	257,966	NA	NA	▲25.7	▲30.1	▼(3.4)	NA

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 0306.17.0003, 0306.17.0004, 0306.17.0005, 0306.17.0006, 0306.17.0007, 0306.17.0008, 0306.17.0009, 0306.17.0010, 0306.17.0011, 0306.17.0012, 0306.17.0013, 0306.17.0014, 0306.17.0015, 0306.17.0016, 0306.17.0017, 0306.17.0018, 0306.17.0019, 0306.17.0020, 0306170021, 0306.17.0022, 0306.17.0023, 0306170024, 0306.17.0025, 0306.17.0026, 0306170027, 0306.17.0028, 0306.17.0029, 0306170040, 0306.17.0041, 0306.17.0042, 1605.21.1030, and 1605.29.1010, accessed November 13, 2023; official U.S. exports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HS subheadings 0306.17, 1605.21, and 1605.29, accessed November 17, 2023; data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires; wild catch landings data using the National Marine Fisheries Services' commercial landings database; and farmed production data estimated using the following sources: Howell, "A Quick Introduction to Indoor Shrimp Farming," The Fish Site, December 26, 2022; Texas Aquaculture Alliance, "2018 Texas Shrimp Farm Production," accessed March 3, 2023; and Gulf American Shrimp LLC, "Our Story," accessed March 3, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables containing these data are contained in parts III, IV, VI, and VII of this report.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

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

fn2.--U.S. processed quantities have been converted to pounds of headless shell-on weight using a conversion factor of 0.629 to present the processed weight. U.S. processor shipment values are derived using the reported unit value for U.S. processors' U.S. shipments from questionnaire responses and the calculated U.S. shipments quantity. The full detail of the calculated U.S. shipments quantity can be found in apparent consumption table in Part 4 of this report.

fn3.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

APPENDIX D

FIRMS' NARRATIVE RESPONSES CONCERNING THE COMPARISON OF FROZEN WARMWATER SHRIMP AND FRESH WARMWATER SHRIMP

Table D-1
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. processors' narratives regarding the domestic like factors comparing out-of-scope fresh warmwater shrimp to in-scope frozen warmwater shrimp

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Manufacturing	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Perceptions	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***

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

Table D-2
Frozen warmwater shrimp: U.S. importers' narratives regarding the domestic like factors comparing out-of-scope fresh warmwater shrimp to in-scope frozen warmwater shrimp

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Physical characteristics	***
Physical characteristics	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Interchangeability	***
Interchangeability	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Channels	***
Manufacturing	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
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Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Manufacturing	***
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Manufacturing	***
Manufacturing	***
Perceptions	***
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Perceptions	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Perceptions	***
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Perceptions	***
Price	***
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Price	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
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Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***

Factor	Firm name and narrative response on the domestic like product factors
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***
Price	***

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

APPENDIX E

U.S. IMPORTS OF FRESH WARMWATER SHRIMP

Table E-1
Fresh warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per pound

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
India	Quantity	11	681	1,544	1,544	---
Ecuador	Quantity	254	804	661	592	300
China	Quantity	270	298	85	85	---
South Korea	Quantity	92	122	114	90	98
Canada	Quantity	148	0.4	0.2	0.2	---
Mexico	Quantity	7	5	94	51	30
All other sources	Quantity	84	175	164	118	102
All import sources	Quantity	865	2,085	2,663	2,480	530
India	Value	190	3,231	7,005	7,005	---
Ecuador	Value	804	1,920	2,225	1,991	1,062
China	Value	460	541	168	168	---
South Korea	Value	591	714	609	477	477
Canada	Value	484	10	4	4	---
Mexico	Value	78	83	580	370	290
All other sources	Value	677	1,698	1,360	983	948
All import sources	Value	3,284	8,197	11,952	10,999	2,777
India	Unit value	16.61	4.74	4.54	4.54	---
Ecuador	Unit value	3.17	2.39	3.36	3.36	3.54
China	Unit value	1.71	1.81	1.99	1.99	---
South Korea	Unit value	6.42	5.86	5.36	5.30	4.87
Canada	Unit value	3.27	24.43	24.80	24.80	---
Mexico	Unit value	12.04	17.51	6.17	7.29	9.67
All other sources	Unit value	8.07	9.71	8.27	8.35	9.27
All import sources	Unit value	3.79	3.93	4.49	4.44	5.24

Table continued.

Table E-1 Continued
Fresh warmwater shrimp: U.S. imports by source and period

Share in percent

Source	Measure	2020	2021	2022	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023
India	Share of quantity	1.3	32.7	58.0	62.3	---
Ecuador	Share of quantity	29.3	38.5	24.8	23.9	56.6
China	Share of quantity	31.2	14.3	3.2	3.4	---
South Korea	Share of quantity	10.6	5.8	4.3	3.6	18.5
Canada	Share of quantity	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
Mexico	Share of quantity	0.8	0.2	3.5	2.0	5.7
All other sources	Share of quantity	9.7	8.4	6.2	4.8	19.3
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
India	Share of value	5.8	39.4	58.6	63.7	---
Ecuador	Share of value	24.5	23.4	18.6	18.1	38.2
China	Share of value	14.0	6.6	1.4	1.5	---
South Korea	Share of value	18.0	8.7	5.1	4.3	17.2
Canada	Share of value	14.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	---
Mexico	Share of value	2.4	1.0	4.9	3.4	10.4
All other sources	Share of value	20.6	20.7	11.4	8.9	34.1
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 0306.36.0020 and 0306.36.0040 accessed November 20, 2023. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---“. Countries are sorted in descending order of aggregated imports quantity from January 2020 through September 2023.