Stainless Steel Bar from India

Investigation No. 731-TA-679 (Fifth Review)

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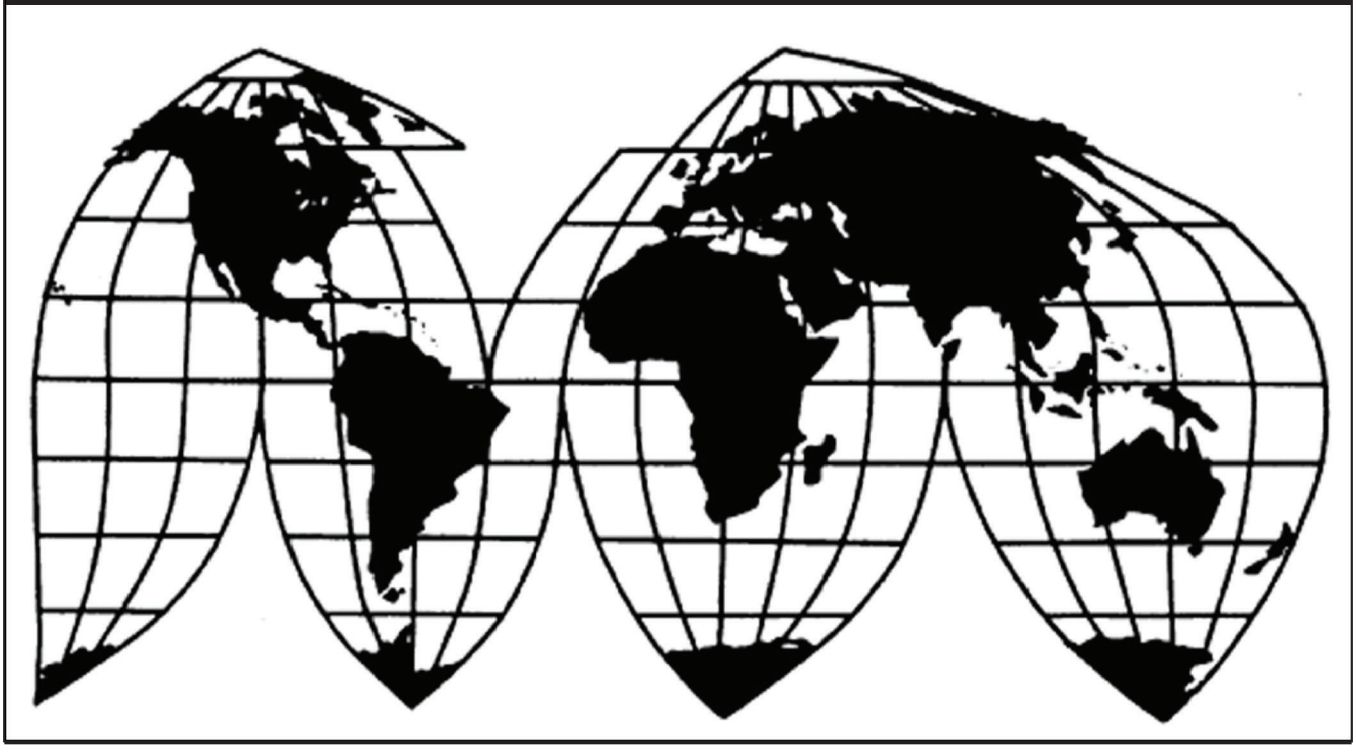
U.S. International Trade Commission



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation No. 731-TA-679 (Fifth Review)

Stainless Steel Bar from India

DETERMINATION

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar from India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted this review on September 1, 2023 (88 FR 60486) and determined on December 5, 2023 that it would conduct an expedited review (89 FR 8441, February 7, 2024).

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in this five-year review, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Tariff Act"), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar ("SSB") from India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I. Background

The Original Investigations. On December 30, 1993, seven U.S. producers of SSB and the United Steelworkers of America filed petitions with the Commission and the Department of Commerce ("Commerce") alleging that a U.S. industry was materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of imports of SSB from Brazil, India, Italy, Japan, and Spain sold at less-than-fair-value ("LTFV"). On December 28, 1994, Commerce determined that subject imports from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain were being sold at LTFV.[1] Following a negative final determination by Commerce, the Commission terminated its investigation concerning imports from Italy on January 23, 1995.[2] The Commission determined on February 10, 1995, that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of SSB sold at LTFV from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[3] Consequently, Commerce issued antidumping duty orders with respect to SSB from Brazil, India, and Japan on February 21, 1995, and an antidumping duty order with respect to SSB from Spain on March 2, 1995.[4]

The First Reviews. In December 1999, the Commission instituted its first five-year reviews of the antidumping duty orders on SSB from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[5] In March 2001, the Commission reached affirmative determinations after conducting full reviews.[6] As a

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[1] *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil*, 59 Fed. Reg. 66914 (Dec. 28, 1994); *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Stainless Steel Bar from India*, 59 Fed. Reg. 66915 (Dec. 28, 1994); *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Stainless Steel Bar From Japan*, 59 Fed. Reg. 66930 (Dec. 28, 1994); *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Stainless Steel Bar From Spain*, 59 Fed. Reg. 66931

[2] *Stainless Steel Bar From Italy*, 60 Fed. Reg. 6291 (Feb. 1, 1995).

[3] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Final), USITC Pub. 2856 (Feb. 1995) ("Original Determinations").

[4] *Antidumping Duty Orders: Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India and Japan*, 60 Fed. Reg. 9661 (Feb. 12, 1995); *Amended Final Determination and Antidumping Duty Order: Stainless Steel Bar From Spain*, 60 Fed. Reg. 11656 (Mar. 2, 1995).

[5] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain*, 64 Fed. Reg. 73579 (Dec. 30, 1999).

[6] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain,* Inv. Nos. 731-TA-687, 679, 681, and 682 (Review), USITC Pub. 3404 at 20 (Mar. 2001) ("First Reviews").

result, effective April 18, 2001, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders.[7]

The Second Reviews. In March 2006, the Commission instituted its second five-year reviews of the antidumping duty orders on SSB from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[8] In January 2007, the Commission reached affirmative determinations after conducting full reviews.[9] Consequently, effective January 23, 2007, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders.[10]

The Third Reviews. In December 2011, the Commission instituted its third five-year reviews of the orders.[11] In July 2012, the Commission reached affirmative determinations after conducting expedited reviews.[12] Consequently, effective August 9, 2012, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders.[13]

The Fourth Reviews. In July 2017, the Commission instituted its fourth five-year reviews of the orders.[14] After conducting full reviews, on September 17, 2018, the Commission reached negative determinations with respect to Brazil, Japan, and Spain and an affirmative determination with respect to India.[15] As a result, effective August 9, 2017, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order with respect to India and revoked the antidumping duty orders with respect to Brazil, Japan, and Spain.[16]

The Current Review. On September 1, 2023, the Commission instituted this five-year

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[7] *Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders: Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain*, 66 Fed. Reg. 19919 (Apr. 18, 2001).

[8] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain*, 71 Fed. Reg. 10552 (Mar. 1, 2006).

[9] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain*, Inv. Nos. 731-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3895 at 20 (Jan. 2007) ("Second Reviews").

[10] *Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 72 Fed. Reg. 2858 (Jan. 23, 2007).

[11] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 76 Fed. Reg. 74807 (Dec. 1, 2011).

[12] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 4341 (July 2012) at 17 ("Third Reviews").

[13] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 77 Fed. Reg. 47595 (Aug. 9, 2012).

[14] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 82 Fed. Reg. 30905 (July 3, 2017).

[15] *Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, 682 (Fourth Review), USITC Pub. 4820 at 41, 45, 50 (Sept. 2018) ("Fourth Reviews").

[16] *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order (India) and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Orders (Brazil, Japan, and Spain)*, 83 Fed. Reg. 49910 (Aug. 9, 2017).

review of the antidumping duty order on SSB from India.[17] On September 29, 2023, seven U.S. producers of SSB – Carpenter Technology Corporation ("Carpenter"), Crucible Industries LLC ("Crucible"); Ellectralloy, a G. O. Carlson, Inc. Co. ("Electralloy"), Marcegaglia Stainless Richburg, LLC ("Marcegaglia"), North American Stainless ("NAS"), Universal Stainless & Alloy Products Inc. ("Universal"), and Valbruna Slate Stainless, Inc. ("Valbruna") (collectively, "domestic interested parties") – filed a joint response to the notice of institution.[18] No respondent interested party responded to the notice of institution or participated in this review. On December 5, 2023, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution was adequate, and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate.[19] Finding no other circumstances that would warrant conducting a full review, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act.[20] The domestic interested parties filed comments with the Commission pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 207.61(d) regarding the determination that the Commission should reach.[21]

U.S. industry data in this review are based on information supplied by the domestic interested parties in their response to the notice of institution; the domestic interested parties are estimated to have accounted for *** percent of domestic production of SSB in 2022.[22] U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce's official import statistics and

[17] *Stainless Steel Bar From India; Institution of a Five-Year Review*, 88 Fed. Reg. 60486 (Sept. 1, 2023). In accordance with section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce also published a notice of initiation of a five-year review of the antidumping duty order on the same date. *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 88 Fed. Reg. 60438 (Sept. 1, 2023).

[18] Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-VV-101 (Nov. 21, 2023) ("CR"), Public Report, *Stainless Steel Bar from India*, Inv. No. 731-TA-679 (Fifth Review), USITC Pub. 5496 (February 2024) ("PR") at I-2; Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Stainless Steel Bar from India – Domestic Interested Parties' Substantive Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. No. 805158 (Sept. 29, 2023) ("Domestic Interested Parties' Response"). On October 20, 2023, the domestic interested parties filed a supplemental response to the notice of institution. Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Stainless Steel Bar from India – Supplement to Substantive Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS No. 806591 (Oct. 20, 2023) ("Domestic Interested Parties' Supplemental Response").

[19] Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. No. 810508 (Dec. 18, 2023); CR/PR at I-21 and Table I-2.

[20] Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy.

[21] Five-Year ("Sunset") Review of Antidumping Duty Order on Stainless Steel Bar From India – Domestic Industry's Final Comments, EDIS No. 813086 (Feb. 1, 2024).

[22] CR/PR at Table I-2.

proprietary, Census-edited Customs records.[23] Foreign industry data are based on information from the original investigations and prior reviews, information submitted by the domestic interested parties in this expedited review, and publicly available information compiled by the Commission.[24] Additionally, one firm identified by the domestic interested parties as a top U.S. purchaser of SSB, ***, responded to the Commission's adequacy phase questionnaire.[25]

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the "domestic like product" and the "industry."[26] The Tariff Act defines "domestic like product" as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle."[27] The Commission's practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior

[23] CR/PR at Tables I-7, I-8. Import data are compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.11.0001, 7222.11.0006, 7222.11.0057, 7222.11.0059, 7222.11.0082, 7222.11.0084, 7222.19.0001, 7222.19.0006, 7222.19.0052, 7222.19.0054, 7222.20.0001, 7222.20.0006, 7222.20.0041, 7222.20.0043, 7222.20.0062, 7222.20.0064, 7222.20.0067, 7222.20.0069, 7222.20.0071, 7222.20.0073, 7222.30.0001, 7222.30.0012, 7222.30.0022, 7222.30.0024, 7222.30.0082, and 7222.30.0084. Subject imports from India were adjusted using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records to exclude imports manufactured and exported by Viraj Profiles Limited ("Viraj"), Venus Wire Industries Pvt. Ltd. ("Venus"), and Venus's affiliates in India from January to April 2018, when such imports were excluded from the order. *Id.* at Note; *see also Stainless Steel Bar From India: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Reinstatement of Certain Companies in the Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 Fed. Reg. 17529, 17530 (April 20, 2018) (reinstating Viraj; Venus; and Venus's affiliates Precision Metals, Sieves Manufacturers {India} Pvt., Ltd., and Hindustan Inox, Ltd. in the antidumping duty order on SSB from India, effective April 20, 2018).

[24] CR/PR at Tables I-9, I-10, I-11.

[25] CR/PR at D-3. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to the four largest purchasers of SSB, as identified by the domestic interested parties. *Id.*

[26] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[27] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); *see*, *e.g., Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *see also* S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90-91 (1979).

findings.[28]

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

> The merchandise subject to the Order is SS Bar. SS Bar means articles of stainless steel in straight lengths that have been either hot-rolled, forged, turned, cold-drawn, cold-rolled or otherwise cold-finished, or ground, having a uniform solid cross section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, hexagons, octagons or other convex polygons. SS Bar includes cold-finished SS Bars that are turned or ground in straight lengths, whether produced from hot-rolled bar or from straightened and cut rod or wire, and reinforcing bars that have indentations, ribs, grooves, or other deformations produced during the rolling process.
>
> Except as specified above, the term does not include stainless steel semi-finished products, cut length flat-rolled products (i.e., cut length rolled products which if less than 4.75 mm in thickness have a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness, or if 4.75 mm or more in thickness having a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), wire (i.e., cold-formed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products), and angles, shapes and sections.
>
> Imports of these products are currently classifiable under subheadings 7222.11.00, 7222.19.00, 7222.20.00, 7222.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes,

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

our written description of the scope of the Order is dispositive. [29]

SSB and the articles produced from SSB are used in applications in which the products' corrosion resistance, heat resistance, surface condition, appearance, and finish are important.[30] They are used in the automotive, chemical, dairy, food, and pharmaceutical industries, as well as in marine applications and in pumps and connectors for fluid-handling systems.[31] Stainless steel reinforcing bar is used in construction projects in which its noncorrosive and nonmagnetic properties are desired.[32]

In the original investigations and prior five-year reviews, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of all SSB within Commerce's scope definition.[33] The Commission in the original investigations rejected arguments that it should find cold-finished and hot-formed SSB to be separate like products.[34] In all prior five-year reviews, the Commission defined the domestic like product in the same manner that it did in the original investigations.[35]

In this five-year review, the record does not contain any new information suggesting that the pertinent product characteristics and uses of SSB have changed since the prior proceedings so as to warrant revisiting the Commission's domestic like product definition.[36] Domestic interested parties agree with the Commission's definition of the domestic like product from the prior reviews.[37] Consequently, we continue to define the domestic like product as all SSB within Commerce's scope definition.

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[29] CR/PR at I-8; see also Stainless Steel Bar From India: Final Results of the Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order, 89 Fed. Reg. 324 (Jan. 3, 2024) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at 2, Case No. A–533–810, EDIS Doc. No. 813296 (Dec. 27, 2023).

[30] CR/PR at I-10.

[31] CR/PR at I-10.

[32] CR/PR at I-10.

[33] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-7.

[34] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-7 to I-9 (applying the five-factor, semifinished products analysis).

[35] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 5; Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 6; Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 6; Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 8. In each of the reviews, the Commission stated that no party had argued for a different domestic like product definition and that there was no new information obtained during the respective reviews that suggested a reason for departing from the Commission's original definition of the domestic like product. First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 5; Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 6; Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 5-6; Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 8.

[36] *See* CR/PR at I-10 to I-11.

[37] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 23.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic "producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."[38] In defining the domestic industry, the Commission's general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

We must determine whether any producer of the domestic like product should be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act. This provision allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise or which are themselves importers.[39] Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission's discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.[40]

Prior Proceedings. In the original investigations and prior reviews, the Commission found a single domestic industry, consisting of all U.S. producers of SSB.[41] In the first reviews, Carpenter was related to an importer of subject merchandise because of Carpenter's ***

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[38] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

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

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

(1) the percentage of domestic production attributable to the importing producer;

(2) the reason the U.S. producer has decided to import the product subject to investigation (whether the firm benefits from the LTFV sales or subsidies or whether the firm must import in order to enable it to continue production and compete in the U.S. market);

(3) whether inclusion or exclusion of the related party will skew the data for the rest of the industry;

(4) the ratio of import shipments to U.S. production for the imported product; and

(5) whether the primary interest of the importing producer lies in domestic production or importation. *Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co. v. USITC*, 100 F. Supp.3d 1314, 1326-31(Ct. Int'l. Trade 2015); *see also Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

[41] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-9; First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 6; Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 6; Third Reviews, USITC Pun. 4341 at 7; Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 10.

during the period of review ("POR").[42] Another domestic producer, Hi Specialty, was related to Hitachi Metals, a manufacturer of SSB in Japan.[43] The Commission concluded, however, that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude either company.[44]

In the second, third, and fourth reviews, the Commission found that NAS was a related party because NAS and Roldan (a subject producer in Spain) were owned by the Acerinox Group, a Spanish holding company.[45] The Commission concluded in each set of reviews that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude NAS.[46]

The Current Review. In this fifth five-year review, *** is subject to possible exclusion under the related parties provision because it ***.[47] The domestic interested parties argue that the Commission should adopt the domestic industry definition from the prior proceedings, and not exclude *** from the domestic industry pursuant to the related parties provision.[48]

In 2022, *** were equivalent to *** percent of its domestic production.[49] *** supports continuation of the order.[50] *** was the *** responding domestic producer in 2022, accounting for *** percent of domestic SSB production that year.[51]

Given that ***, when its ratio of subject imports to domestic production was ***, *** primary interest would appear to be in domestic production. Nor is there any evidence on the record that *** benefitted its domestic production operations such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data. In light of this, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we conclude that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

In sum, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we again define the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of SSB.

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[42] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 6; Confidential Opinion in *Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Review), EDIS Doc. No. 133198 at 8 (Mar. 29, 2001) ("Confidential First Reviews").

[43] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 6.

[44] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 6.

[45] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 6 n.34; Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 6-7; Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 10.

[46] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 6 n.34; Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 7; Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 10.

[47] CR/PR at Table I-2; Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 20 n.4, Exhibit 1. The domestic interested parties report that no domestic producer is related to any U.S. importer of SSB from India or any producer and exporter of SSB in India. Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 20 n.4.

[48] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 20 n.4, 23.

[49] CR/PR at I-21; *derived from* Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 22, Exhibit 1.

[50] *See generally* Domestic Interested Parties' Response.

[51] CR/PR at I-21; Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 22, Exhibit 1.

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

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order "would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time."[52] The SAA states that "under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports."[53] Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.[54] The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that "likely," as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means "probable," and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.[55]

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

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[52] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

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

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

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

time."[56] According to the SAA, a "'reasonably foreseeable time' will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the 'imminent' timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations."[57]

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to "consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated."[58] It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).[59] The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission's determination.[60]

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.[61] In doing so, the Commission must consider "all relevant economic factors," including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the foreign

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[56] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

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

[58] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

[59] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has made no duty absorption findings. Issues and Decision Memorandum from Stainless Steel Bar From India: Final Results of the Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order, Case No. A–533–810, EDIS Doc. No. 813296 (Dec. 27, 2023).

[60] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

[61] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.[62]

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.[63]

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.[64] All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the orders under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.[65]

No respondent interested party participated in this expedited review. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the SSB industry in India. There also is limited information on the SSB market in the United States during the POR. Accordingly, for our determination, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original

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[62] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

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

[64] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

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

investigations and prior reviews, and the limited new information on the record in this fifth five-year review.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."[66] The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

1. Demand Conditions

Prior Proceedings. In the original investigations, the Commission noted that all parties agreed that there was a business cycle for the SSB industry that tracked general economic conditions.[67] In the subsequent prior reviews, the Commission further explained that demand for SSB was largely driven by demand for the end-use products in which it is incorporated and was used in many sectors of the economy, including the aerospace, automotive, oil, and energy industries, and that demand for SSB largely depended on the level of general economic activity.[68] In the original investigations, apparent U.S. consumption rose overall from 181,303 short tons in 1991 to 202,376 short tons in 1993.[69] It was 236,927 short tons in 1999, 295,751 short tons in 2005, 165,936 short tons in 2010, and 319,604 short ton in 2017.[70]

The Current Review. Demand for SSB continues to depend primarily on demand for downstream products, including cylinders, fasteners, fittings, shifts, valves, and other mechanical parts.[71] SSB remains widely used for aerospace components, automotive parts, oil and gas equipment, and industrial machinery, and demand for SSBs partially tracks developments in these industries.[72]

The domestic interested parties assert that U.S. demand for SSB fluctuated during the POR and that these fluctuations followed general trends in the U.S. economy.[73] The domestic interested parties attribute these trends to the COVID-19 pandemic's detrimental effects on the

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[66] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[67] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-9.

[68] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 13; Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 13; Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 11; Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 31-32.

[69] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-10.

[70] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 13; Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 13; Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 11; Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 32.

[71] CR/PR at Table I-4; Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 23.

[72] CR/PR at I-10, Table I-4; Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 23.

[73] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 23.

aerospace and automotive industries in 2020 and the subsequent rebound in demand from 2020 to 2022 due to increased consumer sentiment and geopolitical events.[74]

Apparent U.S. consumption of SSB was 347,924 short tons in 2022, up from 319,604 short tons in 2017.[75]

2. Supply Conditions

Prior Proceedings. In the original investigations, the domestic industry was the largest source of supply of SSB in the U.S. market over the POI, accounting for 70.8 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 1993.[76] The capacity of the domestic industry decreased while total production increased.[77] Subject imports from India were the smallest source of SSB in 1993, accounting for 2.1 percent of apparent U.S. consumption.[78] Nonsubject imports for purposes of this review (including imports from Brazil, Japan, and Spain, which were subject to investigation in the original investigations) were the second largest source during the POI, accounting for 27.1 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 1993.[79]

In the first reviews, the domestic industry was again the largest source of SSB supply in the U.S. market, accounting for 63.1 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 1999.[80] The Commission also found that the domestic industry had increased its capacity over the POR.[81] Subject imports from India remained the smallest source of SSB in 1999, accounting for 1.1 percent of apparent U.S. consumption.[82] Nonsubject imports' market share was the second largest during the POR, accounting for 35.7 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 1999.[83]

In the second reviews, the domestic industry continued to be the largest source of SSB in the U.S. market, accounting for 57.9 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2005.[84] The Commission noted that although the number of domestic producers had declined from twelve in the first reviews to eight in the second reviews, the domestic industry had added about 50

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[74] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 23.

[75] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[76] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[77] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-10.

[78] CR/PR at Table I-8. This figure is for subject imports from India only, rather than from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain collectively, whose imports were subject to the original investigations.

[79] CR/PR at Table I-8. Further references to nonsubject imports in this section also include imports from Brazil, Japan, and Spain, and references to subject imports in this section refer to subject imports from India only.

[80] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[81] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 14.

[82] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[83] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[84] CR/PR at Table I-8.

percent more capacity.[85] The domestic industry's production also increased but not by as much as its capacity.[86] Subject imports from India remained the smallest source in the U.S. market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2005.[87] Nonsubject imports were still the second largest source in the U.S. market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2005.[88]

In the third reviews, the domestic industry dropped to the second largest source of SSB in the U.S. market, accounting for 34.5 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2010.[89] The Commission stated that there were at least nine domestic producers, five of which responded to the notice of institution.[90] Subject imports from India remained the smallest source in the U.S. market, but their market share rose to *** percent in 2010.[91] Nonsubject imports were the largest source of SSB in the U.S. market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2010.[92]

In the fourth reviews, the Commission found that the domestic industry and imports supplied roughly equal shares of the U.S. market, with the domestic industry accounting for 49.8 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2017.[93] It found that the domestic industry's capacity steadily increased during the period of review, while its capacity utilization ranged from 37.9 percent to 50.1 percent.[94] Most U.S. producers and the majority of responding purchasers reported no supply constraints since January 2012.[95]

The Commission found that nonsubject imports were the largest source of import supply to the U.S. market during the POR and at times accounted for a larger share of the market than the domestic industry.[96] Nonsubject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2017.[97] The largest sources of nonsubject imports during the

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[85] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 13-14.

[86] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 389 at 14.

[87] CR/PR at Table I-8. For the years 2005 and 2010, the subject imports figure excludes imports from Viraj Profiles Limited, an Indian producer of SSB, which are included in the figure for nonsubject imports; as discussed below, Viraj was excluded from the order from 2003-2018, but became subject to the order in April 2018 pursuant to Commerce's changed circumstances review. *Id.*

[88] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[89] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[90] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 12.

[91] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[92] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[93] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[94] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 32.

[95] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 32.

[96] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 33.

[97] CR/PR at Table I-8.

POR were Italy, Taiwan, and Germany.[98]

The Commission found that subject imports from India were the smallest source of supply, with subject imports from India ranging from *** to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption during the period of review.[99]

The Current Review. The domestic industry was the largest source of SSB in the U.S. market in 2022, accounting for 58.9 percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year.[100] The domestic industry's production capacity was 400,400 short tons of SSB in 2022, up slightly from 393,755 short tons in 2017.[101]

There have been several changes to the domestic industry since the last reviews. In 2023, Marcegaglia acquired all the major companies in Outokumpu's division of stainless steel long products, which encompasses SSB and which includes a facility that produces SSB, employing 130 workers with an annual capacity of over 60,000 tons of finished product.[102] NAS announced a $244 million expansion to its Ghent, Kentucky facility in 2023, which would increase total capacity by 200,000 tons annually and add 70 new jobs.[103] In 2019, Crucible acquired chemical analysis equipment for its plant in Syracuse, New York, for use in research and development as well as quality assurance.[104] Valbruna Canada Ltd. acquired ASW Steel Inc. in 2019, which includes a plant capable of annually producing 100,000 tons of carbon, alloy, and stainless steels in the form of billets, ingots, and blooms.[105]

Universal experienced two temporary closures during the POR. It closed its North Jackson, Ohio facility from June 14, 2019, through June 22, 2019, due to a fire which damaged a forge machine.[106] Its Bridgeville, Pennsylvania melting facility closed following a melt spill in April 2022 and reopened in May 2022.[107]

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[98] CR/PR at Table I-7; Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 33.

[99] CR/PR at Table I-8; Confidential Opinion in *Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Fourth Review), EDIS Doc. No. 656140 at 48 (Aug. 8, 2018) ("Confidential Fourth Reviews"). For the year 2017, subject imports exclude SSB imports from Indian producer Venus, which are instead included in the nonsubject imports figure; as discussed below, Venus was excluded from the order from 2011-2018, but became subject to the order in April 2018 pursuant to Commerce's changed circumstances review. CR/PR at Table I-8.

[100] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[101] CR/PR at Table I-6.

[102] CR/PR at Table I-5.

[103] CR/PR at Table I-5.

[104] CR/PR at Table I-5.

[105] CR/PR at Table I-5.

[106] CR/PR at Table I-5.

[107] CR/PR at Table I-5.

Subject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022 and were the smallest source of SSB supply in the U.S. market that year.[108] Responding purchaser *** stated that there was ***.[109]

Nonsubject imports remained the second largest source of SSB in the U.S. market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022.[110] The largest sources of nonsubject imports in 2022 were Italy, Taiwan, and Germany.[111]

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Prior Proceedings.[112] In the original investigations, the Commission found that subject imports and domestic product competed directly in the U.S. market, observing that the vast majority of both imports and domestic shipments consisted of five common commodity grades of SSB.[113] The Commission found that, while quality, availability, and reliability of supply were important factors in purchasers' decisions, most producers and importers indicated that subject imports and the domestic product were comparable in terms of quality and that price was also an important factor in their purchasing decisions.[114] The Commission further noted that 17 out of 24 purchasers of subject imports indicated that they did not need to know the country of origin of the product they purchased.[115] It also found that the channels of distribution for imported and domestically produced stainless steel bar were generally the same, with 70 percent of imported and domestic shipments made to service centers.[116]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that domestically produced SSB and subject imports were generally substitutable, that most producers, both domestic and subject, met purchasers' qualification requirements, and that once a product was qualified, price became an important factor in purchasing decisions.[117] It also noted that the price of important raw materials, such as nickel, had an impact on prices.[118]

In the second reviews, the Commission found that subject imports were generally highly

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[108] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[109] CR/PR at D-3. *** also stated that an ***. *Id.* at D-4.

[110] CR/PR at Table I-8.

[111] CR/PR at Table I-7.

[112] For purposes of this section, references to "subject imports" in the Commission's prior proceedings include imports from Brazil, Japan, and Spain, except for the discussion of the fourth review.

[113] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-16.

[114] Original Determinations, USTIC Pub. 2856 at I-16.

[115] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-16.

[116] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-10.

[117] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 13.

[118] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 14.

substitutable for domestic SSB, although SSB from India was viewed as lower quality by certain purchasers.[119] Quality and price were the most important factors in purchasing decisions.[120] The Commission also observed that prices for raw material inputs to SSB had increased sharply during the period, and that domestic producers' raw material costs per short ton had more than doubled from 2001 to 2005.[121] Additionally, many domestic producers reported using surcharges to pass increased raw material and energy costs through to customers.[122]

In the third reviews, the Commission found that subject imports were generally highly substitutable for domestic SSB, and that quality and price were the most important factors in purchasing decisions.[123] It also found that most purchasers required prequalification of their suppliers;[124] that substitutes for SSB tended to be much more expensive;[125] and that domestic producers sold predominantly to service centers, but also to end users, while importers' shipments of subject imports were sold solely to service centers and master distributors rather than end users.[126]

In the fourth reviews, the Commission noted that most responding purchasers reported that domestically produced SSB and imports from each subject country were comparable with respect to most purchasing factors.[127] Responding purchasers ranked price as one of the most important factors in purchasing decisions, along with quality, reliability of supply, consistency, and availability,[128] and reported that they sometimes or usually purchased the lowest-priced product.[129] Consequently, the Commission found that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions for SSB and that there was a moderate degree of substitutability between domestically produced SSB and subject imports.[130] The Commission observed that although all U.S. producers and most importers reported that SSB from domestic and subject sources were always or frequently interchangeable, purchaser responses were mixed, with majorities or pluralities finding products from these sources frequently or sometimes interchangeable.[131]

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[119] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 14.
[120] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 14.
[121] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 15.
[122] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 15.
[123] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 12.
[124] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 12.
[125] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 12.
[126] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 12.
[127] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 34.
[128] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 34.
[129] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 34.
[130] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 34.
[131] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 34 at n.216.

Additionally, the Commission observed that the cost of raw materials used in the production of SSB had substantially increased during the POR.[132] It further found that prices for SSB generally consisted of a surcharge and base price, and that surcharges reflected the price of alloying materials, while base prices included the prices of all other inputs to produce SSB.[133] The Commission also noted that, in 2018, a 25 percent *ad valorem* tariff on all steel mill products, including subject SSB imports, had been imposed under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 ("Section 232").[134]

The Current Review. The record of this review contains no new information indicating that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports or the importance of price has changed since the original investigations or prior reviews.[135] The domestic interested parties contend that the U.S. market remains highly price sensitive based on the substitutable nature of SSBs.[136] Accordingly, we again find that there is a moderate degree of substitutability between domestically produced SSB and subject imports and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions.

As already discussed, since March 23, 2018, SSB from India has been subject to an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under Section 232.[137]

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

Prior Proceedings.[138] In the original investigations, the Commission found cumulated subject import volumes to be significant in absolute terms and relatively to apparent U.S. consumption and found the increase in subject import volumes significant in absolute terms.[139] Cumulated subject import volume increased from 25,983 short tons in 1991 to 31,687 short tons in 1993, and cumulated subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption increased by 1.4 percentage points, to 15.7 percent.[140]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that the volume of cumulated subject imports was likely to be significant after revocation based on several factors, including

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[132] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 35.

[133] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 34.

[134] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 35.

[135] *See* Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 16; *see generally* CR/PR.

[136] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 16.

[137] CR/PR at I-9.

[138] For purposes of the following discussion, references to "subject imports" in the Commission's prior proceedings includes imports from Brazil, Japan, and Spain, except for the discussion of the fourth review.

[139] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-15.

[140] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-15.

significant unused capacity in the subject countries, the export orientation of the subject producers, and the ability of subject producers to shift production and exports from other stainless steel products.[141] There were U.S. antidumping duty orders or cash deposit requirements in place on two other stainless steel products – stainless steel wire rod and stainless steel angle – and the Commission found that subject producers had an incentive to shift production from those products to SSB if the orders on SSB were revoked.[142]

In the second reviews, the Commission again found that the volume of cumulated subject imports would likely be significant if the orders were revoked.[143] It based this conclusion on a number of factors, particularly the significant production capacity and excess capacity in the subject countries, the export orientation of the subject producers, subject imports' continued presence in the U.S. market with the orders in place, the attractiveness of the U.S. market, and the stated interest of SSB purchasers in subject imports.[144]

In the third reviews, the Commission observed that cumulated subject import volume increased from 2006 to 2011 and that cumulated subject imports accounted for 10.9 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2009.[145] Because no respondent interested party participated in the reviews, there was limited evidence on the capacity and production of the subject foreign industries, although responding domestic producers noted capacity expansions in Brazil, India, and Spain.[146] The Commission found that subject imports would be able to rapidly increase their share of the U.S. market if the orders were revoked based on substitutability, their continued presence in the U.S. market, and existing channels of distribution.[147] Given the size of the U.S. market and the export orientation of the subject producers, the Commission concluded that the likely volume of cumulated subject imports from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, in absolute terms and relative to production and consumption in the United States, would be significant if the orders were revoked.[148]

In the fourth reviews, the Commission found that subject imports from India had remained in the U.S. market consistently and in appreciable volumes even with the order in place.[149] Subject imports from India had increased irregularly from *** short tons in 2015 to

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[141] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 15-17.
[142] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 16.
[143] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 17.
[144] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 16-17.
[145] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 13.
[146] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 14.
[147] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 14.
[148] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 14.
[149] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 36.

*** short tons in 2017, and were higher in interim 2018 than in interim 2017.[150] The Commission also found that the market share of subject imports from India was fairly steady during the POR, ranging from *** to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption.[151]

The Commission found that the subject industry in India had substantial production capacity and considerable unused capacity.[152] Consequently, the Commission found that subject producers had the ability to significantly increase their production of SSB.[153] The Commission also found that the subject industry in India was heavily export oriented and exported substantial volumes of SSB, as India was the world's second-largest exporter of SSB during each year of the POR.[154] The Commission observed that the Indian industry exported SSB to multiple countries and regions during the POR and had shifted an increasing amount of subject merchandise from the Asian market to the EU market.[155]

Based on these considerations, and the incentive Indian producers would have to utilize their excess capacity, the Commission concluded that the volume and market share of subject imports from India would likely be significant within a reasonably foreseeable time if the order were revoked.[156]

The Current Review. The record indicates that subject imports from India maintained a presence in the U.S. market throughout the POR, while under the disciplining effect of the order. Subject imports decreased irregularly during the period, from *** short tons in 2018 to *** short tons in 2019, *** short tons in 2020, and *** short tons in 2021, before increasing to *** short tons in 2022.[157] Subject imports from India accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022.[158]

The record in this five-year review contains limited information on the subject industry in India. The information available, however, indicates that subject producers have the ability and incentive to increase their exports of SSB to the U.S. market if the order were revoked. The domestic interested parties have identified 30 possible producers of SSB in India.[159] According to information from company websites submitted by the domestic interested parties,

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[150] Confidential Fourth Reviews at 52.
[151] Confidential Fourth Reviews at 52.
[152] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 36.
[153] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 37.
[154] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 37.
[155] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 37.
[156] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 37.
[157] CR/PR at Table I-7.
[158] CR/PR at Table I-8.
[159] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 10, Exhibit 6; *see also* CR/PR at I-27.

numerous subject producers in India possess large capacities and tout their exports to global markets, including the United States.[160]

The information available also indicates that several Indian SSB producers have expanded their production capacity or announced expansion plans since the last reviews. In July 2021, Mukand Limited ("Mukand") announced that it would increase its annual stainless steel production from 1.0 million tons to 1.5 million tons by shifting its alloy rolling to a new facility.[161] In 2023, Tata Power Renewable announced that it would be deploying a 43.75 MW AC solar plant to meet Mukand's growing energy requirements.[162]

Jindal Stainless Limited ("Jindal") announced in December 2021 that it planned to

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[160] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 10-12, Exhibit 3; *see also* CR/PR at Table I-9; Section III.B.2 above. According to the information submitted by domestic interested parties, Indian SSB producer Aamor Inox Ltd. maintains an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons of stainless steel products and serves 500 customers in over 60 countries worldwide. Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 10, Exhibit 3. Ambica Steels Ltd. maintains an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons for stainless steel long products and exports this merchandise to over 50 countries. *Id.* Bhansali Bright Bars Pvt Ltd. maintains an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons for stainless steel bright bars and exports to the United States, among other countries. *Id.* Chandan Steel Limited maintains an annual production capacity of 100,000 tons for stainless steel billets and hot rolled bars and 30,000 tons for stainless steel bright bars, and claims that its stainless steel division is increasing its participation in the global market. *Id.* DH Exports Pvt Ltd. maintains an annual production capacity of 12,000 tons for stainless steel bright bars. *Id.* Grand Foundry Ltd. maintains an annual production capacity of 9,500 tons for stainless steel bright bars. *Id.* at 11, Exhibit 3. Jindal Stainless Products maintains an annual production capacity of 800,00 tons for stainless steel products and has a sales network in 15 countries. *Id.* Jyoti Steel Industries maintains an annual production capacity of 38,000 tons of stainless steel long products, which it mainly exports. *Id.* Laxcon Steels Ltd. maintains an annual production capacity of 140,000 tons for stainless steel and exports this merchandise to over 82 countries. *Id*. Mukand produces stainless and alloy steel long products, including bars, rods, and wires. *Id.* Mukand maintains an annual production capacity of 500,000 tons and exports its stainless steel products to countries worldwide, including the United States. *Id.* Panchmahal Steel Limited maintains an annual production capacity of 72,000 tons for stainless steel bars, rods, wires, and soils, and exports its merchandise to major international markets. *Id.* Raajratna has an annual production capacity of 42,000 tons for stainless steel long products and exports to more than 60 countries. *Id.* Shah Alloys Ltd. exports stainless steel long products to more than 50 countries. *Id.* Sindia Steels Limited exports SSB to countries worldwide, including the United States. *Id.* Sunflag Iron and Steel maintains an annual production capacity of 500,000 tons for specialty steel products, including SSB, and has "embarked on an export thrust." *Id*. at 12, Exhibit 3. Venus Wire Industries Pvt Ltd. and its affiliates maintain an annual production capacity of 60,000 tons for specialty steel products, including SSB, and is aimed primarily at the export market. *Id.* It also has a sales arm in the United States. *Id.* Welspun Specialty Solutions Ltd. maintains an annual production capacity of 125,000 tons of specialty steel products – including SSB – and has recently requested a new shipper review before Commerce. *Id.*

[161] CR/PR at Table I-9.

[162] CR/PR at Table I-9.

expand its production facilities in Jaipur, increasing stainless steel production capacity from 1.1 million tons per annum to 2.1 million tons per annum.[163] In November 2022, Jindal acquired Rathi Super Steel Limited ("Rathi"), which has an annual capacity of 200,000 tons.[164] Jindal has stated that it intends to increase Rathi's offerings, infrastructure space, and production capacity.[165] In December 2022, Jindal began construction of a Stainless Steel Industrial Park in Odisha, which is expected to boost metal production and demand in east India.[166] In fiscal year 2022, Jindal had an annual melt capacity of 1.9 million tons, and its melt capacity was projected to reach 2.9 million tons by the end of fiscal year 2023.[167]

Finally, Jindal Shadeed Iron and Steel LLC announced in December 2022 that it will invest $3 billion in a green steel plant, which will produce high-strength automotive products for customers in the Middle East, Europe, and Japan.[168] The plant will be expected to produce 5 million tons of steel yearly and is expected to be completed by 2026.[169]

The information available also indicates that that subject producers in India are large exporters. Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") data for "other stainless steel bars and rods" under Harmonized Schedule subheadings 7222.11, 7222.19, 7222.20, and 7222.30, which includes SSB and out-of-scope products, show that India was the world's second largest exporter of such merchandise in 2022.[170] The GTA data also show that exports of such merchandise from India fluctuated within a narrow band during the POR, decreasing overall from 294,510 short tons in 2018 to 284,017 short tons in 2022.[171]

Available information also indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to subject producers. Subject imports maintained a presence in the U.S. market throughout the POR, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022,[172] thereby maintaining ready distribution networks and customers in the United States.

The information available also indicates that the order has had a restraining effect on subject imports from India. During the 2003-2018 period, when subject producers Viraj and Venus were excluded from the order, subject imports from India averaged 15,615 short tons

[163] CR/PR at Table I-9.
[164] CR/PR at Table I-9.
[165] CR/PR at Table I-9.
[166] CR/PR at Table I-9.
[167] CR/PR at Table I-9.
[168] CR/PR at Table I-9.
[169] CR/PR at Table I-9.
[170] CR/PR at Table I-11.
[171] CR/PR at Table I-10.
[172] CR/PR at Table I-8.

annually.[173] After Viraj and Venus became subject to the order again pursuant to a changed circumstances review concluded by Commerce in April 2018, however, subject imports from India declined to an annual average of 3,245 short tons during the POR.[174] In light of this, Viraj and Venus would be likely to increase their exports to the United States substantially if the order were revoked.

Trade measures on SSB from India in third-country markets would also make the U.S. market relatively more attractive to subject producers in the event of revocation of the order.[175] South Korea imposed an antidumping duty order on imports of SSB from India in July 2004 and extended the order most recently in 2021.[176] Effective September 29, 2022, the EU imposed a safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products, including SSB from India, that is due to expire on June 20, 2024.[177]

Given the foregoing, including the continued presence of subject imports in the U.S. market during the POR, the subject industries' substantial capacity and large volume of exports, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers, we find that the volume of imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if the order were revoked.[178]

D. Likely Price Effects

Prior Proceedings.[179] In the original investigations, the Commission found that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 292 out of 518 (or 56.4

[173] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 9 & n.3, Exhibit 2.

[174] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 9, Exhibit 2.

[175] Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 13.

[176] CR/PR at I-30; *see also* Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 13, Exhibit 5.

[177] CR/PR at I-30.

[178] Although subject imports from India are currently subject to a 25 percent duty under Section 232, neither the domestic interested parties nor the responding purchaser indicated that this duty would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market at significant levels if the order were revoked. *See, generally*, Domestic Interested Parties' Response; CR/PR at D-3 to D-4. Indeed, this duty did not prevent subject imports from India from increasing *** percent between 2021 and 2022. *Derived from* CR/PR at Table I-7. Given this, as well as the available information about the SSB industry in India, we find that the Section 232 duties would not likely prevent subject imports from India from entering the U.S. market at significant levels if the order were revoked.

The record of this expedited review contains no information concerning product shifting or inventories of subject merchandise.

[179] For purposes of the following discussion, references to "subject imports" in the Commission's prior proceedings includes imports from Brazil, Japan, and Spain, except for the discussion of the fourth review.

percent) of quarterly comparisons and that underselling margins averaged 11.2 percent.[180] The Commission found that the decline in prices during a period of increased demand, together with evidence of underselling, demonstrated that subject imports depressed or suppressed domestic prices to a significant degree.[181]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that domestically produced SSB and subject imports were generally substitutable, that most domestic and subject producers met purchasers' qualification requirements, and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.[182] Prices for SSB in the U.S. market generally trended downward during the POR.[183] The limited available data reflected underselling by subject imports from two of the four subject countries.[184] Given the substitutability of the subject imports for domestically produced SSB and the likely significant volume of subject imports, the Commission found that subject imports would be likely to have significant depressing and suppressing effects on the prices of the domestic like product if the order were revoked.[185]

In the second reviews, there was limited information with respect to subject imports' relative pricing in the U.S. market.[186] The Commission found that, given the likely significant volume of subject imports, the degree of substitutability between the subject imports and domestic like product, and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, subject imports would, in the absence of the orders, likely significantly undersell the U.S. product in order to gain market share.[187] The Commission also noted that the domestic industry was facing elevated raw material and energy costs toward the end of the POR and that growth in domestic demand was forecast to be weak.[188] It concluded that the likely underselling by the subject imports would therefore likely suppress price increases or depress domestic prices to a significant degree, causing the domestic industry to have difficulty recovering its costs.[189]

In the third reviews, there was limited information with respect to subject imports' relative pricing in the U.S. market.[190] The Commission found that, given the likely significant

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[180] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-17.
[181] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-17.
[182] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 17.
[183] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 18.
[184] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 17, n.91.
[185] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 18.
[186] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 18.
[187] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 18.
[188] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 18.
[189] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 18.
[190] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 15.

volume of subject imports, the degree of substitutability between the subject imports and domestic like product, and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, subject imports would, in the absence of the orders, likely significantly undersell the U.S. product in order to gain market share.[191] It concluded that the likely underselling by the subject imports would therefore likely suppress price increases or depress domestic prices to a significant degree, causing the domestic industry to have difficulty recovering its costs.[192]

In the fourth reviews, the Commission found that subject imports from India undersold the domestic like product in 15 out of 18 quarterly comparisons,[193] with margins of underselling ranging from *** percent and averaging *** percent.[194] The Commission found that there were *** short tons of subject imports in the quarters with underselling and *** short tons in the quarters with overselling.[195] The Commission found that, given the incentive for Indian producers to ship significant volumes of subject imports to the U.S. market upon revocation, subject imports from India would likely undersell the U.S. product to increase sales and gain market share.[196] Noting the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the Commission also found that the significant volume of low-priced subject imports that was likely after revocation would likely have significant price-depressing or suppressing effects.[197]

The Current Review. As discussed in section II.B.3 above, we continue to find a moderate degree of substitutability between domestically produced SSB and subject imports and that price is an important purchasing factor.

The record in this expedited review does not contain recent product-specific pricing information. Given the moderate degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, we find that the likely significant volume of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree, as during the original investigations, as a means of gaining market share.[198]

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[191] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 15.
[192] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 15.
[193] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 38.
[194] Confidential Fourth Reviews at 55-56.
[195] Confidential Fourth Reviews at 55-56.
[196] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 38
[197] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 38.
[198] The domestic interested parties argue that subject imports from India continued to sell at average unit values ("AUVs") less than those for other imports and the domestic like product during the POR. Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 16. Specifically, the domestic interested parties claim that the AUV of subject imports was $2.02 percent per pound in 2022, 20.5 percent lower than the AUV of imports from all other sources ($2.54 per pound) and *** percent lower than the AUV of U.S. (Continued…)

Absent the discipline of the order, the likely significant volume of low-priced subject imports would force the domestic industry to lower prices or forgo needed price increases, particularly in light of the domestic industry's increasing raw material and labor costs during the POR, or else lose sales and market share to subject imports.[199] Consequently, we find that if the order were revoked, subject imports would likely have significant price effects.

E. Likely Impact

The Prior Proceedings. [200] In the original investigations, the Commission found that increased cumulated subject imports and declines in prices from 1991 to 1993 had a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.[201] The Commission cited, among other things, the industry's operating losses, reduced investment, and stagnant shipments in a growing market.[202]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that the domestic industry's condition had improved since the original POI, but had declined over the POR.[203] Production and capacity utilization declined from 1997 to 1999.[204] Operating income and the industry's market share also fell, and the industry was barely profitable at the end of the POR.[205] Therefore, the Commission found the industry to be in a vulnerable condition.[206] Given the generally substitutable nature of the subject imports and domestically produced SSB, the Commission concluded that the likely significant volume of low-priced subject imports and the likely negative price effects of those imports would likely have a significant adverse impact on the production, shipments, sales, and revenues of the domestic industry.[207]

In the second reviews, the Commission noted that the domestic industry's performance improved in certain respects during the POR and found that the domestic industry was not

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producer commercial shipments ($*** per pound) that year. *Id.* at 16, Exhibit 1-2. However, we need not and do not rely on these comparisons.

[199] Supplemental Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 2.

[200] For purposes of the following discussion, references to "subject imports" in the Commission's prior proceedings includes imports from Brazil, Japan, and Spain, except for the discussion of the fourth review.

[201] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-17.

[202] Original Determinations, USITC Pub. 2856 at I-17.

[203] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 19.

[204] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 19.

[205] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 19.

[206] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 20.

[207] First Reviews, USITC Pub. 3404 at 20.

vulnerable.[208] The Commission nonetheless concluded that revocation of the orders likely would have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.[209]

In the third reviews, the Commission observed that record information on the domestic industry's condition was limited but that most available indicators were significantly lower in 2010 than in any prior period examined.[210] The limited evidence was insufficient for the Commission to make a finding on whether the domestic industry was vulnerable.[211] The Commission found that the likely volume and price effects of the subject imports would likely have a significant adverse impact on the industry's production, sales, and revenue levels, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments.[212] The Commission concluded that if the orders were revoked, subject imports would be likely to have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.[213]

In the fourth reviews, the Commission found that the domestic industry was not in a vulnerable condition, having improved its production, capacity, capacity utilization, market share, and financial performance in a rising market during the POR.[214] Nevertheless, the Commission found that if the order were revoked, the likely significant volume of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product and depress and/or suppress prices for the domestic like product, thereby having a significant impact on the domestic industry.[215] While recognizing that nonsubject imports had increased since the original investigations and accounted for a similar share of apparent U.S. consumption as the domestic industry, the Commission found that there was no indication or argument on the record that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from India from significantly increasing after revocation, in light of the size and export orientation of the subject industry.[216] Given the substitutability of subject imports and the domestic like product, the Commission found that an appreciable share of the likely increase in subject imports would likely come at the expense of the domestic industry, as well as from nonsubject imports.[217]

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[208] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 19-20.
[209] Second Reviews, USITC Pub. 3895 at 20.
[210] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 16.
[211] Third reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 16-17.
[212] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 17.
[213] Third Reviews, USITC Pub. 4341 at 17.
[214] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 39-40.
[215] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 41.
[216] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 41.
[217] Fourth Reviews, USITC Pub. 4820 at 41.

The Current Review.[218] The record in this expedited review contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the last reviews.

The information available indicates that the domestic industry's performance was better in 2022 than in the last years examined in the original investigations and prior reviews. The domestic industry's capacity in 2022, at 400,400 short tons, was higher than that in the prior proceedings, as was its production, at 221,288 short tons, and capacity utilization, at 55.3 percent.[219]

The domestic industry's U.S. shipments, at 204,774 short tons with a value of $1.4 billion, and the AUV of its U.S. shipments, at $6,828 per short ton, were all higher in 2022 than in the prior proceedings.[220] Its market share, at 58.9 percent, was higher than in the last three reviews, but lower than in the original investigations and the first reviews.[221] The domestic industry's net sales value was higher in 2022, at $1.5 billion, and its COGS to net sales ratio lower, at 82.1 percent, than in the prior proceedings.[222] Consequently, the domestic industry's

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[218] In its expedited review of the antidumping duty order, Commerce determined that revocation of the order would result in the continuation or recurrence of dumping, with margins of up to 21.02 percent. *Stainless Steel Bar From India: Final Results of the Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 89 Fed. Reg. 324 (Jan. 3, 2024).

[219] CR/PR at Table I-6. In 1993, U.S. producers' capacity was 262,483 short tons, its production was 138,284 short tons, and its capacity utilization was 52.6 percent. *Id.* In 1999, capacity and production grew to 304,777 short tons and 154,711 short tons, respectively, but capacity utilization declined to 50.8 percent. *Id.* In 2005, U.S. producers' capacity, production, and capacity utilization grew to 337,296 short tons, 175,507 short tons, and 52.0 percent, respectively. *Id.* In 2010, capacity, production, and capacity utilization dropped to 164,160 short tons, 75,891 short tons, and 46.2 percent, respectively. *Id.* In 2017, capacity and production climbed to 393,755 short tons and 179,506 short tons, respectively, while capacity utilization, at 45.6 percent, continued to decline. *Id.*

[220] CR/PR at Table I-6. In 1993, U.S. producers' shipments by volume and value were 143,320 short tons and $457.86 million respectively. *Id.* In 1999, U.S. producers' shipments by volume and value rose to 149,607 short tons and $474.5 million respectively. *Id.* In 2005, U.S. producers' shipments by volume and value continued to rise to 171,255 short tons and $756.2 million respectively. In 2010, U.S. producers' shipments by volume and value dropped to 57,248 short tons and $354.7 million respectively. *Id.* In 2017, U.S. producers' shipments by volume and value rose to 159,287 short tons and $738.2 million respectively. *Id.* U.S. producers' AUV of U.S. shipments was $3,195 per short ton in 1993, $3,172 per short ton in 1999, $4,416 per short ton in 2005, $6,196 per short ton in 2010, and $4,635 in 2017. *Id.*

[221] CR/PR at Table I-8. In 1993, U.S. producers' market share was 70.8 percent, which dropped to 63.1 percent in 1999, to 57.9 percent in 2005, and to 34.5 percent in 2010, before increasing to 49.8 percent in 2017. *Id.*

[222] CR/PR at Table I-6. In 1993, U.S. producers' net sales value was $462.2 million and its COGS-to-net-sales ratio was 93.5 percent. *Id.* In 1999, U.S. producers' net sales value rose to $584.2 million and its COGS-to-net-sales ratio declined to 85.6 percent. *Id.* In 2005, U.S. producers' net sales value (Continued…)

gross profit, at $273.3 million, operating income, at $182.2 million, and operating income margin, at 11.9 percent, were all higher in 2022 than in the prior proceedings.[223] The limited information on the record of this expedited review is insufficient for us to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the order.

Based on the information available on the record, we find that revocation of the order would likely result in a significant volume of subject imports that would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree. Given the moderate degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price to purchasers, significant volumes of low-priced imports would likely capture sales and market share from the domestic industry and/or force domestic producers to lower their prices or forgo needed price increases in order to maintain their sales, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. The likely significant volume of subject imports and their adverse price effects would negatively affect the domestic industry's capacity, production, capacity utilization, shipments, and market share, which would in turn negatively impact the industry's profitability and employment, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments. Consequently, we conclude that if the order were revoked, subject imports from India would be likely to have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports. Nonsubject imports maintained a substantial presence in the U.S. market during the POR, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022.[224] Nevertheless, the record provides no indication that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from India from significantly increasing their presence in

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continued rising to $858.7 million and its COGS-to-net-sales ratio declined further to 83.4 percent. *Id.* In 2010, U.S. producers' net sales value dropped to $498.5 million and its COGS-to-net-sales ratio climbed to 90.3 percent. *Id.* In 2017, U.S. producers' net sales value rose to $812.5 million and its COGS-to-net-sales ratio declined to 88.4 percent. *Id.*

[223] CR/PR at Table I-6. U.S. producers' gross profit was $30.1 million in 1993, $84.0 million in 1999, $142.6 million in 2005, $48.2 million in 2010, and $94.7 million in 2017. *Id.* U.S. producers' operating loss was $3.5 million in 1993. U.S. producers' operating income was $25.9 million in 1999, $82.3 million in 2005, $7.2 million in 2010, and $39.0 million in 2017. *Id.* U.S. producers' operating income as a share of net sales was negative 0.7 percent in 1993, 4.4 in 1995, 9.6 percent in 2005, 1.5 percent in 2010, and 4.8 percent in 2017. *Id.*

[224] CR/PR at Table I-8. Imports of nonsubject sources decreased from *** short tons in 2018 to *** short tons in 2019 and *** short tons in 2020, then increased to *** short tons in 2021 and *** short tons in 2022. *Id.* at Table I-7.

the U.S. market after revocation, given the subject industry's large size and export orientation, and the relative attractiveness of the U.S. market. Given that the domestic industry accounted for 58.9 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2022, as well as the moderate degree of substitutability between the subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price to purchasing decisions, the significant volume of low-priced subject imports that we have found likely after revocation would likely take market share from the domestic industry, as well as from nonsubject imports, and/or force domestic producers to either lower prices or forgo price increases to retain market share. Consequently, we find that any future effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to subject imports.

IV. Conclusion

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

Information obtained in this review

Background

On September 1, 2023, the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission") gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"),[1] that it had instituted a review to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar from India would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.[2] All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.[3] [4] Table I-1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Table I-1
Stainless steel bar: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
September 1, 2023	Notice of initiation by Commerce (88 FR 60438, September 1, 2023)
September 1, 2023	Notice of institution by Commission (88 FR 60486, September 1, 2023)
December 5, 2023	Commission's vote on adequacy
January 3, 2024	Commerce's results of its expedited review
February 23, 2024	Commission's determination and views

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

[2] 88 FR 60486, September 1, 2023. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") published a notice of initiation of a five-year review of the subject antidumping order. 88 FR 60438, September 1, 2023. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission's website (www.usitc.gov).

[3] As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. That information is presented in app. B. Summary data compiled in the original investigation and subsequent full reviews are presented in app. C.

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

Responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject review. It was filed on behalf of seven domestic producers of stainless steel bar: Carpenter Technology Corporation ("Carpenter"); Crucible Industries LLC ("Crucible"); Electralloy, a G. O. Carlson, Inc. Co. ("Electralloy"); Marcegaglia Stainless Richburg, LLC ("Marcegaglia"); North American Stainless ("NAS"); Universal Stainless & Alloy Products Inc. ("Universal"); and Valbruna Slater Stainless, Inc. ("Valbruna"). ***.[5] These firms are collectively referred to herein as "domestic interested parties."

A complete response to the Commission's notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy or explain deficiencies in their responses and to provide clarifying details where appropriate. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table I-2.

Table I-2
Stainless steel bar: Summary of responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Interested party type	Number	Coverage
U.S. producer	7	***%
U.S. importer	1	***%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested parties' estimate of their share of total U.S. production of stainless steel bar during 2022. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, p. 22.

Note: The U.S. importer coverage figure presented, as provided by the interested party in its response, represents the firm's share of the quantity of total U.S. imports of stainless steel bar from India during 2022. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, exhibit 1. *** U.S. imports (*** short tons) accounted for *** percent of total subject imports from India in 2022.

[5] ***.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from the domestic interested parties. The domestic interested parties request that the Commission conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar.[6]

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on December 30, 1993, with Commerce and the Commission on behalf of AL Tech Specialty Steel Corp., Dunkirk, New York; Carpenter Technology Corp., Reading, Pennsylvania; Republic Technologies International/Republic Engineered Steels, Inc., Massillon, Ohio; Slater Steels Corp., Fort Wayne, Indiana; Talley Metals Technology, Inc., Hartsville, South Carolina; Electralloy Corp., Oil City, Pennsylvania; Crucible Specialty Metals Division, Syracuse, New York; and the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO/CLC.[7] In December 1994, Commerce determined that imports of stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain were being sold at less than fair value ("LTFV").[8] [9] The Commission determined on February 10, 1995, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[10] On February 21, 1995, Commerce issued its antidumping duty orders for Brazil, India, and Japan with final weighted-average dumping margins of 19.43 percent for Brazil, 3.87 to 21.02 percent for India, and 61.47 percent for Japan.[11] On March 2, 1995, Commerce issued its antidumping orders for Spain with the final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 7.72 to 62.85 percent.[12]

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[6] Domestic interested parties' comments on adequacy, November 3, 2023, p. 2.

[7] Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Final), USITC Publication 2856, February 1995 ("Original publication"), p. II-3.

[8] 59 FR 66914 (Brazil), 59 FR 66915 (India), 59 FR 66930 (Japan), and 59 FR 66931 (Spain), December 28, 1994.

[9] The petitions also alleged material injury or threat of material injury by reason of LTFV imports of stainless steel bar from Italy. Commerce made a negative final LTFV determination with respect to Italy and, on January 23, 1995, the Commission terminated its investigation (Investigation No. 731-TA-680 (Final)) concerning imports of stainless steel bar from Italy. Original publication, p. II-3.

[10] 60 FR 9396, February 17, 1995.

[11] 60 FR 9661, February 21, 1995.

[12] 60 FR 11659, March 2, 1995.

The first five-year reviews

On April 6, 2000, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the antidumping orders on stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[13] On May 4, 2000, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[14] On March 26, 2001, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.[15] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective April 18, 2001, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[16]

The second five-year reviews

On June 5, 2006, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[17] On July 6, 2006, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[18] On January 5, 2007, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.[19] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective January 23, 2007, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[20]

The third five-year reviews

On March 5, 2012, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[21] On

[13] 65 FR 20834, April 18, 2000.
[14] 65 FR 25909, May 4, 2000.
[15] 66 FR 17927, April 4, 2001.
[16] 66 FR 19919, April 18, 2001.
[17] 71 FR 34391, June 14, 2006.
[18] 71 FR 38372, July 6, 2006.
[19] 72 FR 1243, January 10, 2007.
[20] 72 FR 2858, January 23, 2007.
[21] 77 FR 18861, March 28, 2012.

March 20, 2012, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[22] On July 26, 2012, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.[23] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective August 9, 2012, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping orders on imports of stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[24]

The fourth five-year reviews

On October 6, 2017, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[25] On November 6, 2017, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[26] On September 17, 2018, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur with the revocation of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar from India within a reasonably foreseeable time. The Commission further determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel bar from Brazil, Japan, and Spain would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.[27] Following negative determinations in the five-year reviews by the Commission, effective August 9, 2017, Commerce issued a revocation of the antidumping duty orders on imports of stainless steel bar from Brazil, Japan, and Spain.[28] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year review by Commerce and the Commission, effective October 3, 2018, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of stainless steel bar from India.[29]

[22] 77 FR 16207, March 20, 2012.
[23] 77 FR 45653, August 1, 2012.
[24] 77 FR 47595, August 9, 2012.
[25] 82 FR 48527, October 18, 2017.
[26] 82 FR 51393, November 6, 2017.
[27] 83 FR 47938, September 21, 2018.
[28] 83 FR 49910, October 3, 2018
[29] 83 FR 49910, October 3, 2018.

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted several previous import relief investigations on stainless steel bar or similar merchandise, as presented in table I-3.

Table I-3
Stainless steel bar: Previous and related Commission proceedings and current status

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
1983	701-TA-179-181	Brazil	Affirmative	Suspension agreements in 1983 and 1986 and terminated in 1988.
1983	701-TA-176-178	Spain	Negative	NA
2002	701-TA-413 and 731-TA-913-916 and 918	France, Germany, Italy, Korea, and the United Kingdom	Affirmative	Order revoked after first review, 2008
2002	731-TA-917	Taiwan	NA	Investigation terminated following negative final determinations by Commerce 2002

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

Note: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-179-181 and 701-TA-176-178 included stainless steel rod.

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

Section 337 investigation

On September 5, 2014, Valbruna filed a complaint against several respondents that alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain stainless steel products, certain processes for manufacturing or relating to same, and certain products containing same by reason of the misappropriation of trade secrets, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry in the United States.[30]

[30] Certain Stainless Steel Products, Certain Processes for Manufacturing or Relating to Same and Certain Products Containing Same (337-TA-933); Complaint, pp. 18-19, September 5, 2014.

On December 8, 2015, an initial determination was issued finding respondent Viraj Profiles Limited, an Indian producer of stainless steel bar, was in default for spoilation of evidence.[31] The Commission upheld the ALJ's initial determination, finding a violation of Section 337 as to Viraj[32] and issuing a limited exclusion order with regard to stainless steel products using Valbruna's trade secrets imported by Viraj or its affiliated companies, parents, or other related business entities for a period of 16.7 years.[33] On September 11, 2017, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued a summary affirmance of the Commission's determination.[34]

Commerce's five-year review

Commerce announced that it would conduct an expedited review with respect to the order on imports of stainless steel bar from India with the intent of issuing the final results of this review based on the facts available not later than January 2, 2024.[35] Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx. Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anticircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping duty order on imports of stainless steel bar from India are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

[31] 337-TA-933; Order No. 17, p. 41, December 8, 2015.
[32] 337-TA-933; Commission Opinion, p. 56, June 9, 2016.
[33] 337-TA-933; Limited Exclusion Order, p. 2, May 25, 2016.
[34] Viraj Profiles Ltd. v. Int'l Trade C'mmn, Court No. 2016-2482, 2017 WL 3980535 (Fed. Cir. Sept. 11, 2017).
[35] Letter from Alex Villanueva, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, October 25, 2023.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

> *"The merchandise subject to the order is SSB. The term SSB with respect to the orders means articles of stainless steel in straight lengths that have been either hot-rolled, forged, turned, cold-drawn, cold-rolled or otherwise cold-finished, or ground, having a uniform solid cross section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, hexagons, octagons or other convex polygons. SSB includes cold-finished SSBs that are turned or ground in straight lengths, whether produced from hot-rolled bar or from straightened and cut rod or wire, and reinforcing bars that have indentations, ribs, grooves, or other deformations produced during the rolling process.*
>
> *Except as specified above, the term does not include stainless steel semi-finished products, cut-length flat-rolled products (i.e., cut-length rolled products which if less than 4.75 mm in thickness have a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness, or if 4.75 mm or more in thickness having a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), wire (i.e., coldformed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products), and angles, shapes and sections.*[36]

[36] 83 FR 49910, October 3, 2018.

U.S. tariff treatment

Stainless steel bar is currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS" or "HTS") statistical reporting numbers 7222.11.0001, 7222.11.0006, 7222.11.0057, 7222.11.0059, 7222.11.0082, 7222.11.0084, 7222.19.0001, 7222.19.0006, 7222.19.0052, 7222.19.0054, 7222.20.0001, 7222.20.0006, 7222.20.0041, 7222.20.0043, 7222.20.0062, 7222.20.0064, 7222.20.0067, 7222.20.0069, 7222.20.0071, 7222.20.0073, 7222.30.0001, 7222.30.0012, 7222.30.0022, and 7222.30.0024. The general rate of duty is "Free" for HTS subheadings 7222.11.00, 7222.19.00, 7222.20.00, and 7222.30.00.[37] Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Effective September 1, 2019, stainless steel bar originating in China was subject to an additional 15 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective February 14, 2020, the section 301 duty for stainless steel bar was reduced to 7.5 percent.[38]

Effective March 23, 2018, stainless steel bar originating in India is subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.[39] [40]

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[37] USITC, HTSUS (2023) Revision 11, Publication 5462, September 2023, pp. 72-36 - 72-37.

[38] 84 FR 45821, August 30, 2019; 85 FR 3741, January 22, 2020. See also HTS heading 9903.88.15 and U.S. notes 20(r) and 20(s) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTSUS (2023) Revision 11, USITC Publication 5462, September 2023, 99-III-87 – 99-III-88, 99-III-98, 99-III-303, 99-III-305 – 99-III-309.

[39] 83 FR 11625, March 8, 2018. See also HTS heading 9903.80.01 and U.S. notes 16(b) and 16(b) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment USITC, HTS (2023) Revision 11, Publication 5462, September 2023, pp. 99-III-5 – 99-III-8.

[40] Section 232 import duties on steel articles currently cover all countries of origin except Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and South Korea. Imports from Australia, Canada, and Mexico are exempt from section 232 duties and quotas on steel articles, while imports originating in Argentina, Brazil, and South Korea are exempt from duties but are instead subject to absolute quotas. EU member countries (effective January 1, 2022), Japan (effective April 1, 2022), and the United Kingdom (effective June 1, 2022) are currently subject to tariff-rate quotas ("TRQs") for steel articles, and imports that exceed the TRQ limits are subject to the section 232 tariffs. Section 232 import duties on steel articles originating in Turkey were temporarily raised from 25 percent to 50 percent, effective August 13, 2018, but restored to 25 percent effective May 21, 2019. In addition, section 232 duties on steel articles originating in Ukraine are suspended, effective June 1, 2022, to June 1, 2024. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 13361, March 28, 2018; 83 FR 20683, May 7, 2018; 83 FR 25857, June 5, 2018; 83 FR 40429, August 15, 2018; 84 FR 23421, May 21, 2019, 84 FR 23987, May 23, 2019; 87 FR 11, January 3, 2022; 87 FR 19351, April 1, 2022; 87 FR 33407, June 2, 2022; 87 FR 33591, June 3, 2022; 88 FR 36437, June 5, 2023.

Description and uses[41]

Stainless steel bar are articles of stainless steel[42] in straight lengths having a uniform solid cross section along their whole length, in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, hexagons, or other convex polygons. The subject product includes stainless steel concrete reinforcing bar, which has indentations, ribs, grooves, or other deformations produced during the rolling process.

Stainless steel bar is used to produce a wide variety of products for use where its corrosion resistance, heat resistance, and/or appearance are desired. Applications include, but are not limited to, the automotive industry; the aerospace industry; chemical and petrochemical processing equipment; dairy, food processing, and pharmaceutical equipment; marine applications such as propeller shafts; pumps and connectors for fluid handling systems; and medical products. Stainless steel concrete reinforcing bar is used in highly corrosive environments such as bridges and highway systems where road salts are used for ice control. Stainless steel concrete reinforcing bar is also used where nonmagnetic reinforcing bars are needed, such as military applications.

Stainless steel bar distinguished from stainless steel rod and wire in that stainless steel bar is cut in straight lengths as opposed to being coiled. However, small-diameter stainless steel bars can be produced from rod or wire by the processes of straightening and cutting-to-length. Round stainless steel bar is generally available from approximately 0.032 inch (1/32 inch (0.8128 mm)) through 25 inches (635 mm) in diameter. Flat (rectangular) stainless steel bar is available in thicknesses from approximately 0.125 inch (3.175 mm) through approximately 10 inches (254 mm).[43] Square, octagonal, and hexagonal stainless steel bar is available as cold-

[41] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Fourth Review), USITC Publication 4820, September 2018 ("Fourth review publication"), pp. I-29-I-31.

[42] Stainless steel is defined as alloy steel containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. Stainless steel is distinguished from carbon steel and alloy steels chiefly by its superior resistance to corrosion, which is achieved through the addition of chromium. Stainless steel is produced in many grades, each containing a different combination of chemical elements. In addition to chromium, other alloying elements commonly used in stainless steel include nickel, molybdenum, and manganese, which are added based on the desired physical and mechanical properties of the end-use product.

[43] Products in straight lengths that are less than 4.75 mm (3/16 inch) in thickness and have a width at least 10 times the thickness, as well as products having a width of 150 mm (6 inches) that measure at least twice the thickness, are considered to be flat-rolled product, and are specifically excluded from these investigations.

drawn bar in sizes from approximately 0.125 inch (3.175 mm) up to approximately 3 inches (76.2 mm).[44]

Stainless steel bar is available in several finishes, which are (a) scale not removed (excluding spot conditioning); (b) rough turned, in which the skin of the bar is removed as the bar rotates in a process similar to that of a lathe; (c) pickled (bathed in an acid solution) or blast cleaned (shot with a solution or steel pellets) to remove surface imperfections; (d) cold-drawn or cold-rolled to reduce bar diameter and to achieve closer dimensional tolerances; (e) centerless ground; and (f) polished (polished on rolls).[45] Stainless steel bar produced to finishes (a), (b), or (c) is considered to be "hot-finished." However, because the corrosion-resistant property of stainless steel is derived from descaling the product in some manner, the only potential uses for product in condition (a) would be for further processing into one of the other finishes, or for reheating and forging into a nonsubject product. Stainless steel bar produced to finishes (d), (e), or (f) is considered to be "cold-finished" and has a smoother surface finish and closer dimensional tolerance than does hot-finished stainless steel bar.

As a practical matter, all stainless steel bar is descaled in some manner. Hot-finished product is principally limited to large diameter (over approximately 8 inches (203.2 mm)) bar, which is usually rough-turned, and to flats and reinforcing bar, which are blasted and/or pickled to remove surface imperfections. Most domestically produced hot-finished stainless steel bar is an intermediate product used in integrated manufacturing operations to produce cold-finished stainless steel bar. Hot-finished stainless steel bar, which is sold on the open market, is used for applications where surface appearance is not critical or where the cold-finishing steps will be performed by end users during downstream fabrication processing.

[44] Cold-drawn steel – "cold" refers to the drawn steel being manufactured at room temperature. "Drawn" refers to steel that passes through a series of dies to achieve a desired shape.

[45] Finishes (b), (e), and (f) are applicable only to round bars.

Table I-4 presents a list of common stainless-steel grades by chemical composition, physical and chemical properties, and intended end uses.

Table I-4
Stainless steel bar: Common stainless steel American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) grades, by composition, properties, and end uses

Grade	Chemical composition	Chemical properties	End-uses
303	Chromium: 17-19% Nickel: 8-10% Molybdenum: 0.75% Carbon: 0.15% max. Silicon: 1% max. Manganese: 2% max. Phosphorous: 0.20% max. Sulfur: 0.15% min.	Exhibits improved machinability, and good mechanical and corrosion resistant properties. Lower corrosion resistance compared to 304 due to higher sulfur content.	Nuts and bolts, aircraft fittings, gears, screws, shafts, electrical shiftgear components, bushings, etc.
304	Chromium: 18-20% Nickel: 8-10.5% Carbon: 0.07% max. Silicon: .75% max. Manganese: 2% max. Phosphorous: 0.045% max. Sulfur: 0.03% max.	Exhibits excellent corrosion resistance, high ease of fabrication, and formability.	Food processing equipment, automotive and aerospace structural uses, chemical containers, construction material, heat exchangers, and other home and commercial applications, etc.
304L	Chromium: 18-20% Nickel: 8-12% Carbon: 0.03% max. Silicon: 0.75% max. Manganese: 2% max. Phosphorous: 0.045% max. Sulfur: 0.03 max. Nitrogen: 0.10% max.	Exhibits excellent corrosion resistance, high ease of fabrication, and formability.	Food processing equipment, automotive and aerospace structural uses, chemical containers, construction material, heat exchangers, and other home and commercial applications, etc.
316	Chromium: 16-18% Nickel: 10-14% Molybdenum: 2-3% Carbon: 0.08% max. Silicon: 0.75% max. Manganese: 2% max. Phosphorous: 0.045% max. Sulfur: 0.03% min. Nitrogen: 0.10% max.	Higher molybdenum and nickel content improves overall corrosion resistance (particularly for pitting and crevice corrosion in chloride environments) compared to 304.	Food preparation equipment, chemical processing equipment, heat exchangers, pharmaceutical and textile industries, pollution control equipment, etc.

Table continued on next page.

Table I-4 - Continued
Stainless steel bar: Common stainless steel American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) grades, by composition, properties, and end uses

Grade	Chemical composition	Chemical properties	End uses
316L	Chromium: 16-18% Nickel: 10-14% Molybdenum: 2-3% Carbon: 0.03% max. Silicon: 0.75% max. Manganese: 2% max. Phosphorous: 0.045% max. Sulfur: 0.03% min. Nitrogen: 0.10% max.	Higher molybdenum and nickel content improves overall corrosion resistance (particularly for pitting and crevice corrosion in chloride environments) compared to 304.	Food preparation equipment, chemical processing equipment, heat exchangers, pharmaceutical and textile industries, pollution control equipment, etc.
410	Chromium: 11.5-13.5% Nickel: 0.5% max. Carbon: 0.15% max. Silicon: 1% max. Manganese: 1% max. Phosphorous: 0.04% max. Sulfur: 0.03% max.	Good corrosion resistance, high strength and hardness. Used in applications where high strength and moderate corrosion and heat resistance are desired.	Cutlery, steam and gas turbine blades, kitchen utensils, bolts/nuts/screws, pump and valve shafts, dental and surgical equipment, hardened steel balls and seats for oil well pumps, etc.
416	Chromium: 12-14% Carbon: 0.15% max. Silicon: 1% max. Manganese: 1.25% max. Phosphorous: 0.06% max. Sulfur: 0.15% max.	High machinability, not as resistant as other types of stainless steel (austenitic or ferritic), but demonstrates good corrosion and oxidation resistance in hardened or tempered condition.	Electric motors, nuts and bolts, pumps, valves, washing machine components, gears, studs, etc.
440C	Chromium: 16-18% Molybdenum: 0.75% max. Carbon: 0.95-1.2% max. Silicon: 1% max. Manganese: 1% max. Phosphorous: 0.04% max. Sulfur: 0.03% max.	High strength, good hardness and wear resistance, and moderate corrosion resistance.	Rolling element bearings, valve seats, high quality knives, surgical instruments, chisels, etc.

Source: Penn Stainless Products, Inc., "Stainless Grades," Stainless Grades - Penn Stainless accessed November 1, 2023.

Manufacturing process[46]

The material inputs for the production of stainless steel bar are semi-finished stainless-steel billets. Most manufacturers of stainless steel bar follow an integrated production process that consists of three stages: (1) melting and casting; (2) hot forming; and (3) finishing. Some manufacturers purchase stainless steel billets on the open market for transformation into bar.

Melting and casting

The melting of stainless steel takes place in an electric-arc furnace ("EAF"). Raw materials that are charged in the EAF for melting include stainless steel scrap, carbon steel scrap, and alloy materials. Nickel, chromium, and molybdenum alloys, as well as stainless steel scrap, are the most important cost elements among the raw materials. ***.[47] ***.[48] The cost of nickel is the most important element for "nickel-chromium grades" that contain high amounts of nickel.[49] For "straight chromium grades" that do not contain high amounts of nickel, the cost of the chromium is most significant.[50]

After melting, the molten steel is refined in an argon-oxygen-decarburization vessel, in which the carbon content is reduced to very low levels, and final additions of alloys are made.[51] The steel is then either continuous cast into billets or cast into ingots in cast iron ingot molds.

[46] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the fourth review publication, pp. I-32 – I-34.

[47] Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678-679, and 681-682 (Fourth Review): Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Confidential Report, INV-QQ-090, August 8, 2018, as revised in INV-QQ-094, August 22, 2018 ("Fourth review confidential report"), pp I-38 – I-39.

[48] Fourth review confidential report, p. I-39.

[49] An example of a nickel-chromium grade is type 316, which contains 18 percent chromium, 8 percent nickel, and 2 percent molybdenum.

[50] An example of a straight chromium grade is type 430, which contains 16 to 18 percent chromium and no nickel.

[51]Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678-679, and 681-682 (Fourth Review): Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Confidential Report, INV-QQ-090, August 8, 2018, as revised in INV-QQ-094, August 22, 2018 ("Fourth review confidential report"), pp I-39.

Ingots are reheated[52] and rolled into billets on a primary rolling mill. Once the steel is cast, its essential chemical characteristics are fixed.

Several special melting methods are used to produce stainless steel of higher purity or lower nonmetallic inclusion content than conventional EAF when the demands of the application justify the added costs. These methods include melting under vacuum (vacuum induction melting), electron beam melting, or vacuum arc remelting or under a blanket of molten slag (electroslag remelting).

Hot forming

Billets are reheated to more than 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit and hot rolled on a multi-stand bar mill. Depending on the bar diameter of the final size to be produced, the product of each billet may be cut to length and discharged from the bar mill in straight lengths for larger diameters or formed into a coil and discharged from the mill in that form (known as wire rod) for smaller diameters. Depending on the capabilities of each mill and its finishing equipment, product smaller than approximately 1 inch in diameter is coiled, and larger product is discharged in straight lengths. The bar mills have rolls with grooves that form the desired shapes. Successive passes through the mill stands, which contain grooved rolls, progressively change the bar to the desired shape. When producing stainless steel concrete reinforcing bar, rolls in the final mill have special patterns in the grooves to form the ridges or deformations on the surface of the bars.[53]

While most stainless steel bar is hot-formed by hot rolling on a bar mill, other methods of hot forming may be used to produce special sizes that may be too large to roll, or to form certain high-strength stainless steel grades that are difficult to roll. Large diameter rounds and large flat bars may be forged directly from an ingot or from a continuous cast billet on a forging press. Forging may be performed on either a forging press or a rotary forge. In a forging press, the steel is pressed repeatedly between a moving die and a fixed die, while the material is held in place by a manipulating machine. The steel is advanced and rotated to gradually form the desired shape. In a rotary forge, four hammers set at 90-degree angles simultaneously strike the steel. The steel is held by a manipulating machine while the forging machine rapidly and repeatedly strikes the steel with blows alternating between the two pairs of opposed hammers.

[52] Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678-679, and 681-682 (Fourth Review): Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Confidential Report, INV-QQ-090, August 8, 2018, as revised in INV-QQ-094, August 22, 2018 ("Fourth review confidential report"), pp I-39.

[53] The bar mills may also be used to produce nonsubject product such as stainless steel angle and wire rod, as well as products of other (non-stainless steel) alloys.

Regardless of the hot-forming method chosen, the hot-formed product, termed "black bar," has a tight, dark oxide scale on the surface that must be removed for the steel to have the corrosion resistance of stainless steel. Hot-finished bar is transformed by several different finishing operations, which are discussed below.

Finishing

Flat bars, concrete reinforcing bars, and large hexagons are finished by descaling and straightening. The descaling is a combination of grit blasting and pickling (dipping in an acid solution) to remove the scale. Large diameter round bars are straightened and rough turned[54] or peeled to remove surface scale. These products are considered to be hot-finished.

Round bars are cold-finished by either bar-to-bar processing or coil-to-bar processing, depending upon the diameter. Bar-to-bar processing, used for bar larger than approximately 1 inch in diameter, consists of straightening, turning, and either planishing[55] and centerless grinding, or belt polishing to yield a bright finish and close dimensional tolerance. Coil-to-bar processing includes straightening the product and cutting to length, followed by turning, planishing, centerless grinding, or polishing. To produce round bars smaller than those that can be rolled, coiled product is descaled by blasting or pickling and cold-drawn through dies to reduce the bar diameter, followed by straightening, cutting to length, and centerless grinding, or polishing. Hexagonal and square bars are often cold-drawn in cut lengths, as are round bars in some cases.

Product that is either cold-drawn, centerless ground, or polished is called cold-finished and has a bright, smooth surface finish, a close dimensional tolerance, as well as improved mechanical properties.[56] Some grades of stainless steel require annealing before cold finishing.[57] In addition, some stainless steel bar products are sold in a hardened and tempered condition, which requires special heat-treatment.

[54] "Rough turned" refers to having surface defects such as seams, scabs, slivers and decarburization removed from a hot-rolled bar.

[55] Planishing is the smoothing of the surface by rolling with polished rolls. The resulting product is referred to as "smooth-turned."

[56] Centerless ground bars are produced by turning and grinding the surface of hot-rolled bars to a specific size without the need to support the worked piece on centers.

[57] The annealing process increases the ductility and reduces the hardness of a material through heat treatment. During the process, the physical and sometimes also the chemical properties of the material changes.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from 11 firms, which accounted for virtually 100 percent of shipments of stainless steel bar in the United States during 1993.[58] During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from 12 firms, which accounted for almost all production of stainless steel bar in the United States during 1999.[59] During the second five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from eight firms, accounting for virtually all production of stainless steel bar in the United States during 2005.[60] During the third five-year reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of eight known and currently operating U.S. producers of stainless steel bar. Five responding firms accounted for approximately *** percent of production of stainless steel bar in the United States during 2010.[61] During the fourth five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from 8 firms, which accounted for virtually all production of stainless steel bar in the United States during 2017.[62]

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in this current review, domestic interested parties provided a list of eight known and currently operating U.S. producers of stainless steel bar. The seven firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution accounted for approximately *** percent of production of stainless steel bar in the United States during 2022.[63]

[58] Original publication, pp. II-17 – II-18.

[59] Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678-679 and 681-682 (Review), USITC Publication 3404, March 2001 ("First review publication"), p. I-18.

[60] Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Second review), USITC Publication 3895, January 2007 ("Second review publication"), p. 4.

[61] Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Third review): Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Confidential Report, INV-KK-055, May 2012 ("Third review confidential report"), p. 20 and fn. 38.

[62] Fourth review publication, p. I-35.

[63] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, pp. 20, 22.

Recent developments

Table I-5 presents events in the U.S. industry since the Commission's last five-year reviews.[64]

Table I-5
Stainless steel bar: Developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
Acquisition	Carpenter Technology	On February 26, 2018, Carpenter Technology announced the acquisition of CalRAM LLC located in Camarillo, California, to expand existing additive manufacturing capabilities. CalRAM has a 25,000 square foot manufacturing facility used in producing a full range of highly differentiated parts.
Acquisition	Carpenter Technology	On October 24, 2018, Carpenter Technology announced the acquisition of LPW Technology Ltd. (LPW) for approximately $81 million. LPW provides advance metal powders and powder lifecycle management solution to the additive manufacturing industry. LPW headquarters is located in Widnes, Cheshire, United Kingdom with additional processing operations near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. LPW employs approximately 80 people.
Temporary Closure	Universal Stainless & Alloy Products Inc.	On June 27, 2019, Universal Stainless & Alloy Products Inc. announced that their North Jackson, Ohio, facility resumed operations after a temporary closure due to a fire on June 14, 2019. The fire was contained to a forge machine which resulted in electrical and hydraulic associated damage. The facility was able to resume operations on June 22, 2019, with no impact on the product delivery schedule.
Acquisition	ASW Steel Inc.	On September 30, 2019, ASW Steel was acquired by Valbruna Canada Ltd. ASW Steel Inc. is a subsidiary of Ampco-Pittsburgh Corporation, whose headquarters is in Carnegie, Pennsylvania (a producer of forged and cast rolls for the steel and aluminum industries). The ASW Steel Inc. plant located in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, includes a 70-ton EAF that can produce 100,000 tons of carbon, alloy and stainless steels annually in the form of billets, ingots and blooms.
Plant opening	Carpenter Technology	On December 4, 2019, Carpenter Technology opened a 500,000 square foot emerging technology center in Athens, Alabama, with end-to-end capabilities (capability to atomize a range of specialty alloys into metal powder and manufacture the powder into finished parts using 3D metal printing. Parts produced using the 3D metal printing technology can have cross-industry applications, from aerospace and transportation to oil and gas and energy.
Equipment Acquisition	Crucible Industries	In December 2019, Crucible Industries purchased and installed a state-of-the-art chemical analysis equipment for the Chem Lab department in its plant located in Syracuse, New York. It is used for research and development as well as quality assurance. Since installing this equipment, Crucible has been able to decrease down time and improve test times and accuracy.

Table continued on next page.

[64] For recent developments, if any, in tariff treatment, please see "U.S. tariff treatment" section.

Table I-5 – Continued
Stainless steel bar: Developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
Temporary Closure	Universal Stainless & Alloy Products Inc.	On June 21, 2022, Universal Stainless & Alloy Products Inc. announced that its Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, Electric Arc Melting facility returned to full operating capacity. The facility closed following a melt spill caused by a breakthrough at the bottom of the furnace shell in April 2022. The facility resumed operations in May and is now fully functional with no interruption to product delivery schedules.
Acquisition	Marcegaglia Group	On January 3, 2023, the Marcegaglia Group completed the acquisition of all the major companies in the stainless-steel long products division of Outokumpu. The acquisition included a bar production plant Marcegaglia Richburg LLC (USA) located in Munhall, Pennsylvania. The facility employs over 130 workers and has a yearly output capacity of over 60,000 tons of finished product.
Expansion	North American Stainless	In January 2023, North American Stainless announced a $244 million expansion to its Ghent, Kentucky, facility. The expansion will increase total capacity by 200,000 tons annually and adds 70 new jobs.

Source: Carpenter Technology, "Carpenter Technology acquires CalRAM," February 26, 2018. https://ir.carpentertechnology.com/news-events/news/news-details/2018/Carpenter-Technology-Acquires-CalRAM-02-26-2018/default.aspx; Carpenter Technology, Carpenter Enhances Additive Manufacturing Capabilities with acquisition of LPW Technology Ltd.," October 24, 2018. https://ir.carpentertechnology.com/news-events/news/news-details/2018/Carpenter-Enhances-Additive-Manufacturing-Capabilities-With-Acquisition-of-LPW-Technology-Ltd.-10-24-2018/default.aspx; Carpenter Technology, "Carpenter Technology Opens Emerging Technology Center to Offer End-to-End Future Tech Additive Manufacturing Capabilities," December 5, 2019. https://www.carpenteradditive.com/news-events/carpenter-technology-opens-emerging-technology-center-to-offer-end-to-end-future-tech-additive-manufacturing-capabilities; Crucible Industries, "Crucible Industries has purchased and installed state-of-the-art chemical analysis equipment for the Chem Lab department.," December 12, 2019. http://www.crucibleservice.com/admin/userfiles/file/RigakuLecoAnnouncement.pdf; Marcegaglia Group, "Marcegaglia: closed with Outokumpu purchase of long stainless products assets, including a steel mill," January 3, 2023. https://www.marcegaglia.com/officialwebsite/en/marcegaglia-closed-with-outokumpu-purchase-of-long-stainless-products-assets-including-a-steel-mill/#:~:text=Today%20the%20Marcegaglia%20Group%20closed,the%20recognized%20champions%20of%20sustainability; North American Stainless, "North American Stainless Announces $244 Million Expansion, Plans to Create 70 New Jobs at Kentucky Facility 13th Expansion Since 1990 Founding," January 26, 2023. https://www.northamericanstainless.com/2023/01/26/nas-announces-244-million-expansion/; Universal Stainless & Alloy Products Inc.," Universal Stainless Experiences Fire at Its North Jackson Facility," June 17, 2019. https://investors.univstainless.com/news-releases/news-release-details/universal-stainless-experiences-fire-its-north-jackson-facility; Universal Stainless & Alloy Products Inc., "Universal Stainless Resumes Operations at its Bridgeville, PA Melt Shop," June 21, 2022. https://investors.univstainless.com/news-releases/news-release-details/universal-stainless-resumes-operations-bridgeville-pa-melt-shop; and Valbruna Group, "Acquisition of ASW Steel Inc.," September 30, 2019. https://www.valbruna-stainless-steel.com/events-and-news/news/acquisizione-di-asw-steel-inc-1.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year review.[65] Table I-6 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations and subsequent five-year reviews.

Table I-6
Stainless steel bar: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

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

Item	Measure	1993	1999	2005	2010	2017	2022
Capacity	Quantity	262,483	304,777	337,296	164,160	393,755	400,400
Production	Quantity	138,284	154,711	175,507	75,891	179,506	221,288
Capacity utilization	Ratio	52.6	50.8	52.0	46.2	45.6	55.3
U.S. shipments	Quantity	143,320	149,607	171,255	57,248	159,287	204,774
U.S. shipments	Value	457,859	474,529	756,242	354,693	738,242	1,398,276
U.S. shipments	Unit value	3,195	3,172	4,416	6,196	4,635	6,828
Net sales	Value	462,166	584,213	858,652	498,506	812,540	1,528,840
COGS	Value	432,112	500,240	716,096	450,258	717,884	1,255,527
COGS to net sales	Ratio	93.5	85.6	83.4	90.3	88.4	82.1
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	30,054	83,973	142,556	48,248	94,656	273,313
SG&A expenses	Value	33,514	58,091	60,281	41,016	55,636	91,124
Operating income or (loss)	Value	(3,460)	25,882	82,275	7,232	39,020	182,189
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	(0.7)	4.4	9.6	1.5	4.8	11.9

Source: For the years 1993-2017, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and five-year reviews. For the year 2022, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, exh. 1.

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

[65] Individual company trade and financial data are presented in app. B.

Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if "appropriate circumstances" exist.[66]

In its original determination, its full first and second five-year review determinations, its expedited third five-year review determination, and its full fourth five-year review determination, the Commission defined the domestic like product as all stainless steel bar coextensive with Commerce's scope. One Commissioner defined the domestic like product differently in the original determination. In its original determination, its full first and second five-year review determination, its expedited third five-year review determination, and its full fourth five-year review determination, the Commission defined the domestic industry as domestic producers of stainless steel bar. One Commissioner defined the domestic industry differently in the original determination.[67] In 2022, U.S. producer *** accounted for *** percent of total subject imports from India and its subject imports were equivalent to *** percent of the quantity of its U.S. production of stainless steel bar. One of eight domestic producers of stainless steel bar, *** accounted for *** percent of U.S. production in 2022.

[66] Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).
[67] 88 FR 60486, September 1, 2023.

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 40 firms, which accounted for over 81 percent of total U.S. imports of stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain during 1993.[68] Import data presented in the original investigations are based on official Commerce statistics.

During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 17 firms, which accounted for less than half the total U.S. imports of stainless steel bar from India during 1999.[69] Import data presented in the first reviews are based on official Commerce statistics. During the second five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from eight firms.[70] Import data presented in the second reviews are based on adjusted official Commerce statistics.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its third five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 22 firms that may currently import stainless steel bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain.[71] Import data presented in the third reviews are based on adjusted official Commerce statistics.

During the fourth five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 32 firms, which accounted for *** percent of U.S. imports of stainless steel bar from India during 2017.[72] Import data presented in the fourth reviews are based on adjusted official Commerce statistics.

In its response to the notice of institution for this current review, one importer of the subject merchandise provided data regarding its U.S. imports and U.S. shipments (See appendix B). In addition, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 49 potential U.S. importers of stainless steel bar.[73]

[68] Original publication, p. II-28.

[69] Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678-679 and 681-682 (Review): Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Confidential Report, INV-Y-034, February 23, 2001, as revised in INV-Y-035, February 28, 2001 and INV-Y-037, March 1, 2001 ("First review confidential report"), pp I-29 – I-32.

[70] Second review publication, p. I-20.

[71] Third review publication, p. I-15.

[72] Fourth review publication, p. IV-1.

[73] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, exh. 6.

U.S. imports

Table I-7 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from India as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2022 imports by quantity).

Table I-7
Stainless steel bar: U.S. imports, by source and period

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

U.S. imports from	Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
India - subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India - nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India - total	Quantity	4,790	4,250	1,778	1,401	4,006
Italy	Quantity	52,595	50,255	34,978	36,048	45,996
Taiwan	Quantity	32,542	30,795	18,125	24,659	31,809
Germany	Quantity	18,890	16,978	11,258	13,230	15,225
All other sources	Quantity	43,481	35,914	31,732	41,155	46,113
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	152,298	138,192	97,871	116,493	143,150
India - subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India - nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India - total	Value	13,964	12,931	5,811	5,785	20,772
Italy	Value	231,606	219,199	151,647	182,623	277,109
Taiwan	Value	118,620	121,289	69,937	108,261	183,729
Germany	Value	82,279	75,171	46,204	56,946	79,949
All other sources	Value	206,969	174,851	144,297	198,314	272,451
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	653,439	603,441	417,895	551,930	834,010
India - subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India - nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India - total	Unit value	2,915	3,042	3,268	4,130	5,185
Italy	Unit value	4,404	4,362	4,335	5,066	6,025
Taiwan	Unit value	3,645	3,939	3,859	4,390	5,776
Germany	Unit value	4,356	4,428	4,104	4,305	5,251
All other sources	Unit value	4,760	4,869	4,547	4,819	5,908
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	4,291	4,367	4,270	4,738	5,826

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.11.0001, 7222.11.0006, 7222.11.0057, 7222.11.0059, 7222.11.0082, 7222.11.0084, 7222.19.0001, 7222.19.0006, 7222.19.0052, 7222.19.0054, 7222.20.0001, 7222.20.0006, 7222.20.0041, 7222.20.0043, 7222.20.0062, 7222.20.0064, 7222.20.0067, 7222.20.0069, 7222.20.0071, 7222.20.0073, 7222.30.0001, 7222.30.0012, 7222.30.0022, 7222.30.0024, 7222.30.0082, and 7222.30.0084, accessed October 11, 2023; and compiled from proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, accessed October 18, 2023.

Note: The import data for India – subject presented in this table have been adjusted to exclude merchandise manufactured and/or exported by Venus and Viraj in India between January to April 2018 according to proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Such imports manufactured and/or exported by Venus and Viraj in India are presented as India – nonsubject. No adjustments were made after April 2018 as Venus and Viraj were reinstated under the order, 83 FR 17529, April 20, 2018.

Note: Zeroes are suppressed and shown as "---". Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-8 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table I-8
Stainless steel bar: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

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

Source	Measure	1993	1999	2005	2010	2017	2022
U.S. producers	Quantity	143,320	149,607	171,255	57,248	159,287	204,774
India - subject	Quantity	4,243	2,626	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	54,812	84,694	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	59,055	87,320	124,496	108,688	160,317	143,150
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	202,375	236,927	295,751	165,936	319,604	347,924
U.S. producers	Value	457,859	474,529	756,242	354,693	738,242	1,398,276
India - subject	Value	9,089	4,238	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	132,361	194,037	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	141,450	198,275	458,037	464,821	577,148	834,010
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	599,309	672,804	1,214,279	819,514	1,315,390	2,232,286
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	70.8	63.1	57.9	34.5	49.8	58.9
India - subject	Share of quantity	2.1	1.1	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	27.1	35.7	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	29.2	36.9	42.1	65.5	50.2	41.1
U.S. producers	Share of value	76.4	70.5	62.3	43.3	56.1	62.6
India - subject	Share of value	1.5	0.6	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	22.1	28.8	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	23.6	29.5	37.7	***	43.9	37.4

Source: For the years 1993-2017, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and five-year reviews. For the year 2022, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled

from the domestic interested parties' response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.11.0001, 7222.11.0006, 7222.11.0057, 7222.11.0059, 7222.11.0082, 7222.11.0084, 7222.19.0001, 7222.19.0006, 7222.19.0052, 7222.19.0054, 7222.20.0001, 7222.20.0006, 7222.20.0041, 7222.20.0043, 7222.20.0062, 7222.20.0064, 7222.20.0067, 7222.20.0069, 7222.20.0071, 7222.20.0073, 7222.30.0001, 7222.30.0012, 7222.30.0022, 7222.30.0024, 7222.30.0082, and 7222.30.0084, accessed October 11, 2023.

Note: All imports of stainless steel bar from India are in the "India-subject" line for the years 1993, 1999, and 2022. For the years 2005 and 2010, the "India – subject" line excludes stainless steel bar imports from Viraj, which are included in the "India – nonsubject" and "Nonsubject sources" lines. For the year 2017, the "India-subject" line excludes stainless steel bar imports from Venus, which are included in the "India-nonsubject" and "Nonsubject sources" lines.

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

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

The industry in India

Producers in India

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission did not receive foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from stainless steel bar producers in India. During the preliminary phase of the original investigations, five Indian firms were identified as producers of stainless steel bar, and the Commission received data from one of these firms, ***, which accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of stainless steel bar from India and was believed to be the largest stainless steel bar manufacturer in India in 1992.[74]

During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from eight firms.[75] During the second five-year reviews, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from 3 firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of stainless steel bar in India during 2005.[76] Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in its third five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 21 possible producers of stainless steel bar in India in that proceeding.[77] During the fourth five-year reviews, the

[74] Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Final): Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Confidential Report, INV-S-011, January 24, 1994, as revised in INV-S-013, January 27, 1995, ("Original confidential report"), p. I-105.

[75] First review publication, p. IV-14.

[76] Investigation Nos. 731-TA-678, 679, 681, and 682 (Second Review): Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil, India, Japan, and Spain, Confidential Report, INV-DD-157, November 14, 2006, as revised in INV-DD-160, November 29, 2006, ("Second review confidential report"), p. IV-20.

[77] Third review publication, p. I-20.

Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from nine firms. Only three of the nine subject foreign producers provided an estimate of their share of total production of stainless steel bar in India which accounted for approximately *** percent during 2017.[78]

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in this five-year review, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 30 possible producers of stainless steel bar in India.[79]

Recent developments

Table I-9 presents events in the India industry since the Commission's last five-year reviews.

Table I-9
Stainless steel bar: Developments in the Indian industry

Item	Firm	Event
Increased Production	Mukand Limited	On July 16, 2021, Mukand Limited announced that that it will increase stainless steel production from 1.0 million tons per annum to 1.5 million tons per annum. The increase is possible because the company moved its alloy rolling from the Thane facility located in Kawla, Thane, India to its newly commission bar and wire rod mill at the MSSL plant located in Nariman Point, Mumbai, India which frees up capacity at the Thane facility for more stainless steel production.
Expansion	Jindal Stainless Limited	In December 2021, Jindal Stainless Limited announced that is procuring capital equipment from Europe (Austrian companies Primetals Technologies Austria GmbH and Andritz AG) to expand its production facilities in Jaipur in the Indian state of Odisha. The expanded facility is expected to increase stainless steel production capacity from 1.1 million tons per annum to 2.1 million tons per annum. The capacity expansion includes a new facility for producing and casting stainless steel. Additionally, a new combo line which includes direct rolling, annealing and pickling.
Acquisition	Welspun	On September 20, 2022, Welspun Corp Limited completely acquired the entire share capital of Nauyaan Shipyard Private Limited (engaging in objects of ship building, shippers, shipowners, repairers, re-fitters, fabricators etc.) as an investment in the field of Marine Fabrication.

Table continued on next page.

[78] Fourth review confidential report, p. IV-35.

[79] Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, exh. 7.

Table I-9 - Continued
Stainless steel bar: Developments in the Indian industry

Item	Firm	Event
Acquisition	Jindal Stainless Limited	Jindal Stainless Limited acquired Rathi Super Steel Limited for INR 2.1 billion on November 16, 2022. Rathi Super Steel Ltd has an annual capacity of approximately 200,000 tons. Jindal Stainless Ltd plans to invest 100 crores to increase its offerings, infrastructure space, and production capacity.
Expansion	Jindal Stainless Limited	On December 1, 2022, Jindal Steel Limited commenced the creation of a Stainless Steel Industrial Park in Odisha, Bhubaneswar, India. It is expected to boost metal production and demand in east India.
Investment	Jindal Shadeed Iron and Steel LLC.	In December 2022, Jindal Shadeed Iron and Steel LLC. Announced that it will invest $3 billion in a green steel plant located in Oman, India. The plant will produce high-strength automotive products for customers in the Middle East, Europe, and Japan. The plant will be expected to produce 5 million tons of steel yearly and is expected to be completed by 2026.
Increased capacity	Jindal Stainless Limited	In Fiscal year 2022, Jindal Steel Limited had an annual melt capacity of 1.9 million tons. Its melt capacity is projected to reach 2.9 million tons by the end of the fiscal year 2023.
Acquisition and expansion	Jindal Stainless Limited	On July 24, 2023, Jindal Stainless announced that it has completed the acquisition of Jindal United Steel Ltd (JUSL) based in Odisha, India. The acquisition of JUSL consolidates all the critical facilities of stainless steel manufacturing under one umbrella with a hot strip mill capacity of 1.6 million tons per annum and a cold rolling mill capacity of 0.2 million tons per annum. It will also undergo an expansion to increase capacity up to 3.2 million tons per annum.
Investigation	Jindal Stainless Limited	On July 26, 2023, India's prime minister's office launched a probe into potential dumping of Chinese stainless steel products into the country. The stainless steel producers have petitioned the government to impose countervailing duties on Chinese stainless steel products. Jindal stated that Chinese stainless steel products have taken over approximately 30 percent of India's domestic market at 15-20 prevent low prices than local products.
Expansion	Mukand Ltd	On October 27, 2023, Tata Power Renewable announced that it will deploy a 43.75 MW AC solar plant for consumption by Mukand Ltd. The plant is scheduled for commissioning by March 2024 and will meet the growing energy requirements of Mukand Ltd.

Source: ArabianBusiness, "Oman's Jindal Shadeed will invest over $3 bln in green plant in Oman," December 5, 2022. https://www.arabianbusiness.com/gcc/oman/oman-indias-jindal-shadeed-plans-3bn-green-steel-plant; Jindal Stainless Limited, "Accelerating its ESG goals, Jindal Stainless partners with ReNew Power to setup ~300 MW renewable energy project," December 5, 2022. https://www.jindalstainless.com/press-releases/accelerating-its-esg-goals-jindal-stainless-partners-with-renew-power-to-set-up-300-mw-renewable-energy-project/; Jindal Stainless Limited, "Bank finances Austrian exports to Jindal Stainless Limited in India," December 9, 2021. https://www.jindalstainless.com/press-releases/kfw-ipex-bank-finances-austrian-exports-to-jindal-stainless-limited-in-india/; Jindal Stainless Limited, "Hon'ble CM of Odisha & Jindal Stainless MD Lay foundation stone for a 217-acres Stainless Steel Industrial Park in Odisha," December 1, 2022. https://www.jindalstainless.com/press-releases/honble-cm-of-odisha-and-jindal-stainless-md-lay-foundation-stone-for-a-271-acres-stainless-steel-industrial-park-in-odisha/; Jindal Stainless Limited, "JUSL becomes a 100% owned subsidiary of JSL," July 20, 2023. https://www.jindalstainless.com/press-releases/jusl-becomes-a-100-owned-subsidiary-of-jsl/; Market Screener, "Jindal Stainless Limited acquired Rathi Super Steel Limited for INR 2.1 billion," May 16, 2023. https://www.marketscreener.com/quote/stock/JINDAL-STAINLESS-LIMITED-9059514/news/Jindal-

Stainless-Limited-acquired-Rathi-Super-Steel-Limited-for-INR-2-1-billion-43884761/; Mukand Lts., "Mukand Limited to Increase Stainless Steel Production to 1,500,000 TPA," July 16, 2021. https://www.mukand.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/1-news-jul-2021.pdf; PV Magazine, "Tata Power Renewable Energy, Mukand Ltd sign power delivery agreement for 43.75 MW AC solar plant," October 27, 2023. https://www.pv-magazine-india.com/2023/10/27/tata-power-renewable-energy-mukand-ltd-sign-power-delivery-agreement-for-43-75-mw-ac-solar-plant/; Reuters, "India's prime minister's office probing dumping of Chinese stainless steel, Jindal Stainless executive says," July 26, 2023. https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/indias-pmo-probing-dumping-chinese-stainless-steel-jindal-stainless-exec-2023-07-26/; and Welspun, "Welspun Corp Limited acquires Nauyaan Shipyard Pvt Ltd," September 20, 2022. https://www.equitybulls.com/category.php?id=320175.

Exports

Table I-10 presents export data for other stainless steel bars and rods, a category that includes stainless steel bar, from India (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2022).

Table I-10
Other stainless steel bars and rods: Quantity of exports from India, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons

Destination market	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Turkey	27,198	32,056	32,376	42,782	36,127
Germany	43,771	45,117	21,566	39,162	29,227
Italy	25,680	27,772	14,232	26,121	28,237
Belgium	12,562	17,546	12,516	18,843	26,338
Netherlands	15,146	19,258	21,081	21,019	24,534
Poland	14,953	18,632	10,033	20,548	15,591
South Korea	16,942	14,037	14,277	12,707	11,639
Brazil	13,056	12,194	11,801	10,335	9,343
Mexico	8,240	8,205	8,998	9,567	8,912
United Arab Emirates	2,806	5,231	8,378	7,431	8,577
All other exporters	114,156	110,659	92,202	101,235	85,492
All exporters	294,510	310,707	247,458	309,749	284,017

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

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7222.11, 7222.19, 7222.20, and 7222.30, accessed October 23, 2023.

Third-country trade actions

On October 24, 2019, the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ("GCC") initiated a safeguard investigation which includes stainless steel bars in HS 7222.11 and 7222.19.[80] On September 7, 2021, the investigation was terminated without the imposition of duties.[81]

On October 1, 2020, the European Union ("EU") initiated a safeguard investigation of certain steel products (including stainless steel bar), which concluded September 29, 2022. The safeguard measures included stainless steel bars in HS category 7222.11, 7222.19, 7222.20, and 7222.30 (includes) and are due to expire June 20, 2024.[82]

The EU also initiated an anti-subsidy review on stainless steel bars and rods originating from India on June 21, 2022. The measures included a four-percent countervailing duty which was subsequently revoked on June 29, 2022.[83]

In January 2021, South Korea announced the initiation of a sunset review of the definitive duty imposed on imports of certain types of stainless steel bar originating in India, Japan and Spain. The definitive duties were extended on January 22, 2021. Duties on imports originating in India range from 3.51 percent to 15.39 percent.[84]

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[80] GCC, "Notification Under article 12.1(A) of the Agreement on Safeguards," WTO, Committee on Safeguards, G/SG/N/6/ARE/3, G/SG/N/6/BHR/4, G/SG/N/6/KWT/4, G/SG/N/6/OMN/3, G/SG/N/6/QAT/3, G/SG/N/6/SAU/3, October 24, 2019, https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/G/SG/N6ARE3.pdf&Open=True.

[81] Global Trade Alert, "GCC: Initiation and subsequent termination of safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products," accessed various dates. https://www.globaltradealert.org/intervention/73847/safeguard/gcc-initiation-and-subsequent-termination-of-safeguard-measure-on-imports-of-certain-steel-products

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[83] GOV.UK, Trade Remedy Service, TRA investigations, "TF0006 - Safeguard measures on certain steel products," September 29, 2022, accessed various dates. https://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/case/TF0006/#Submission-details.

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The global market

Table I-11 presents global export data for other stainless steel bars and rods, a category that includes stainless steel bars (by source in descending order of quantity for 2022).

Table I-11
Other stainless steel bars and rods: Quantity of global exports by country and period

Quantity in short tons

Exporting country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Italy	306,236	299,140	250,798	301,680	298,053
India	294,510	310,707	247,458	309,749	284,017
Germany	173,495	163,349	156,087	167,628	164,890
Spain	137,097	118,098	107,112	119,793	119,212
China	42,491	50,027	49,944	89,593	109,240
Taiwan	78,220	72,703	54,235	63,163	71,812
France	121,941	101,002	87,631	107,297	71,504
Japan	52,646	47,870	43,800	60,287	57,302
Netherlands	15,452	15,261	11,384	15,931	57,028
Sweden	40,093	34,954	28,920	30,590	41,652
All other exporters	535,366	473,226	348,928	385,180	350,123
All Exporters	1,797,546	1,686,337	1,386,296	1,650,890	1,624,835

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7222.11, 7222.19, 7222.20, and 7222.30, accessed October 23, 2023.

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

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

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

Citation	Title	Link
88 FR 60486 September 1, 2023	*Stainless Steel Bar From India; Institution of a Five-Year Review*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-09-01/pdf/2023-18736.pdf
88 FR 60438 September 1, 2023	*Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-09-01/pdf/2023-18957.pdf

APPENDIX B

COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

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APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Table B-1
Stainless steel bar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1991-93, Jan.-Sept. 1993, and Jan.-Sept. 1994

(Quantity=*short tons*; value=*1,000 dollars*; unit values and unit labor costs are *per short ton*; period changes=*percent, except where noted*)

Item	Reported data			Jan.-Sept.—		Period changes			
	1991	1992	1993	1993	1994	1991-93	1991-92	1992-93	Jan.-Sept. 1993-94
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	181,303	180,218	202,376	154,091	168,780	+11.6	-0.6	+12.3	+9.5
Producers' share[1]	75.2	74.1	70.8	71.2	71.0	-4.4	-1.1	-3.3	-0.2
Importers' share:[1]									
Brazil	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.2	+0.4	+0.5	-0.1	-1.4
India	.8	1.2	2.1	2.3	1.4	+1.3	+0.4	+0.9	-0.9
Japan	8.6	8.1	7.7	7.5	4.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	-3.3
Spain	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.8	+0.5	(2)	+0.5	-0.7
Subtotal	14.3	14.7	15.7	15.8	9.6	+1.3	+0.4	+0.9	-6.2
Other sources	10.5	11.2	13.5	12.9	19.4	+3.0	+0.7	+2.3	+6.5
Total	24.8	25.9	29.2	28.8	29.0	+4.4	+1.1	+3.3	+0.2
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	618,305	576,025	599,309	458,400	503,339	-3.1	-6.8	+4.0	+9.8
Producers' share[1]	78.9	78.8	76.4	76.6	77.3	-2.5	-0.1	-2.4	+0.7
Importers' share:[1]									
Brazil	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.7	+0.2	+0.3	-0.1	-1.0
India	.6	.9	1.5	1.7	1.0	+0.9	+0.3	+0.6	-0.7
Japan	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.5	3.9	-0.5	-0.7	+0.1	-2.7
Spain	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.1	+0.4	-0.1	+0.5	-0.7
Subtotal	11.8	11.6	12.7	12.8	7.7	+0.9	-0.2	+1.1	-5.0
Other sources	9.4	9.6	10.9	10.6	15.0	+1.6	+0.3	+1.3	+4.4
Total	21.1	21.2	23.6	23.4	22.7	+2.5	+0.1	+2.4	-0.7
U.S. importers' imports from—									
Brazil:									
Imports quantity	3,334	4,209	4,594	3,888	1,952	+37.8	+26.2	+9.1	-49.8
Imports value	8,529	9,697	9,267	7,915	3,766	+8.7	+13.7	-4.4	-52.4
Unit value	$2,558	$2,304	$2,017	$2,036	$1,929	-21.2	-10.0	-12.4	-5.2
Ending inventory qty	2,056	1,978	1,533	1,225	1,196	-25.4	-3.8	-22.5	-2.4
India:									
Imports quantity	1,402	2,186	4,243	3,532	2,420	+202.6	+55.9	+94.1	-31.5
Imports value	3,607	5,220	9,089	7,628	4,891	+152.0	+44.7	+74.1	-35.9
Unit value	$2,574	$2,388	$2,142	$2,159	$2,021	-16.8	-7.2	-10.3	-6.4
Ending inventory qty	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan:									
Imports quantity	15,621	14,511	15,515	11,601	7,145	-0.7	-7.1	+6.9	-38.4
Imports value	44,811	37,791	40,160	29,953	19,444	-10.4	-15.7	+6.3	-35.1
Unit value	$2,869	$2,604	$2,588	$2,582	$2,721	-9.8	-9.2	-0.6	+5.4
Ending inventory qty	3,186	2,939	3,190	2,957	2,791	+0.1	-7.8	+8.5	-5.6
Spain:									
Imports quantity	5,626	5,645	7,335	5,380	4,680	+30.4	+0.3	+29.9	-13.0
Imports value	15,844	13,939	17,508	13,034	10,773	+10.5	-12.0	+25.6	-17.3
Unit value	$2,816	$2,469	$2,387	$2,423	$2,302	-15.2	-12.3	-3.3	-5.0
Ending inventory qty	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Imports quantity	25,983	26,551	31,687	24,401	16,197	+22.0	+2.2	+19.3	-33.6
Imports value	72,792	66,647	76,025	58,530	38,874	+4.4	-8.4	+14.1	-33.6
Unit value	$2,802	$2,510	$2,399	$2,399	$2,400	-14.4	-10.4	-4.4	+0.1
Ending inventory qty	5,986	5,934	5,972	5,373	4,432	-0.2	-0.9	+0.6	-17.5
Other sources:									
Imports quantity	19,027	20,168	27,368	19,913	32,707	+43.8	+6.0	+35.7	+64.2
Imports value	57,877	55,418	65,426	48,806	75,623	+13.0	-4.2	+18.1	+54.9
Unit value	$3,042	$2,748	$2,391	$2,451	$2,312	-21.4	-9.7	-13.0	-5.7
Ending inventory qty	5,248	5,748	6,013	5,894	8,226	+14.6	+9.5	+4.6	+39.6
All sources:									
Imports quantity	45,010	46,719	59,056	44,314	48,904	+31.2	+3.8	+26.4	+10.4
Imports value	130,669	122,065	141,450	107,336	114,497	+8.3	-6.6	+15.9	+6.7
Unit value	$2,903	$2,613	$2,395	$2,422	$2,341	-17.5	-10.0	-8.3	-3.3

Table continued on the following page.

Table B-1--Continued
Stainless steel bar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1991-93, Jan.-Sept. 1993, and Jan.-Sept. 1994

(Quantity = *short tons*; value = *1,000 dollars*; unit values and unit labor costs are *per short ton*; period changes = *percent, except where noted*)

Item	Reported data			Jan.-Sept.--		Period changes			
	1991	1992	1993	1993	1994	1991-93	1991-92	1992-93	Jan.-Sept. 1993-94
U.S. producers'--									
Average capacity quantity	276,643	273,143	262,483	223,584	199,104	-5.1	-1.3	-3.9	-10.9
Production quantity	134,832	135,318	138,284	107,677	115,985	+2.6	+0.4	+2.2	+7.7
Capacity utilization[1]	48.7	49.4	52.6	48.0	58.1	+3.9	+0.8	+3.1	+10.1
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	136,293	133,499	143,320	109,777	119,876	+5.2	-2.0	+7.4	+9.2
Value	487,636	453,960	457,859	351,064	388,842	-6.1	-6.9	+0.9	+10.8
Unit value	$3,578	$3,400	$3,195	$3,198	$3,244	-10.7	-5.0	-6.1	+1.4
Export shipments:									
Quantity	860	407	876	579	467	+1.9	-52.7	+115.2	-19.3
Exports/shipments[1]	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	(3)	-0.3	+0.3	-0.1
Value	4,340	2,795	4,876	3,337	2,797	+12.4	-35.6	+74.5	-16.2
Unit value	$5,047	$6,867	$5,566	$5,763	$5,989	+10.3	+36.1	-18.9	+3.9
Ending inventory quantity	26,185	27,597	21,659	24,827	17,222	-17.3	+5.4	-21.5	-30.6
Inventory/shipments[2]	19.2	20.7	15.0	16.9	10.8	-4.1	+1.5	-5.6	-6.1
Production workers	2,189	2,066	2,159	2,151	2,129	-1.4	-5.6	+4.5	-1.0
Hours worked (*1,000s*)	4,387	4,222	4,281	3,299	3,470	-2.4	-3.8	+1.4	+5.2
Total comp. (*$1,000*)	108,845	107,148	115,190	88,129	94,898	+5.8	-1.6	+7.5	+7.7
Hourly total compensation	$24.81	$25.38	$26.91	$26.71	$27.35	+8.4	+2.3	+6.0	+2.4
Productivity (*short tons/1,000 hours*)	28.2	29.5	31.4	31.5	33.3	+11.2	+4.4	+6.5	+6.0
Unit labor costs	$879	$861	$857	$849	$820	-2.5	-2.0	-0.4	-3.4
Net sales--									
Quantity	136,211	135,240	146,135	109,408	119,109	+7.3	-0.7	+8.1	+8.9
Value	476,425	451,543	462,166	345,777	378,950	-3.0	-5.2	+2.4	+9.6
Unit sales value	$3,498	$3,339	$3,163	$3,160	$3,182	-9.6	-4.5	-5.3	+0.7
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	436,839	434,372	432,112	326,085	336,692	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5	+3.3
Gross profit (loss)	39,586	17,171	30,054	19,692	42,258	-24.1	-56.6	+75.0	+114.6
SG&A expenses	33,896	35,404	33,514	24,894	24,658	-1.1	+4.4	-5.3	-0.9
Operating income (loss)	5,690	(18,233)	(3,460)	(5,202)	17,600	-160.8	-420.4	+81.0	+438.3
Capital expenditures	23,259	12,322	15,212	8,573	10,765	-34.6	-47.0	+23.5	+25.6
Unit COGS	$3,207	$3,212	$2,957	$2,980	$2,827	-7.8	+0.1	-7.9	-5.2
Unit SG&A expenses	$249	$262	$229	$228	$207	-7.8	+5.2	-12.4	-9.0
Unit op. income (loss)	$42	($135)	($24)	($48)	$148	-156.7	-422.7	+82.4	+410.8
COGS/sales[1]	91.7	96.2	93.5	94.3	88.8	+1.8	+4.5	-2.7	-5.5
Op. income (loss)/sales[1]	1.2	(4.0)	(0.7)	(1.5)	4.6	-1.9	-5.2	+3.3	+6.1

[1] "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
[2] An increase of less than 0.05 percentage points.
[3] A decrease of less than 0.05 percentage points.

Note.--Period changes are derived from the unrounded data. Period changes involving negative period data are positive if the amount of the negativity decreases and negative if the amount of the negativity increases. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and other ratios are calculated from the unrounded figures, using data of firms supplying both numerator and denominator information. Part-year inventory ratios are annualized.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table C-1
Stainless steel bar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1995-99, January-September 1999, and January-September 2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data					January-September		Period changes					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999	2000	1995-99	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	Jan.-Sept. 1999-2000
U.S. consumption quantity:													
Amount	246,436	249,440	262,846	254,700	236,927	169,168	225,473	-3.9	1.2	5.4	-3.1	-7.0	33.3
Producers' share (1)	70.7	68.7	64.7	62.9	63.1	65.1	55.8	-7.6	-2.0	-4.0	-1.9	0.3	-9.3
Importers' share (1):													
Brazil	(2)	(2)	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.2
India	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	-0.6	-0.9	-0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Japan (3)	0.1	0.1	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Spain (3)	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.3	0.3
Subtotal	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.3	0.4	-0.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.9
Other sources	26.9	29.7	33.7	35.1	34.1	32.5	40.9	7.2	2.8	4.0	1.4	-1.1	8.4
Total imports	29.3	31.3	35.3	37.1	36.9	34.9	44.2	7.6	2.0	4.0	1.8	-0.3	9.3
U.S. consumption value:													
Amount	872,574	917,970	877,589	814,288	672,804	488,650	656,635	-22.9	5.2	-4.4	-7.2	-17.4	34.4
Producers' share (1)	77.1	75.0	71.9	70.2	70.5	71.8	65.4	-6.5	-2.1	-3.1	-1.8	0.3	-6.5
Importers' share (1):													
Brazil	(2)	(2)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.2
India	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Japan (3)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Spain (3)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.0	0.1	0.2
Subtotal	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7
Other sources	21.2	23.9	26.9	28.4	27.7	26.7	32.4	6.5	2.7	3.0	1.4	-0.6	5.7
Total imports	22.9	25.0	28.1	29.8	29.5	28.2	34.6	6.5	2.1	3.1	1.8	-0.3	6.5
U.S. imports from:													
Brazil:													
Quantity	51	51	1,250	871	1,355	784	1,361	2,567.3	-0.2	2,365.9	-30.4	55.6	80.7
Value	110	135	2,965	2,189	2,386	1,312	2,893	2,078.4	22.8	2,103.8	-26.2	9.0	120.5
Unit value	$2,157	$2,654	$2,371	$2,514	$1,762	$1,716	$2,095	-18.3	23.0	-10.6	6.0	-29.9	22.0
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India:													
Quantity	4,142	1,952	747	2,047	2,626	1,527	2,879	-36.6	-52.9	-61.7	173.9	28.2	88.5
Value	9,741	4,427	1,597	4,027	4,238	2,402	5,139	-56.5	-54.6	-63.9	152.2	5.2	114.0
Unit value	$2,352	$2,268	$2,136	$1,967	$1,614	$1,573	$1,785	-31.4	-3.6	-5.8	-7.9	-17.9	13.5
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan (3):													
Quantity	324	245	116	353	164	85	269	-49.2	-24.4	-52.4	202.9	-53.4	216.4
Value	1,392	1,132	654	1,293	593	299	976	-57.4	-18.6	-42.2	97.7	-54.2	227.1
Unit value	$4,301	$4,627	$5,620	$3,667	$3,606	$3,508	$3,626	-16.2	7.6	21.5	-34.7	-1.7	3.4
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain (3):													
Quantity	1,276	1,554	1,949	1,784	2,401	1,687	2,910	88.2	21.9	25.4	-8.5	34.6	72.5
Value	4,038	4,484	4,899	4,419	4,822	3,334	5,729	14.5	11.1	9.3	-9.8	4.6	71.9
Unit value	$3,165	$2,885	$2,514	$2,477	$1,925	$1,976	$1,969	-39.2	-8.9	-12.9	-1.5	-22.3	-0.4
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:													
Quantity	5,792	3,802	4,063	5,055	6,546	4,064	7,439	13.0	-34.4	6.9	24.4	29.5	83.0
Value	15,280	10,178	10,115	11,928	11,839	7,346	14,737	-22.5	-33.4	-0.6	17.9	-0.7	100.6
Unit value	$2,638	$2,677	$2,490	$2,360	$1,809	$1,808	$1,981	-31.4	1.5	-7.0	-5.2	-23.4	9.6
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other sources:													
Quantity	66,304	74,196	86,612	89,520	80,774	55,012	92,196	21.8	11.9	19.4	1.0	-9.8	67.6
Value	184,765	219,351	236,138	230,875	186,436	130,393	212,779	0.9	18.7	7.7	-2.2	-19.2	63.2
Unit value	$2,787	$2,956	$2,665	$2,579	$2,306	$2,370	$2,306	-17.2	6.1	-9.9	-3.2	-10.5	-2.6
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources:													
Quantity	72,096	77,998	92,675	94,575	87,320	59,076	99,635	21.1	8.2	18.8	2.1	-7.7	68.7
Value	200,045	229,529	246,253	242,803	198,275	137,739	227,516	-0.9	14.7	7.3	-1.4	-18.3	65.2
Unit value	$2,775	$2,943	$2,657	$2,567	$2,271	$2,332	$2,283	-18.2	6.1	-9.7	-3.4	-11.6	-2.1
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1--Continued
Stainless steel bar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1995-99, January-September 1999, and January-September 2000

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data							Period changes					
						January-September							Jan.-Sept.
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999	2000	1995-99	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
U.S. producers':													
Average capacity quantity	289,002	285,352	285,127	285,767	304,777	229,584	236,471	5.5	-1.3	-0.1	0.2	6.7	3.0
Production quantity	175,764	162,431	170,625	166,545	154,711	111,699	131,341	-12.0	3.8	-6.5	-2.4	-7.1	17.6
Capacity utilization (1)	60.8	63.9	59.8	58.3	50.8	48.7	55.5	-10.1	3.1	-4.1	-1.6	-7.5	6.9
U.S. shipments:													
Quantity	174,340	171,442	170,171	160,125	149,607	110,092	125,838	-14.2	-1.7	-0.7	-5.9	-6.6	14.3
Value	672,529	688,441	631,336	571,485	474,529	350,911	429,119	-29.4	2.4	-8.3	-9.5	-17.0	22.3
Unit value	$3,858	$4,016	$3,710	$3,569	$3,172	$3,187	$3,410	-17.8	4.1	-7.6	-3.8	-11.1	7.0
Export shipments:													
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	22,061	26,314	23,936	24,772	24,407	22,318	23,305	10.5	28.2	-15.5	3.5	-1.5	4.4
Inventories/total shipments (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	2,150	2,234	2,142	2,056	1,873	1,814	1,910	-12.9	3.9	-4.1	-4.0	-8.9	5.3
Hours worked (1,000s)	4,795	4,940	4,760	4,512	3,939	2,937	3,213	-17.9	3.0	-3.7	-5.2	-12.7	9.4
Wages paid ($1,000s)	97,080	104,841	106,034	100,526	85,906	63,087	72,040	-11.5	7.8	1.3	-5.2	-14.5	14.2
Hourly wages	$20.25	$21.18	$22.28	$22.28	$21.81	$21.48	$22.42	7.7	4.6	5.2	0.0	-2.1	4.4
Productivity (tons per 1,000 hours)	36.7	36.9	35.8	36.9	39.3	38.0	40.9	7.1	0.7	-2.9	3.0	6.4	7.5
Unit labor costs	$552.33	$573.59	$621.44	$603.60	$555.27	$564.79	$548.50	0.5	3.8	8.3	-2.9	-8.0	-2.9
Production and distribution operations:													
Net sales:													
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production operations only:													
Net sales:													
Quantity	188,527	181,475	177,474	161,793	161,733	***	***	-14.2	-3.7	-2.2	-8.8	-0.0	***
Value	746,207	721,318	659,431	569,863	527,825	***	***	-29.3	-3.3	-8.6	-13.6	-7.4	***
Unit value	$3,958	$3,975	$3,716	$3,523	$3,264	***	***	-17.5	0.4	-6.5	-5.2	-7.4	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	628,501	634,066	582,513	507,809	487,832	***	***	-22.4	0.9	-8.1	-12.8	-4.0	***
Gross profit or (loss)	117,706	87,252	76,918	62,154	40,193	***	***	-65.9	-25.9	-11.8	-19.2	-35.3	***
SG&A expenses	46,647	45,216	52,674	42,243	36,562	***	***	-21.6	-3.1	16.5	-19.8	-13.4	***
Operating income or (loss)	71,059	42,036	24,244	19,911	3,631	***	***	-94.9	-40.8	-42.3	-17.9	-81.8	***
Capital expenditures	35,876	53,448	54,764	73,186	52,862	***	***	47.3	49.0	2.5	33.6	-27.8	***
Unit COGS	$3,334	$3,494	$3,282	$3,139	$3,016	***	***	-9.5	4.8	-6.1	-4.4	-3.9	***
Unit SG&A expenses	$247	$249	$297	$261	$226	***	***	-8.6	0.7	19.1	-12.0	-13.4	***
Unit operating income or (loss)	$377	$232	$137	$123	$22	***	***	-94.0	-38.5	-41.0	-9.9	-81.8	***
COGS/sales (1)	84.2	87.9	88.3	89.1	92.4	***	***	8.2	3.7	0.4	0.8	3.3	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	9.5	5.8	3.7	3.5	0.7	***	***	-8.8	-3.7	-2.2	-0.2	-2.8	***

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
(2) Less than 0.05 percent.
(3) Official Commerce statistics were adjusted for Japan in all periods and for Spain in 1997-98 to exclude data for firms that reported that they did not import stainless steel bar.
(4) Not applicable.
(5) Undefined.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values, shares, and period changes are calculated from the unrounded figures. January-September inventory ratios are annualized.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-1
Stainless steel bar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2000-05, January-June 2005, and January-June 2006

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data						January-June		Period changes						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006	2000-05	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Jan.-June 2005-06
U.S. consumption quantity:															
Amount	279,543	237,414	215,367	208,358	246,971	295,751	158,825	142,499	5.8	-15.1	-9.3	-3.3	18.5	19.8	-10.3
Producers' share (1)	54.8	57.3	60.5	67.4	66.1	57.9	59.0	61.4	3.1	2.4	3.2	6.9	-1.2	-8.2	2.4
Importers' share (1):															
Brazil	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.1
India (subject)	1.3	2.0	4.9	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.7	2.9	***	***	***	***
Japan	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Spain	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Subtotal	3.2	4.2	6.7	***	***	***	***	***	***	1.0	2.6	***	***	***	***
India (nonsubject)	-	-	-	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0	0.0	***	***	***	***
All other sources	42.0	38.6	32.8	26.5	28.2	35.8	35.1	32.9	-6.1	-3.4	-5.8	-6.3	1.7	7.7	-2.2
Total imports	45.2	42.7	39.5	32.6	33.9	42.1	41.0	38.6	-3.1	-2.4	-3.2	-6.9	1.2	8.2	-2.4
U.S. consumption value:															
Amount	822,342	700,734	584,353	562,408	845,448	1,214,279	612,223	572,338	47.7	-14.8	-16.6	-3.8	50.3	43.6	-6.5
Producers' share (1)	64.5	65.3	66.8	72.3	70.7	62.3	61.3	64.5	-2.2	0.9	1.5	5.4	-1.5	-8.5	3.2
Importers' share (1):															
Brazil	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.1
India (subject)	0.8	1.2	3.2	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.4	2.0	***	***	***	***
Japan	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Spain	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	2.2	2.9	4.6	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.7	1.7	***	***	***	***
India (nonsubject)	-	-	-	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.0	0.0	***	***	***	***
All other sources	33.3	31.8	28.5	23.4	25.3	33.1	34.3	31.4	-0.1	-1.5	-3.2	-5.1	1.9	7.9	-2.9
Total imports	35.5	34.7	33.2	27.7	29.3	37.7	38.7	35.5	2.2	-0.9	-1.5	-5.4	1.5	8.5	-3.2
U.S. imports from:															
Brazil:															
Quantity	1,415	524	953	985	295	373	167	264	-73.6	-63.0	82.0	3.4	-70.0	26.3	57.6
Value	2,964	997	1,711	1,914	747	1,414	511	1,292	-52.3	-66.4	71.6	11.9	-61.0	89.3	153.0
Unit value	2,095	1,904	1,795	1,942	2,529	3,789	3,050	4,897	80.8	-9.1	-5.7	8.2	30.2	49.8	60.6
Ending inventory quantity	-	63	-	62	-	20	-	40	(2)	(2)	-100	(2)	-100.0	(2)	(2)
India (subject):				-											
Quantity	3,641	4,693	10,593	***	***	***	***	***	***	28.9	125.7	***	***	***	***
Value	6,470	8,396	18,886	***	***	***	***	***	***	29.8	124.9	***	***	***	***
Unit value	1,777	1,789	1,783	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.7	-0.4	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	-	-	-	***	***	***	***	***	***	(2)	(2)	***	***	***	***
Japan:															
Quantity	487	1,571	864	476	516	385	197	189	-21.0	222.5	-45.0	-44.9	8.5	-25.5	-4.3
Value	2,147	4,378	2,533	1,950	2,438	3,060	2,096	906	43.4	103.9	-42.1	-23.0	25.0	26.3	-56.8
Unit value	4,410	2,787	2,933	4,098	4,724	8,008	10,633	4,805	81.6	-36.8	5.2	39.7	15.3	69.5	-54.8
Ending inventory quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Spain:															
Quantity	3,391	3,093	2,078	154	95	140	133	46	-95.9	-8.8	-32.8	-92.6	-38.2	46.4	-65.5
Value	6,717	6,396	3,858	322	257	483	450	159	-92.8	-4.8	-39.7	-91.6	-20.2	87.9	-64.8
Unit value	1,981	2,068	1,856	2,089	2,694	3,458	3,380	3,446	74.6	4.4	-10.3	12.5	29.0	28.4	1.9
Ending inventory quantity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Subtotal:															
Quantity	8,933	9,860	14,489	***	***	***	***	***	***	10.6	46.6	***	***	***	***
Value	18,299	20,167	26,987	***	***	***	***	***	***	10.2	33.8	***	***	***	***
Unit value	2,049	2,041	1,863	***	***	***	***	***	***	-0.4	-8.7	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	-	63	-	***	***	***	***	***	***	(2)	-100.0	***	***	***	***
India (nonsubject):															
Quantity	-	-	-	***	***	***	***	***	***	(2)	(2)	***	***	***	***
Value	-	-	-	***	***	***	***	***	***	(2)	(2)	***	***	***	***
Unit value	(2)	(2)	(2)	***	***	***	***	***	***	(2)	(2)	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	-	-	-	***	***	***	***	***	***	(2)	(2)	***	***	***	***
All other sources:															
Quantity	117,303	91,544	70,578	55,140	69,552	105,922	55,776	46,941	-9.7	-22.0	-22.9	-21.9	26.1	52.3	-15.8
Value	273,767	222,668	166,738	131,797	213,783	402,468	210,158	179,603	47.0	-18.7	-25.1	-21.0	62.2	88.3	-14.5
Unit value	2,334	2,432	2,362	2,390	3,074	3,800	3,768	3,826	62.8	4.2	-2.9	1.2	28.6	23.6	1.5
Ending inventory quantity	2,809	2,813	2,413	1,599	1,393	2,492	2,126	1,329	-11.3	0.1	-14.2	-33.7	-12.9	78.9	-37.5
All sources:															
Quantity	126,235	101,424	85,067	67,993	83,666	124,496	65,103	54,996	-1.4	-19.7	-16.1	-20.1	23.1	48.8	-15.5
Value	292,066	242,835	193,725	156,050	247,412	456,037	237,109	203,106	56.8	-16.9	-20.2	-19.4	58.5	85.1	-14.3
Unit value	2,314	2,394	2,277	2,295	2,957	3,679	3,642	3,693	59.0	3.5	-4.9	0.8	28.8	24.4	1.4
Ending inventory quantity	2,809	2,876	2,413	1,661	1,393	2,512	2,126	1,369	-10.6	2.4	-16.1	-31.2	-16.1	80.3	-35.6

Table continued on next page

Table C-1--continued
Stainless steel bar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2000-05, January-June 2005, and January-June 2006

(Quantity=short tons, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per short ton; period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data						January-June		Period changes						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006	2000-05	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Jan.-June 2005-06
U.S. producers':															
Average capacity quantity	211,208	215,609	245,779	270,023	273,700	337,296	165,778	191,227	59.7	2.1	14.0	9.9	1.4	23.2	2.9
Production quantity	144,162	126,241	126,505	140,264	163,824	175,507	95,232	91,486	21.7	-12.4	0.2	10.9	16.8	7.1	-3.9
Capacity utilization (1)	68.3	58.6	51.5	51.9	59.9	52.0	51.3	47.8	-16.2	-9.7	-7.1	0.5	7.9	-7.8	-3.4
U.S. shipments:															
Quantity	153,308	135,990	130,300	140,365	163,305	171,255	93,722	87,503	11.7	-11.3	-4.2	7.7	16.3	4.9	-6.6
Value	530,276	457,899	390,628	406,358	596,036	756,242	375,114	369,232	42.6	-13.6	-14.7	4.0	47.2	26.5	-1.6
Unit value	3,459	3,367	2,998	2,895	3,662	4,416	4,002	4,220	27.7	-2.7	-11.0	-3.4	26.5	20.6	5.4
Export shipments:															
Quantity	***	***	***	***	10,585	9,318	4,989	6,721	***	***	***	***	***	-11.8	34.7
Value	***	***	***	***	35,286	49,185	25,758	32,796	***	***	***	***	***	39.4	27.3
Unit value	***	***	***	***	3,340	5,278	5,163	4,880	***	***	***	***	***	58.0	-5.5
Ending inventory quantity	23,945	19,137	20,815	18,948	17,603	19,517	17,760	17,991	-18.5	-20.1	8.8	-9.0	-7.1	10.9	1.3
Inventories/total shipments (1)	***	***	***	***	10.1	10.8	9.0	9.5	***	***	***	***	***	0.7	0.6
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid ($1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (tons/1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales:															
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
(2) Not applicable.
(3) Undefined.

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

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics.

Table C-1
Stainless steel bar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2015-17, January to March 2017, and January to March 2018

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January-March		Calendar year			Jan-Mar
	2015	2016	2017	2017	2018	2015-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount	309,668	259,418	319,604	72,847	85,575	3.2	(16.2)	23.2	17.5
Producers' share (fn1)	48.1	52.4	49.8	52.1	50.1	1.8	4.3	(2.5)	(2.0)
Importers' share (fn1):									
Brazil	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.3)
India (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan (fn3)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	(0.5)	(0.6)
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India (fn4)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	51.9	47.6	50.2	47.9	49.9	(1.8)	(4.3)	2.5	2.0
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount	1,349,553	984,449	1,315,390	296,782	375,496	(2.5)	(27.1)	33.6	26.5
Producers' share (fn1)	53.9	57.9	56.1	58.3	56.4	2.2	4.0	(1.7)	(1.9)
Importers' share (fn1):									
Brazil	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.3)
India (fn2)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan (fn3)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	(0.4)	(0.4)
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India (fn4)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	46.1	42.1		41.7	43.6	(2.2)	(4.0)	1.7	1.9
U.S. imports from:									
Brazil:									
Quantity	2,499	2,165	2,380	549	412	(4.8)	(13.4)	9.9	(25.0)
Value	11,230	8,392	9,631	2,221	1,760	(14.2)	(25.3)	14.8	(20.8)
Unit value	$4,493	$3,876	$4,046	$4,047	$4,275	(9.9)	(13.7)	4.4	5.6
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India (fn2)									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan (fn3):									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain:									
Quantity	472	2,256	1,196	450	5	153.4	378.1	(47.0)	(99.0)
Value	1,366	5,930	3,243	1,185	42	137.3	334.0	(45.3)	(96.5)
Unit value	$2,896	$2,629	$2,712	$2,636	$9,019	(6.4)	(9.2)	3.2	242.2
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India (fn4)									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources:									
Quantity	160,770	123,542	160,317	43.9	34,893	42,699	(0.3)	(23.2)	29.8	22.4
Value	622,186	414,934	577,148		123,723	163,825	(7.2)	(33.3)	39.1	32.4
Unit value	$3,870	$3,359	$3,600		$3,546	$3,837	(7.0)	(13.2)	7.2	8.2
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***		***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued
Stainless steel bar: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2015-17, January to March 2017, and January to March 2018

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January-March		Calendar year			Jan-Mar
	2015	2016	2017	2017	2018	2015-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
U.S. producers':									
Average capacity quantity	384,180	384,578	393,755	97,729	97,184	2.5	0.1	2.4	(0.6)
Production quantity	160,825	145,647	179,506	44,600	48,716	11.6	(9.4)	23.2	9.2
Capacity utilization (fn1)	41.9	37.9	45.6	45.6	50.1	3.7	(4.0)	7.7	4.5
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	148,898	135,876	159,287	37,954	42,876	7.0	(8.7)	17.2	13.0
Value	727,367	569,515	738,242	173,059	211,671	1.5	(21.7)	29.6	22.3
Unit value	$4,885	$4,191	$4,635	$4,560	$4,937	(5.1)	(14.2)	10.6	8.3
Export shipments:									
Quantity	12,130	12,098	13,811	3,781	3,495	13.9	(0.3)	14.2	(7.6)
Value	71,090	53,381	74,298	17,603	22,780	4.5	(24.9)	39.2	29.4
Unit value	$5,861	$4,412	$5,380	$4,656	$6,518	(8.2)	(24.7)	21.9	40.0
Ending inventory quantity	27,005	24,678	31,086	27,533	33,431	15.1	(8.6)	26.0	21.4
Inventories/total shipments (fn1)	16.8	16.7	18.0	16.5	18.0	1.2	(0.1)	1.3	1.5
Production workers	1,440	1,375	1,336	1,280	1,386	(7.2)	(4.5)	(2.8)	8.3
Hours worked (1,000s)	2,981	2,934	3,085	729	832	3.5	(1.6)	5.1	14.1
Wages paid ($1,000)	84,887	85,261	93,665	22,037	25,352	10.3	0.4	9.9	15.0
Hourly wages	$28.48	$29.06	$30.36	$30.23	$30.47	6.6	2.0	4.5	0.8
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	54.0	49.6	58.2	61.2	58.6	7.9	(8.0)	17.2	(4.3)
Unit labor costs	$528	$585	$522	$494	$520	(1.1)	10.9	(10.9)	5.3
Net sales:									
Quantity	161,028	147,975	173,098	41,736	46,371	7.5	(8.1)	17.0	11.1
Value	798,457	622,895	812,540	190,662	234,450	1.8	(22.0)	30.4	23.0
Unit value	$4,958	$4,209	$4,694	$4,568	$5,056	(5.3)	(15.1)	11.5	10.7
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	736,922	573,047	717,884	166,641	212,446	(2.6)	(22.2)	25.3	27.5
Gross profit of (loss)	61,535	49,848	94,656	24,021	22,004	53.8	(19.0)	89.9	(8.4)
SG&A expenses	72,204	49,469	55,636	12,726	15,238	(22.9)	(31.5)	12.5	19.7
Operating income or (loss)	(10,669)	379	39,020	11,295	6,766	fn5	fn5	10,195.5	(40.1)
Net income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS	$4,576	$3,873	$4,147	$3,993	$4,581	(9.4)	(15.4)	7.1	14.7
Unit SG&A expenses	$448	$334	$321	$305	$329	(28.3)	(25.4)	(3.9)	7.8
Unit operating income or (loss)	($66)	$3	$225	$271	$146	fn5	fn5	8,701.2	(46.1)
Unit net income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1)	92.3	92.0	88.4	87.4	90.6	(4.3)	(0.3)	(4.0)	3.7
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	(1.3)	0.1	4.8	5.9	2.9	6.1	1.4	4.7	(3.0)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
fn2.--Excludes imports from Venus and Viraj
fn3.--Excludes products from Japan that have been excluded from the subject order. These excluded products are included in the all other sources line.
fn4.--Imports from Venus and Viraj
fn5.--Undefined.

Source: Compiled from data provided from official U.S. import statistics and *** using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7222.11.0001, 7222.11.0006, 7222.11.0057, 7222.11.0059, 7222.11.0082, 7222.11.0084, 7222.19.0001, 7222.19.0006, 7222.19.0052, 7222.19.0054, 7222.20.0001, 7222.20.0006, 7222.20.0041, 7222.20.0043, 7222.20.0047, 7222.20.0049, 7222.20.0062, 7222.20.0064, 7222.20.0067, 7222.20.0069, 7222.20.0071, 7222.20.0073, 7222.20.0082, 7222.20.0084, 7222.20.0087, 7222.20.0089, 7222.30.0001, 7222.30.0012, 72223.00.0022, 7222.30.0024, 7222.30.0082, and 7222.30.0084, accessed July 24, 2018.

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

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

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

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

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for stainless steel bar in the United States or in the market for stainless steel bar in India within a reasonably foreseeable time?

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