Tapered Roller Bearings from China

Investigation No. 731-TA-344 (Fifth Review)

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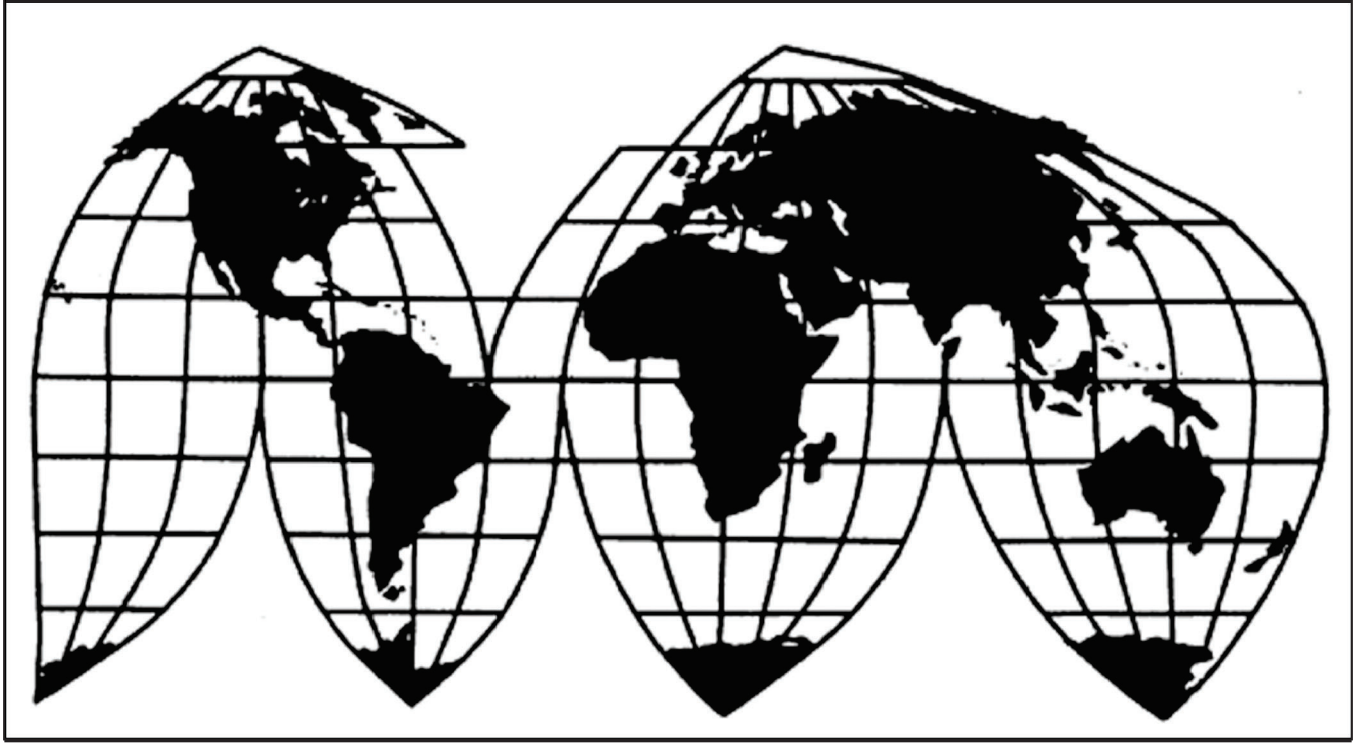
U.S. International Trade Commission



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U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation No. 731-TA-344 (Fifth Review)

Tapered Roller Bearings from China

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 tapered roller bearings from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[2]

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted this review on September 1, 2023 (88 FR 60489) and determined on December 5, 2023 that it would conduct an expedited review (89 FR 2982, January 17, 2024).

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

[2] Commissioner Amy A. Karpel not participating.

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 tapered roller bearings ("TRBs") from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[1]

I. Background

In June 1987, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of TRBs and parts thereof from China, Hungary, and Romania that were sold at less than fair value ("LTFV").[2] In September 1987, the Commission determined, pursuant to a petition that covered TRB imports from Japan not subject to a 1976 finding under the Antidumping Act of 1921 (*i.e.*, TRBs over four inches in outside diameter and parts thereof, and all TRBs produced and sold by NTN), that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of TRBs and parts thereof from Japan.[3] Commerce published antidumping duty orders with respect to TRBs from China on June 15, 1987, TRBs from Hungary and Romania on June 19, 1987, and TRBs from Japan on October 6, 1987.[4]

The Commission instituted the first five-year reviews of the antidumping duty orders on April 1, 1999, and determined to conduct full reviews. It made an affirmative determination with respect to the order on TRBs from China and made negative determinations in the orders

[1] Commissioner Amy A. Karpel did not participate.

[2] *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, and Certain Housings Incorporating Tapered Rollers from Hungary, The People's Republic of China, and Romania*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-341, 344, 345 (Final), USITC Pub. 1983 (July 1987) ("*Original Investigations*").

[3] *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, and Certain Housings Incorporating Tapered Rollers from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-343 (Final), USITC Pub. 2020 (Sept. 1987).

[4] *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished or Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China*, 52 Fed. Reg. 22667 (June 15, 1987) (antidumping duty order). The Commission's original determinations were the subject of an appeal that challenged the Commission's decision to cumulate subject imports of TRBs. The Court of International Trade ("CIT") held that subject TRBs from Hungary should not have been cumulated with subject TRBs from China and Romania because of quality differences. *Marsuda-Rodgers Int'l v. United States*, 719 F. Supp. 1092 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989), *rev'd*, 923 F.2d 871 (Fed. Cir. 1990). However, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed the lower court, thereby affirming the Commission's decision to cumulate. *Marsuda-Rodgers Int'l v. United States*, 923 F.2d 871 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Cumulation is not an issue in the present review involving TRBs, which concerns subject merchandise from China only.

on TRBs from Hungary, Japan, and Romania.[5] Commerce issued notice of the continuation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China on July 11, 2000.[6]

The Commission instituted the second review on June 1, 2005. After a full review, the Commission made an affirmative determination.[7] Commerce issued notice of the continuation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China on September 15, 2006.[8]

The Commission instituted the third review on August 1, 2011. After a full review, the Commission made an affirmative determination.[9] Commerce issued notice of the continuation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China on August 30, 2012.[10]

The Commission instituted the fourth review on July 3, 2017. After a full review, the Commission made an affirmative determination.[11] Commerce issued notice of the continuation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China on October 17, 2018.[12]

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[5] The Commission consolidated its first reviews of TRBs orders with reviews of orders on other bearing types, including ball, cylindrical, and spherical bearings. *Certain Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom*, Inv. Nos. AA1921-143, 731-TA-341, 343–345, 391–397 & 399 (Review), USITC Pub. 3309 at 1–2 (June 2000) ("*First Reviews*").

[6] *Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Bearings from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the People's Republic of China*, 65 Fed. Reg. 42665 (July 11, 2000). In an appeal of the Commission's negative review determinations as to the orders on TRBs from Japan, the CIT upheld various findings by the Commission, but remanded for further explanation of the likely impact of subject TRBs from Japan on the entire domestic industry, the reliability of capacity figures reported by Japanese TRB producers, and of how the Commission's findings were made in the context of the TRB business cycle. *Timken Co. v. United States*, 264 F. Supp. 2d 1264, 1285 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2003). The Commission's negative determinations on remand were affirmed by both the CIT and the Federal Circuit. *Timken Co. v. United States*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 1361, 1373 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2004), *aff'd*, 122 F. App'x 510 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

[7] *See Certain Bearings from China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, and the United Kingdom*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-344, 391–393, 396 & 399 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3876 at 1–2 (Aug. 2006) ("*Second Reviews*"). As with the *First Reviews*, the Commission consolidated its second review of TRBs from China with reviews of other bearing types.

[8] *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China and Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 71 Fed. Reg. 54469 (Sept. 15, 2006).

[9] *Tapered Roller Bearings from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-344 (Third Review), USITC Pub. 4343 at 1–3 (Aug. 2012) ("*Third Review*").

[10] *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China: Continuation of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 77 Fed. Reg. 52682 (Aug. 30, 2012).

[11] *Tapered Roller Bearings from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-344 (Fourth Review), USITC Pub. 4824 (Sept. 2018) ("*Fourth Review*").

[12] *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China: Continuation of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 Fed. Reg. 52384 (Oct. 17, 2018).

On September 1, 2023, the Commission instituted this fifth five-year review of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China.[13] The Commission received responses to the notice of institution from The Timken Company ("Timken"), a domestic producer and U.S. importer of TRBs, and JTEKT Bearings North America LLC ("JTEKT"), a domestic producer of TRBs (collectively, "Domestic Producers").[14] The Commission did not receive a response from any respondent interested party.[15] On December 5, 2023, the Commission found the domestic interested party group response to be adequate and the respondent interested party group response to be inadequate.[16] Finding no other circumstances that would warrant conducting a full review, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review of the order.[17] Timken submitted final comments pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 207.62(d)(1) regarding the determinations that the Commission should reach.[18]

U.S. industry data in this review are based on information provided by Domestic Producers, which are estimated to have collectively accounted for *** percent of U.S. production of TRBs in 2022,[19] in their responses to the notice of institution and publicly available information compiled by the Commission.[20] U.S. import data are based on official Commerce statistics.[21] Foreign industry data and related information are based on information

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[13] *Tapered Roller Bearings from China; Institution of a Five-Year Review*, 88 Fed. Reg. 60489 (Sept. 1, 2023).

[14] *The Timken Company's Response to Notice of Institution of Fifth Five-Year Reviews*, EDIS Doc. 805165 at 1 (Sept. 29, 2023) ("*Timken Response*"); *Substantive Response of JTEKT Bearings North America LLC to the Commission's Notice of Institution*, EDIS Doc. 805252 at 2 (Oct. 2, 2023) ("*JTEKT Response*"); *see also The Timken Company's Supplemental Response to the Notice of Institution*, EDIS Doc. 806714 (Oct. 23, 2023) ("*Timken Suppl. Resp.*"); *JTEKT Bearings North America LLC's Response to the Commission's Request for Additional Information*, EDIS Doc. 806683 ("*JTEKT Suppl. Resp.*").

[15] *Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy*, EDIS Doc. 810493 (Dec. 15, 2023).

[16] *Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy*, EDIS Doc. 810493 (Dec. 15, 2023).

[17] *Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy*, EDIS Doc. 810493 (Dec. 15, 2023); *accord Tapered Roller Bearings from China; Scheduling of an Expedited Five-Year Review*, 89 Fed. Reg. 2982 (Jan. 17, 2024).

[18] *The Timken Company's Final Comments in Fifth Five-Year Review*, EDIS Doc. 814230 (Feb. 15, 2024) ("*Timken Final Comments*").

[19] Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-VV-100 (Nov. 21, 2023), as revised in Memorandum INV-WW-013 (Feb. 27, 2024) ("CR"); Public Report, *Tapered Roller Bearings from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-344 (Fifth Review), USITC Pub. 5497 (Mar. 2024) at Table I-2 ("PR").

[20] CR/PR at I-15 to I-18.

[21] CR/PR at I-21 to I-23 & Table I-6. Import data are compiled from official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 8482.20.0020, 8482.20.0030, 8482.20.0040, 8482.20.0061, 8482.20.0064, 8482.20.0067, 8483.20.4080, 8483.20.8080, and 8708.99.8115 (complete bearing or set); 8482.20.0070, 8482.20.0081, 8482.20.0090, 8482.99.1550, 8482.99.1570 (converted into bearing (Continued…)

from the original investigations and subsequent five-year reviews, information submitted by Domestic Producers in their responses to the notice of institution, and publicly available information compiled by the Commission.[22]

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."[23] 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."[24] The Commission's practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.[25]

(…Continued)
equivalents, which were typically cups or cones of a complete bearing representing approximately one half of a complete bearing); and 8482.91.0050, 8482.99.1580, 8482.99.4500 (other parts that could not be converted into bearing equivalents and are presented as value only). CR/PR at Table I-6. Subject imports from China are adjusted to reflect the revocation of the order on China with respect to Wafangdian Bearing Company Ltd. ("Wafangdian") and Tianshui Hailin Import and Export Corporation and Hailin Bearing Factory ("Hailin"), according to proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. *Id.* at Note; *see also Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China; Amended Final Results of 1998–1999 Administrative Review and Determination To Revoke Order in Part*, 66 Fed. Reg. 11562 (Feb. 26, 2001); *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of 2000–2001 Administrative Review, Partial Rescission of Review, and Determination to Revoke Order, in Part*, 67 Fed. Reg. 68990 (Nov. 14, 2002). Imports for the excluded companies are presented as China (nonsubject). *Id.*

[22] CR/PR at I-25 to I-30 & Tables I-8 to I-10. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to five firms identified by the domestic interested parties as top U.S. purchasers of TRBs, but no responses were received. *Id.* at D-3.

[23] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

[24] 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).

[25] *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).

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

> The products covered by the *Order* are tapered roller bearings and parts thereof, finished and unfinished, from China; flange, take up cartridge, and hanger units incorporating tapered roller bearings; and tapered roller housings (except pillow blocks) incorporating tapered rollers, with or without spindles, whether or not for automotive use. These products are currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 8482.20.00, 8482.91.00.50, 8482.99.15, 8482.99.45, 8483.20.40, 8483.20.80, 8483.30.80, 8483.90.20, 8483.90.30, 8483.90.80, 8708.70.6060, 8708.99.2300, 8708.99.4850, 8708.99.6890, 8708.99.8115, and 8708.99.8180. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the *Order* is dispositive.[26]

Tapered roller bearings are a type of antifriction bearing that permit free motion between moving and fixed parts by holding, separating, or guiding the moving parts to minimize friction and wear. Like any antifriction bearing, a TRB is made up of four basic components—the cup, the cone, the cage, and the rollers. The cup, also called the outer ring, is the largest part of the assembly, and its inner surface is tapered to conform to the angle of the roller assembly. The cone forms the inner race of the bearing, while the cage keeps the rollers equally distributed around the cup and cone. The rollers, cage, and cone are joined together to form a cone assembly. When joined with a cup, the cone assembly and cup form a TRB set. The rolling elements transmit the physical load or force from the moving parts to the stationary support. Under normal operating conditions, the races and rolling elements carry the load, while the cage spaces and retains the rollers. TRBs provide combined radial and thrust load capability. TRB sizes vary considerably, from a few millimeters to several meters in outside diameter. TRBs are primarily made from alloy steel; however, some bearing types and certain components may be fabricated from materials such as stainless steel, bronze, copper, ceramic, and certain plastics.[27]

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[26] *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China*, EDIS Doc. 813194 (Dec. 8, 2023).

[27] CR/PR at I-8 to I-9, I-13.

TRBs are used to counteract friction caused by both radial and thrust loads. TRBs are able to withstand such combined loads while offering moderate speed capacity and heavy load capacity. The primary end market for this type of bearing is the automotive industry. TRBs are also used extensively in the heavy machinery sector—primarily construction and agricultural equipment—as well as the railroad and general industry sectors. More specifically, TRBs are widely used in these industries in transmissions and wheel applications.[28]

1. The Original Investigations

In the original investigations, the Commission found that all TRBs constituted one like product regardless of individual sizes, dimensions, physical characteristics, or uses, because there were no clear dividing lines between the multitude of TRBs within the scope.[29] The Commission also determined that parts and components of TRBs should be included in the domestic like product.[30] The Commission defined a single like product consisting of TRBs and parts thereof—finished or unfinished; flange, take-up cartridge, and hanger units incorporating TRBs, and tapered roller housings (except pillow blocks) incorporating tapered rollers, with or without spindles, and whether or not for automotive use.[31]

2. Prior Reviews

In the first reviews, the Commission considered antidumping duty orders on several types of bearings and found that TRBs, ball bearings ("BBs"), cylindrical roller bearings, and spherical plain bearings ("SPBs") were separate domestic like products consistent with Commerce's scope definitions.[32]

In the second reviews, the Commission stated that no party had taken issue with the Commission's domestic like product definitions for TRBs, BBs, or SPBs from the first five-year reviews and that it did not find that the record contained any new information that would

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[28] CR/PR at I-9.

[29] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 5–7.

[30] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 8.

[31] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 9.

[32] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 12. NTN Corporation, a Japanese producer of all four types of bearings under review, and its U.S. affiliates, argued in their response to the notice of institution and prehearing brief that the Commission should treat wheel hub assemblies as a separate like product. *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 8. The Commission rejected the argument, stating that the "Commission in its 1989 determination on antifriction bearings other than TRBs considered and rejected arguments that wheel hub assemblies should be carved out as a separate like product from the general category of BBs." *Id.*

warrant a change in the Commission's definitions of the three domestic like products. Accordingly, the Commission continued to define TRBs, BBs, and SPBs as separate domestic like products, coextensive with Commerce's scope definitions for each type of bearing.[33]

In the third review, concerning only TRBs, the Commission defined a single like product coextensive with Commerce's scope definition.[34] Responding exporters and importers of wheel hub assemblies argued that the Commission should define wheel hub assemblies as a separate like product.[35] The Commission rejected the argument, finding that all TRBs share the same basic elements and perform the same basic functions.[36] The Commission found that although there was a lack of interchangeability between TRBs and wheel hub assemblies, this was characteristic of all TRBs because interchangeability was extremely limited for all TRBs. It found that this limited interchangeability informed questionnaire responses as to customer and producer perceptions. The Commission also observed that there was no industry-wide definition of a wheel hub assembly.[37]

In the fourth review, the Commission again defined a single like product coextensive with Commerce's scope definition.[38] As in prior reviews, respondents contended that the Commission should define wheel hub assemblies as a separate like product,[39] arguing that TRBs and wheel hub assemblies differed in terms of physical characteristics and uses, channels of distribution, and interchangeability.[40] Rejecting the respondents' arguments, the Commission found that wheel hub assemblies and other TRBs shared some of the same physical characteristics, performed the same general function in the same general manner, and were both used in automotive applications.[41] The Commission also found some overlap in terms of

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[33] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 8.

[34] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 14–15.

[35] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 8–11.

[36] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 15.

[37] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 15–18.

[38] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 14.

[39] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 10.

[40] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 10–11. Additionally, respondents contended that Timken had conceded in a separate investigation concerning TRBs from South Korea that there was a clear dividing line between TRBs and wheel hub assemblies. *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 10 (citing *Tapered Roller Bearings from Korea*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1380 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 4721 (Aug. 2017)). Timken was the petitioner in *Tapered Roller Bearings from Korea* and a domestic interested party in the fourth review of *Tapered Roller Bearings from China*. The Commission rejected this argument, observing that Commerce's scope in that investigation expressly excluded wheel hub assemblies, and the Commission's decision in that investigation was based upon a different record. *Id.* at 14 n.80.

[41] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 13–14.

manufacturing processes, facilities, and employees, as well as channels of distribution.[42] Although the record indicated that wheel hub assemblies and other TRBs were not interchangeable, the Commission found that there was no interchangeability between the majority of TRB products, including wheel hub assemblies, due to their intensely design-specific nature.[43] Finding no significant changes in the characteristics of either wheel hub assemblies or other TRBs since the third review that would warrant a different result, the Commission again defined a single domestic like product consisting of all TRBs within the scope.[44]

3. The Current Review

In the current review, the record does not contain any new information suggesting that the pertinent characteristics and uses of TRBs have changed since the last review so as to warrant revisiting the Commission's domestic like product definition. Domestic Producers agree with the Commission's definition of the domestic like product from the last review.[45] Consequently, we again define a single domestic like product consisting of all TRBs, coextensive with Commerce's scope.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic "producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."[46] 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

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[42] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 14.

[43] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 14.

[44] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 14 (noting that the Commission stated in the prior review that "the record does not indicate that the differences between TRBs and wheel hub assemblies are any more significant than the differences between the thousands of other TRB part numbers that are within the scope of this review" (quoting *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 14)).

[45] *Timken Response* at 30; *JTEKT Suppl. Resp.* at 5.

[46] 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.

domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise or which are themselves importers.[47] Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission's discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.[48]

In the original investigations, the Commission did not exclude any related parties from the domestic industry, because these firms either accounted for relatively small percentages of total U.S. bearings shipments by value or their performance indicators were consistent with those of the industry as a whole.[49] The Commission thus found that the inclusion of data from the related producers within the domestic industry would not significantly distort industry performance or fail to provide an accurate picture of the domestic industry as a whole.[50] Accordingly, the Commission found one domestic industry devoted to the production of the domestic like product.[51]

In the first reviews, four domestic producers of TRBs were related parties due to ownership or affiliation with exporters of the subject merchandise, or because they imported subject merchandise during the period of review. No party to the first five-year reviews argued for the exclusion of any related party, and the Commission found that appropriate

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[47] *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).

[48] 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), *aff'd*, 879 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2018); *see also Torrington Co.*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

[49] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 9.

[50] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 9 n.24.

[51] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 9–10.

circumstances did not exist to exclude any related parties in those reviews.[52] The Commission therefore defined the domestic industry as all domestic producers of TRBs and parts thereof.[53]

In the second reviews, the Commission found that *** was a related party due to its imports of subject merchandise during the period of review, but that its imports were in smaller quantities and represented a significantly smaller percentage of the firm's U.S. production than was the case for each of the three firms that imported subject TRBs during the review period of the first reviews. The Commission determined that appropriate circumstances did not exist to warrant excluding *** from the domestic industry as a related party.[54] The Commission therefore defined the domestic industry as all domestic producers of TRBs.[55]

In the third review, the Commission found that *** was a related party due to its imports of subject merchandise during the period of review, but the volume of its imports was a small fraction of its domestic production and the firm did not appear to benefit from its importation of subject merchandise.[56] No party to the third review argued for the exclusion of the related party, and the Commission found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude the related party in the review.[57] The Commission therefore defined the domestic industry as all domestic producers of TRBs.[58]

In the fourth review, the Commission found that five domestic producers, ***, were subject to possible exclusion under the related parties provision because they imported subject merchandise from China during the period of review.[59] Timken did not address the issue of related parties, while respondents asserted that the import operations of *** were not significant enough to warrant excluding them from the domestic industry.[60] The Commission found that appropriate circumstances existed to exclude *** because their principal interest

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[52] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 15.

[53] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 13–16.

[54] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Second Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807474 at 11–13 (Sept. 5, 2006); *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 9–11.

[55] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 9–11.

[56] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Third Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807485 at 22–23 (Aug. 17, 2012); *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 16–17.

[57] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Third Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807485 at 22–23 (Aug. 17, 2012); *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 16–17.

[58] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 17.

[59] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Fourth Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807490 at 23–26 (Sept. 25, 2018); *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 16–17.

[60] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Fourth Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807490 at 23–24 (Sept. 25, 2018); *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 16.

appeared to lie in importation.[61] The Commission also found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry as related parties.[62] Accordingly, the Commission defined the domestic industry to consist of all domestic producers of TRBs, except for ***.[63]

In the current review, JTEKT agrees with the Commission's definition of the domestic industry from the original investigations and prior reviews.[64] Domestic Producers do not raise any related party arguments.

JTEKT did not import any TRBs from China during the period of review and is not related to any U.S. importers or foreign producers of subject merchandise.[65] Timken qualifies as a related party, however, because it owns TRB production facilities in China that exported TRBs to the United States during the period of review, and also because Timken imported TRBs from China during the period.[66] We must therefore determine whether appropriate circumstances exist for Timken's exclusion from the domestic industry.

Timken was the largest domestic producer of TRBs in 2022, accounting for *** percent of domestic production that year, and supports continuation of the order.[67] Timken imported *** TRBs from China in 2022, equivalent to *** share of its domestic production of *** TRBs that year.[68] Timken states that it sometimes imports small quantities of TRBs from its related foreign producers "for internal consumption (prototyping or testing purposes)."[69]

Given the *** small volume of Timken's subject imports relative to its domestic production, Timken's principal interest appears to be in domestic production. Also, there is no indication on the record that Timken was shielded from subject import competition or

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[61] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Fourth Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807490 at 25–26 (Sept. 25, 2018); *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 17.

[62] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Fourth Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807490 at 24–26 (Sept. 25, 2018); *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 16–17.

[63] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Fourth Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807490 at 26 (Sept. 25, 2018); *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 17.

[64] *JTEKT Suppl. Resp.* at 5. Timken did not indicate whether it agrees with the Commission's definition of the domestic industry from the prior proceedings.

[65] *JTEKT Suppl. Resp.* at 3–4.

[66] *Timken Response* at 1; CR/PR at Table B-4. Timken owns TRB production facilities in Wuxi, Yantai, and Xiangtan, China. *Timken Response* at 1. Timken asserts that these related foreign producers sometimes "export small quantities of TRBs for internal consumption (prototyping or testing purposes); but they do not otherwise export any subject merchandise to the United States." *Id.*

[67] *Timken Response* at 2, 28; CR/PR at Table B-2.

[68] *Timken Suppl. Resp.* at 2; CR/PR at Tables B-2, B-4.

[69] *Timken Response* at 1.

otherwise benefited from its affiliation with Chinese producers and exporters such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data.[70] We therefore find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude Timken from the domestic industry as a related party.

Domestic Producers also identified several other domestic producers, including ***, that appear to be related to U.S. importers of TRBs from China and/or subject producers in China.[71] There is no information on the record, however, concerning whether the related U.S. importers actually imported subject merchandise during the period of review, whether the related subject producers exported TRBs to the United States, or whether a control relationship exists between the related companies, as would be necessary for the related domestic producers to qualify as related parties.[72] Even if these domestic producers were to qualify as related parties, we lack the information necessary to determine whether appropriate circumstances exist for their exclusion because they did not respond to the notice of institution. Moreover, there are no data concerning their domestic production operations on the record that could be excluded from domestic industry data.

Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry as all domestic producers of TRBs.

III. Revocation of the Antidumping 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."[73] The Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("URAA") Statement of Administrative Action ("SAA") states that "under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important

[70] Commissioner Schmidtlein does not join this sentence. It is unclear to her what analysis supports this conclusion.

[71] *Timken Response*, Exhibit 1 at 23–38; *JTEKT Response*, Exhibit 1 at 13–14.

[72] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

[73] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

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."[74] Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.[75] 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.[76]

The statute states that "the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of time."[77] 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."[78]

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

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[74] SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, vol. I at 883–84 (1994). The SAA states that "{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission's original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed." *Id*. at 883.

[75] 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.

[76] *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 F. App'x 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'").

[77] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

[78] 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*.

investigation is terminated."[79] 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).[80] 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.[81]

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.[82] In doing so, the Commission must consider "all relevant economic factors," including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.[83]

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.[84]

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[79] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

[80] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not made any duty absorption findings since the imposition of the antidumping order. *See, generally, Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China*, EDIS Doc. 813194 at 3 (Dec. 8, 2023).

[81] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

[82] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

[83] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

[84] *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 (Continued…)

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.[85] 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.[86]

No respondent interested party participated in this expedited review. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the TRBs industry in China. There also is limited information on the TRBs market in the United States during the period of review. Accordingly, for our determination, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations and subsequent 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."[87] The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.[88]

(…Continued)
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.

[85] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[86] 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.

[87] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

1. Demand Conditions

In the first reviews, the Commission found that demand for TRBs had grown considerably since the original investigations.[89] In the second reviews, the Commission found that demand for TRBs had grown during the period of review.[90] It observed that apparent U.S. consumption of TRBs was higher in 2005 than in 2000, but had fluctuated on a yearly basis.[91] The Commission found that, much like in the first reviews, demand for TRBs was driven by the demand for end-use products that incorporate TRBs, and demand for those products tended to follow general economic conditions.[92] It observed, however, that there was a wide variety of distinct industries that use TRBs; thus, the TRB industry was not characterized by a regular and measurable business cycle that might be characteristic of other industries.[93]

In the third review, the Commission found that domestic consumption was modestly higher in 2011 than in 2006 but fluctuated on an annual basis, reaching the lowest level in 2009.[94] As in the previous reviews, the Commission found that demand for TRBs was driven by demand for end-use products and typically followed overall U.S. economic activity.[95]

In the fourth review, the Commission found that demand for TRBs continued to be driven by the demand for end-use products that incorporate TRBs, such as those produced by the automotive industry, heavy machinery sector (primarily in agricultural and construction equipment), and the general industrial sector.[96] Market participants reported mixed demand trends during the period of review, and apparent U.S. consumption declined from $2.3 billion in 2015 to $2.0 billion in 2016 and 2017.[97]

In the current review, there is no new information indicating that the factors influencing demand have changed since the original investigations and prior five-year reviews. Domestic Producers claim that there have been no significant changes in demand for TRBs in the U.S. market since the prior review, and they do not anticipate any changes to occur within a

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(…Continued)

[88] In the original investigations, the Commission did not make specific findings regarding conditions of competition and the business cycle.

[89] *See First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 23, 24.

[90] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 14.

[91] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 14.

[92] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 14–15.

[93] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 15.

[94] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 21.

[95] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 20–21.

[96] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 21.

[97] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 21 (citing Table ALT C-1, EDIS Doc. 807489 (Sept. 7, 2018)).

reasonably foreseeable time.[98] Demand for TRBs continues to be driven by demand for end-use products that incorporate TRBs, primarily in the automotive and heavy machinery (construction, agriculture, and railway) sectors, and Domestic Producers claim that demand conditions within those end-use industries have not changed since the prior review.[99]

In 2022, apparent U.S. consumption of TRBs was approximately $***, which was higher than in 1986, 1998, 2005, 2011, and 2017 (the terminal years of the periods examined in the prior proceedings).[100]

2. Supply Conditions

In the first reviews, the Commission found that the "TRB industry is the most concentrated of all the bearings industries." Timken accounted for nearly all domestic TRB production.[101]

In the second reviews, the Commission found the overall structure of the TRB industry remained comparable to past periods, with Timken continuing to account for a majority of U.S. production by value.[102] The Commission observed that both domestic TRB capacity and production fell irregularly over the period of review, largely because of sharp increases in the prices for raw materials which decreased the availability of TRBs.[103]

In the third review, the Commission found that the structure of the domestic industry remained comparable to past periods of review.[104] The Commission observed that one firm, SKF, closed operations, while production remained concentrated around Timken.[105] The Commission found that while capacity increased irregularly, domestic production decreased

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[98] *Timken Response* at 29; *JTEKT Response* at 4, 13.

[99] *Timken Response* at 29; *JTEKT Response* at 13; CR/PR at I-9.

[100] CR/PR at Table I-7. The apparent U.S. consumption of TRBs was approximately $*** in 1986, $1.4 billion in 1998, $*** in 2005, $*** in 2011, and $2.0 billion in 2017. *Id.*

As we observed in the prior review, we rely primarily on value-based indicators as the best measure for the product in a review such as this, which involves a large grouping of items differing greatly in size, applications, and price. *See, e.g.*, *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1092 (Review), USITC Pub. 4559 at 12 n.64 (Sept. 2015); *Tapered Roller Bearings from Korea*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1380 (Final), USITC Pub. 4806 at 22 (Aug. 2018). We are mindful of limitations of using value rather than quantity measures, such as the difficulty in determining whether changes in value are caused by changes in product mix or price. Therefore, we have also considered quantity data where appropriate.

[101] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 24–25.

[102] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 15.

[103] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 15.

[104] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 21.

[105] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 21.

during the period.[106] The Commission observed that the domestic industry's market share declined during the period of review while the market shares of both subject and nonsubject imports increased.[107]

In the fourth review, the Commission found that the U.S. market continued to be supplied by the domestic industry, subject imports, and nonsubject imports.[108] Timken remained the largest domestic producer, accounting for *** percent of domestic production of TRBs in 2017.[109] The domestic industry reported some changes in operations, consisting of ***, as well as *** during the 2015–2017 period.[110] Most U.S. producers reported no supply constraints during the period of review.[111] The domestic industry accounted for the largest share of apparent U.S. consumption by value over the period of review, followed by nonsubject imports and then subject imports.[112]

In the current review, the domestic industry was the second largest source of TRBs in the U.S. market in 2022, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by value that year.[113] Of the fourteen known domestic producers of TRBs, Timken remains the largest, accounting for approximately *** percent of U.S. production of TRBs by value in 2022.[114] Domestic production of TRBs decreased from *** bearings or bearing equivalents ("BBEs") in

[106] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 21.

[107] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 22.

[108] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 22.

[109] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Fourth Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807490 at 34 (Sept. 25, 2018); *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 22–23.

[110] *Confidential Views of the Commission (Fourth Review)*, EDIS Doc. 807490 at 34 (Sept. 25, 2018); *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 23.

[111] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 23.

[112] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 23.

[113] CR/PR at Table I-7. The domestic industry's market share in 2022 may be understated relative to its market share in the prior proceedings, with the possible exception of the second review, because data coverage of the domestic industry appears to be relatively lower in the current review. Whereas responding domestic producers accounted for *** percent of domestic production of TRBs in 2022, they accounted for the vast majority of domestic production in the fourth review, the great majority of domestic production in the third review, the majority of domestic production in the second review, virtually all domestic production in the first reviews, and all domestic production in the original investigations. *Id.* at I-15 to I-16.

[114] *Timken Response* at 27–28; CR/PR at I-19.

2017, the last year examined in the fourth review, to *** BBEs in 2022.[115] Domestic capacity decreased from *** BBEs in 2017 to *** BBEs in 2022.[116]

Domestic Producers provided information concerning three capacity expansions undertaken by the domestic industry since the last review:

- In 2017, Miyake Forging North America Corp. announced a $13.7 million investment to build a new automotive bearing parts manufacturing facility in Surgoinsville, Tennessee, which the company expected to be operational by early 2018.[117]

- In 2018, Timken announced a $2.5 million expansion of operations at its Tyger River Plant in Union, South Carolina.[118]

- In 2023, NSK Precision America Inc. announced plans to invest $66 million to expand operations at its facility in Franklin, Tennessee by the end of 2026.[119]

Additionally, in 2018, Schaeffler Group USA Inc. announced a $56 million expansion of its manufacturing plant in Joplin, Missouri.[120] Further, in December 2022, NTN-Bower announced plans to hire at least 100 new employees, claiming that staff shortage had a negative impact on production volume.[121]

Domestic Producers also provided information concerning the closure of two domestic production facilities during the period of review:

- In 2019, JTEKT announced that it would be closing the Orangeburg, South Carolina manufacturing facility of its subsidiary Koyo Bearings by March 2021.[122]

- In 2019, Regal Beloit announced plans to close its bearings manufacturing plant in Valparaiso, Indiana.[123]

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[115] CR/PR at Table I-5; *accord Timken Response*, Exhibit 1; *JTEKT Response*, Exhibit 1. As explained above, domestic industry data may be understated in the current review as compared to prior reviews due to lower coverage of domestic producers in the current review.

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

[117] *Timken Response* at 19, Exhibit 3.

[118] *Timken Response* at 19, Exhibit 3.

[119] *Timken Response* at 19, Exhibit 3.

[120] CR/PR at Table I-4.

[121] CR/PR at Table I-4.

[122] *Timken Response* at 19, Exhibit 3; CR/PR at Table I-4.

Additionally, Timken announced in January 2023 its plans to close its Gaffney, South Carolina facility operations by the end of the year.[124]

Subject imports were the smallest source of TRBs in the U.S. market in 2022, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by value.[125] Subject imports decreased by quantity from *** BBEs in 2017 to *** BBEs in 2022.[126]

Nonsubject imports were the largest source of TRBs in the U.S. market in 2022, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by value.[127] Nonsubject imports increased *** by quantity from *** BBEs in 2017 to *** BBEs in 2022.[128] China, India, Japan, and South Korea were the largest sources of nonsubject imports during the period of review.[129]

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

In the first reviews, the Commission found that the domestic TRB industry was capital intensive and needed to operate at high capacity utilization rates.[130] It observed that there were thousands of different TRBs with separate part numbers.[131] It found that TRBs of a similar type, size, and configuration were generally interchangeable regardless of country of origin.[132] The Commission made the same finding in the second reviews.[133] There it further explained that while some purchasers and importers reported that TRBs from China were of a lower quality and did not meet original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") standards, "a majority of responding purchasers rated domestically produced TRBs and imported TRBs from China as comparable in terms of the quality of the TRB meeting industry standards."[134] The Commission

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(…Continued)

[123] *Timken Response* at 19, Exhibit 3.

[124] CR/PR at Table I-4.

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

[126] CR/PR at Tables I-6 & I-7.

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

[128] CR/PR at Tables I-6 & I-7.

[129] CR/PR at Table I-6. As noted in section I above, nonsubject imports from China include imports from Wafangdian and Hailin, as the antidumping duty order was revoked with respect to these companies in February 2001 and November 2002, respectively. *Id.* There are no antidumping or countervailing duty orders on TRB imports from other sources. CR/PR at Table I-3.

[130] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 25.

[131] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 25.

[132] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 25.

[133] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 16.

[134] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 17.

found that while there were some TRBs sold as customized products, most were "sold as standard TRBs by both U.S. producers and subject importers."[135]

In the third review, the Commission again found that TRBs of similar type, size, and configuration continued to be generally interchangeable regardless of country of origin.[136] Although some TRBs were sold as customized products, the Commission observed that most were sold as standard TRBs by both U.S. producers and subject importers.[137] The Commission found that purchasers overwhelmingly listed quality and price as the most important factors driving purchasing decisions, with 15 of 17 purchasers reporting that price was very important.[138] It observed that raw material costs increased during the period of review.[139]

In the fourth review, the Commission found that there was a moderate degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product.[140] Although TRBs designed for a particular application were not interchangeable with TRBs designed for a different application, the Commission observed that responding producers, importers, and purchasers reported that TRBs from China were frequently interchangeable with domestically produced TRBs.[141] The Commission also found that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions, although other factors were also important.[142]

The record in this review contains no new information to indicate that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports, or the importance of price in purchasing decisions, have changed since the last review. Domestic Producers contend that, as the Commission found in the prior review, domestically produced TRBs and subject imports continue to be at least moderately substitutable, with price being an important factor

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[135] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 17.

[136] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 22. A majority of market participants reported that U.S. and Chinese TRBs were always or frequently interchangeable.

[137] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 22.

[138] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 22.

[139] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 23.

[140] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 24.

[141] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 24.

[142] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 24. While purchasers in questionnaire responses most frequently identified price as one of the top three factors in purchasing decisions, they named quality most often as the first-most important factor. When asked to rate the importance of 15 factors in their purchasing decisions, purchasers generally rated product consistency, availability, quality meets industry standards, and reliability of supply as more important than price. Nonetheless, 30 responding purchasers described price as a very important purchasing factor. *Id.* at 24–25.

in purchasing decisions.[143] Accordingly, we again find that there is a moderate degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, with a higher degree of interchangeability among TRBs designed for the same application, and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions.

Effective July 6, 2018, TRBs originating in China became subject to an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.[144]

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

In the original investigations, the Commission found a large and stable volume and market penetration of cumulated subject imports as well as declining shipments by the domestic industry.[145] It noted that the value of subject imports increased by 37.8 percent during the investigation period, and it found that the subject imports' U.S. market share by value increased from 8 percent in 1983 to 11 percent in 1986.[146]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that the volume of subject TRB imports from China would likely be significant in the reasonably foreseeable future if the order were revoked.[147] It based this conclusion on the steady increase in subject TRB imports from China since the time of the original investigations, some excess capacity in China, and a finding that a significant portion of the excess capacity would be directed at the U.S. market should the order be revoked.[148] Furthermore, the Commission found that the Chinese producers of subject TRBs "compete at the low-end, commodity segment of the U.S. TRB market where price is a particularly important factor in purchasing decisions" and "lower prices would have the effect of increasing {Chinese producers' U.S.} market share."[149]

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[143] *Timken Response* at 24; *JTEKT Response* at 4–5; *accord Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 24. Timken claims that there is a "high degree of substitutability" between domestic TRBs and subject imports. *Timken Response* at 24, 27.

[144] CR/PR at I-8.

[145] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 16. For the original 1987 determination on TRBs from China, the Commission cumulatively assessed the volume and price effects of subject imports from six countries: Hungary, China, Romania, Yugoslavia, Japan, and Italy. The orders on TRBs from Yugoslavia and Italy were revoked in 1996, and the orders on TRBs from Hungary, Japan, and Romania were revoked in 2000. *See* 60 Fed. Reg. 58046 (Nov. 24, 1996); 61 Fed. Reg. 52920 (Oct. 9, 1996); 65 Fed. Reg. 42665 (July 11, 2000).

[146] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 16.

[147] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 27.

[148] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 26.

[149] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 27.

In the second reviews, the Commission again found that the volume of subject imports from China would likely be significant in the reasonably foreseeable future if the order were revoked.[150] It based its conclusion on sharp increases in China's reported capacity to produce TRBs, excess production capacity in China, and the finding that a significant portion of Chinese capacity, particularly unused capacity, would be likely directed to the United States should the order be revoked.[151] Moreover, the Commission found that producers of TRBs in China would be able to rapidly increase their sales to the United States absent the restraining effects of the order, and Chinese TRB producers continued to compete primarily in the low-end commodity segment of the U.S. TRB market where price was a particularly important factor in purchasing decisions.[152] The Commission also found that it was likely that Chinese producers would qualify for sales of high-value TRBs to major U.S. customers within a reasonably foreseeable time because Chinese producers were already selling high-value TRBs to European and Chinese customers, and multinational TRB producers could use their Chinese operations as an export platform to ship to the United States.[153]

In the third review, the Commission again concluded that the volume of subject imports from China would likely be significant in the reasonably foreseeable future if the order was revoked.[154] The Commission based its conclusion on the sharp increase in reported capacity of Chinese producers which resulted in significant excess production capacity.[155] The Commission observed that Chinese producers were able rapidly to increase sales to the United States, evidenced by a significant increase in subject import market share from 2009 to 2011.[156] The Commission found that the TRB industry in China remained export dependent and the United States was its single largest export market during the period of review.[157] The Commission also found that there was significant direct competition between subject imports and domestically produced TRBs.[158]

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[150] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 21.
[151] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 19.
[152] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 19.
[153] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 21.
[154] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 26.
[155] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 24–25.
[156] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 24. The Commission emphasized that the increase in volume of subject imports was particularly pronounced when measured by quantity rather than value.
[157] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 25–26.
[158] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 26.

In the fourth review, the Commission found that subject imports from China increased in volume and gained market share, even under the disciplining effect of the order.[159] The Commission observed that the subject industry in China had substantial production capacity, including considerable unused capacity, and was highly export-oriented.[160] The Commission also found that Chinese producers shifted their exports between different individual markets, and that some market participants had reported that prices were generally higher in the U.S. market.[161] The Commission concluded that, in the event of revocation, subject producers had the incentive and ability to increase their exports to the U.S. market and that the likely volume of subject imports would be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption.[162]

In the current review, subject imports increased irregularly over the period of review, notwithstanding the disciplining effect of the order. Subject imports increased from $*** in 2018 to $*** in 2019, declined to $*** in 2020, and then increased to $*** in 2021 and $*** in 2022, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by value that year.[163]

The record in this review contains limited information on the TRBs industry in China. As outlined below, the available information indicates that subject producers have the means to export subject merchandise to the U.S. market at significant volumes if the order were revoked and that the subject industry possessed substantial and increasing capacity during the period of review. Domestic Producers provided lists of approximately 236 possible producers or exporters of TRBs in China.[164]

Domestic Producers claim that China increased its already large production capacity significantly throughout the period of review, consistent with Chinese government policies promoting the TRBs sector.[165] The available information indicates that numerous multinational and Chinese-owned firms announced plans to expand capacity in China during the period of review:

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[159] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 27.

[160] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 27–28.

[161] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 28.

[162] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 28.

[163] CR/PR at Tables I-6 & I-7.

[164] *Timken Response*, Exhibit 1 at 23, 29–38; *JTEKT Response*, Exhibit 1 at 13–14; *accord* CR/PR at I-26.

[165] *Timken Response* at 20–21, Exhibit 6. As an example, Domestic Producers submitted excerpts from China's National Twelfth Five-Year Development Plan for the Bearing Industry (2011-2015) (Draft), which set a target annual growth rate of 13.3 percent, with total bearing production increasing 87 percent from 15 billion units in 2010 to 28 billion units in 2015. *Id.* at Exhibit 5.

- In 2019, PEER Bearing, a subsidiary of SKF of Sweden, announced a new SEK 200 million production facility in Changshan, noting that the new facility would support the company's focus on growth in the global and North American markets.[166]

- In 2020, CSC Bearing announced an investment of 200 million RMB in a new production facility in Changshu.[167]

- Schaeffler (Ningxia) Co., Ltd. announced plans to invest 300 million yuan between 2021 and 2023 to add at least 15 production lines and double its production capacity at its Yinchuan plant.[168]

- In 2022, SKF announced that it was investing SEK 1 billion in its Dalian factory for expansion and modernization, with the next phase of expansion to be completed in 2024.[169]

- In June 2023, SKF announced that the second-phase project at its Changshan production base in Quzhou had officially begun production, increasing its annual capacity to 40 million sets of bearings and allowing SKF to target additional industries.[170]

The information available also indicates that the Chinese industry is a large exporter. According to GTA data for harmonized system ("HS") subheadings 8482.20, 8482.99, and 8483.20, which include subject TRBs and out-of-scope products, China was the first or second largest global exporter of such products by value throughout the period of review, accounting for 19.3 percent of global exports in 2022.[171] These data also indicate that exports of such merchandise from China totaled approximately $2.1 billion in 2022.[172]

The record also indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to subject producers. While under the disciplining effect of the order, subject imports maintained a presence in the U.S. market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by value in 2022,[173]

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[166] *Timken Response* at 21, Exhibit 6; *accord* CR/PR at Table I-8.

[167] *Timken Response* at 21, Exhibit 6; *accord* CR/PR at Table I-8.

[168] *Timken Response* at 21–22, Exhibit 6.

[169] *Timken Response* at 22, Exhibit 6; *accord* CR/PR at Table I-8.

[170] *Timken Response* at 22, Exhibit 6; *accord* CR/PR at Table I-8.

[171] CR/PR at Table I-10. The table does not distinguish nonsubject Chinese exports from subject Chinese exports.

[172] CR/PR at Tables I-9 & I-10. These tables do not distinguish nonsubject Chinese exports from subject Chinese exports.

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

indicating that subject producers have maintained customers and distribution networks in the U.S. market. GTA data indicate that the United States was the largest destination market for products exported from China under HS subheadings 8482.20, 8482.99, and 8483.20, which include subject TRBs and out-of-scope products, throughout the period of review.[174] In 2022, exports of such merchandise from China to the United States were valued at $230.8 million and accounted for 10.8 percent of China's total exports of such merchandise.[175] Domestic Producers maintain that subject producers are likely to continue to rely heavily on export markets, including the U.S. market, given the expectation that China's economic growth will continue to slow.[176]

Given the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports during the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports in the U.S. market during the period of review under the disciplining effect of the order, the Chinese industry's substantial and expanding production capacity, and China's status as a leading global exporter of merchandise, including TRBs, under HS subheadings 8482.20, 8482.99, and 8483.20, we find that the volume of subject imports from China would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if the order were revoked.[177]

D. Likely Price Effects

In the original investigations, the Commission found nearly universal underselling by cumulated subject imports.[178] The record further demonstrated that subject imports were purchased because of their lower prices and that prices in the U.S. market were trending

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[174] CR/PR at Table I-9. The table does not distinguish nonsubject Chinese exports from subject Chinese exports.

[175] CR/PR at Table I-9. The table does not distinguish nonsubject Chinese exports from subject Chinese exports.

[176] *Timken Response* at 22–23, Exhibit 7; *JTEKT Response* at 6.

[177] Although subject imports from China are currently subject to a 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under Section 301, Domestic Producers did not indicate that this duty would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market at significant levels if the orders were revoked. *See generally Timken Response*; *JTEKT Response*. Indeed, the Section 301 duty did not prevent subject imports from China from increasing *** percent by value from 2018 to 2022, to account for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by value in 2022. CR/PR at Tables I-6 & I-7. Given this, as well as the available information about the TRBs industry in China, we find that the Section 301 duties would not likely prevent subject imports from China from entering the U.S. market at significant levels if the order were revoked.

The record of this expedited review does not contain information concerning the potential for product-shifting in the Chinese industry or inventories. TRBs from China are not subject to any known antidumping or countervailing duty measures in third country markets. CR/PR at I-28.

[178] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 16.

downward.[179] Moreover, the Commission found that due to competition from subject imports, the prices of domestically produced TRBs had been insufficient to cover domestic producers' operating costs.[180]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that revocation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China would likely lead to significant underselling by subject imports of the domestic like product, as well as significant price depression and suppression within a reasonably foreseeable time.[181] The Commission determined that the limited pricing data collected in the reviews established uniform underselling by subject imports from China, even with the order in place.[182] The Commission found that subject imports undersold the domestic product during every quarter for which price comparisons were available, with average underselling margins ranging from 57.4 percent to 65.4 percent.[183] Furthermore, the Commission found that subject imports from China competed in the price-competitive, commodity segment of the TRB market, and if the order was revoked producers in China would likely price aggressively to gain additional market share.[184]

In the second reviews, the Commission found that revocation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China would likely lead to significant underselling by subject imports of the domestic like product, as well as significant price suppression within a reasonably foreseeable time.[185] The Commission found that the limited pricing data revealed almost uniform underselling by subject imports from China, even with the order in place.[186] The Commission found that subject imports undersold domestically produced TRBs in 217 of 222 quarters and the average underselling margins increased from 68.4 percent in 2000 to the period high of 72.5 percent in 2005.[187] Because price was found to be a very important factor in purchasing decisions and the domestic like product and subject imports were found to be substitutable, the Commission concluded that subject imports would likely continue to undersell the domestic product by substantial margins to gain market share if the order were revoked.[188] Moreover,

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[179] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 16.
[180] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 16.
[181] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 27.
[182] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 27.
[183] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 27.
[184] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 27.
[185] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 22–23.
[186] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 22.
[187] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 22.
[188] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 22.

the Commission found that significant and increasing volumes of subject imports were likely to suppress domestic prices and keep domestic producers from recouping increases in costs.[189]

In the third review, the Commission concluded that revocation of the order would likely lead to significant underselling by subject imports, loss of market share for the domestic industry, and significant price depression or suppression within a reasonably foreseeable time.[190] The Commission found that the available pricing data indicated pervasive underselling by subject imports during the period of review and that such underselling led to increased subject import sales volume and market share at the expense of domestic producers.[191] It observed that domestic producers responded to low-priced subject imports by ceding market share and focusing on higher-priced TRB products.[192] The Commission also found that revocation of the order would result in aggressive pricing of subject imports to capture additional market share.[193] During the period of review, the Commission observed that prices for both domestic and subject TRBs increased, a trend that the Commission attributed to domestic industry's pricing practices, which would be unsustainable if the order were revoked.[194]

In the fourth review, the Commission found underselling by subject imports in 42 of 43 quarterly comparisons, corresponding to nearly all reported subject import sales volume.[195] Absent the discipline of the order, the Commission found, subject imports would likely continue to undersell the domestic like product to increase sales and gain market share.[196] In light of the importance of price to purchasing decisions, the Commission found that the significant volume of low-priced subject imports that was likely after revocation would likely continue gaining market share and have significant depressing and/or price suppressing effects on prices for the domestic like product.[197]

In the current review, as discussed in section III.B.3 above, we have found that there is a moderate degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions.

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[189] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 22–23.
[190] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 29.
[191] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 28.
[192] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 28.
[193] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 28.
[194] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 29.
[195] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 30–31.
[196] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 31.
[197] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 31.

The record in this expedited review does not contain new product-specific pricing information. Based on the available information, including the moderate degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, we find that if the order were revoked, significant volumes of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product, as they did in the original investigations and prior reviews, to gain market share. Absent the discipline of the order, the significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely take sales and market share from domestic producers and/or force the domestic industry to cut prices or forego price increases necessary to cover increasing costs, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product. Consequently, we find that if the order were revoked, subject imports would likely have significant price effects.

E. Likely Impact[198]

In the original investigations, the Commission found that the large and stable volume and market penetration of cumulated subject imports at a time of declining shipments by the domestic industry, coupled with evidence of fairly consistent underselling by imports at a time of declining U.S. prices, demonstrated that the subject imports were a cause of material injury to the domestic industry.[199]

In the first reviews, the Commission found that if the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China were revoked, subject imports would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.[200] The Commission explained that the condition of the domestic industry had improved since the original orders were imposed in 1987, and that the operating margin for the domestic industry went from losses during the original investigation period to profits during the first period of review.[201] Additionally, domestic producers' operating income increased from interim 1998 to interim 1999, and the domestic industry's production and capacity increased from 1997 to 1998.[202] Based on the

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[198] In its expedited review of the antidumping duty order, Commerce determined that revocation of the order would likely result in the continuation or recurrence of dumping, with margins of up to 60.25 percent. *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 88 Fed. Reg. 86880, 86881 (Dec. 15, 2023).

[199] *Original Investigations*, USITC Pub. 1983 at 15–16.

[200] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 28.

[201] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 28.

[202] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 28.

domestic industry's performance, the Commission did not find that the industry was in a vulnerable state.[203] It found, however, that revocation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China would likely lead to a significant increase in the volume of subject imports from China that would undersell the domestic like product and significantly suppress or depress U.S. prices.[204] The Commission found that these developments would likely have a significant adverse impact on the production, shipments, sales, market share, and revenues of the domestic industry.[205] The Commission further found that such a reduction in the domestic industry's production, shipments, sales, market share, and revenues would adversely impact the domestic industry's profitability as well as its ability to raise capital and make necessary capital investments.[206]

In the second reviews, the Commission found that revocation of the order on subject imports from China would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry.[207] The Commission found that the domestic industry was vulnerable to material injury in light of the declines in many key industry performance indicators over the period of review.[208] In particular, the Commission found that since U.S. demand for TRBs was unlikely to experience strong increases in the reasonably foreseeable future, the likely increases in subject import volume would likely have the effect of exacerbating the declines in the domestic industry's capacity, production, market share, employment, and capital expenditures.[209] Additionally, the Commission determined that, in light of the likely aggressive pricing of subject imports, the domestic industry would either need to cut prices for the domestic like product or lose sales, causing likely and significant declines in the domestic industry's operating performance.[210] Ultimately, the Commission found that revocation of the order would likely cause a major increase in the volume of subject imports, which would in turn likely cause the domestic industry's revenues to decline significantly and continue the trend of declining profitability for the industry in the reasonably foreseeable future.[211]

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[203] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 28.
[204] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 28.
[205] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 28.
[206] *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3309 at 28.
[207] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 25.
[208] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 24.
[209] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 24.
[210] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 24–25.
[211] *Second Reviews*, USITC Pub. 3876 at 25.

In the third review, the Commission again concluded that revocation of the order would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.[212] The Commission found that while some indicators of the domestic industry's performance improved during the period of review, most indicators declined as the domestic industry cut costs and sacrificed market share.[213] The Commission observed that the domestic industry's operating income and operating margin both increased during the period, although capacity utilization declined.[214] The Commission emphasized, however, that domestic producers closed several facilities and that closures led to reductions in the number of production workers, the number of hours worked, and hourly wages, as well as a precipitous drop in capital expenditures.[215] Although the Commission determined that the domestic industry was not currently vulnerable to material injury, it observed weak U.S. demand conditions meant that the domestic industry would likely lose market share if subject import volume increased significantly.[216] The Commission considered increasing volumes of nonsubject imports as an additional market factor but concluded that revocation of the order would result in a significantly larger volume of subject imports while nonsubject imports were not expected to increase significantly.[217]

In the fourth review, the Commission again concluded that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.[218] The Commission found that nearly all of the domestic industry's performance indicators fluctuated during the period of review, generally declining from 2015 to 2016 before increasing from 2016 to 2017.[219] Due to the domestic industry's overall improvements from 2016 to 2017, which tracked trends in apparent U.S. consumption, the Commission found that the industry was not in a vulnerable condition.[220] Nonetheless, the Commission found that the significant increase in low-priced subject imports that was likely after revocation would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry.[221] In

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[212] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 33.
[213] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 31–32.
[214] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 32.
[215] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 31.
[216] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 32.
[217] *Third Review*, USITC Pub. 4343 at 33.
[218] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 34.
[219] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 33–34.
[220] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 34.
[221] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 34.

considering the role of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market, the Commission found that although nonsubject imports accounted for a sizeable share of apparent U.S. consumption during the period of review, they still held a smaller share of the U.S. market than the domestic industry and lost market share from 2015 to 2017.[222] Accordingly, the Commission concluded that any increase in low-priced subject imports would likely capture at least some market share from the domestic industry, particularly in the end-use market where subject import competition had intensified during the period of review.[223]

In the current review, the record contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the prior five-year review of the subject order. The information available indicates that the domestic industry's performance was generally *** in terms of trade and financial measures in 2022, as compared to its performance in the last years of the periods examined in the prior proceedings.[224] The domestic industry's capacity, at *** BBEs, and production, at *** BBEs, were lower in 2022 than in the prior proceedings, while capacity utilization, at *** percent, was higher in 2022 than in prior proceedings except for in 1998 and 2005.[225] The domestic industry's U.S. shipments of TRBs, at $***, and share of apparent U.S. consumption by value, at *** percent, were also lower in 2022 than in the prior proceedings with the exception of the industry's U.S. shipments in 1986.[226]

The domestic industry's net sales value of $*** in 2022 was lower than in the prior proceedings except for in 1998.[227] The industry's gross profit of $*** in 2022 was higher than

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[222] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 34.

[223] *Fourth Review*, USITC Pub. 4824 at 34.

[224] CR/PR at Table I-5. The domestic industry's performance may be understated in 2022 relative to its performance in the prior proceedings because data coverage of the domestic industry appears to be lower in this review than in the prior proceedings, as discussed in section III.B.2 above.

[225] CR/PR at Table I-5. The domestic industry's capacity was 176.1 million BBEs in 1986, 154.9 million BBEs in 1998, 140.3 million BBEs in 2005, *** BBEs in 2011, and *** BBEs in 2017. *Id.* The domestic industry's production was 102.5 million BBEs in 1986, 146.9 million BBEs in 1998, 126.8 million BBEs in 2005, *** BBEs in 2011, and *** BBEs in 2017. *Id.* The domestic industry's capacity utilization was 51.3 percent in 1986, 90.3 percent in 1998 and 2005, *** percent in 2011, and *** percent in 2017. *Id.*

[226] CR/PR at Table I-7. The domestic industry's U.S. shipments were $*** in 1986, $1.1 billion in 1998, $*** in 2005, $*** in 2011, and $*** in 2017. *Id.* The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption by value was *** percent in 1986, 80.2 percent in 1998, *** percent in 2005, *** percent in 2011, and *** percent in 2017. *Id.*

[227] CR/PR at Table I-5. The domestic industry's net sales were $*** in 1986, $*** in 1998, $*** in 2005, $*** in 2011, and $*** in 2017. *Id.*

in 1986 and 1998, but lower than in 2005, 2011, and 2017.[228] The industry's operating income of $*** and operating-income-to-net-sales ratio of *** percent in 2022 were higher than in 1986, 1998, and 2005, but lower than in 2011 and 2017.[229] This limited information is insufficient for us to make a finding as to whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of this 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 the domestic like product and subject imports and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely capture sales and market share from the domestic industry and/or depress or suppress prices to a significant degree for the domestic like product. The likely significant volume of low-priced subject imports and their adverse price effects would likely have a significant adverse impact on the production, shipments, sales, market share and revenues of the domestic industry, which, in turn, would have a direct adverse impact on the industry's profitability and employment, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments. We thus conclude that, if the order were revoked, subject imports from China would be likely to have a significant 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 period of review, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S consumption by value in 2022.[230] The record provides no indication, however, that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from China from significantly increasing their presence in the U.S. market after revocation. In light of the moderate degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price to purchasers, the significant volume of low-priced subject imports that we have found

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[228] CR/PR at Table I-5. The domestic industry's gross profit was $*** in 1986, $*** in 1998, $*** in 2005, $*** in 2011, and $*** in 2017. *Id.*

[229] CR/PR at Table I-5. The domestic industry had an operating loss of $*** in 1986, and it had operating incomes of $*** in 1998, $*** in 2005, $*** in 2010, and $*** in 2017. *Id.* The domestic industry's operating-income-to-net-sales ratio was *** percent in 1986, *** percent in 1998, *** percent in 2005, *** percent in 2011, and *** percent in 2017. *Id.*

[230] CR/PR at Table I-7. The value of nonsubject imports fluctuated during the period of review, declining from $*** in 2018 to $*** in 2019 and $*** in 2020, before increasing to $*** in 2021 and $*** in 2022. CR/PR at Table I-6.

likely after revocation would likely take market share from the domestic industry, at least in part, as well as potentially 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 foregoing reasons, we determine that revocation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

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 tapered roller bearings ("TRBs") from China would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury.[2] All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.[3] [4] Table I-1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Table I-1
TRBs: 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 60489, September 1, 2023)
December 5, 2023	Commission's vote on adequacy
December 15, 2023	Commerce's results of its expedited review (88 FR 86880, December 15, 2023)
March 8, 2024	Commission's determinations and views

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

[2] 88 FR 60489, 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 duty 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 two submissions in response to its notice of institution in the subject review. They were filed on behalf of the following entities (collectively referred to herein as "domestic interested parties"):

1. The Timken Company ("Timken"), domestic producer and importer of subject merchandise[5]
2. JTEKT Bearings North America LLC ("JTEKT"), domestic producer of TRBs

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
TRBs: Summary of responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Interested party	Number of firms/entities	Coverage
U.S. producer	2	***%
U.S. importer (China)	1	***%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested parties' estimate of their share of total U.S. production of TRBs during 2022. Timken and JTEKT estimate that they accounted for *** and *** percent of total U.S. production of TRBs during 2022, respectively. Timken's response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, exh. 1; and JTEKT's supplemental response to the notice of institution, October 23, 2023, pp. 3-4.

Note: U.S. producer and importer Timken's U.S. imports, valued at $***, accounted for *** percent of total subject imports from China in 2022. Timken imported a ***. Timken's supplemental response to the notice of institution, October 23, 2023, p. 2.

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

[5] Timken supports the continuation of the order covering imports of TRBs from China. Timken's response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, p.2

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from Timken and JTEKT. Timken requests that the Commission conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty order on TRBs.[6] JTEKT requests that the Commission conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty order on TRBs.[7]

The original investigation

The original investigation resulted from petitions filed on August 25, 1986 with Commerce and the Commission by Timken, Canton, Ohio.[8] On May 27, 1987, Commerce determined that imports of TRBs from China were being sold at less than fair value ("LTFV").[9] The Commission determined on June 5, 1987 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of TRBs from China.[10] On June 15, 1987, Commerce issued its antidumping duty order on TRBs from China with the final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 0.97 to 4.69 percent.[11]

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[6] Timken's comments on adequacy, November 9, 2023, p. 5.

[7] JTEKT comments on adequacy, November 9, 2023, p. 5.

[8] Tapered Roller Bearing and Parts Thereof, and Certain Housings Incorporating Tapered Rollers from Hungary, The People's Republic of China, and Romania, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-341, 344, and 345 (Final), USITC Publication 1983, June 1987 ("Original publication"), p. A-1. The petitions also covered imports of TRBs from Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The petition, as it related to Japan, was filed to cover those TRBs that were not subject to a 1976 finding by the Treasury Department ("Treasury").

[9] 52 FR 19748, May 27, 1987. Commerce also determined that imports of TRBs from Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, and Yugoslavia were being sold at LTFV. 52 FR 17428, May 8, 1987 (Hungary); 52 FR 17433, May 8, 1987 (Romania); 52 FR 24198, June 29, 1987 (Italy); 52 FR 24200, June 29, 1987 (Yugoslavia); and 52 FR 30700, August 17, 1987 (Japan).

[10] 52 FR 22399, June 11, 1987. The Commission also determined that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of TRBs from Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, and Yugoslavia. 52 FR 22399, June 11, 1987 (Hungary and Romania); 52 FR 29902, August 12, 1987 (Italy and Yugoslavia); and 52 FR 36847, October 1, 1987 (Japan). On December 21, 1989, the Commission made a unanimous negative remand determination on TRBs from Hungary because in July 1989, the U.S. Court of International Trade ("CIT") reversed the Commission's earlier cumulative injury determination. However, the antidumping duty order remained in place because the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed the CIT's remand decision on November 20, 1990.

[11] 52 FR 22667, June 15, 1987. Commerce also issued antidumping duty orders on imports of TRBs from Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, and Yugoslavia. 52 FR 23319 and 23320, June 19, 1987 (Hungary and Romania); 52 FR 30417, August 14, 1987 (Italy and Yugoslavia); and 52 FR 37352, October 6, 1987 (Japan). Commerce revoked the orders on Italy and Yugoslavia on October 9, 1996 (61 FR 52920) and November 24, 1995 (60 FR 58046), respectively.

The first five-year review

On July 2, 1999, the Commission determined that it would conduct a full review of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China.[12] On March 3, 2000, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[13] On June 26, 2000, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.[14] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year review by Commerce and the Commission, effective July 11, 2000, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of TRBs from China.[15]

The second five-year review

On September 7, 2005, the Commission determined that it would conduct a full review of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China.[16] On October 6, 2005, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[17] On August 25, 2006, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.[18] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year review by Commerce and the Commission, effective September 15, 2006, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of TRBs from China.[19]

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[12] 64 FR 38471, July 16, 1999. Included in the first five-year reviews were the then-outstanding orders on TRBs from Hungary, Japan, and Romania.

[13] 65 FR 11550, March 3, 2000. Commerce also made affirmative determinations with respect to the antidumping duty orders on TRBs from Hungary, Japan, and Romania. 64 FR 60266, 60269, 60272, November 4, 1999; and 64 FR 66891, November 30, 1999 (Japan, amended).

[14] 65 FR 39925, June 28, 2000. The Commission also found that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on TRBs from Hungary, Japan, and Romania would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. Ibid.

[15] 65 FR 42665, July 11, 2000. Following the Commission's negative determinations in the five-year reviews, Commerce revoked the orders on TRBs from Hungary, Japan, and Romania. 65 FR 42667, July 11, 2000.

[16] 70 FR 54568, September 15, 2005.

[17] 70 FR 58383, October 6, 2005.

[18] 71 FR 51850, August 31, 2006.

[19] 71 FR 54469, September 15, 2006.

The third five-year review

On November 4, 2011, the Commission determined that it would conduct a full review of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China.[20] On December 6, 2011, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[21] On August 16, 2012, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.[22] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year review by Commerce and the Commission, effective August 30, 2012, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of TRBs from China.[23]

The fourth five-year review

On October 6, 2017, the Commission determined that it would conduct a full review of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China.[24] On November 6, 2017, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on TRBs from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.[25] On September 24, 2018, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.[26] Following affirmative determinations in the five-year review by Commerce and the Commission, effective October 17, 2018, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of TRBs from China.[27]

[20] 76 FR 72213, November 22, 2011.
[21] 76 FR 76143, December 6, 2011.
[22] 77 FR 50716, August 22, 2012.
[23] 77 FR 52682, August 30, 2012.
[24] 82 FR 48527, October 18, 2017.
[25] 82 FR 51389, November 6, 2017.
[26] 83 FR 49125, September 28, 2018.
[27] 83 FR 52384, October 17, 2018.

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted a number of previous import relief investigations on TRBs or similar merchandise, as presented in table I-3.

Table I-3
TRBs: Previous and related Commission proceedings and current status

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
1983	731-TA-120	Japan	Negative	N/A
1983	731-TA-121	Germany	---	Terminated after negative determination by Commerce
1983	731-TA-122	Italy	Negative	N/A
2017	731-TA-1380	Korea	Negative	N/A

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

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

Note: The scope in 731-TA-1380 (Korea) covered TRBs with a nominal outside cup diameter of eight inches or less.

Note: In addition to Title VII investigations, on June 9, 1993, following receipt of a request from the Office of the United States Trade Representative ("USTR"), the Commission instituted investigation No. 332-344 under section 332(g) of the Act for the purpose of analyzing the economic effects of antidumping and countervailing duty orders and suspension agreements. The Commission conducted eight case studies representing various U.S. industries, including tapered roller bearings and ball bearings. The results of the Commission's study are presented in *The Economic Effects of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders and Suspension Agreements, Investigation No. 332-344*, USITC Publication 2900, June 1995.

Commerce's five-year review

Commerce announced that it would conduct an expedited review with respect to the order on imports of TRBs from China with the intent of issuing the final results of this review based on the facts available not later than January 2, 2024.[28] 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 TRBs from China are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

> *… tapered roller bearings and parts thereof, finished and unfinished, from China; flange, take up cartridge, and hanger units incorporating tapered roller bearings; and tapered roller housings (except pillow blocks) incorporating tapered rollers, with or without spindles, whether or not for automotive use.*[29]

[28] Letter from Alex Villanueva, Senior Director, Office I, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, October 25, 2023.

[29] 83 FR 52384, October 17, 2018.

U.S. tariff treatment

Tapered roller bearings (TRBs) are currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") statistical reporting numbers 8482.20.0020, 8482.20.0030, 8482.20.0040, 8482.20.0061, 8482.20.0064, 8482.20.0067, 8482.20.0070, 8482.20.0081, 8482.20.0090, 8482.91.0050, 8482.99.1550, 8482.99.1570, 8482.99.1580, 8482.99.4500, 8483.20.4080, 8483.20.8080, 8708.99.8115, and 8708.99.8180.[30] The general rate of duty is 6.8 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 8482.20.00; 4.4 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 8482.91.00; 5.8 percent ad valorem for HTS subheadings 8482.99.15 and 8482.99.45; 4.5 percent ad valorem for HTS subheadings 8483.20.40 and 8483.20.80; and 2.5 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 8708.99.81.[31] Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Effective July 6, 2018, tapered roller bearings originating in China are subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.[32]

Description and uses[33]

Tapered roller bearings (TRBs) are classified under the broader product category of antifriction bearings. Antifriction bearings are machine components that permit free motion between moving and fixed parts by holding, separating, or guiding the motion of parts to minimize friction and wear. Like any antifriction bearing, a TRB consists of four basic components: the cup, cone, rollers, and cage (figure I-1). The cup, also called the outer ring, is the largest part of the assembly. The cup's inner surface is tapered to conform to the angle of the roller assembly. The cone forms the inner race of the bearing, or groove, in which the rollers are located. The cage keeps the rollers equally distributed in place around the cup and cone. The rollers reduce friction by operating as the rotating elements.

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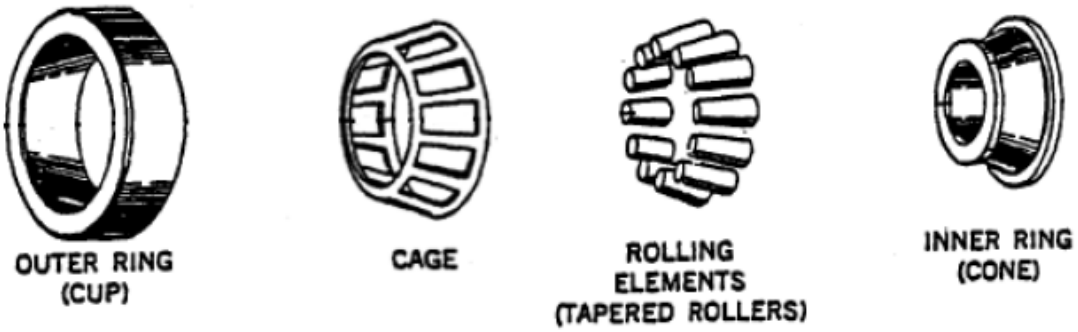
[30] HTS statistical reporting numbers 8483.20.4080 and 8483.20.8080 are believed to contain products outside the scope of the review. Subheadings 8482.91 and 8482.99 cover parts of such bearings; the covered subheadings in headings 8483 and 8708 provide for certain goods containing subject bearings.

[31] USITC, HTS (2023) Basic Revision 11, Publication 5462, September 2023, pp. 84-117, 84-118, 84-119, 87-24.

[32] 83 FR 28710, June 20, 2018. See also HTS heading 9903.88.01 and U.S. notes 20(a) and 20(b) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2023) Revision 11, USITC Publication 5462, September 2023, pp. 99-III-19–99-III-24, 99-III-301.

[33] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on *Tapered Roller Bearings from China*, Investigation No. 731-TA-344 (Fourth Review), USITC Publication 4824, September 2018 ("Fourth review publication"), pp. I-15-I-19.

Figure I-1
TRBs: Tapered roller bearing components



Source: Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, and Certain Housings Incorporating Tapered Rollers from Hungary, The People's Republic of China, and Romania, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-314, 344-345 (Final), USITC Publication 1983, June 1987, p. A-5.

The rollers, cage, and cone are joined together to form a cone assembly. When joined with a cup, the cone assembly and cup form a TRB set.[34] The rolling elements transmit the physical load or force from the moving parts to the stationary support. Under normal operating conditions, the races and rolling elements carry the load, while the cage spaces and retains the rollers.

TRB sizes vary considerably, from a few millimeters to several meters in outside diameter. TRBs manufactured to inch dimensions are classified by standard industry definitions published by the American Bearing Manufacturers Association ("ABMA") and the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI"). ABMA 19.2, for example, defines the quality classes (standard-quality classes 4 and 2 and precision-grade classes 3, 0, 00, and 000) for inch dimension TRBs based on dimensional tolerances. Class 4 is considered the standard or most basic tolerance, and has the least restrictive tolerances for bearings made to inch dimensions.

TRBs are used in applications where it is necessary to counteract friction caused by both radial and thrust loads. TRBs are able to withstand such combined loads while offering moderate speed capacity and heavy load capacity. More specifically, TRBs are widely used in the automotive and heavy machinery (construction, agriculture, and railway) sectors for transmissions and in wheel and axle applications. See figure I-2 for examples of various TRBs.

[34] TRBs may also be fitted with seals or shields, which protect the bearing from contamination and extend bearing life.

Figure I-2
TRBs: Single-row and double-row TRBs

Single-row roller bearing with flange not assembled

Single-row roller bearing with a flanged outer ring

Single-row roller bearing

Double-row roller bearing

Source: Timken, Tapered Roller Bearing Catalog, p. 5-6, https://catalog.timken.com/Tapered-Roller-Bearing-Catalog/, accessed October 27, 2023.

Wheel Hub Assemblies[35]

TRB wheel hub assemblies are more commonly used on vehicles with higher load factors, such as medium and heavy-duty trucks, and can be attached to drive or non-drive axles.[36] Outer ring rotation is typically specific to non-drive axles, whereas inner ring rotation is used for both drive and non-drive axles. These assemblies may include anti-lock braking system (ABS) sensors, which measure wheel speed. Certain customers choose the bearing to locate the ABS sensor; other customers measure wheel speed outside the bearing or completely independent of the bearing.

Generations of wheel hub assemblies are a result of the increased demand in the automotive sector over time to design bearings that are lighter, require less maintenance, reduce friction and last longer.[37] A Generation 1 ("Gen 1") wheel hub assembly typically is a double row tapered roller bearing that is pre-set to fall within certain parameters, such as internal clearance (figure I-3). No adjustments are necessary when mounting the unit on a vehicle. A Gen 1 wheel hub assembly is pre-lubricated and sealed for life.

Figure I-3
TRBs: Gen 1 double row tapered bearing

Source: Timken, "Tapered Hub Unit Bearings", http://dtcomponents.com/files/ball_hub_unit_bearing.pdf, accessed October 30, 2023.

[35] Also referred to as wheel hub units, hub unit bearings, and wheel end solutions.

[36] A drive axle (live axle) is a crossbar or assembly that supports the vehicle and also drives the wheels connected to it. The attached differential is a geared assembly that allows the transmission of motion between drive axles, giving one axle the ability to turn faster than the other. Non-driving axles (dead axles) serve only as suspension and steering components and do not transfer power to vehicle wheels.

[37] Garbe, Eric. "Wheel Bearings: Rollin' Through the Years," Counterman, October 28, 2021. https://www.counterman.com/wheel-bearings-rollin-through-the-years/, accessed October 30, 2023.

A Generation 2 ("Gen 2") wheel hub assembly retains the characteristics of a Gen 1 assembly, but incorporates a flanged cup (i.e., the outer bearing ring is integrated into the flange) with threaded holes or studs that replaces the function of the hub (figure I-4). A Generation 3 ("Gen 3") wheel hub assembly builds on the Gen 2 assembly and has flanged inner and outer rings (figure I-5) for wheel and brake rotor attachment and mounting the assembly to the vehicle's suspension system. The distinguishing characteristic of a Gen 3 wheel unit from prior generations is the incorporation of the cup into the wheel hub assembly. Due to this integration, bearings can only be assembled in a bearing factory that produces the bearing braces and sterile conditions exist. Gen 3 wheel hub assemblies are the most common generation for vehicles currently produced.[38]

Figure 1-4
TRBs: Gen 2 double flange tapered bearing

Figure 1-5
TRBs: Gen 3 double flange tapered bearing

Source: Timken, "Tapered Hub Unit Bearings," http://dtcomponents.com/files/ball_hub_unit_bearing.pdf, accessed October 30, 2023.

[38] Moreira, Victor. "Wheel Bearings and Hubs 101," Mevotech, June 2022. https://www.mevotech.com/article/wheel-bearings-and-hubs-101-what-you-need-to-know/, accessed October 30, 2023; Garbe, Eric. "Wheel Bearings: Rollin' Through the Years," Counterman, October 28, 2021. https://www.counterman.com/wheel-bearings-rollin-through-the-years/, accessed October 30, 2023.

Manufacturing process[39]

The production of antifriction bearings, including TRBs, is a technologically mature process that involves four major steps: green machining, heat treatment, finishing, and assembly and inspection. TRBs are primarily made with alloy (other than stainless) steel; however, some bearing types and certain components may be of other materials such as stainless steel, bronze, copper, ceramic, and certain plastics. Special bearing-grade alloy steel in the form of seamless tubing is used in the production of most inner and outer rings. Alloy wire, in coils, is the base material for roller production. Cages can be composed of metal or a polymer compound depending upon customer specifications. There is a generally accepted minimum industry standard for steel utilized in bearings production; however, the raw material used by most bearing manufacturers exceeds this standard in quality. TRBs are generally produced on dedicated machinery, and a producer cannot switch from production of TRBs to different types of bearings without reconfiguring their production lines, which adds to costs. Thus, firms cannot easily switch from producing one type of bearing to another.

Green machining

Green machining is the first step in TRB production and refers to the machining operations performed on the raw material prior to heat treatment. For inner and outer rings, steel tubing is machined to the desired contour and shape on single or multiple screw machines. The inner or outer ring is then sheared off from the end of the tube. Green machining the inner ring involves more steps than for the outer ring because of the complexity of the design and function of the inner ring. The machined components are then inspected and gauged to ensure adherence to the prescribed dimensional specifications. Alternately, the process may begin with steel bar, which is processed to create rough forgings. These forgings are then green-machined, inspected, and gauged so that they are ready for heat treatment. The green machining of rollers begins with the drawing or wire into a cold-header machine where the rollers are sheared in rapid succession and are “headed” or butted in a die to the desired shape.

[39] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the Fourth review publication, pp. 1-19-21.

Heat treatment

Following the green machining process, TRB components are heat-treated to ensure durability, hardness, and shock resistance. The process begins with carburization, the heating of green-machined components in a carbon-rich atmosphere to impregnate carbon into the surface of the product. The components are then "quenched" by immersion into an oil bath. After quenching, the carburized outside case becomes very hard, whereas the lower-carbon core remains comparatively soft. The highly carburized outer layer ensures that the roller contact surfaces will be hard and wear-resistant, while the softer core enables the bearing to absorb shocks more readily. The next stage of heat treatment is applicable in the manufacture of all steel bearing components, with the exception of cages. The components are placed in a tempering furnace and heated to very high temperatures for an extended period of time. This process improves the toughness and durability of the bearing components. The components are then placed in a stamping die for reshaping, as the heating process distorts their size, and are quenched once more in an oil bath.

Finishing

The third phase of production is finishing. This process consists mainly of a series of grinding and honing operations to ensure that the components are sized to the required precise tolerances and polished to ensure the smoothest possible rolling surfaces. Grinding is performed in a series of steps wherein the width, outside surface, and bore of the inner and outer rings are shaped. Honing involves the polishing of the inside surface of the outer ring and the outside surface of the inner ring.

Rollers are finished somewhat differently than the inner and outer rings, which involves rough-grinding the roller body, grinding the roller end, finish-grinding the roller body, and roller-honing. Rollers initially pass through multiple grinding machines that remove steel from the outside surface to obtain a specified size. During end-grinding, steel is removed from the large end of the roller, leaving a slightly convex shape. After final grinding and honing, the rollers are inspected, gauged, and packaged in their sequential order of production to minimize the variance of a complement of rollers in an inner ring assembly.

Assembly and inspection

After the finishing process, the TRBs are assembled. Cages are mounted on an assembly nest and rollers are placed in the openings or pockets of the cage. The inner ring is then inserted into the middle of the cage. The inner and outer ring assemblies are then demagnetized, inspected, slushed with a protective anti-rust solution, and packaged for shipment. ***.[40]

Producers may meet certain international quality standards that are an indicator of a producer's ability to supply quality TRBs. An International Standard Organization (ISO) certification demonstrates that a firm's production complies with customer and regulatory requirements, meets international standards, and allows for continual improvement. Standards ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 9001:2008 specify the TRB producer requirements for a quality management system, while ISO 14001 addresses environmental management system standards. The International Automotive Task Force (IATF) standard 16949 establishes the quality management system requirements for the design and development, production, installation, and service of automotive-related products.[41]

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

At the time of the original investigations, in 1986, there were nine U.S. producers of TRBs, all of which submitted a questionnaire response.[42]

[40] Investigation No. 731-TA-344 (Fourth Review): Tapered Roller Bearings from China, Confidential Report, INV-QQ-097, August 24, 2018 ("Fourth review confidential report"), p. I-29.

[41] On October 3, 2016, IATF published IATF 16949:2016 (1st edition), which canceled and replaced ISO/TS 16949:2009 (3rd edition). AIAG, "IATF 16949:2016", https://www.aiag.org/quality/iatf-16949-2016, accessed October 30, 2023; IATF, "IATF 16949:2016", https://www.iatfglobaloversight.org/iatf-169492016/about/, accessed October 30, 2023.

[42] Original publication, p. A-14.

During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from 12 firms, which accounted for virtually all production of TRBs in the United States during 1998.[43]

During the second five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from seven firms, which were believed to account for the great majority of U.S. production of TRBs in 2005.[44]

During the third five-year review, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from seven firms, which accounted for the majority of production of TRBs in the United States during 2011.[45]

During the fourth five-year review, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from nine firms, which were believed to account for the vast majority of U.S. production of TRBs in the United States during 2017.[46]

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in this current review, domestic interested parties provided a list of 14 known and currently operating U.S. producers of TRBs. Two firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution accounted for approximately *** percent of production of TRBs in the United States during 2022.[47]

Recent developments

Table I-4 presents events in the U.S. industry since the Commission's last five-year review.[48]

[43] Certain Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, Volume Two: Information Obtained in the Reviews, Investigation Nos. AA1921-143,731-TA-341,731-TA-343-345, 731-TA- 391-397, and 731-TA-399 (Review), USITC Publication 3309, June 2000 ("First review publication"), p. TRB-1-1.

[44] Certain Bearings From China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, and the United Kingdom, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-344, 391-A, 392-A and C, 393-A, 394-A, 396, and 399-A (Second Review), USITC Publication 3876, August 2006 ("Second review publication"), p. TRB-I-1.

[45] Tapered Roller Bearings from China, Investigation No. 731-TA-344 (Third Review), USITC Publication 4343, August 2012 ("Third review publication"), p. I-30.

[46] Fourth review publication, p. I-26.

[47] Timken's response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, pp. 27-28, Exhibit 1; and JTEKT's supplemental response to the notice of institution, October 23, 2023, pp. 3-4.

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

Table I-4
TRBs: Recent developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
Plant expansion	NSK Precision America	In April 2023, public documents indicated the firm plans to invest approximately $66 million to expand automotive and wheel bearing production and add 72 jobs at its Franklin, Indiana facility by the end of 2026.
Plant closure	Timken	In January 2023, the firm announced plans to close its Gaffney, South Carolina facility operations by the end of 2023. The facility employs approximately 225 people.
Labor Shortage	NTN-Bower	At the end of 2022, the firm was hiring for at least 100 positions at its Macomb, Illinois facility. The staff shortage reportedly had a negative impact on production volume.
Plant closure	Regal Beloit	In 2021, the firm's aerospace and helicopter bearings plant in Valparaiso, Indiana closed following a health care strike, affecting 170 workers.
Plant closure	Koyo Bearings	In October 2019, the firm announced the planned closure, affecting 362 employees. Officials noted distribution center operations at the facility would continue. In March 2021, the firm closed manufacturing operations at its Orangeburg, South Carolina facility.
Plant expansion	Schaeffler	At the end of 2018, the firm announced a $56 million expansion project for manufacturing operations at its Joplin, Missouri facility. Areas of investment included forging capabilities, heat treatment technology, efficiency throughput, and building and systems modernization. As of September 2021, the expansion project had created 40 position openings, with expansion completion expected at the end of the year.

Sources: Brown, Alex, "Automotive bearings maker planning Franklin expansion," April 28, 2023, https://www.insideindianabusiness.com/articles/automotive-bearings-maker-planning-franklin-expansion, accessed November 20, 2023; The Gaffney Ledger, "Timken to close Gaffney plant," January 16, 2023, https://www.gaffneyledger.com/articles/timken-to-close-gaffney-plant-by-end-of-year/, accessed October 25, 2023; Smith, Dylan, "One of Macomb's largest employers looks to add at least 100 employees," December 11, 2022, https://www.wgem.com/2022/12/11/one-macombs-largest-employers-looks-add-least-100-employees/, accessed October 25, 2023; Pete, Joseph, "Lake Cable takes over former Regal Beloit plant," October 17, 2023, https://www.nwitimes.com/life-entertainment/lake-cable-takes-over-former-regal-beloit-plant-in-valparaiso/article_9b4269d0-6d1c-11ee-85ab-33569ff45b57.html, accessed November 20, 2023; WLTX, "Koyo Bearings to close manufacturing plant," October 30, 2019, https://www.wltx.com/article/news/local/koyo-bearings-to-end-manufacturing-operations-in-orangeburg-county/101-e5821579-c6cc-4a16-b9c6-9c13f5584b2b, accessed October 25, 2023; Hood, Nydja, "Floor mat manufacturer Kuntai to bring 41 jobs to Orangeburg," July 26, 2022, https://www.wltx.com/article/news/local/street-squad/floor-mat-manufacturer-kuntai-orangeburg-county/101-6b6ede10-330a-401c-95bd-ce2f5b8929ca, accessed November 14, 2023; Woodin, Debby, "Schaeffler plant expansion underway," November 14, 2018, https://www.joplinglobe.com/news/local_news/schaeffler-plant-expansion-underway/article_14efcc7a-7e4d-5bbc-90b2-058763e2d3d8.html, accessed October 25, 2023; Woodin, Debby, "Longtime Joplin manufacturer ready to hire," September 21, 2021, https://www.joplinglobe.com/news/local_news/longtime-joplin-manufacturer-ready-to-hire-as-expansion-wraps-up/article_65a05092-1b1d-11ec-a1d3-ffd9ed61e334.html, accessed October 25, 2023.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year reviews.[49] Table I-5 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-5
TRBs: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

Quantity in 1,000 BBEs ("bearings or bearing equivalents"); value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per BBE; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	1986	1998	2005	2011	2017	2022
Capacity	Quantity	176,109	154,931	140,347	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	102,531	146,863	126,778	***	***	***
Capacity utilization	Ratio	51.3	90.3	90.3	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	124,534	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	1,137,895	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	NA	8.86	***	***	***	***
Net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS	Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: For the years 1986-2017, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and prior reviews. For the year 2017, data presented exclude certain producers that were excluded from the domestic industry as related parties. For the year 2022, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Timken's supplemental response to the notice of institution, October 23, 2023, Exhibit 1; and JTEKT's response to the notice of institution, October 2, 2023, Attachment 1.

Note: NA = not available.

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

[49] 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.[50]

In its original determination concerning tapered roller bearings from China, the Commission found one domestic like product: tapered roller bearings and parts thereof - finished or unfinished; flange, take-up cartridge, and hanger units incorporating tapered roller bearings, and tapered roller housings (except pillow blocks) incorporating tapered rollers, with or without spindles, and whether or not for automotive use. In its full first, second, third, and fourth five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic like product as tapered roller bearings coextensive with Commerce's scope. In its original determination concerning tapered roller bearings from China, the Commission found one domestic industry devoted to the production of the domestic like product, as defined above. In its full first, second, and third five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all domestic producers of tapered roller bearings. In its full fourth five-year review determination, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all domestic producers of tapered roller bearings, except for certain producers that were excluded from the domestic industry as related parties.[51]

In 2022, U.S. producer Timken accounted for *** percent of total subject imports from China and its subject imports were equivalent to *** percent of the quantity of its U.S. production of TRBs. One of 14 known and currently operating U.S. producers of TRBs, Timken estimates that it accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. production in 2022.

[50] Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).
[51] 88 FR 60489, September 1, 2023.

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigation, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from *** firms that imported TRBs from China, which accounted for approximately *** percent, by value, of total U.S. imports of TRBs from China during 1986.[52] Import data presented in the original investigations are based on official Commerce statistics.[53]

During the first five-year review, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from three firms, which reportedly accounted for the majority of total U.S. imports of TRBs from China.[54] Import data presented in the first reviews are based on official Commerce statistics.[55]

During the second five-year review, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from seven firms.[56] Import data were derived from official Commerce statistics that were adjusted to subtract imports from manufacturers/exporters excluded from the antidumping duty order and adjusted to subtract out-of-scope products that entered the United States under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers.[57]

During the third five-year review, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 18 firms, which accounted for approximately 122.1 percent of total U.S. imports of TRBs

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[52] Investigation Nos. 731-TA-341, 344, and 345 (Final): Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, and Certain Housings Incorporating Tapered Rollers from Hungary, the People's Republic of China, and Romania, Confidential Report, INV-K-061, May 21, 1987 ("Original confidential report"), p. A-27.

[53] Original publication, tables 22 and 23.

[54] Investigation Nos. AA1921-143,731-TA-341,731-TA-343-345, 731-TA- 391-397, and 731-TA-399 (Review), Certain Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, Confidential Report, INV-X-101, May 8,2000, as revised in INV-X-116, May 30,2000, and supplemented in INV-X-117, May 31,2000 ("First review confidential report"), p. TRB-I-31.

[55] First review confidential report, p. TRB-I-1.

[56] Investigation Nos. 731-TA-344, 391-A, 392-A and C, 393-A, 394-A, 396, and 399-A (Second Review), Certain Bearings from China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, and the United Kingdom, Confidential Report, INV-DD-084, June 13,2006, as revised in INV-DD-110, July 21,2006, ("Second review confidential report"), table TRB-I-9.

[57] Second review publication, pp. Overview-24-25, TRB-IV-1-4. The excluded producers/exporters are Shanghai General Bearing Co. ("SGBCl"), Tianshui Hailin Import & Export Corp. and Hailin Bearing Factory ("Hailin"), and Wafangdian Bearing Co. ("Wafangdian"). Shanghai General was excluded from the order in February 1997, Tianshui Hailin in November 2002, and Wafangdian in February 2001. Ibid., TRB-I-1 n. 2 and TRB-IV-4.

from China by value during 2011.[58] Import data presented in the third review are based on official Commerce statistics, adjusted to exclude companies for which the order has been revoked.

During the fourth five-year review, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 34 firms, which accounted for the majority (*** percent) of subject U.S. imports of TRBs from China, based on value, during 2017.[59] Import data presented in the fourth review are based on official Commerce statistics, adjusted to exclude companies for which the order has been revoked.[60]

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in this current review, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 136 potential U.S. importers of TRBs.[61]

U.S. imports

Table I-6 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from China as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2022 imports by total value).

[58] Third review publication, pp. I-9 and IV-1. The coverage for importer questionnaire responses exceeded 100.0 percent because subject TRBs also entered the U.S. under broader category HTS subheadings not covered under the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers. Ibid., p. I-31 n. 117.

[59] Fourth review confidential report, pp. I-13 and IV-1.

[60] Commerce reinstated SGBC to the antidumping duty order effective July 13, 2016. 81 FR 45282, July 13, 2016 and 82 FR 4853, January 17, 2017.

[61] Timken's response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, Exhibit 1; and JTEKT's response to the notice of institution, October 2, 2023, Attachment 1. Staff removed 33 duplicates from the total count.

Table I-6
TRBs: U.S. imports, by BBEs and parts, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 BBEs; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per BBE

U.S. imports from	Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
China (subject)	Value of BBEs	***	***	***	***	***
China (nonsubject)	Value of BBEs	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	Value of BBEs	182,115	182,496	126,897	202,518	206,281
India	Value of BBEs	110,999	112,160	68,531	127,466	183,895
South Korea	Value of BBEs	140,975	163,994	153,758	192,184	183,901
All other sources	Value of BBEs	263,984	268,412	228,331	266,849	319,834
Nonsubject sources	Value of BBEs	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value of BBEs	936,240	923,043	727,410	1,023,025	1,129,436
China (subject)	Value of parts	***	***	***	***	***
China (nonsubject)	Value of parts	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	Value of parts	58,639	52,479	31,901	51,714	48,169
India	Value of parts	18,766	16,425	11,755	26,944	44,365
South Korea	Value of parts	839	1,908	1,028	1,635	728
All other sources	Value of parts	11,017	14,996	12,251	20,069	23,717
Nonsubject sources	Value of parts	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value of parts	99,818	95,921	59,004	102,023	120,134
China (subject)	Total value (BBEs and parts)	***	***	***	***	***
China (nonsubject)	Total value (BBEs and parts)	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	Total value (BBEs and parts)	240,754	234,976	158,798	254,232	254,450
India	Total value (BBEs and parts)	129,764	128,584	80,287	154,409	228,260
South Korea	Total value (BBEs and parts)	141,814	165,902	154,786	193,819	184,629
All other sources	Total value (BBEs and parts)	275,001	283,408	240,583	286,918	343,552
Nonsubject sources	Total value (BBEs and parts)	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Total value (BBEs and parts)	1,036,058	1,018,964	786,414	1,125,048	1,249,570

Table continued.

Table I-6 Continued
TRBs: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 bearings or bearing equivalents (BBEs); value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per BBEs

U.S. imports from	Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
China (subject)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
China (nonsubject)	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	Quantity	31,862	29,675	19,555	32,299	32,558
India	Quantity	7,983	8,774	5,856	12,849	14,555
South Korea	Quantity	22,676	19,815	16,735	19,378	21,927
All other sources	Quantity	16,417	14,336	11,947	15,950	19,235
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	125,979	112,948	90,400	126,983	127,418
China (subject)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
China (nonsubject)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	Unit value	5.72	6.15	6.49	6.27	6.34
India	Unit value	13.90	12.78	11.70	9.92	12.63
South Korea	Unit value	6.22	8.28	9.19	9.92	8.39
All other sources	Unit value	16.08	18.72	19.11	16.73	16.63
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	7.43	8.17	8.05	8.06	8.86

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 8482.20.0020, 8482.20.0030, 8482.20.0040, 8482.20.0061, 8482.20.0064, 8482.20.0067, 8483.20.4080, 8483.20.8080, and 8708.99.8115 (complete bearing or set); 8482.20.0070, 8482.20.0081, 8482.20.0090, 8482.99.1550, 8482.99.1570 (converted into bearing equivalents, which were typically cups or cones of a complete bearing representing approximately one half of a complete bearing); and 8482.91.0050, 8482.99.1580, 8482.99.4500 (other parts that could not be converted into bearing equivalents and are presented as value only), accessed October 23,2023.

Note.--Imports for China (subject) are adjusted to reflect the revocation of the order on China with respect to Hailin (order revoked November 2002, 67 FR 68990, November 14, 2002), and Wafangdian (order revoked February 2001, 66 FR 11562, February 26, 2001), according to proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, accessed November 6, 2023. Imports for the excluded companies are presented as China (nonsubject).

Note.--Values are landed, duty-paid; quantities are derived from the HTS items that are believed to measure only complete bearings or bearing equivalents. Since TRBs are usually not sold as sets, the quantity data are believed to be less reliable than the value data. Unit values are calculated on the basis of complete bearings (and bearing equivalents) only.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-7 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table I-7
TRBs: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 BBEs; value in 1,000 dollars; share in percent

Source	Measure	1986	1998	2005	2011	2017	2022
U.S. producers	Value	***	1,137,895	***	***	***	***
China (subject)	Value	830	23,837	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	141,711	257,060	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	142,541	280,896	***	***	886,130	1,249,570
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	***	1,418,791	***	***	2,039,704	***
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	124,534	***	***	***	***
China (subject)	Quantity	291	34,493	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	55,638	81,025	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	55,929	115,518	***	***	108,804	127,418
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	***	240,053	***	***	164,517	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	80.2	***	***	***	***
China (subject)	Share of value	***	1.7	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	18.1	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	19.8	***	***	43.4	***
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	51.9	***	***	***	***
China (subject)	Share of quantity	***	14.4	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	33.7	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	***	48.1	***	***	66.1	***

Source: For the years 1986, 1998, 2005, 2011, and 2017, U.S. producer data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations, and subsequent reviews. For the years 1986, 1998, 2005, 2011, and 2017, U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics, adjusted to exclude

certain Chinese firms. 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, accessed October 23,2023, adjusted to exclude certain Chinese firms using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records, accessed November 6,2023, under HTS statistical reporting numbers 8482.20.0020, 8482.20.0030, 8482.20.0040, 8482.20.0061, 8482.20.0064, 8482.20.0067, 8483.20.4080, 8483.20.8080, and 8708.99.8115 (complete bearing or set); 8482.20.0070, 8482.20.0081, 8482.20.0090, 8482.99.1550, 8482.99.1570 (converted into bearing equivalents, which were typically cups or cones of a complete bearing representing approximately one half of a complete bearing); and 8482.91.0050, 8482.99.1580, 8482.99.4500 (other parts that could not be converted into bearing equivalents and are presented as value only). Imports for the excluded companies are included under nonsubject China.

Note: "All other sources" includes imports from Chinese firms that are not subject to the antidumping duty order. It also includes imports from countries that were subject to the original investigations and/or the first five-year reviews (Hungary, Japan, and Romania) but which are not currently subject to antidumping duty orders.

Note: Nonsubject imports from China accounted for the following market shares by value: *** percent in 2005, *** percent in 2011, *** percent in 2017, and *** percent in 2023. By quantity, nonsubject imports from China accounted for the following market shares: *** percent in 2011, *** percent in 2017, and *** percent in 2023. The 2005 market share for nonsubject imports from China by quantity is not available.

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: NA = not available.

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

The industry in China

Producers in China

During the final phase of the original investigations, Commission staff requested counsel for the Chinese tapered roller bearing producers to supply information on these producers' capacity, production, shipments to the United States, home-market shipments, shipments to all other countries, and end-of-year inventories for the years 1983-86. According to counsel representing the Chinese producers of tapered roller bearings, official statistics on Chinese capacity, production, exports, home-market shipments, and inventories of tapered roller bearings were unavailable as the Chinese Government does not record such statistics.[62]

[62] Original publication, p. A-45.

During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from seven firms, which were believed to account for substantially less than half of TRB production in China.[63]

During the second five-year reviews, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from 13 firms, whose exports to the United States accounted for *** percent of U.S. imports of TRBs from China during 2005, based on value.[64]

During the third five-year review, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from ten firms, whose exports to the United States accounted for *** percent subject imports during 2011, based on quantity.[65]

During the fourth five-year review, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from eight firms, whose exports were equivalent to *** percent of U.S. imports of TRBs from China during 2017, based on value.[66]

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 approximately 236 possible producers of TRBs in China.[67]

Recent developments

Table I-8 presents events in the Chinese industry since the Commission's fourth five-year review.

[63] First review publication, p. TRB-IV-1 n. 2.

[64] Second review confidential report, pp. TRB-IV-8-9.

[65] Investigation Nos. 731-TA-344 (Third Review), Tapered Roller Bearings from China, Confidential Report, INV-KK-073, July 17, 2012, as revised in INV-KK-077, July 20,2012, ("Third review confidential report"), p. IV-9.

[66] Fourth review confidential report, pp. I-13, IV-8.

[67] Timken's response to the notice of institution, September 29, 2023, Exhibit 1; and JTEKT's response to the notice of institution, Exhibit 1, October 2, 2023. Staff removed 63 duplicate entries from the total count.

Table I-8
TRBs: Recent developments in the Chinese industry

Item	Firm	Event
Plant expansion	SKF	In May 2023, SKF completed its second-phase expansion at its Changshan facility, which has an annual production capacity of 40 million sets of bearings. The expansion project targeted applications in automotives, construction, and agriculture.
Plant expansion	SKF	In November 2022, SKF announced an investment of SEK 1 billion to expand and modernize its Dalian factory to improve competitiveness in large and medium-size bearings.
Plant opening	CSC Bearing	In December 2020, the German-based firm announced an investment of over 200 million RMB in a new plant in Changshu, China. The investment expanded production capacity of precision bearings to serve domestic and foreign markets.
Counterfeit product seizure	n.a.	In November 2020, Italian officials intercepted 4,170 counterfeit bearings from China. This seizure followed the discovery of an estimated 23,000 counterfeit NSK packages and labels, 90,000 counterfeit bearing boxes, and ten imitation plates for four major bearing companies in a raid in Hebei Province, China. Staff is unable to confirm whether the bearings include in-scope TRBs.
Plant opening	SKF	In July 2019, SKF opened a new tapered roller bearing manufacturing facility in Changshan, China. SKF invested $20 million EUR in the site, which employs roughly 600 workers.
Plant closures	SKF	In November 2018, the Swedish-based firm announced consolidation related to tapered roller bearings manufacturing in China. As part of the consolidation, facilities in Ningbo, Shanghai, and Changshan closed.

Source: Lee, Emily, "SKF expanded its production capacity," June 20, 2023, https://www.zmsbearing.com/skf-expanded-its-production-capacity-in-changshan-base-in-china/, accessed November 20, 2023; Reuters, "SKF invests $120 million," November 24, 2022, https://www.euronews.com/next/2022/11/24/skf-investment, accessed November 20, 2023; Bearing News, "New 'Precision Bearing Production Project' started," December 2, 2020, https://www.bearing-news.com/csc-bearing-new-precision-bearing-production-project-started/, accessed November 20, 2023; Taylor, Phil, "Italy seizes counterfeit bearings from China," November 27, 2020, https://www.securingindustry.com/electronics-and-industrial/italy-seizes-counterfeit-bearings-from-china/s105/a12641/, accessed November 1, 2023; SKF Evolution Magazine, "SKF Inaugurates Factory in China," July 11, 2019, https://evolution.skf.com/skf-inaugurates-factory-in-china/, accessed October 26, 2023; and Persson, Joakim, "SKF consolidates, invests in new China facility," November 22, 2018, https://scandasia.com/skf-consolidates-invests-in-new-china-manufacturing-facility/, accessed October 26, 2023.

Exports

Table I-9 presents export data for tapered roller bearings, including cups and assemblies, a category that includes TRBs and out-of-scope products, from China (by export destination in descending order of value for 2022).

Table I-9
Tapered roller bearings, including cups and assemblies: Value of exports from China, by destination and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	247,569	206,178	163,495	242,943	230,779
India	159,091	114,218	102,409	154,979	163,846
Italy	112,057	102,276	79,262	148,760	149,677
Germany	97,023	90,138	80,857	127,771	141,902
Japan	113,720	104,802	74,886	97,630	108,773
Brazil	78,174	68,298	61,877	112,050	108,308
Mexico	68,400	66,346	63,642	118,257	106,154
South Korea	98,887	87,421	78,523	114,732	103,133
France	88,285	91,215	68,447	100,730	96,834
Malaysia	28,053	31,974	28,876	43,854	68,001
All other markets	659,418	593,341	544,804	769,544	864,747
All markets	1,750,676	1,556,206	1,347,076	2,031,250	2,142,154

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 8482.20, 8482.99, and 8483.20, accessed October 23, 2023.

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

Third-country trade actions

Based on available information, TRBs from China have not been subject to other antidumping or countervailing duty investigations outside the United States.

The global market

The use of TRBs in the automotive sector and advanced manufacturing technologies are the two end-use applications driving demand growth in the global market.[68] Demand in the broader automotive industry is growing, particularly driven by increased vehicle production in Japan, India, and China.[69]

The transition from internal combustion engines to electric vehicles (EV) is a major factor affecting market dynamics and diversifying the type of roller bearings used in the automotive sector.[70] Major bearings producers are developing new products to serve the growing EV market.[71] These include improvements to service life and frictional torque that can extend the operational life and increase energy efficiency of EVs entering the market.[72] Adaptations to tapered roller bearing design include innovations to lubrication systems in cages to retain and distribute oil evenly.[73] This is an important adaptation for EV design, as EVs lack the regular lubrication that internal combustion engines have. New bearing technologies include ball bearing designs presented as an alternative to tapered roller bearings in EVs, which could be a factor limiting demand for TRBs in this growing segment of the automotive sector.[74]

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[68] Digital Journal, "Tapered Roller Bearing Market," September 7, 2023. https://www.digitaljournal.com/pr/news/prime-pr-wire/tapered-roller-bearing-market-size-accelerating-with-a-cagr-of-5-0-industry-outlook-market-share-growth-factors-and-forecast-2030, accessed October 26, 2023.

[69] Digital Journal, "Tapered Roller Bearing Market," September 7, 2023. https://www.digitaljournal.com/pr/news/prime-pr-wire/tapered-roller-bearing-market-size-accelerating-with-a-cagr-of-5-0-industry-outlook-market-share-growth-factors-and-forecast-2030, accessed October 26, 2023.

[70] Fortune Business Insights, "Roller Bearings Market 2019-2026," October 18, 2019. https://www.openpr.com/news/1852083/roller-bearings-market-2019-2026-increasing-demand-with, accessed November 1, 2023.

[71] Autocar Professional, "Schaeffler launches two new bearing for EVs," February 18, 2022. https://www.autocarpro.in/news-international/fev-sets-up-new-energy-unit-81156, accessed October 26, 2023.

[72] Ibid.

[73] Tangemann, Cristian, "E-Drive bearings reach another level," December 5, 2019. https://www.automotive-iq.com/powertrain/articles/e-drive-bearings-reach-another-level, accessed November 1, 2023; Lillian, Betsy, "NSK's Tapered Roller Bearings Designed to Increase EV Efficiency," August 12, 2019. https://ngtnews.com/nsks-tapered-roller-bearings-designed-to-increase-ev-efficiency, accessed November 1, 2023.

[74] World Business Outlook, "Schaeffler unveils new bearings for electric vehicles," May 30, 2022. https://www.worldbusinessoutlook.com/schaeffler-unveils-new-bearings-for-electric-vehicles/, accessed November 1, 2023.

In October 2018, global bearing producer Schaeffler completed a merger with two major Indian producers in the industry, INA Bearings India and LuK India.[75] India is one large market increasing production in the automotive sector. During 2018-2022, the value of exports of tapered roller bearings from India increased by 38.4 percent.

Table I-10 presents global export data for tapered roller bearings, including cups and assemblies, a category that includes TRBs and out-of-scope products, (by source in descending order of value for 2022).

Table I-10
Tapered roller bearings, including cups and assemblies: Value of global exports by country and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
China	1,750,676	1,556,206	1,347,076	2,031,250	2,142,154
Germany	1,909,972	1,697,101	1,649,792	1,936,850	1,549,573
Japan	1,506,483	1,469,082	1,131,698	1,533,149	1,365,704
United States	1,006,570	951,087	764,100	873,197	1,063,469
Romania	619,496	485,159	419,169	508,881	621,660
France	666,351	602,727	501,124	595,156	579,325
India	367,902	347,195	271,217	447,523	509,062
South Korea	401,162	346,399	294,856	347,615	359,093
Italy	343,734	309,835	258,650	308,576	302,528
Austria	273,018	256,796	191,128	230,202	245,388
All other exporters	2,485,620	2,228,970	2,040,423	2,529,131	2,378,707
All exporters	11,330,985	10,250,557	8,869,233	11,341,531	11,116,664

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 8482.20, 8482.99, and 8483.20.

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

[75] Schaeffler, "Schaeffler Successfully Completes Merger of Indian Entities," October 24, 2018. https://www.schaeffler.com/en/media/press-releases/press-releases-detail.jsp?id=84929669, accessed October 26, 2023.

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 60489 September 1, 2023	*Tapered Roller Bearings From China; Institution of a Five-Year Review*	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-09-01/pdf/2023-18765.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 C-1
TRBs: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2006-11

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Table C-1
Tapered roller bearings: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2000-05

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Table C-1
Tapered roller bearings: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1997-98, January-September 1998, and January-September 1999

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

Item	Reported data				Period changes	
	Calendar year		January-September		1997-98	Jan.-Sept. 1998-99
	1997	1998	1998	1999		
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	233,482	240,053	180,742	190,266	2.8	5.3
Producers' share[1]	52.8	51.9	52.5	50.1	-1.0	-2.4
Importers' share:[1]						
China	15.6	14.4	15.1	16.4	-1.3	1.3
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	10.3	12.4	11.9	10.3	2.2	-1.6
Romania	1.2	1.0	0.7	3.0	-0.2	2.3
Subtotal	27.0	27.8	27.7	29.7	0.7	2.0
Canada	10.8	9.7	9.7	8.9	-1.2	-0.8
Germany	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.1
United Kingdom	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	-0.3
Other sources	8.0	8.8	8.3	9.7	0.9	1.4
Total imports	47.2	48.1	47.5	49.9	1.0	2.4
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	1,322,281	1,418,791	1,064,646	1,081,615	7.3	1.6
Producers' share[1]	82.3	80.2	79.8	82.1	-2.1	2.4
Importers' share:[1]						
China	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	-0.4	0.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.2	0.3	-0.5
Romania	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Subtotal	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	-0.1	-0.2
Canada	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	0.0	-0.2
Germany	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.5	-0.4
United Kingdom	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.2	0.5	-1.0
Other sources	4.1	5.3	5.5	4.9	1.3	-0.6
Total imports	17.7	19.8	20.2	17.9	2.1	-2.4
U.S. imports from--						
China:						
Quantity	36,480	34,493	27,263	31,163	-5.4	14.3
Value	27,242	23,837	18,431	19,158	-12.5	3.9
Unit value	$0.71	$0.61	$0.59	$0.56	-15.0	-5.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hungary:						
Quantity	0	1	1	12.1	243.8	(2)
Value	3	8	4	148	154.6	(2)
Unit value	$11.39	$8.44	$4.61	$12.25	-25.9	165.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

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

Item	Reported data				Period changes	
	Calendar year		January-September		1997-98	Jan.-Sept. 1998-99
	1997	1998	1998	1999		
Japan:						
Quantity	23,953	29,858	21,524	19,625	24.7	-8.8
Value	57,639	66,483	50,059	45,520	15.3	-9.1
Unit value	$2.24	$2.10	$2.17	$2.28	-6.3	4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Romania:						
Quantity	2,703	2,349	1,296	5,747	-13.1	343.5
Value	2,695	1,909	1,139	3,627	-29.2	218.3
Unit value	$1.00	$0.81	$0.88	$0.63	-18.5	-28.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	63,136	66,701	50,083	56,547	5.6	12.9
Value	87,579	92,237	69,634	68,453	5.3	-1.7
Unit value	$1.36	$1.42	$1.41	$1.32	4.5	-6.3
Ending inventory	13,093	13,265	11,718	12,146	1.3	3.7
Canada:						
Quantity	25,332	23,198	17,500	16,908	-8.4	-3.4
Value	51,089	54,323	41,688	40,459	6.3	-2.9
Unit value	$2.00	$2.33	$2.37	$2.36	16.1	-0.1
Ending inventory	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Germany:						
Quantity	755	1,889	1,436	1,630	150.1	(2)
Value	19,934	28,935	22,122	18,486	45.2	(2)
Unit value	$25.36	$14.76	$14.94	$10.22	-41.8	-31.6
Ending inventory	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)
United Kingdom:						
Quantity	2,308	2,501	1,934	1,445	8.4	-25.3
Value	21,392	29,664	23,524	13,360	38.7	-43.2
Unit value	$8.93	$11.44	$11.64	$9.03	28.0	-22.4
Ending inventory	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Other sources:						
Quantity	18,572	21,230	14,922	18,464	14.3	23.7
Value	53,865	75,738	58,528	52,698	40.6	-10.0
Unit value	$2.79	$3.39	$3.73	$2.67	21.7	-28.4
Ending inventory	487	957	848	724	96.7	-14.6
All sources:						
Quantity	110,103	115,518	85,876	94,994	4.9	10.6
Value	233,859	280,896	215,496	193,456	20.1	-10.2
Unit value	$2.04	$2.32	$2.39	$1.95	13.7	-18.5
Ending inventory	13,580	14,223	12,566	12,870	4.7	2.4

Table continued on next page.

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

Item	Reported data				Period changes	
	Calendar year		January-September		1997-98	Jan.-Sept. 1998-99
	1997	1998	1998	1999		
U.S. producers'--						
Average capacity quantity	146,503	154,931	115,865	119,627	5.8	3.2
Production quantity	145,267	146,862	114,105	112,283	1.1	-1.6
Capacity utilization[1]	94.5	90.3	93.7	90.5	-4.2	-3.1
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	123,380	124,534	94,867	95,272	0.9	0.4
Value	1,088,422	1,137,894	849,150	888,159	4.5	4.6
Unit value	$8.54	$8.86	$8.67	$9.03	3.8	4.2
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	16,864	17,033	19,817	18,262	1.0	-7.8
Inventories/total shipments[1]	11.6	11.8	13.5	12.3	0.1	-1.2
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (*1,000 hours*)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (*1,000 dollars*)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (bearings per hour)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales value	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales[1]	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales[1]	***	***	***	***	***	***

[1] "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.
[2] Increase greater than 1,000 percent.
[3] Included in "Other sources."
[4] Not applicable.

Note.–Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Values include parts; unit values calculated based on whole bearings only.

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

Table I-1
TRBs: Comparative data from the original investigations and the first, second, and third reviews, 1983-86, 1997-98 and 2000-2011

(Quantity in 1,000 units, value in 1,000 dollars, shares/ratios in percent)

Item	1983	1984	1985	1986	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002
U.S. consumption:									
Value	***	***	***	***	1,322,281	1,418,791	***	***	***
U.S. producers' share	***	***	***	***	82.3	80.2	***	***	***
U.S. importers' share:									
China[2]	***	***	***	***	2.1	1.7	***	***	***
All other sources[3]	***	***	***	***	15.7	18.1	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	17.7	19.8	***	***	***
Value of U.S. imports from:									
China (subject)	989	1,751	955	830	27,242	23,837	***	***	***
All other sources:	91,574	157,830	148,081	141,711	206,617	257,060	***	***	***
Total	92,563	159,581	149,036	142,541	233,859	280,896	266,065	219,703	262,777
U.S. producers:									
Capacity quantity[4 5]	182,831	178,753	182,602	176,109	146,503	154,931	***	***	***
Production quantity[4 5]	110,200	132,708	118,419	102,531	145,267	146,863	***	***	***
Capacity Utilization[4 5]	52.9	66.1	57.6	51.3	94.5	90.3	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit Value	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity[6]	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	7,506	9,149	7,694	6,792	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (*1,000*)	14,509	18,678	15,163	12,973	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (*1,000 dollars*)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (*bearings per hour*)[7]	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss) (*value*)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold/sales (percent)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table I-1—*Continued*
TRBs: Comparative data from the original investigations, and the first, second, and third reviews, 1983-86, 1997-98 and 2000-2011

(Quantity in 1,000 pounds, value in 1,000 dollars, shares/ratios in percent)

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
341,748	439,414	583,024	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
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***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Notes continued on next page.

Continued from table I-1

[1] Not Available.
[2] ***.
[3] Includes imports from countries that were subject to the original investigations and/or the first five-year reviews (Hungary, Japan, and Romania) but which are not currently subject to antidumping duty orders.
[4] Capacity and production data exclude parts other than cups, cone assemblies, and sets (which are considered to be complete bearings). For the period 1983-86, capacity was calculated by using a simple average of cups and cone assemblies. Production was calculated using a simple average of cups and cone assemblies and then adding sets. Capacity utilization was determined by using a simple average of data presented for cups and cone assemblies.
[5] For the period 1983-86, the capacity and production data do not include *** because of statistical discrepancies in its questionnaire response.
[6] Inventories were calculated for 1983-86 using a simple average of cups and cone assemblies and then adding sets. Inventory data for 1997-98 and 2000-05 are for complete bearings, and exclude parts other than cups, cone assemblies, and sets of TRBs, which are treated as complete bearings.
[7] Productivity calculated on the basis of complete bearings only.

Note.–Value-based and employment data include parts of TRBs. Unit values are calculated based on those eight HTS items for which number of bearings is reported. Ten U.S. TRB producers provided data during the original 1985-87 investigation; the 7 reporting U.S. producers for 2000-05, and the 7 reporting U.S. producers for 2006-11 are believed to account for the "majority" of TRB production in the United States. U.S. import data are derived from official Commerce statistics that were adjusted for specified years within the 2000-11 period to reflect the revocations of the TRB order for Shanghai General Bearing, Tianshui Hailin, and Wafangdian.

Source: Data for 1983-86 compiled or derived from confidential staff report INV-K-061 (May 21, 1987); data for 1997-98 compiled or derived from confidential staff report, INV-X-101, May 8, 2000; data for 2000-05 compiled or derived from confidential staff report, INV-DD-084, June 16, 2006; and data for 2006-11 compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires and official Commerce statistics, adjusted to exclude companies for which the order has been revoked.

PREVIOUS AND RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

On October 31, 1973, a complaint was filed at Treasury on behalf of domestic producers alleging that TRBs from Japan were being sold at LTFV. Treasury instituted an antidumping investigation on December 4, 1973, and on October 24, 1974, the then Tariff Commission instituted investigation No. AA 1921-143. On August 18, 1976, Treasury published a finding with respect to TRBs and certain components thereof from Japan.[19]

[19] Treasury's finding covered "tapered roller bearings, including inner race or cone assemblies and outer races or cups, exported to and sold in the United States, either as a unit or separately, from Japan" (41 FR 34975, August 18, 1976). On August 10, 1981, Commerce published two clarifications to Treasury's finding. The first clarification applied to the size of the TRBs covered by the finding. Commerce found no evidence in the record of the investigation that indicated that Treasury or the Commission investigated any bearings over four inches in diameter. As a result, Commerce included the term "four inches or less in outside diameter" in the definition of TRBs to describe more accurately the scope of the investigation and the administrative determination (46 FR 40550, August 10, 1981). The second clarification applied to the degree of completion of imported TRBs. According to Commerce, neither the petition nor the investigation was directed at transactions involving partially manufactured merchandise. Commerce found that extensive transformation must take place before unfinished TRBs can be sold for use, and that manufacturing rather than assembly or final stage processing is required before the unfinished TRB is considered an essentially finished article. In its clarification, Commerce stated that there are major differences in physical characteristics, manner of sale, and use between finished and unfinished TRBs and, therefore, unfinished TRBs are not the same class of merchandise as finished TRBs. As a result, Commerce excluded the unfinished components of TRBs as described above from the finding of dumping (46 FR 40550, August 10, 1981). On June 15, 1982, Commerce published a revocation of the antidumping finding on TRBs, 4 inches or less in outside diameter when assembled, including inner race or cone assemblies and outer races or cups, exported to and sold in

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. The domestic interested parties named the following five firms as top purchasers of TRBs: ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these five firms. No firms submitted a response to the Commission's request for information.