

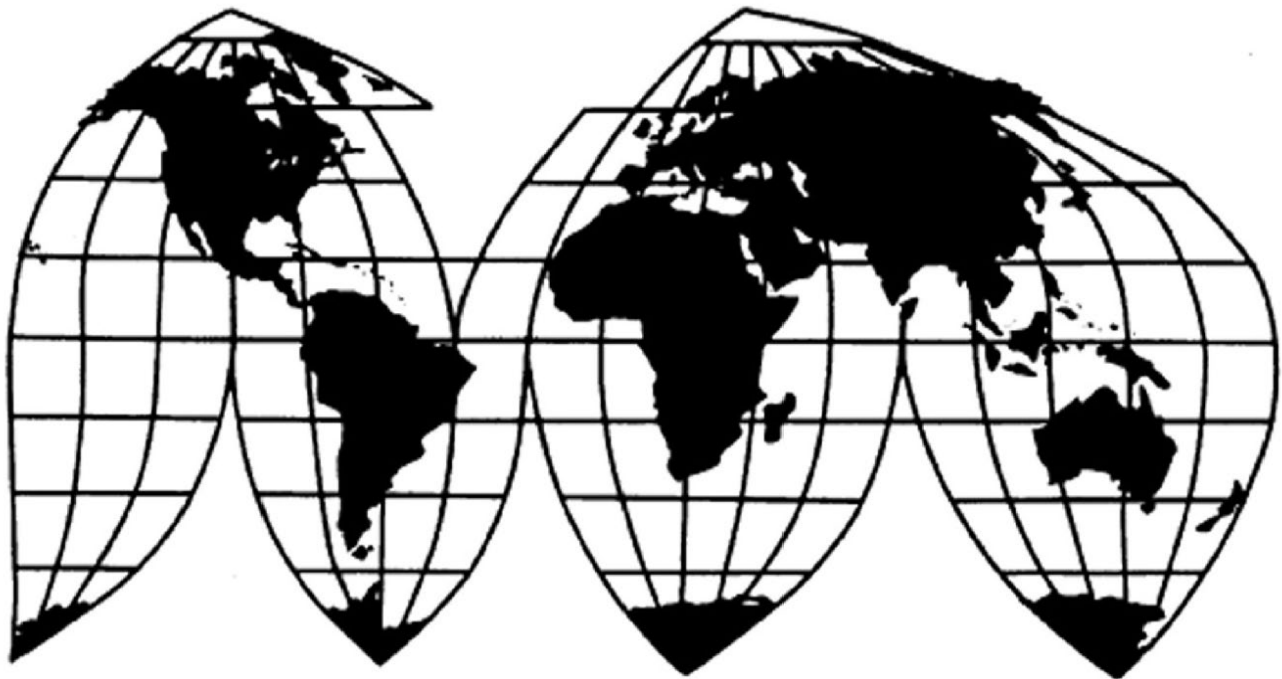
Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-612–613 and 731-TA-1429–1430 (Review)

Publication 5640

June 2025

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets (***) in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as em dashes (—) in tables. If using a screen reader, we recommend increasing the verbosity setting.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-612-613 and 731-TA-1429-1430 (Review)

Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of antidumping and countervailing duty orders on polyester textured yarn from China and India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these reviews on December 2, 2024 (89 FR 95230) and determined on March 7, 2025, that it would conduct expedited reviews (90 FR 16700, April 21, 2025).

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

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I. Background

Original Investigations: The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on October 18, 2018, with the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the Commission by Unifi Manufacturing, Inc. (“Unifi”) and Nan Ya Plastics Corp. America (“Nan Ya”), domestic producers of polyester textured yarn (“PTY”), (collectively, “Domestic Interested Parties”).¹ On November 19, 2019, Commerce determined that imports of PTY from China and India were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the Governments of China and India.² The Commission determined on January 9, 2020, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV and subsidized imports of PTY from China and India.³ On January 10, 2020, Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on PTY from China and India.⁴

¹ *Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-612-613 and 731-TA-1429-1430 (Final), USITC Pub. 5007 (Jan. 2020) at 3 (“*Original Determinations*”).

² *Polyester Textured Yarn from India: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 84 Fed. Reg. 63843 (Dep’t Commerce Nov. 19, 2019) and as amended in *Polyester Textured Yarn From India and the People’s Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination for India and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 85 FR 1298 (Dep’t Commerce, January 10, 2020); *Polyester Textured Yarn from the People’s Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 84 Fed. Reg. 63850 (Dep’t Commerce Nov. 19, 2019); *Polyester Textured Yarn from India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 84 Fed. Reg. 63848 (Dep’t Commerce Nov. 19, 2019); *Polyester Textured Yarn from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 84 Fed. Reg. 63845 (Dep’t Commerce Nov. 19, 2019).

³ *Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India*, 85 Fed. Reg. 1183 (Int’l Trade Commission Jan. 9, 2020).

⁴ *Polyester Textured Yarn From India and the People’s Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination for India and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 84 Fed. Reg. 1298 (Dep’t Commerce Jan. 10, 2020); *Polyester Textured Yarn From the People’s Republic of China and India: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 85 Fed. Reg. 1301 (Dep’t Commerce Jan. 10, 2020).

Current Reviews: On December 2, 2024, the Commission instituted these first five-year reviews.⁵ It received one joint response to the notice of institution from Nan Ya and Unifi (“Domestic Interested Parties”).⁶ No respondent interested party responded to the notice of institution or participated in these reviews. On February 12, 2025, Domestic Interested Parties filed comments on the adequacy of responses to the Commission’s notice.⁷ On March 7, 2025, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution was adequate and that the respondent interested party group responses were inadequate.⁸ The Commission did not find any circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews and thus determined that it would conduct expedited reviews.⁹

In these reviews, U.S. industry data are based on information Domestic Interested Parties submitted in their responses to the notice of institution. Domestic Interested Parties estimate that they accounted for *** percent of total U.S. production of PTY in 2023.¹⁰ U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce’s official import statistics.¹¹ Foreign industry data and related information are based on information the domestic producers submitted, questionnaire responses from the prior proceedings, and publicly available information gathered by staff.¹²

⁵ *Polyester Textured Yarn From China and India; Notice of Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 89 Fed. Reg. 95230 (Int’l Trade Comm’n Dec. 2, 2024).

⁶ Five-Year (“Sunset”) Review of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders on Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India – Domestic Industry’s Substantive Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 840340 (Jan. 2, 2025) (“Domestic Interested Parties’ NOI Response”) at 1; Confidential Report (“CR”), INV-XX-022, at B.3; Public Report (“PR”), *Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India*, Investigation Nos. 701-TA–612-613 and 731-TA–1429-1430 (Review), USITC Pub 5640 (June 2025) at B.3.

⁷ Five-Year (“Sunset”) Review of the Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Orders on Polyester Textured Yarn from India and the People’s Republic of China — Domestic Industry’s Comments on the Adequacy of Responses to the Commission’s Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 843332 (Feb. 12, 2025) (“Domestic Interested Parties’ Comments on Adequacy”) at 1; CR/PR at B.3.

⁸ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 846533 (Mar. 24, 2025).

⁹ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 846533 (Mar. 24, 2025).

¹⁰ CR/PR at 1.8 and B.3.

¹¹ CR/PR at Table 1.5. These data may be overstated as the HTS statistical reporting numbers 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

¹² The publicly available information includes Global Trade Atlas (“GTA”) data. *See generally* CR/PR at 1.17, 1.19, 1.21.

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.”¹³ 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.”¹⁴ The Commission’s practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation(s) and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.¹⁵

Commerce has defined the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders in these five-year reviews as follows:

The merchandise covered by these orders, polyester textured yarn, is synthetic multifilament yarn that is manufactured from polyester (polyethylene terephthalate). Polyester textured yarn is produced through a texturing process, which imparts special properties to the filaments of the yarn, including stretch, bulk, strength, moisture absorption, insulation, and the appearance of a natural fiber. This scope includes all forms of polyester textured yarn, regardless of surface texture or appearance, yarn density and thickness (as measured in denier), number of filaments, number of plies, finish (luster), cross section, color, dye method, texturing method, or packing method (such as spindles, tubes, or beams).

Excluded from the scope of these orders is bulk continuous filament yarn that: (a) is polyester synthetic multifilament yarn; (b) has denier size ranges of 900 and above; (c) has turns per meter of 40 and above; and (d) has a maximum shrinkage of 2.5 percent.

¹³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹⁴ 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).

¹⁵ See, e.g., *Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8-9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

The merchandise subject to these *Orders* is properly classified under subheadings 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Merchandise subject to these *Orders* may also enter under HTSUS subheading 5402.52.00. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.¹⁶

PTY is manufactured using polyethylene terephthalate (“PET”), which can be derived directly from chemical inputs or manufactured from already formed chips or flakes. PET flakes or chips can be made from virgin chemical inputs or from recycled PET material. The PTY is then melted at a high temperature to form a syrup-like solution, which is then extruded through the tiny holes of a metal container called a spinneret. The extruded PET filaments are referred to as partially oriented yarns, the primary input for PTY.¹⁷

PTY is made wholly of polyester and is comprised of continuous filaments that have a textured surface. It is often used in the manufacturing of fabrics that people regularly touch, such as apparel, home textiles and furnishing, and bedding and automotive seating. Fabric incorporating PTY is also used in industries including medical supplies and devices, industrial materials, and general automotive. PTY is characterized by its denier, filament count, luster, and other variants associated with the texturing or dyeing process.¹⁸

In the original investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of all PTY, coextensive with the scope. The Commission found that all PTY shares the same physical characteristics, *i.e.*, all PTY is made of polyester, comprised of continuous filaments, and has a textured surface, and that those characteristics distinguish it from other products, which make other products unsuitable for PTY end uses.¹⁹ The Commission also found that the domestic like product and subject merchandise overlap in their end uses and customers, that all U.S. producers used similar production processes for PTY, and that producers and customers perceive PTY to be a unique product that is not interchangeable with

¹⁶ *Polyester Textured Yarn From India and the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 90 Fed. Reg. 14432 (Dep’t Commerce Apr. 2, 2025) and accompanying Issues & Decision Memo. at 2–3; *Polyester Textured Yarn From India and the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Orders*, 90 Fed. Reg. 14959 (Dep’t Commerce Apr. 7, 2025) and accompanying Issues & Decision Memo. at 2–3.

¹⁷ CR/PR at 1.7.

¹⁸ CR/PR at 1.6–1.7.

¹⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007 at 7.

other products.²⁰ To the extent that there are variations in PTY products, the Commission found that there did not appear to be a clear dividing line among the various types of PTY.²¹

In the current reviews, Domestic Interested Parties agree with the Commission's definition of the domestic like product from the original investigations.²² The record does not contain any new information to suggest that the pertinent product characteristics and uses of PTY have changed since the original investigations so as to warrant revisiting the Commission's domestic like product definition. Consequently, we again define a single domestic like product consisting of all PTY, 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."²³ In defining the domestic industry, the Commission's general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

In the original investigations, the Commission found that five domestic producers of PTY were related parties. Four domestic producers (***) directly imported subject merchandise during the January 2016 through June 2019 period of investigation, and *** was related to ***, an exporter of subject merchandise to the United States during the POI.²⁴ Accordingly, the Commission analyzed whether appropriate circumstances existed to exclude these producers from the domestic industry.²⁵

The Commission determined that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.²⁶

The Commission, however, found that appropriate circumstances existed to exclude *** from the domestic industry as a related party.²⁷ The ratio of *** exports of subject merchandise to the United States to *** domestic production was *** percent in 2016 and *** percent in

²⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007 at 7.

²¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007 at 7–8.

²² Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 21.

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

²⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC 5007, at 9–12; Confidential Views of the Commission, EDIS Doc. 698530, at 9 ("Confidential Original Determinations").

²⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, 9–12.

²⁶ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 9–11.

²⁷ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 11.

2017. *** ceased its domestic production in 2017.²⁸ Based on this information, as well as *** small share of U.S. production, the Commission determined that the record supported finding that *** principal interest was not in domestic production. Furthermore, no party argued that *** exclusion from the domestic industry would mask injury.²⁹

Thus, in the original investigations, the Commission defined the domestic industry to include all U.S. producers of PTY except for ***.³⁰

In the current reviews, Domestic Interested Parties do not contest the definition of the domestic industry from the original investigations. There are no related parties or other domestic industry issues in these reviews.³¹ Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry as consisting of all U.S. producers of PTY.

III. Cumulation

A. Legal Standard

With respect to five-year reviews, section 752(a) of the Tariff Act provides as follows:

the Commission may cumulatively assess the volume and effect of imports of the subject merchandise from all countries with respect to which reviews under section 1675(b) or (c) of this title were initiated on the same day, if such imports would be likely to compete with each other and with domestic like products in the United States market. The Commission shall not cumulatively assess the volume and effects of imports of the subject merchandise in a case in which it determines that such imports are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.³²

²⁸ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 11.

²⁹ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 11.

³⁰ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 12.

³¹ Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 17–18. While the Commission considered whether appropriate circumstances existed to exclude related party *** from the domestic industry during the original investigations, the record indicates that the firm ceased domestic production in 2017 and was therefore not a domestic producer during the period of review ("POR"). CR/PR at 1.10; 1.15. Moreover, even if *** was a related party during the POR and the Commission found that appropriate circumstances existed to exclude it from the domestic industry definition, there is no data for the Commission to exclude because *** did not respond to the Commission's Notice of Institution for these five-year reviews.

³² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

Cumulation therefore is discretionary in five-year reviews, unlike original investigations, which are governed by section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act.³³ The Commission may exercise its discretion to cumulate, however, only if the reviews are initiated on the same day, the Commission determines that the subject imports are likely to compete with each other and the domestic like product in the U.S. market, and imports from each such subject country are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation. Our focus in five-year reviews is not only on present conditions of competition, but also on likely conditions of competition in the reasonably foreseeable future.

B. Prior Proceedings and Arguments of the Parties

Original Investigations: The Commission cumulated subject imports from China and India for its material injury analysis. The Commission found that subject imports from each subject country and the domestic like product were fungible with each other, sold in similar channels of distribution and geographic markets, and simultaneously present in the U.S. market.³⁴ With respect to fungibility, the Commission concluded that market participants generally rated products from the different sources to be interchangeable and comparable across the most important purchasing factors.³⁵ It also found substantial overlap in U.S. shipments of PTY between and among subject imports from each source and the domestic like product.³⁶ Further, the Commission found that the domestic like product and subject imports from each source were primarily shipped to, and competed for, sales to textile manufactures throughout the POI.³⁷ Accordingly, the Commission found a reasonable overlap of competition between and among the domestic like product and imports from China and India.³⁸

Current Reviews: Domestic Interested Parties argue that the Commission should again cumulate subject imports from China and India. They argue there is no basis for the Commission to conclude that subject imports from any of the subject countries would be likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry and that the same conditions

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

³⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 15–17.

³⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 15, 17.

³⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 16.

³⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 16.

³⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 17.

that led the Commission to cumulate subject imports in the original investigations continue to prevail.³⁹

C. Analysis

In these reviews, the statutory threshold for cumulation is satisfied as all reviews were instituted on the same day: December 2, 2024.⁴⁰ In addition, we consider the following issues in deciding whether to exercise our discretion to cumulate the subject imports: (1) whether imports from any of the subject countries are precluded from cumulation because they are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry; (2) whether there is a likelihood of a reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports and the domestic like product; and (3) whether subject imports are likely to compete in the U.S. market under different conditions of competition.

1. Likelihood of No Discernible Adverse Impact

The statute precludes cumulation if the Commission finds that subject imports from a country are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.⁴¹ Neither the statute nor the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”) Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) provides specific guidance on what factors the Commission is to consider in determining that imports “are likely to have no discernible adverse impact” on the domestic industry.⁴² With respect to this provision, the Commission generally considers the likely volume of subject imports and the likely impact of those imports on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders are revoked. Our analysis for each of the subject countries takes into account, among other things, the nature of the product and the behavior of subject imports in the original investigations.

Based on the record, we do not find that subject imports from China or India are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation of the respective countervailing and antidumping duty orders.

China. In the original investigations, the volume of subject imports from China increased from 38.2 million pounds in 2016, to 42.6 million pounds in 2017, and 51.5 million pounds in 2018, but was 8.5 million pounds in January-June 2019 (“interim 2019”) compared to

³⁹ Domestic Interested Parties’ NOI Response at 3–4.

⁴⁰ *Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India; Notice of Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 89 Fed. Reg. 95230 (Int’l Trade Comm’n Dec. 2, 2024).

⁴¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

⁴² SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, vol. I at 887 (1994).

28.1 million pounds in January-June 2018 (“interim 2018”).⁴³ Their share of U.S. imports increased from 28.5 percent in 2016, to 32.6 percent in 2017, and 35.9 percent in 2018, but was 13.4 percent in interim 2019 compared to 37.1 percent in interim 2018.⁴⁴

In the original investigations, the Commission did not receive a questionnaire response from any Chinese producers or exporters of subject merchandise. Petitioners estimated that the production capacity for the subject industry in China increased from *** pounds in 2016 to *** pounds in 2018, and that the subject industry’s capacity utilization rate was *** percent during the 2016-2018 period.⁴⁵

In the current reviews, the information available indicates that the subject industry in China remains large and is a leading global exporter. As no subject producer responded to the notice of the institution, there is limited information on the PTY industry in China. However, Domestic Interested Parties identified 60 firms as possible producers of PTY in China with substantial production capacity.⁴⁶

Domestic Interested Parties cited several public websites of subject Chinese producers that divulge significant levels of production capacity for PTY in China.⁴⁷ The information provided by Domestic Interested Parties also identify several of the subject producers as large exporters of PTY, which is corroborated by Global Trade Atlas (“GTA”) data for synthetic filament yarn, a category that includes PTY and out-of-scope products, that shows China was the largest global exporter in every year of the POR.⁴⁸ According to GTA data, Chinese global exports of synthetic filament yarn increased over the POR from 2.8 billion pounds in 2019 to 4.0 billion pounds in 2023.⁴⁹

During the POR, subject imports from China sharply decreased, from 10.8 million pounds in 2019, to 1.3 million pounds in 2020, 720,000 pounds in 2021, 193,000 pounds in 2022, and then slightly increasing again to 379,000 pounds in 2023.⁵⁰ In 2023, subject imports

⁴³ *Original Determinations*, USTIC Pub. 5007, at IV-4, Table IV-2.

⁴⁴ *Original Determinations*, USTIC Pub. 5007, at IV-5, Table IV-2.

⁴⁵ Confidential Original Investigations Staff Report, INV-RR-129 (Dec. 4, 2019), EDIS Doc. 696332 (“Confidential Original Investigations Staff Report”) at II-7.

⁴⁶ CR/PR at 1.16; Domestic Interested Parties’ NOI Response at 7–9.

⁴⁷ Domestic Interested Parties’ NOI Response at 7-9, Exh. 4. According to record evidence, Zhejiang Petrochemical Co. Ltd. plans to expand its plant in 2026 to increase its capacity output of PET pellets, an input material for PTY. CR/PR at Table 1.7.

⁴⁸ CR/PR at Table 1.11; Domestic Interested Parties’ NOI Response at 7-9, Exh. 4.

⁴⁹ CR/PR at Table 1.8.

⁵⁰ CR/PR at 1.13, Table 1.5. Import data is based on official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000. These data may overstate the volume of subject merchandise as these HTS statistical reporting numbers may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

from China accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity.⁵¹ The decline in subject imports from China suggest a disciplining effect of the orders.

During the original investigations, the average prices for subject imports from China were lower than the average sales prices for the domestically produced product in 53 of 56 quarterly comparisons, by differentials from 4.8 to 49.3 percent, accounting for 25.3 million pounds of PTY imported directly from China by end users.⁵² No pricing data for subject imports from China were available in the current reviews.

Based on the record evidence, including the significant and increasing volume and market share of subject imports from China in the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from China in the U.S. market during the POR, the size of the Chinese industry and its substantial exports of PTY, and the underselling by subject imports from China in the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from China would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the antidumping and countervailing duty orders covering these imports were to be revoked.

India. In the original investigations, the volume of subject imports from India increased from 24.4 million pounds in 2016, to 26.2 million pounds in 2017, and then to 26.6 million pounds in 2018, and was 13.9 million pounds in interim 2019 compared to 13.6 million pounds in interim 2018.⁵³ Their share of U.S. imports increased from 18.2 percent in 2016, to 20.1 percent in 2017, then decreased to 18.5 percent in 2018, and was 22.0 percent in interim 2019 compared to 17.9 percent in interim 2018.⁵⁴

The Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaire responses from five Indian firms in the original investigations, which accounted for *** percent of U.S. imports, and *** percent of estimated overall production of PTY in India in 2018.⁵⁵ Responding Indian producers' PTY capacity and production decreased between 2016 and 2018 (by *** percent and *** percent, respectively), while their capacity utilization rate also fell by *** percentage points between 2016 and 2018.⁵⁶ The responding firms' capacity utilization rate was *** percent in

⁵¹ CR/PR at 1.15, Table 1.6. Because of the expedited nature of these reviews, the record does not contain information about inventories of the subject merchandise or the capacity of the subject producers for product shifting during the current period of review.

⁵² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at Table V-10.

⁵³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at IV-4, Table IV-2.

⁵⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at IV-5, Table IV-2.

⁵⁵ Confidential Original Investigations Staff Report at VII-5–7.

⁵⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007 at VII-7–8; Confidential Original Investigations Staff Report at VII-7–8. Their reported capacity was *** pounds in 2016 to 2018 and was *** pounds in interim 2019 compared to *** pounds in interim 2018, while their reported production was *** pounds from 2016 to 2018.

2016, *** percent in 2017, and *** percent in 2018.⁵⁷ The responding Indian producers' exports to the United States increased by *** percent during the POI.⁵⁸

In the current reviews, the information available indicates that the subject industry in India remains large and a leading global exporter. As no subject producer responded to the notice of institution, there is limited information on the PTY industry in India. However, Domestic Interested Parties identified 32 firms as possible producers of PTY in India.⁵⁹ According to record evidence, a number of Indian firms related to the production of PTY announced future production expansions and acquisitions during the POR.⁶⁰

Domestic Interested Parties cited several public websites of subject Indian producers that divulge significant levels of production capacity for PTY in India.⁶¹ The information provided by Domestic Interested Parties also identify several of the subject producers as large exporters of PTY, which is corroborated by GTA data for synthetic filament yarn that shows that India was the second largest global exporter in every year of the POR.⁶² According to GTA data, Indian global exports of synthetic filament yarn fluctuated over the POR, decreasing from 1.1 billion pounds in 2019 to 833 million pounds in 2021, then increasing to 1.1 billion pounds in 2021, and then decreasing to 771.3 million pounds in 2022 and to 644.2 million pounds in 2023.⁶³

During the POR, subject imports from India fluctuated, decreasing from 18.9 million pounds in 2019 to 4.8 million pounds in 2020, then increasing to 9.5 million pounds in 2021 and

⁵⁷ Confidential Original Investigations Staff Report at Table VII-4.

⁵⁸ Confidential Original Investigations Staff Report at Table VII-4, p. VII-6–8.

⁵⁹ CR/PR at 1.17; Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 9–11.

⁶⁰ Sarla Performance Fibers Limited, a leading producer and exporter of PTY, projected its revenue to grow from \$112.7 billion in 2023 to \$154.1 billion by 2027; Filatex Fashions Ltd. announced establishment of a subsidiary for textile exports in Delhi; Dodhia Synthetics Ltd. has proposed a manufacturing expansion to increase capacity of polyester granules, recycling of PET bottles, both inputs material for PTY, and production of PTY itself; Reliance Industries, the largest producer of petrochemicals in India announced expansion plans to increase its polyester capacity by 3 million tons by 2026-27; Sanathan Textiles Ltd. plans to increase its production capacity with a new manufacturing facility in Punjab, anticipated to be operational by 2026 and triple the firm's polyester filament yarn production capacity; Ascend Performance completed its purchase of Formulated Polymers Limited, establishing Ascend's first production facility in South Asia; and JM Financial ARC acquired Alok Industries, India's largest fully integrated textile company, with an annual production capacity of 374.8 million pounds of polyester. CR/PR at Table 1.9.

⁶¹ Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 9-11, Exh. 5.

⁶² CR/PR at Table 1.11.

⁶³ CR/PR at Table 1.10.

12.6 million pounds in 2022, and then decreasing again 9.9 million pounds in 2023.⁶⁴ In 2023, subject imports from India accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity.⁶⁵

During the original investigations, the average prices of subject imports from India were lower than the average sales prices for the domestically produced product in all 53 quarterly comparisons, with price differentials ranging from 2.4 to 55.6 percent, accounting for 8.4 million pounds of PTY imported directly from India by end users.⁶⁶ No pricing data for subject imports from India were available in the current reviews.

Based on the record, including the significant and increasing volume and market share of subject imports from India in the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports from India in the U.S. market, the large size of the Indian industry and its substantial exports of PTY, and the underselling by subject imports from India in the original investigations, we do not find that subject imports from India would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the orders covering these imports were to be revoked.

2. Likelihood of a Reasonable Overlap of Competition

The Commission generally has considered four factors intended to provide a framework for determining whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.⁶⁷ Only a “reasonable overlap” of competition is required.⁶⁸ In five-year reviews, the

⁶⁴ CR/PR at 1.13, Table 1.5. Import data is based on official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000. These data may overstate the volume of subject merchandise as these HTS statistical reporting numbers may contain products outside the scope of these reviews. *Id.* at 1.13, Source.

⁶⁵ CR/PR at 1.15, Table 1.6. Because of the expedited nature of these reviews, the record does not contain information about inventories of the subject merchandise or the capacity of the subject producers for product shifting during the current period of review.

⁶⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at Table V-10.

⁶⁷ The four factors generally considered by the Commission in assessing whether imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product are as follows: (1) the degree of fungibility between subject imports from different countries and between subject imports and the domestic like product, including consideration of specific customer requirements and other quality-related questions; (2) the presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets of imports from different countries and the domestic like product; (3) the existence of common or similar channels of distribution for subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product; and (4) whether subject imports are simultaneously present in the market with one another and the domestic like product. *See, e.g., Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1989).

⁶⁸ *See Mukand Ltd. v. United States*, 937 F. Supp. 910, 916 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996); *Wieland Werke*, 718 F. Supp. at 52 (“Completely overlapping markets are not required.”); *United States Steel Group v. United States*, 873 F. Supp. 673, 685 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1994), *aff’d*, 96 F.3d 1352 (Fed. Cir. 1996). We note, however, that there have been investigations where the Commission has found an insufficient overlap in

relevant inquiry is whether there likely would be competition even if none currently exists because the subject imports are absent from the U.S. market.⁶⁹

Fungibility. In the original investigations the Commission found that PTY from domestic and subject sources is fungible, as purchasers generally reported that the domestic like product, subject imports from China, and subject imports from India were comparable to each other in the factors most important to purchasing decisions. All responding U.S. producers and most responding importers and purchasers reported that imports from China and India were “frequently” or “sometimes” interchangeable with the domestic like product and with each other.⁷⁰

In these current reviews, Domestic Interested Parties claim that PTY from domestic and subject sources continues to be substitutable.⁷¹ Given the general substitutability reported for all products in the prior proceedings and the fact that there is no new information on the record of these reviews to indicate that the fungibility between and among subject imports from China and India and the domestic like product has changed since the original investigations, we find that the PTY from China and India would likely be fungible with each other and with the domestic like product in the event of revocation of the orders.

Channels of Distribution. In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic like product and subject imports from China and India were primarily shipped to, and competed for, sales to textile manufactures throughout the POI.⁷² In these current reviews, there is no new information on the record indicating that the channels of distribution have changed since the prior proceedings or are likely to do so upon revocation.

Geographic Overlap. In the original investigations the Commission found that the U.S. producers sold the domestic like product in all regions of the contiguous United States, while subject imports from China were sold in the Northeast, Midwest, Southeast, and Pacific Coast regions, and subject imports from India were sold in the Northeast, Southeast, and Pacific Coast

competition and has declined to cumulate subject imports. *See, e.g., Live Cattle from Canada and Mexico*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-386 and 731-TA-812–813 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3155 at 15 (Feb. 1999), *aff’d sub nom, Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Foundation v. United States*, 74 F. Supp. 2d 1353 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1999); *Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-761–762 (Final), USITC Pub. 3098 at 13–15 (Apr. 1998).

⁶⁹ *See generally, Cheflene Corp. v. United States*, 219 F. Supp. 2d 1313, 1314 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2002).

⁷⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 15, 17.

⁷¹ Domestic Interested Parties’ NOI Response at 15.

⁷² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 16.

regions.⁷³ In these current reviews, subject imports from China and India entered the U.S. market through the East, North, South, and West borders of entry during the POR.⁷⁴

Simultaneous Presence in Market. In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic like product was present in the U.S. market throughout the POI and that subject imports from both China and India entered the United States during every month of the POI.⁷⁵ In these current reviews, imports from China and India were both reported in all of the 60 months between 2019 and 2023.⁷⁶

Conclusion. The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information concerning subject imports in the U.S. market during the POR and no information suggesting a change in the considerations that led the Commission to conclude that there was a likely reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from China and India and the domestic like product in the original investigations. Accordingly, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports from China and India and between the domestic like product and subject imports from each source if the orders were revoked.

3. Likely Conditions of Competition

In determining whether to exercise our discretion to cumulate the subject imports, we assess whether subject imports from the subject countries are likely to compete under similar or different conditions in the U.S. market after revocation of the orders.

The record in these expedited reviews contains limited current information about the U.S. market for PTY and the PTY industries in China and India. The available information shows that imports of PTY from each of the subject countries were present in the U.S. market throughout the POR, that the subject countries export substantial volumes of PTY, and that imports for each of the subject countries undersold the U.S. product in almost all comparisons during the original investigations. Based on the information available, and in the absence of any argument to the contrary, we do not find any significant difference in likely conditions of competition that would warrant not cumulating subject imports from China and India.

D. Conclusion

In sum, we determine that subject imports of PTY from China and India, considered individually, would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the

⁷³ *Original Determinations*, USTIC Pub. 5007, at 16.

⁷⁴ CR/PR at 1.14.

⁷⁵ *Original Determinations*, USTIC Pub. at 16.

⁷⁶ CR/PR at 1.14.

corresponding orders were revoked. We also find a likely reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports from China and India and between the subject imports from each subject country and the domestic like product. Finally, we find that subject imports from each of the subject countries are likely to compete in the U.S. market under similar conditions of competition should the orders be revoked. We therefore exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from China and India.

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

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order “would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.”⁷⁷ The SAA states that “under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports.”⁷⁸ Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.⁷⁹ 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.⁸⁰

⁷⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

⁷⁸ SAA at 883-84. The SAA states that “{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission’s original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed.” *Id.* at 883.

⁷⁹ 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.

⁸⁰ See *NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2003) (“‘likely’ means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)”), *aff’d mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) (“more likely than not”

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.”⁸¹ 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.”⁸²

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to “consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated.”⁸³ 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).⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵

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

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’”).

⁸¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

⁸² 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.*

⁸³ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

⁸⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not issued any duty absorption findings with respect to PTY from China and India. Polyester Textured Yarn From India and the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders, 90 Fed. Reg. 14432 (Dep’t Commerce Apr. 2, 2025) and accompanying Issues & Decision Memo.; Polyester Textured Yarn From India and the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Orders, 90 Fed. Reg. 14959 (Dep’t Commerce Apr. 7, 2025) and accompanying Issues & Decision Memo.

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

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.⁸⁶ 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.⁸⁷

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.⁸⁸

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.⁸⁹ 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

⁸⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

⁸⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

⁸⁸ See 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that “{c}onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices.” SAA at 886.

⁸⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the orders under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.⁹⁰

No respondent interested party participated in these expedited reviews. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the PTY industries in China and India. There also is limited information on the PTY market in the United States during the POR. Accordingly, for our determination, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations, and the limited new information on the record in these first five-year reviews.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁹¹ The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

1. Captive Production

Original Investigations. The Commission found that the domestic industry captively consumes a portion of its production of PTY in the manufacture of downstream articles, and that the statutory captive production provision⁹² applied. The Commission accordingly focused

⁹⁰ 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.

⁹¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁹² The captive production provision, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iv), as amended by the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, provides:

(iv) CAPTIVE PRODUCTION – If domestic producers internally transfer significant production of the domestic like product for the production of a downstream article and sell significant production of the domestic like product in the merchant market, and the Commission finds that— (I) the domestic like product produced that is internally transferred for processing into that downstream article does not enter the merchant market for the domestic like product, and (II) the domestic like product is the predominant material input in the production of that downstream article, then the Commission, in determining market share and the factors affecting financial performance set forth in clause (iii), shall focus primarily on the merchant market for the domestic like product.

The SAA indicates that where a domestic like product is transferred internally for the production of another article coming within the definition of the domestic like product, such transfers do not

its analysis primarily on the merchant market when assessing market share and the factors affecting the financial performance of the domestic industry.⁹³

Current Reviews. The Commission has found that the statutory captive production provision generally does not apply to five-year reviews.⁹⁴ Moreover, the record in these reviews contains no information concerning the quantity of domestically produced PTY, if any, that was internally transferred for downstream production and sale. We therefore focus our analysis on the total market.

2. Demand Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that demand for PTY depended on the demand for downstream products, including woven or knitted polyester fabrics used in apparel, home textiles and furnishing, and bedding and automotive seating.⁹⁵ The Commission found that apparent U.S. consumption of PTY in both the merchant market and overall market was relatively stable but nominally declined overall from 2016 to 2018.⁹⁶

Current Reviews. The information available contains no new information indicating that the drivers of PTY demand in the U.S. market have changed.⁹⁷ Domestic Interested Parties claim that apparent U.S. consumption of PTY has remained fairly stable since the original investigation and is projected to remain flat.⁹⁸ However, slowing consumer spending on apparel and a decline in global apparel production indicate that demand for PTY was declining during the POR.⁹⁹ According to the information available, apparent U.S. consumption was *** pounds in 2023, which is substantially lower than *** pounds reported for 2018 in the original

constitute internal transfers for the production of a “downstream article” for purposes of the captive production provision. SAA at 853.

⁹³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 20–23.

⁹⁴ See, e.g., *Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip from India and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-415 (Review) and 731-TA-933-934 (Review), USITC Pub. 3994 at 18, n. 123 (April 2008); *Certain Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products from Brazil, Japan, and Russia*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-384 and 731-TA-806-808 (Review), USITC Pub. 3767 at 29 n.165 (April 2005); *Stainless Steel Wire Rod from Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-770-775 (Review), USITC Pub. 3707 at 20 n.143 (July 2004).

⁹⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 6, 23; Domestic Interested Parties’ NOI Response at 19–20.

⁹⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 23. Apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market was *** pounds in 2016, *** pounds in 2017, and *** pounds in 2018. Apparent U.S. consumption was *** pounds in interim 2019 as compared to *** pounds in 2018. Confidential Original Investigations Staff Report at Table IV-13.

⁹⁷ Domestic Interested Parties’ NOI Response at 19–20.

⁹⁸ Domestic Interested Parties’ NOI Response at 20.

⁹⁹ CR/PR at Table 1.3.

investigation.¹⁰⁰ However, this difference may reflect the fact that the data in the original investigations reflect *** percent of U.S. production of the domestic like product, while data in these reviews reflect *** percent of U.S. production.¹⁰¹

3. Supply Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that the domestic industry was the largest supplier of PTY to the U.S. market, although its share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market decreased by *** percentage points, from *** percent in 2016 to *** percent in 2017 and *** percent 2018; its share of apparent U.S. consumption was higher in interim 2019, at *** percent, than in interim 2018, at *** percent.¹⁰² The domestic industry's capacity remained generally stable during the POI at levels higher than apparent U.S. consumption in the overall market from 2016 to 2018.¹⁰³

Cumulated subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market increased from *** percent in 2016 to *** percent in 2017, and *** percent in 2018. Their *** percent share of the merchant market in interim 2019 was lower than their *** percent share of that market in interim 2018.¹⁰⁴ Nonsubject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market declined irregularly over the POI, from *** percent in 2016, to *** percent in 2017, and *** percent in 2018, while their *** percent share of the merchant market in interim 2019 was higher than their *** percent share of that market in interim 2018.¹⁰⁵

Current Reviews. The domestic industry accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023.¹⁰⁶ According to Domestic Interested Parties, there were two major changes in the domestic industry since the original investigations. First, U.S. PTY producer O'Mara was acquired by Aquafil in May 2019.¹⁰⁷ Second, after acquiring U.S. producers ITG in 2016 and American & Efird ("A&E") in 2019, Platinum Equity integrated the two.¹⁰⁸ Domestic Interested Parties also claim that the domestic industry was operating *** in 2023 and that the

¹⁰⁰ CR/PR at Table 1.6. Responding purchaser *** reports that it ***. CR/PR at D.3.

¹⁰¹ Original Confidential Report at III-1 and CR/PR at 1.8.

¹⁰² *Confidential Original Determinations* at 24–25.

¹⁰³ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 25. ***, which was excluded from the domestic industry, ceased production of PTY in September 2017, and contends that it was ***. *Id.* n.127.

¹⁰⁴ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 26.

¹⁰⁵ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 26.

¹⁰⁶ CR/PR at Table 1.6. We recognize that the domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption is likely understated due to the domestic industry data submitted in these reviews only representing an estimated *** percent of domestic production in 2023. CR/PR at 1.8 and B.3.

¹⁰⁷ Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 20.

¹⁰⁸ Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 20.

industry continues to have the ability to respond to changes in demand for PTY due to a significant volume of available capacity.¹⁰⁹

Cumulated subject sources accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, while nonsubject sources accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that same year.¹¹⁰

4. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that there was a moderate degree of substitutability between domestically produced PTY and subject imports from China and India and that price was an important purchasing factor.¹¹¹ The Commission acknowledged that certain government programs, such as Buy America programs and preferences under U.S. free trade agreements, required or encouraged use of the domestic like product, which reduced the substitutability of the domestic like product and subject imports.¹¹² Nevertheless, the Commission found that U.S. producers are not insulated from price competition and that these programs affected a minority of all purchases.¹¹³ The Commission further found that some customers had a preference for PTY made from recycled materials, which could also limit substitutability, but the preference for such PTY only represented a small share of purchases in the market.¹¹⁴ Finally, it observed that the domestic like product and cumulated subject imports overlapped in denier ranges, were both produced predominantly from virgin PET material, and that most purchasers reported them to be “frequently” or “sometimes” interchangeable and comparable with respect to the four most important non-price purchasing factors.¹¹⁵

Current Reviews. The record contains no new information to indicate that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports or the importance of price in purchasing decisions has changed since the original investigations. Domestic Interested Parties contend that price remains an important factor and the market remains highly price-

¹⁰⁹ Domestic Interested Parties NOI Response at 16, 20–21.

¹¹⁰ CR/PR at Table 1.6.

¹¹¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 27.

¹¹² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 27.

¹¹³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 27.

¹¹⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 27.

¹¹⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 27–28. The Commission found that majorities or pluralities of purchasers found products from domestic and individual subject sources, or from different subject sources, to be comparable in every comparison of these non-price factors, except that a majority of purchasers rated the domestic like product superior to subject imports from India in terms of reliability of supply. *Id.*

sensitive based on the substitutable nature of the product.¹¹⁶ Accordingly, we again find that there is a moderate degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports, and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions.

The 2025 general rate of duty for the HTS subheadings included in Commerce's scope is 8.8 percent *ad valorem* for HTS subheading 5402.33.30 and 8.0 percent *ad valorem* for HTS subheading 5402.33.60.10.¹¹⁷ Subject imports from China were assessed an additional duty of 10 percent *ad valorem* under subheading 9903.88.03 beginning September 24, 2018, under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 ("Section 301"). This rate increased to 25 percent *ad valorem* effective May 10, 2019. Products of China under both subheadings 5402.33.30 and 5402.33.60 are currently subject to the 25 percent *ad valorem* duties under Section 301.¹¹⁸ Additionally, effective March 4, 2025, product originating in China is subject to an additional 20 percent *ad valorem* duty under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.¹¹⁹

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

Original Investigations. The Commission found that the volume of cumulated subject imports and the increase in that volume were significant in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption and production.¹²⁰ Cumulated subject import volumes increased by 24.7 percent in the merchant market from 2016 to 2018,¹²¹ and cumulated subject import market share

¹¹⁶ Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 15.

¹¹⁷ Products under these HTS subheadings enter duty free under USMCA countries. USITC, HTS (2025) Basic Edition, Publication 5575, January 2025, p. 54–55.

¹¹⁸ Request for Comments Concerning Proposed Modification of Action Pursuant to Section 301: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, 83 Fed. Reg. 33608, (U.S. Trade Rep. July 17, 2018); Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, 83 Fed. Reg. 47974 (U.S. Trade Rep. September 21, 2018); and Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, 84 Fed. Reg. 20459, (U.S. Trade Rep. May 9, 2019).

¹¹⁹ CR/PR at 1.5; *Further Amended Notice of Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of the People's Republic of China Pursuant to the President's Executive Order 14195, Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China*, 90 Fed. Reg. 11426 (U.S. Customs and Border Protection Mar. 6, 2025). We note that the IEEPA tariffs' applicability and rate levels have changed since the close of the record on March 7, 2024. See e.g. Exec. Order No. 14257, 90 Fed. Reg. 15041 (Apr. 7, 2025).

¹²⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 27–28.

¹²¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 28. The volume of cumulated subject imports in the merchant market increased from 62.6 million pounds in 2016 to 68.9 million pounds in 2017 and 78.1 million pounds in 2018. *Id.* at 28–29.

increased by *** percentage points, mainly at the expense of the domestic industry, which lost *** percentage points during the same period.¹²²

Current Reviews. The information available indicates that the orders had a restraining effect on the volume of subject imports during the POR. Cumulated subject imports decreased from 29.7 million pounds in 2019 to 6.1 million pounds in 2020, then increased to 10.2 million pounds in 2021, and to 12.8 million pounds in 2022, and finally decreased again to 10.3 million pounds in 2023.¹²³ Cumulated subject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, compared to *** percent in 2018.¹²⁴ The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information on the subject foreign industries in China and India. Nonetheless, the information available indicates that subject foreign industries remain large and subject foreign producers have the ability and incentive to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the U.S. market if the orders were revoked. China was the world's largest exporter of synthetic filament yarn (a category that includes both in-scope and out-of-scope merchandise) in every year of the POR, with total Chinese exports of synthetic filament yarn, reaching nearly 4.0 billion pounds in 2023, according to GTA data.¹²⁵ India was the second largest global exporter of synthetic filament yarn in every year of the POR with Indian global exports at 644.2 million pounds in 2023.¹²⁶ Domestic Interested Parties identified more than 90 producers in China and India that were engaged in the production and export of PTY during the POR.¹²⁷ Available information also indicates that the subject industries continue to expand their capacities.¹²⁸

The information available also indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to subject producers.¹²⁹ Cumulated subject imports maintained a presence in the U.S. market

¹²² *Confidential Original Determinations* at 29. Cumulated subject import market share in the merchant market increased from *** percent in 2016 to *** percent in 2017 and *** percent in 2018. *Id.* The *** percent market share of cumulated subject imports in the merchant market in 2019 was lower than their *** percent share in interim 2018. *Id.* n.155. In the overall market, cumulated subject import market share rose from *** percent in 2016 to *** percent in 2017 and to *** percent in 2018; it was lower in interim 2019, at *** percent, than in interim 2018, at *** percent. *Id.*

¹²³ CR/PR at Table 1.5. These data may be overstated as HTS statistical reporting numbers 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

¹²⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.6.

¹²⁵ CR/PR at Table 1.8.

¹²⁶ CR/PR at Table 1.10.

¹²⁷ Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 7, Exh. 3.

¹²⁸ CR/PR at Tables 1.7, 1.9. Because of the expedited nature of these reviews, the record does not contain information about inventories of the subject merchandise or the capacity of the subject foreign producers for product shifting during the current period of review.

¹²⁹ Although imports from China are subject to additional duties under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 and IEEPA, the record does not indicate that these duties would prevent subject imports

throughout the POR while under the restraining effect of the orders, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023.¹³⁰ This demonstrates that subject producers have maintained customers and distribution networks in the U.S. market. Domestic Interested Parties claim that prices of PTY in the U.S. market were priced \$0.10 more per pound in 2023 than in other major export markets.¹³¹ Moreover, the presence of third-country trade barriers provides further indication that subject imports will look to the United States as an outlet for their excess capacity if the orders are revoked. PTY from China and India is currently subject to antidumping duty orders imposed by Turkey, originally imposed in 2008 and 2000, respectively.¹³² Pakistan imposed an antidumping duty order on polyester filament yarn from China, a broader product category that contains PTY, in 2017, however that order was terminated in 2022.¹³³ Pakistan also made a preliminary affirmative ruling regarding imports of polyester filament yarn from China in November 2024.¹³⁴

In light of these considerations, including the significant and increasing volume and market share of cumulated subject imports in the original investigations, the continued presence of cumulated subject imports in the U.S. market during the POR, the subject countries' substantial exports of synthetic filament yarn (a category that contains polyester textured yarn) and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers, we find that the volume of cumulated subject imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption and production, if the orders were revoked.¹³⁵

from entering the U.S. market at significant levels if the orders were revoked. Indeed, the section 301 duties did not prevent subject imports from China from accounting for *** percent of U.S. apparent consumption in 2023. CR/PR at Table 1.6. Given the uncertainty of the duration of the IEEPA tariffs, the Chinese industry's large capacity and exports, the continued presence of subject imports from China in the U.S. market despite the imposition of section 301 and IEEPA duties, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market, we find that the section 301 and IEEPA duties would not likely prevent the volume of subject imports from China from being significant if the orders were revoked.

¹³⁰ CR/PR at 1.11–1.13.

¹³¹ Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 11–12, Exh. 6.

¹³² CR/PR at 1.20 and Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 12.

¹³³ CR/PR at 1.20 *revised* in Revision to the Staff Report, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-612-613 and 731-TA-1429-1430 (Review), EDIS Doc. 853347 (June 10, 2025) at 1.20.

¹³⁴ CR/PR at 1.20 *revised* in Revision to the Staff Report, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-612-613 and 731-TA-1429-1430 (Review), EDIS Doc. 853347 (June 10, 2025) at 1.20; Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 12.

¹³⁵ The record of these expedited reviews contains no information on inventories of subject merchandise or the ability of subject producers to shift production from other products.

D. Likely Price Effects

Original Investigations. The Commission found that cumulated subject imports had significant adverse price effects on the domestic like product. The Commission found that cumulated subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product. Cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 106 of 109 quarterly comparisons at margins ranging from 2.4 percent to 55.6 percent, were priced lower than the domestic like product in 32 of 36 purchase cost comparisons, and purchasers confirmed that the domestic industry lost sales to subject imports during the period, which totaled *** pounds.¹³⁶ It found that the significant underselling resulted in cumulated subject imports gaining market share at the direct expense of the domestic industry during the POI.¹³⁷ The Commission also found that lower priced cumulated subject imports prevented the domestic industry from increasing prices that otherwise would have occurred to a significant degree.¹³⁸

Current Reviews. The record in these expedited reviews 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, the importance of price in purchasing decisions, and the significant underselling in the original investigations, we find that if the orders were revoked, the likely significant volumes of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree. Absent the discipline of the orders, 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 restrain price increases necessary to cover any increasing costs, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product. Consequently, we find that if the orders were revoked, significant volumes of subject imports would likely have significant price effects.

E. Likely Impact

Original Investigations. The Commission found that most of the domestic industry's performance indicators declined from 2016 to 2018, notwithstanding that apparent U.S. consumption was generally stable during that period.¹³⁹ Domestic production decreased overall by *** pounds from 2016 to 2018 and commercial U.S. shipments in the merchant

¹³⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 29–30, n.161, 162; *Confidential Original Determinations* at 30–31, n.161, 162.

¹³⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 30.

¹³⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 31.

¹³⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 32.

market decreased overall by *** pounds during that same time.¹⁴⁰ The domestic industry's capacity remained generally stable throughout the POI, but its capacity utilization decreased by *** percentage points from 2016 to 2018.¹⁴¹ The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption in the merchant market also decreased by *** percentage points from 2016 to 2018.¹⁴² The Commission observed that most employment-related indicators for the domestic industry increased slightly from 2016 to 2018, but their financial indicators in the merchant market generally declined, as did their net sales revenues, gross profit, operating income, and net income.¹⁴³

The Commission found that the significant and increasing volumes of lower priced cumulated subject imports that took sales and market share from the domestic industry caused declines in the domestic industry's output and revenues. It also found that the industry's revenues were further reduced by subject imports' price suppressing effects. Accordingly, the Commission found that cumulated subject imports had a significant impact on the domestic industry.¹⁴⁴

In its non-attribution analysis, the Commission found that nonsubject imports could not explain the injury to the domestic industry because the market share of nonsubject imports decreased overall during the POI.¹⁴⁵ Although subject imports were not able to compete with the domestic like product on Buy America procurements or where regional content was required for preference programs, the Commission found that those restrictions did not apply to the bulk of PTY purchases in the U.S. market during the POI, and that they did not prevent cumulated subject imports from gaining market share at the direct expense of the domestic industry during the period.¹⁴⁶ Furthermore, the Commission acknowledged that apparent U.S. consumption declined nominally from 2016 to 2018, but found that the level of decline did not explain the far larger declines in the domestic industry's output or its loss of market share during that period.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁰ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 34. Domestic production decreased from *** pounds in 2016 to *** pounds in 2017, and *** pounds in 2018. *Id.* The domestic industry's U.S. shipments in the merchant market decreased from *** pounds in 2016 to *** pounds in 2017, and to *** pounds in 2018.

¹⁴¹ *Confidential Original Determinations* at 34. The domestic industry's capacity utilization decreased from *** percent in 2016 to *** percent in 2017, and to *** percent in 2018. *Id.*

¹⁴² *Confidential Original Determinations* at 29.

¹⁴³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 34–35.

¹⁴⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 35.

¹⁴⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 35–36; *Confidential Original Determinations* at 37–38.

¹⁴⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 36.

¹⁴⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5007, at 37.

Current Reviews. The record contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the original investigations. The available information shows that the domestic industry's trade and financial indicators were weaker in 2023 than in 2018.¹⁴⁸ The domestic industry's 2023 *** pound capacity, *** pound production volume, and *** percent capacity utilization rate, were all lower in 2023 than in the original investigations.¹⁴⁹ The domestic industry's U.S. shipments totaled *** pounds in 2023, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year – both figures lower than in the original investigations.¹⁵⁰ The industry's net sales revenue totaled \$*** in 2023, and its *** to net sales ratio were \$*** and *** percent, respectively, as compared to an operating income of *** in 2018.¹⁵¹ While the information available suggests that the domestic industry's performance was generally worse than in the original investigations and that the industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders, the domestic industry data in these reviews only represents an estimated *** percent of domestic production in 2023, as compared to the *** percent of domestic production accounted for in the original investigations.¹⁵² Accordingly, we find that the information available 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 the orders.

Based on the information available in these reviews, we find that revocation of the orders 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 to purchasers, the likely significant volume of low-priced subject imports would likely capture sales and market share from the domestic industry and/or significantly depress or suppress prices for the domestic like product. The likely significant volume of cumulated subject imports and their adverse price effects would likely have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry's production, shipments, sales, market share, and revenues, 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.

¹⁴⁸ CR/PR at Table 1.4.

¹⁴⁹ CR/PR at Table 1.4. The domestic industry's capacity and production were *** pounds and *** pounds, respectively, in 2018. *Id.* The domestic industry's capacity utilization was *** percent in 2018. *Id.*

¹⁵⁰ CR/PR at Tables 1.4, 1.6. The domestic industry's U.S. shipments totaled *** pounds in 2018, equivalent to *** percent of market share in 2018.

¹⁵¹ CR/PR at Table 1.4. The industry's net sales revenue in 2018 totaled \$***, and its operating income and operating income to net sales ratio were \$*** and *** percent, respectively.

¹⁵² CR/PR at 1.8.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports. The volume of nonsubject imports increased irregularly during the POR, increasing from 97.2 million pounds in 2019 to 114.0 million pounds in 2020, then to 133.9 million pounds in 2021, and to 159.0 million pounds in 2022, and then decreasing to 102.0 million pounds in 2023.¹⁵³ Given the domestic industry's *** percent share of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, the moderate degree of substitutability between domestic and subject import PTY, and the importance of price to purchasing decisions, the presence of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market would likely not prevent the significant increase in low-priced cumulated subject imports that is likely after revocation from taking market share from the domestic industry, as well as from nonsubject imports, or from forcing domestic producers to lower their prices or forgo price increases in order to retain market share. Consequently, we find that any future effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to cumulated subject imports and that nonsubject imports would not prevent cumulated subject imports from having a significant impact on the domestic industry.

We also considered the level of demand for PTY in the U.S. market. The available evidence is varied, with Domestic Interested Parties claiming that apparent U.S. consumption of PTY has remained fairly stable and is projected to remain flat.¹⁵⁴ However, public information indicates that slowing consumer spending on apparel and a decline in global apparel production are contributing to a trend of declining demand for PTY.¹⁵⁵ To the extent that demand is weak or declines, the significant volume of low-priced cumulated subject imports that is likely after revocation would exacerbate the effects of weak or declining demand on the domestic industry.

In sum, we conclude that if the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on PTY from China and India were revoked, cumulated subject imports would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

V. Conclusion

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

¹⁵³ CR/PR at Table 1.5.

¹⁵⁴ Domestic Interested Parties' NOI Response at 20.

¹⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table 1.3. For the reasons discussed above in Section V.B.2, the available data may not accurately reflect actual changes in apparent domestic consumption.

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On December 2, 2024, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”),¹ that it had instituted reviews to determine whether revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on polyester textured yarn from China and India would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.² All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.³ ⁴ Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding.

Table 1.1 Polyester textured yarn: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
December 2, 2024	Notice of initiation by Commerce (89 FR 95181, December 2, 2024)
December 2, 2024	Notice of institution by Commission (89 FR 95230, December 2, 2024)
March 7, 2025	Commission’s vote on adequacy
April 2, 2025	Commerce’s results of its expedited AD reviews (90 FR 14432, April 2, 2025)
April 7, 2025	Commerce’s results of its expedited CVD reviews (90 FR 14959, April 7, 2025)
June 20, 2025	Commission’s determinations and views

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 89 FR 95230, December 2, 2024. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 89 FR 95181, December 2, 2024. 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. Information regarding responses to the notice of institution is presented in app. B.

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.

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on October 18, 2018 with Commerce and the Commission by Unifi Manufacturing, Inc. (“Unifi”), Greensboro, North Carolina, and Nan Ya Plastics Corp. America (“Nan Ya”), Lake City, South Carolina.⁵ On November 19, 2019, Commerce determined that imports of polyester textured yarn from China and India were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the Governments of China and India.⁶ The Commission determined on January 9, 2020 that the industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of LTFV and subsidized imports of polyester textured yarn from China and India.⁷ On January 10, 2020, Commerce issued its antidumping and countervailing duty orders with final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 76.07 to 77.15 percent for China and 17.98 to 47.98 percent for India, and net subsidy rates ranging from 32.18 to 473.09 percent for China and 4.29 to 21.83 percent for India.⁸

⁵ Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-612-613 and 731-TA-1429-1430 (Final), USITC Publication 5007, January 2020 (“Original publication”), p. 1.1.

⁶ 84 FR 63850, 84 FR 63843 (as amended in 85 FR 1298, January 10, 2020), 84 FR 63845 and 84 FR 63848, November 19, 2019.

⁷ 85 FR 1183, January 9, 2020. The Commission also found that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination were not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the order on China.

⁸ 85 FR 1298 and 85 FR 1301, January 10, 2020. Commerce also amended its final affirmative determination with respect to India.

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted additional import relief investigations on polyester textured yarn, as presented in table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Polyester textured yarn: Previous and related Commission proceedings and current status

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
2020	731-TA-1550	Indonesia	Affirmative	Order issued December 14, 2021
2020	731-TA-1551	Malaysia	Affirmative	Order issued December 14, 2021
2020	731-TA-1552	Thailand	Affirmative	Order issued December 14, 2021
2020	731-TA-1553	Vietnam	Affirmative	Order issued December 14, 2021

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.

Commerce’s five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of polyester textured yarn from China and India with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than April 1, 2025.

Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx> and subsequently on the Commission’s Electronic Document Information System (“EDIS”). 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 and/or countervailing duty orders on imports of polyester textured yarn from China and India are noted in the sections titled “The original investigations” and “U.S. imports,” if applicable.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The merchandise covered by these orders, polyester textured yarn, is synthetic multifilament yarn that is manufactured from polyester (polyethylene terephthalate). Polyester textured yarn is produced through a texturing process, which imparts special properties to the filaments of the yarn, including stretch, bulk, strength, moisture absorption, insulation, and the appearance of a natural fiber. This scope includes all forms of polyester textured yarn, regardless of surface texture or appearance, yarn density and thickness (as measured in denier), number of filaments, number of plies, finish (luster), cross section, color, dye method, texturing method, or packing method (such as spindles, tubes, or beams).

Excluded from the scope of these orders is bulk continuous filament yarn that: (a) is polyester synthetic multifilament yarn; (b) has denier size ranges of 900 and above; (c) has turns per meter of 40 and above; and (d) has a maximum shrinkage of 2.5 percent.⁹

⁹ 85 FR 1298 and 85 FR 1301, January 10, 2020.

U.S. tariff treatment

Based on the scope set forth by Commerce, information available to the Commission indicates that the merchandise subject to these investigations is provided for in the following subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”): 5402.33.30 (single yarn) and 5402.33.60 (multiple (folded) or cable yarn). The 2025 general rate of duty is 8.8 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 5402.33.30 and 8.0 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 5402.33.60.¹⁰ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Section 301 and IEEPA tariff treatments

Products of China under both of these subheadings were assessed an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem under heading 9903.88.03 beginning September 24, 2018, under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (“Section 301”). This rate was initially set to increase to 25 percent ad valorem on January 1, 2019; however, this increase was delayed and became effective on May 10, 2019.¹¹ Products of China under both 5402.33.30 and 5402.33.60 are currently subject to the 25 percent ad valorem duties under Section 301.

Additionally, effective February 4, 2025, product originating in China is subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”).¹²

¹⁰ Products under these HTS subheadings enter duty free under USMCA countries. USITC, HTS (2025) Basic Edition, Publication 5575, January 2025, p. 54-5.

¹¹ 83 FR 33608, July 17, 2018; 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018; and 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019.

¹² 90 FR 9121; February 7, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.20, 9903.01.21, 9903.01.22, and 9903.01.23, and U.S. notes 2(s)–2(t) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 1, Publication 5587, February 2025, pp. 99.3.1, 99.3.278.

The product¹³

Description and Applications

The products covered by these reviews are polyester textured yarn. Polyester textured yarn is made wholly of polyester and consists of continuous filaments that have a textured surface.¹⁴ The scope of these reviews specifically excludes yarns of other manmade fibers such as nylon, polypropylene, or polyethylene. The texturing process of polyester textured yarn imparts physical characteristics such as bulk, and makes it feel soft to the touch.¹⁵

Polyester textured yarn is oftentimes used in the manufacture of fabrics that people regularly touch, like those used in apparel, home textiles and furnishing, bedding, and automotive seating.¹⁶ Other end uses for polyester textured yarn include medical supplies and devices, industrial materials, and general automotive.

Polyester textured yarn is characterized by its denier,¹⁷ filament count, luster,¹⁸ and other variants associated with the texturing or dyeing process. In the original proceeding, petitioners stated that customers generally request polyester textured yarn with denier between 50 and 400; however, polyester textured yarn can be manufactured in denier outside this range to specifications requested by the customer.

¹³ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on original publication, pp. 1.9-1.11.

¹⁴ Conference Transcript, p. 8 (Rosenthal).

¹⁵ Conference Transcript, p. 19 (Cole).

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Denier is the weight in grams of 9,000 meters of yarn or filament. In general, the lower the denier, the finer the yarn. Hoechst Celanese, Dictionary of Fiber & Textile Technology, p. 42, 1990.

¹⁸ Luster refers to the quality of shining with reflected lights. Luster is frequently referenced on a scale of bright to dull. According to the petitioner's, polyester textured yarn is most commonly semi-dull or bright. Other lusters include super bright, full-dull, cationic dyeable, and trilobal bright. Hoechst Celanese, Dictionary of Fiber & Textile Technology, p. 42, 1990; Original publication, p. 1-9.

Manufacturing process¹⁹

Polyester textured yarn is manufactured using polyethylene terephthalate (“PET”), which can be derived directly from chemical inputs. Additionally, polyester textured yarn can be manufactured from already-formed chips or flakes. If the yarns are formed from chemical inputs, monoethylene glycol (“MEG”) and purified terephthalic acid (“PTA”) react (called polymerization) to produce the PET. Polyester textured yarn manufacturers can also purchase PET chips or flakes which are subsequently melted and used to produce polyester textured yarn. PET flakes or chips can be made from virgin chemical inputs (MEG and PTA) or from recycled materials.²⁰ The PET is then melted at a high temperature to form a syrup-like solution, which is extruded through the tiny holes of a metal container called a spinneret. The extruded PET filaments cool upon leaving the spinneret and are subsequently collected and wound around a cylinder. At this point in the manufacturing process, the extruded filaments are referred to as partially oriented yarns (“POY”)—also known as partially drawn yarns, or (“PDY”), the primary input for polyester textured yarn.

Polyester textured yarn is further processed through drawing and texturing. The polyester textured yarn is stretched over heated rolls until it is thinner and longer. This drawing process optimizes the orientation of the molecules in the fiber and increases resilience, strength, and tenacity. It also creates a softer hand or feel. Texturing introduces permanent distortions to the yarn through a set of rotating friction disks, gears, belts, air jets, spindles, or related devices.²¹ ***.²²

***.²³

¹⁹ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on original publication, pp. 1.9-1.11.

²⁰ Repreve. <https://repreve.com/discover>, accessed October 8, 2019.

²¹ Ibid.

²² ***.

²³ ***.

After texturing, the yarn passes into a secondary heater tub. The yarn then passes over a break detector and lubrication rollers (which apply a light oil to aid in the later processing of the yarn by purchasers) and is wound onto a cardboard or plastic tube.²⁴ Multiple strands of finished polyester textured yarn may also be wound onto a beam tube, which can then be placed directly on a loom for weaving by the downstream textile manufacturing customer. The yarn is then taken for testing and/or inspection and packed for shipment.

Polyester textured yarn can be dyed through two distinct dyeing processes. Solution dyeing, also known as dope dyeing, occurs when highly concentrated colored chips are combined with non-colored PET chips or flakes and melted and mixed together in the extruder to produce “solution dyed” fiber. Package dyeing occurs at the end of the polyester textured yarn production process by immersing an entire spool or spindle of polyester textured yarn in a dye bath.²⁵ During the original proceeding, the petitioners estimated ***.²⁶

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from eight firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of polyester textured yarn in the United States during 2018.²⁷

In response to the Commission’s notice of institution in these current reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of eight known and currently operating U.S. producers of polyester textured yarn. The two firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission’s notice of institution estimated that they accounted for approximately *** percent of the production of polyester textured yarn in the United States during 2023.²⁸

²⁴ Hearing Transcript, p. 20 (Cole).

²⁵ Hearing Transcript, p. 18 (Cole).

²⁶ ***.

²⁷ Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India (Final), Confidential Report INV-RR-129, December 4, 2019, (“Original Confidential Report”), p. 3.1.

²⁸ Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, January 2, 2025, p. 19 and exh. 1.

Recent developments

Table 1.3 presents events since January 1, 2019.

Table 1.3 Polyester textured yarn: Developments that impact conditions of competition in the U.S. market

Item	Firm	Event
Acquisition	Milliken & Company	The North Carolina based firm acquired “The Frontier Spinning Plant #3,” from Gildan. The acquisition, intended to increase yarn spinning capacity, is located in Mayodan North Carolina. The facility has since been renamed the Two Rivers Plant. (August 9, 2022)
Acquisition	Universal Fiber Systems	Universal Fiber Systems, a producer of synthetic filament yarn; a broader category of polyester textured yarn, acquired yarn manufacturing facilities located in Cedar Falls, North Carolina. Formally owned by Sapona Manufacturing Co. Inc. The facility is continuing under Sapona Yarns.
Acquisition	Elevate Textiles	Gutermann, owned by American & Efird has acquired Elevate Textiles, headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. The firms synthetic threads division, which could include polyester textured yarn (although this product is not specifically mentioned), will be headquartered in Mount Holly, North Carolina.
Closure	Sage Automotive Interiors	The firm announced closure of its Avalon, Georgia plant, which was part of its yarn texturing and warping operations since 2009. Approximately 140 layoffs were anticipated. (April 30, 2024)
Closure	Unifi	Unifi, headquartered in Greensboro North Carolina, expects to close its yarn manufacturing facility in Rockingham County, Madison, NC, by September 2025. The facility closure is anticipated to result in the loss of approximately 250 jobs, and the 95-acre facility is currently for sale.
Additional Information	N/A	Factors contributing to a trend of declining demand for polyester textured yarn could include slowing consumer spending on apparel, a decline in global apparel production, as well as Covid-19 pandemic related volatility.

Source: Milliken & Co. Expands Yarn Production, “<https://www.textiles.org/2022/08/09/yarn-milliken-expansion/>,” access date February 20, 2025; Sapona Plastics Consolidates Ownership for Growth in Randolph County, “<https://www.yahoo.com/news/sapona-plastics-consolidates-ownership-growth-103007475.html>” access date February 20, 2025; Universal Fiber Systems, “<https://www.universalfibersystems.net/our-company>,” access date February 20, 2025; Elevate Textiles, “<https://www.elevatetextiles.com/international-textile-group-becomes-elevate-textiles-following-integration-with-american-efird/>,” accessed February 20, 2025; Sage Automotive Interiors Announces Closure of Avalon Plant, “<https://wnegradio.com/sage-automotive-interiors-announces-closure-of-avalon-plant/>,” access date February 20, 2025; Unifi says 250 will lose jobs when Rockingham plant closes, “<https://businessnc.com/unifi-now-says-250-will-lose-jobs-when-rockingham-county-textile-plant-closes/>,” access date February 20, 2025; Consumer Spending on Apparel and Footwear Continues to Slow, “<https://sourcingjournal.com/market-data/apparel-data/coresight-demand-recession-levis-adidas-menswear-footwear-apparel-data-trend-440320/>,” access date February 20, 2025; The State of Fashion 2025, p.10, para.1,” <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/retail/our-insights/state-of-fashion#/>,” accessed February 20, 2025; Apparel: Export Competitiveness of Certain Foreign Suppliers to the United States, “<https://www.usitc.gov/publications/332/pub5543.pdf>,” p 34–43, and p.39, para 2.

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. Table 1.4 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations.

Table 1.4 Polyester textured yarn: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

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

Item	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2023
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***
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 2016 to 2018, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2023, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 2, 2025, exhibit 1.

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

Note: The table above presents U.S. shipment and financial data for the total market. In the original determinations, the Commission utilized merchant market data in analyzing the market share and financial performance of the domestic industry.

Note: The data above exclude data from ***, which was excluded from the original determinations as a related party. ***.

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.²⁹

In its original determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of all polyester textured yarn, coextensive with Commerce's scope. In its original determinations, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of polyester textured yarn, except for one firm that was excluded as a related party.³⁰

²⁹ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

³⁰ 89 FR 95230, December 2, 2024.

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 29 firms, which accounted for approximately 63.1 percent of total U.S. imports of polyester textured yarn from China during 2018 and 92.2 percent of U.S. imports from India.³¹ Import data presented in the original investigations are based on questionnaire responses.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 61 potential U.S. importers of polyester textured yarn.³²

³¹ Original publication, p. 4.1.

³² Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 2, 2025, exh. 8.

U.S. imports

Table 1.5 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from China and India as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2023 imports by quantity).

Table 1.5 Polyester textured yarn: U.S. imports, by source and period

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

U.S. imports from	Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
China	Quantity	10,785	1,252	720	193	379
India	Quantity	18,870	4,810	9,501	12,556	9,871
Subject sources	Quantity	29,655	6,063	10,220	12,749	10,249
Indonesia	Quantity	15,186	19,363	29,459	24,641	20,547
Mexico	Quantity	33,633	27,928	30,745	30,449	25,278
South Korea	Quantity	5,783	4,647	15,541	19,035	14,130
All other sources	Quantity	42,550	62,102	58,156	84,837	42,012
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	97,152	114,041	133,901	158,962	101,966
All import sources	Quantity	126,807	120,103	144,121	171,710	112,216
China	Value	12,540	1,508	1,200	515	629
India	Value	18,750	7,029	14,592	19,891	14,363
Subject sources	Value	31,290	8,537	15,791	20,405	14,992
Indonesia	Value	14,375	15,342	26,385	28,750	20,473
Mexico	Value	42,074	35,224	42,947	51,288	43,218
South Korea	Value	9,353	7,403	19,384	28,268	19,478
All other sources	Value	44,701	54,426	65,442	125,720	53,578
Nonsubject sources	Value	110,504	112,395	154,158	234,027	136,746
All import sources	Value	141,793	120,932	169,949	254,432	151,739
China	Unit value	1.16	1.20	1.67	2.67	1.66
India	Unit value	0.99	1.46	1.54	1.58	1.46
Subject sources	Unit value	1.06	1.41	1.55	1.60	1.46
Indonesia	Unit value	0.95	0.79	0.90	1.17	1.00
Mexico	Unit value	1.25	1.26	1.40	1.68	1.71
South Korea	Unit value	1.62	1.59	1.25	1.49	1.38
All other sources	Unit value	1.05	0.88	1.13	1.48	1.28
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	1.14	0.99	1.15	1.47	1.34
All import sources	Unit value	1.12	1.01	1.18	1.48	1.35

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000, accessed December 9, 2024. These data may be overstated as HTS statistical reporting numbers 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

Cumulation considerations³³

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated in five-year reviews, the Commission considers, among other things, whether there is a likelihood of a reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports and the domestic like product. Additional information concerning geographical markets and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.³⁴

Imports from China and India were both reported in all of the 60 months between 2019 and 2023. In each year between 2019 and 2023, U.S. imports of polyester textured yarn from both China and India entered the United States through the East, North, South, and West borders of entry.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table 1.6 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

³³ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on official U.S. import statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000.

³⁴ In addition, available information concerning subject country producers, and the global market is presented in the next section of this report.

Table 1.6 Polyester textured yarn: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2023
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	38,247	42,621	51,542	379
India	Quantity	24,365	26,239	26,564	9,871
Subject sources	Quantity	62,612	68,860	78,106	10,249
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	71,406	61,782	65,642	101,966
All import sources	Quantity	134,018	130,642	143,748	112,216
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***
China	Value	33,881	40,472	53,640	629
India	Value	20,088	22,192	24,482	14,363
Subject sources	Value	53,969	62,664	78,123	14,992
Nonsubject sources	Value	78,396	69,809	78,820	136,746
All import sources	Value	132,365	132,474	156,942	151,739
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
China	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
India	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***	***
China	Share of value	***	***	***	***
India	Share of value	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2016 to 2018, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2023, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested parties' response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000, accessed December 9, 2024. These data may be overstated as HTS statistical reporting numbers 5402.33.3000 and 5402.33.6000 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

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

Note: The table presents U.S. shipment data for the total market. In its original determinations, the Commission utilized merchant market data in analyzing the market share and financial performance of the domestic industry. However, the data above exclude data from U.S. producer ***, which was excluded in the Commission's original determinations as a related party (***)

***). Due to this exclusion, the U.S. producer shipments, apparent U.S. consumptions, and market share data reported above for the years 2016 and 2017 differ from the data that are presented in Tables 4.14 and C-1 of the Original Confidential Report and instead rely on data that was derived from these tables and cited in the Commission's original views.

The industry in China

Producers in China

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to 38 firms believed to produce and/or export polyester textured yarn from China. No responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from these firms.³⁵

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 60 possible producers of polyester textured yarn in China.³⁶

Recent developments in China

Table 1.7 presents events in the industry since January 1, 2019.

Table 1.7 Polyester textured yarn: Developments in China

Item	Firm	Event
Acquisition	Zhejiang Petrochemical Co. Ltd	Plant expansion planned for 2026 to increase capacity output of PET pellets by 40 percent. The plant is expected to begin production in 2026, and construction is planned in the state of Hainan, China. (March 16, 2024)

Source: China to dominate global PET capacity additions through 2018,"<https://www.hydrocarbonengineering.com/petrochemicals/06032024/china-to-dominate-global-pet-capacity-additions-through-2028/>," access date February 20, 2025.

³⁵ Original publication, p. 7.3.

³⁶ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 2, 2025, exh. 3.

Exports from China

Table 1.8 presents export data for synthetic filament yarn, a category that includes polyester textured yarn and out-of-scope products, from China (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2023).

Table 1.8 HTS Synthetic filament yarn: Quantity of exports from China, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Destination market	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Brazil	302,728	364,049	324,291	482,179	506,843
Pakistan	295,060	333,385	403,919	487,967	495,669
Vietnam	351,356	322,363	339,426	388,128	385,702
Turkey	276,473	261,326	213,805	239,023	334,569
Egypt	144,842	179,461	149,065	242,212	302,187
Bangladesh	142,575	160,244	275,582	253,596	288,570
South Korea	174,029	197,468	214,922	222,739	224,514
Indonesia	101,648	123,085	107,744	125,366	164,055
Mexico	113,480	98,413	105,069	141,232	113,811
Colombia	71,025	80,595	112,141	99,064	107,259
All other export markets	776,133	743,437	755,418	875,622	1,066,883
All export markets	2,749,348	2,863,828	3,001,384	3,557,127	3,990,062

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 5402.33, accessed February 4, 2025.

The industry in India

Producers in India

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from five firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of polyester textured yarn in India during 2018, and approximately *** percent of polyester textured yarn exports from India to the United States during 2018.³⁷ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 32 possible producers of polyester textured yarn in India.³⁸

³⁷ Original confidential report, pp. 7.5 to 7.6.

³⁸ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, January 2, 2025, Exhibit 3.

Recent developments in India

Table 1.9 presents events in India's industry since January 1, 2019.

Table 1.9 Polyester textured yarn: Developments in India

Item	Firm	Event
Expansion	Sarla Performance Fibers Limited	Although no specific expansion plans are mentioned, the firm is projected to grow revenue from \$112.7 billion dollars in 2023 to \$154.1 billion by 2027; in addition to growth of 2.82% year on year. Sarla Performance Fibers is a leading producer and exporter of high value, polyester textured yarns. (January 14, 2025)
Expansion	Filatex Fashions Ltd.	The firm is establishing a subsidiary for textile exports in Delhi, and additional offices in Mumbai. Exact dates for the expansion projects are unknown. (August 7, 2024)
Expansion	Dodhia Synthetics Ltd.	Proposed manufacturing expansion to support increased capacity of polyester granules, (a raw input in polyester textured yarn) as well as polyester textured yarn. The firm also states that it intends to expand recycling operations for PET bottles, or polyethylene terephthalate, which is a clear plastic taken from recycled bottles and processed into granules, a raw input for manufacture of polyester textured yarns. There is no further information about the project moving forward. (January 4, 2022)
Expansion	Reliance Industries Ltd	Reliance Industries Ltd is the largest producer of petrochemicals in India, and the tenth largest producer globally. The firm plans expansion of its polyester capacity by 3 million tonnes by 2026-27. (No date specified)
Expansion	Sanathan Textiles Ltd.	The firm plans to significantly increase its production capacity with construction of a new manufacturing facility in Punjab, anticipated to be operational by 2026. This expansion is projected to increase polyester filament yarn capacity from 550 tonnes per day to 1,500 tonnes per day. (2022)
Acquisition	Ascend Performance Materials	Completed purchase of Formulated Polymers Limited, establishing Ascends first production facility in South Asia. Formulated Polymer's Ltd. Is an engineered materials producer based in Chennai, India. (January 20, 2025)
Acquisition	Alok Industries	JM Financial ARC acquired Alok Industries, India's largest fully integrated textile company due to solvency issues. Alok Industries specializes in polyester yarn with an annual production capacity of 1.7 lakh tonnes (374,786 thousand pounds) of polyester. This output includes all polyester products (yarns and fabrics) in Alok Industries product portfolio. (June 22, 2023)

Source: India Textile Sector Weaves a Path to \$350 Billion by 2030, "<https://textilevaluechain.in/news-insights/indian-textile-sector-weaves-a-path-to-350-billion-by-2030-with-sarla-performance-fibers-poised-for-growth>," February 20, 2025; Filatex Fashions Announces Major Stock Split and Expansion Plans, "<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/business/3009553-filatex-fashions-announces-major-stock-split-and-expansion-plans>," access date February 20, Dodhia Group: Carving a Niche in Specialty Yarns,

<https://www.indiantextilemagazine.in/dodhia-group-carving-a-niche-in-specialty-yarns/>,” access date February 20, 2025; Project Pre-Feasibility Report, https://environmentclearance.nic.in/writereaddata/Online/TOR/10_May_2016_174450657U10QO_ZWXPrefeasibilityreport_DSPL.pdf access date 20, 2025; Dodhia “Synthetics Ltd.; Expansions: Reliance to Set up PVC, PTA and Polyester plants in India,” <http://plasticsandrubberasia.com/sept2024/materials/expansions-reliance-to-set-up-pvc-pta-and-polyester-plants-in-india-lummus-ethylene-tech-selected-for-kazakhstans-first-pe-plant.html>,” access date February 20, 2025; Dodhia Group, Plastic Recycling,” <https://www.dodhiagroup.com/>,” accessed February 20, 2025; Santhan Textiles Posts Strong Results,” <https://textileinsights.in/sanathan-textiles-posts-strong-results-plans-expansion/>,” access date February 20, 2025; Ascend Completes Purchase of Plant in Chennai,” <https://www.ascendmaterials.com/news/ascend-completes-purchase-of-plant-in-chennai>,” access date February 20, 2025; Alok Industries Shares Jump 8% Amid High Volume; <https://www.businesstoday.in/markets/company-stock/story/alok-industries-shares-jump-8-amid-high-volume-stock-of-ril-promoted-firm-up-44-in-30-days-386673-2023-06-22>,” access date February 20, 2025.

Exports from India

Table 1.10 presents export data for synthetic filament yarn, a category that includes polyester textured yarn and out-of-scope products, from India (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2023).

Table 1.10 HTS Synthetic filament yarn: Quantity of exports from India, by destination and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Destination market	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Turkey	314,062	214,479	277,693	282,550	282,447
Morocco	29,736	21,000	54,100	50,410	38,850
Brazil	217,715	153,982	179,608	47,834	38,478
Bangladesh	69,592	77,046	47,012	45,155	24,687
South Korea	61,140	33,836	23,736	19,326	24,246
Argentina	40,084	45,702	59,067	51,254	24,132
United Arab Emirates	7,701	6,759	12,978	21,488	22,114
Russia	20,251	22,761	31,596	13,463	18,518
Algeria	12,759	10,924	11,764	12,429	17,894
Spain	12,412	10,440	27,090	20,319	13,359
All other export markets	322,043	236,021	341,710	207,032	139,442
All export markets	1,107,494	832,950	1,066,354	771,260	644,166

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 5402.33, accessed February 4, 2025.

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

Third-country trade actions

Argentina had an antidumping duty order on imports of polyester textured yarn from China in 2010, which was extended after a sunset review in 2016. The order was subsequently revoked in 2021.³⁹ Additionally, Argentina also imposed an antidumping order on imports of polyester yarn, a category including polyester textured yarn, from India, but that order was revoked in 2017.

Turkey has active antidumping duty orders on imports of polyester textured yarn from China and India which were originally imposed in 2008 and 2000, respectively.⁴⁰

Pakistan imposed an antidumping duty order on imports of polyester filament yarn, a broader product category that contains the subject merchandise, from China in 2017; however, that order was later terminated in 2022.⁴¹ In November 2024, Pakistan made a preliminary affirmative ruling regarding imports of polyester filament yarn from China.⁴²

³⁹ Global Trade Alert, “Argentina Termination of Antidumping Duty,” May 16, 2021.

⁴⁰ Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, January 2, 2025, exh. 7, page 37.

⁴¹ Global Trade Alert, “Pakistan Definitive Antidumping Duty on Imports of Polyester Filament Yarn from China and Malaysia,” August 24, 2022, HKTDC Research, “Pakistan Antidumping Duties on Polyester Filament Yarn to be Lifted”, May 16, 2022.

⁴² World Trade Organization, Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Pakistan, December 1, 2024, CCF Group, “Pakistan Makes Preliminary Antidumping Ruling on Polyester Filament Yarn from China”, November 19, 2024.

The global market

Table 1.11 presents global export data for synthetic filament yarn, a category that includes polyester textured yarn and out-of-scope products (by source in descending order of quantity for 2023).

Table 1.11 HTS Synthetic filament yarn: Quantity of global exports by country and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Exporting country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
China	2,749,348	2,863,828	3,001,384	3,557,127	3,990,062
India	1,107,494	832,950	1,066,354	771,260	644,166
Taiwan	277,417	224,917	259,053	230,861	183,813
Thailand	182,189	168,220	169,345	139,643	141,444
Turkey	78,455	84,448	126,477	128,711	135,498
Indonesia	207,418	144,781	154,822	106,404	120,563
Malaysia	127,929	126,780	120,938	99,421	81,154
South Korea	52,169	52,874	68,732	65,255	58,451
Italy	45,178	37,516	49,564	47,169	39,413
United States	61,928	50,299	63,301	45,623	37,831
All other exporters	465,603	506,555	509,620	387,409	240,283
All exporters	5,355,127	5,093,169	5,589,589	5,578,882	5,672,679

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 5402.33, accessed February 4, 2025.

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

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

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

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 95181, December 2, 2024	Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-12-02/pdf/2024-28262.pdf
89 FR 95230, December 2, 2024	Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India; Notice of Institution of Five-Year Reviews	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-12-02/pdf/2024-28057.pdf

APPENDIX B

RESPONSES TO THE NOTICE OF INSTITUTION

Responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews. They were filed on behalf of the following entities:

- 1. Nan Ya Plastics Corp, America (“Nan Ya”) and Unifi Manufacturing, Inc. (“Unifi”), domestic producers of polyester textured yarn (collectively referred to herein as “domestic interested parties”).

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

Table B.1 Polyester Textured Yarn: Summary of responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Interested party type	Number	Coverage
U.S. producer	2	***

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested parties’ estimate of their share of total U.S. production of polyester textured yarn during 2023. Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, January 2, 2025, p. 19.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from the domestic interested parties. The domestic interested parties request that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on polyester textured yarn from China and India.¹

¹ Domestic interested parties’ comments on adequacy, February 12, 2025, p. 2.

Company-specific information

Table B.2 Polyester Textured Yarn: Response checklist for U.S. producers

Yes = provided response; no = did not provide a response; NA = not available; not known = information was not known

Item	Nan Ya	Unifi
Nature of operation	Yes	Yes
Statement of intent to participate	Yes	Yes
Statement of likely effects of revoking the order	Yes	Yes
U.S. producer list	Yes	Yes
U.S. importer/foreign producer list	Yes	Yes
List of 3-5 leading purchasers	Yes	Yes
List of sources for national/regional prices	Not known	Not known
Trade/financial data	Yes	Yes
Changes in supply/demand	Yes	Yes
Complete response	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PREVIOUS PROCEEDINGS

In the Commission's original determinations, based on a related party exclusion, the Commission defined the domestic industry differently from the summary data presented in Appendix C of the Original Publication and Original Confidential Report. As such, summary data as cited to in the Commission's original Views were derived and are not available.

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties, and it provided contact information for the following three firms as top purchasers of polyester textured yarn: ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these three firms and two firms (***) submitted responses to the Commission's request for information.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for polyester textured yarn that have occurred in the United States or in the market for polyester textured yarn in China and/or India since January 1, 2020?

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

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for polyester textured yarn in the United States or in the market for polyester textured yarn in China and/or India within a reasonably foreseeable time?

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

