



UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Washington, DC



PUBLIC

CARBON AND CERTAIN ALLOY STEEL WIRE ROD FROM BELARUS, ITALY, KOREA, RUSSIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, TURKEY, UKRAINE, THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Prehearing Report
Investigation Nos. 701-TA-573-574 and 731-TA-1349-1358 (Final)

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PREFACE

As required by section 207.22 of the U.S. International Trade Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 C.F.R. § 207.22), this prehearing staff report contains information concerning Investigation Nos. 701-TA-573-574 and 731-TA-1349-1358 (Final), *Wire Rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom*.

The Commission will hold a public hearing in connection with this proceeding beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, November 16, 2017 in the Hearing Room of the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, Washington, DC. Requests to appear at the hearing are due to be filed in writing with the Secretary to the Commission not later than the close of business (5:15 p.m.) on November 9, 2017.¹ All persons desiring to appear at the hearing and make oral presentations should attend a prehearing conference (if deemed necessary) at 9:30 a.m. on November 15, 2017, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. Prehearing briefs must be in conformity with section 207.23 of the Commission's rules (19 C.F.R. § 207.23), and should, to the extent possible, refer to the record and include information and arguments which the party believes relevant to the subject matter of the Commission's determinations under sections 705(b) and 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b) and 1673d(b)). Prehearing briefs must be filed on or before November 9, 2017. If prehearing briefs contain business proprietary information, a non-proprietary version is due November 13, 2017. Any person not an interested party may submit a brief written statement of information pertinent to the proceeding within the time specified and in the manner specified for the filing of

¹ Notices of participation must include a list of witnesses and should indicate the amount of time requested for presentations.

prehearing briefs, in conformity with section 207.23 of the Commission's rules (19 C.F.R. § 207.23).

All oral presentations shall be in conformity with section 207.24 of the rules (19 C.F.R. § 207.24) and each party shall limit its presentation to:

- (a) a summary of the information and arguments contained in its prehearing brief;
- (b) an analysis of the information and arguments contained in the prehearing briefs of other parties; and
- (c) information not available at the time its prehearing brief was filed.

Persons other than parties in this proceeding appearing at the hearing shall limit their presentations to brief statements of their positions with respect to the subject matter of the proceeding. A party may provide written testimony as provided in section 207.24(b) of the Commission's rules (19 C.F.R. § 207.24(b)).

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published and therefore has been deleted from this report. Such deletions are marked by asterisks.

PART I: INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

These investigations result from petitions filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (“USITC” or “Commission”) by Charter Steel (“Charter”), Saukville, Wisconsin; Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc. (“Gerdau”), Tampa, Florida; Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc. (“Keystone”), Peoria, Illinois; and Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”), Charlotte, North Carolina on March 28, 2017, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (“wire rod”)¹ from Italy and Turkey, and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom. The following tabulation provides information relating to the background of these investigations.^{2 3}

¹ See the section entitled “The Subject Merchandise” in *Part I* of this report for a complete description of the merchandise subject in this proceeding.

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

³ Appendix B is reserved for the witnesses appearing at the Commission’s hearing.

Effective date	Action
March 28, 2017	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission's investigations (82 FR 16232, April 3, 2017)
April 17, 2017	Commerce's notice of initiation of countervailing duty (82 FR 19213, April 26, 2017) and antidumping duty investigations (82 FR 19207, April 26, 2017)
May 12, 2017	Commission's preliminary determinations (82 FR 22846, May 18, 2017)
July 9, 2017	Commerce's postponement of preliminary antidumping duty determinations on imports from Italy, Korea, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom (82 FR 39564, August 21, 2017)
August 25, 2017	Commerce's preliminary countervailing duty determinations on imports from Italy (82 FR 41931, September 5, 2017), Turkey, and preliminary critical circumstances determinations on imports from Turkey (82 FR 41929, September 5, 2017)
September 5, 2017	Commerce's preliminary antidumping duty determinations on imports from Belarus (82 FR 42796, September 12, 2017), Russia, and the UAE, and preliminary critical circumstances determinations on imports from Russia (82 FR 42794, September 12, 2017)
September 5, 2017	Scheduling of final phase of Commission investigations (82 FR 44001, September 20, 2017)
October 24, 2017	Commerce's preliminary antidumping duty determinations on imports from Italy (82 FR, 50381, October 31, 2017), Spain (82 FR 50389, October 31, 2017), Korea (82 FR 50386, October 31, 2017), South Africa (82 FR 50383, October 31, 2017), United Kingdom (82 FR 50394, October 31, 2017), Turkey (82 FR 50377, October 31, 2017), and Ukraine (82 FR 50375, October 31, 2017)
November 16, 2017	Scheduled date for the Commission's hearing
November 20, 2017	Scheduled date for Commerce's final antidumping duty determinations (Belarus, Russia, and UAE)
December 19, 2017	Scheduled date for the Commission's vote (Belarus, Russia, UAE)
January 3, 2018	Scheduled date for Commission's views (Belarus, Russia, UAE)

STATUTORY CRITERIA AND ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

Statutory criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Organization of report

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

MARKET SUMMARY

Wire rod is generally used as an intermediate product for drawing into wire. The leading U.S. producers of wire rod are Charter, Gerdau, Keystone, Nucor, and Sterling. Leading responding producers of wire rod in subject countries are Byelorussian Steel Works ("Byelorussian") of Belarus; Ferriere Nord S.p.a. ("Ferriere Nord") of Italy; POSCO of Korea; NLMK Ural of Russia; ArcelorMittal South Africa of South Africa; ArcelorMittal Espana ("ArcelorMittal Spain") and Global Steel Wire, S.A. ("Global Steel Wire") of Spain; Icdas Celik Enerji Tersane ve Ulasim Sanayi A.S. ("Icdas") and Iskenderun Demir ve Celik A.S. (Isdemir) ("Isdemir") of Turkey; ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih ("ArcelorMittal Ukraine") and Yenakiieve Steel

(“Yenakiieve”) of Ukraine; Emirates Steel Industries PJSC (“Emirates Steel”) of the United Arab Emirates; and British Steel Limited (“British Steel”) of the United Kingdom. The leading U.S. importers of wire rod from subject countries in 2016 are ***. U.S. purchasers of wire rod are primarily firms that draw wire and use wire for a large variety of end use products. Several U.S. producers of wire rod are related to firms that draw wire, to which they transfer wire rod.

Apparent U.S. consumption of wire rod totaled approximately 5.3 million short tons (\$2.8 billion) in 2016. Eight firms produced wire rod in the United States in 2016. U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments of wire rod totaled 3.5 million short tons (\$1.8 billion) in 2016, and accounted for 66.7 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 64.8 percent by value. U.S. imports of wire rod from subject sources totaled 701,654 short tons (\$298.2 million) in 2016 and accounted for 13.2 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 10.5 percent by value. U.S. imports of wire rod from nonsubject sources totaled 1,070,927 short tons (\$703.2 million) in 2016 and accounted for 20.1 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 24.7 percent by value.

SUMMARY DATA AND DATA SOURCES⁶

A summary of data collected in these investigations is presented in appendix C, tables C-1 and C-2, while table C-3 presents summary data on grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod. Except as noted, U.S. industry data are based on questionnaire responses of

⁶ The U.S. Department of Commerce did not postpone its preliminary or final antidumping duty determinations for its investigations on wire rod from three of the subject countries (Belarus, Russia and the United Arab Emirates). Given the compressed schedule for this proceeding, certain data are incomplete/unavailable as of the issue date of the Commission’s prehearing report. Where appropriate, Staff has presented projected or extrapolated data. The staff report will incorporate updated and revised data collected and reviewed by Staff following the prehearing report.

eight firms that accounted for essentially all U.S. production of wire rod in 2016.⁷ U.S. imports are based on official Commerce statistics except as noted.

PREVIOUS AND RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

The Commission has conducted a number of previous import relief investigations on wire rod products or similar merchandise. There are currently antidumping orders in effect covering wire rod from Brazil, China, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as countervailing duty orders in effect covering wire rod from Brazil and China. Table I-1 presents the Commission's countervailing and antidumping duty investigations concerning wire rod since 1982.

⁷ A ninth firm, ArcelorMittal USA, closed in 2015. Data for its operations during 2014 and 2015 are included in this report.

Table I-1

Wire rod: Previous and related title VII investigations

Original investigation				First review		Second review		Current status
Date ¹	Number	Country	Outcome	Date ¹	Outcome	Date ¹	Outcome	
1982	731-TA-88	Venezuela	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1982	731-TA-113	Brazil	Affirmative	-	-	-	-	ITA revoked 9/20/85
1982	731-TA-114	Trinidad & Tobago	Affirmative	-	-	-	-	ITA revoked 12/14/87
1982	701-TA-148	Brazil	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Investigation terminated 8/21/85
1982	701-TA-149	Belgium	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Petition withdrawn 11/9/82
1982	701-TA-150	France	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Petition withdrawn 11/9/82
1983	701-TA-209	Spain	Affirmative	-	-	-	-	ITA revoked 9/11/85
1983	731-TA-157	Argentina	Affirmative	1998	Negative	-	-	Order revoked
1983	731-TA-158	Mexico	Negative ²	-	-	-	-	-
1983	731-TA-159	Poland	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1983	731-TA-160	Spain	Affirmative	-	-	-	-	ITA revoked 9/16/85
1984	731-TA-205	E. Germany	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Petition withdrawn 8/1/85
1985	701-TA-243	Portugal	Negative ²	-	-	-	-	-
1985	701-TA-244	Venezuela	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Petition withdrawn 7/24/85
1985	731-TA-256	Poland	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Petition withdrawn 9/10/85
1985	731-TA-257	Portugal	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Petition withdrawn 11/20/85
1985	731-TA-258	Venezuela	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Petition withdrawn 8/30/85
1992	701-TA-314	Brazil	Affirmative	1999	-	-	-	ITA revoked 11/15/99
1992	701-TA-315	France	Affirmative	1999	-	-	-	ITA revoked 11/15/99
1992	701-TA-316	Germany	Affirmative	1999	-	-	-	ITA revoked 11/15/99
1992	701-TA-317	United Kingdom	Affirmative	1999	-	-	-	ITA revoked 11/15/99
1992	731-TA-552	Brazil	Affirmative	1999	-	-	-	ITA revoked 11/15/99
1992	731-TA-553	France	Affirmative	1999	-	-	-	ITA revoked 11/15/99
1992	731-TA-554	Germany	Affirmative	1999	-	-	-	ITA revoked 11/15/99
1992	731-TA-555	United Kingdom	Affirmative	1999	-	-	-	ITA revoked 11/15/99
1992	731-TA-572	Brazil	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1993	731-TA-646	Brazil	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1993	731-TA-647	Canada	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Petition withdrawn 4/18/94
1993	731-TA-648	Japan	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1993	731-TA-649	Trinidad & Tobago	Negative ²	-	-	-	-	-
1994	701-TA-359	Germany	Negative ²	-	-	-	-	-
1994	731-TA-686	Belgium	Affirmative ²	-	-	-	-	Petition withdrawn 7/7/94
1994	731-TA-687	Germany	Negative ²	-	-	-	-	-

Table continued on next page.

Table I-1--Continued

Wire rod: Previous and related title VII investigations

Original investigation				First review		Second review		Current status
Date ¹	Number	Country	Outcome	Date ¹	Outcome	Date ¹	Outcome	
1997	701-TA-368	Canada	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1997	701-TA-369	Germany	Negligible ³	-	-	-	-	-
1997	701-TA-370	Trinidad & Tobago	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1997	701-TA-371	Venezuela	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1997	731-TA-763	Canada	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1997	731-TA-764	Germany	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1997	731-TA-765	Trinidad & Tobago	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
1997	731-TA-766	Venezuela	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
2001	701-TA-417	Brazil	Affirmative	2007	Affirmative	2013	Affirmative	Order in effect
2001	701-TA-418	Canada	Affirmative	-	-	-	-	ITA revoked 1/23/04
2001	701-TA-419	Germany	Negative	-	-	-	-	-
2001	701-TA-420	Trinidad & Tobago	Negative ⁴	-	-	-	-	-
2001	701-TA-421	Turkey	Negative ⁴	-	-	-	-	-
2001	731-TA-953	Brazil	Affirmative	2007	Affirmative	2013	Affirmative	Order in effect
2001	731-TA-954	Canada	Affirmative	2007	Negative	-	-	Order revoked
2001	731-TA-955	Egypt	Negligible ³	-	-	-	-	-
2001	731-TA-956	Germany	Negligible ³	-	-	-	-	-
2001	731-TA-957	Indonesia	Affirmative	2007	Affirmative	2013	Affirmative	Order in effect
2001	731-TA-958	Mexico	Affirmative	2007	Affirmative	2013	Affirmative	Order in effect
2001	731-TA-959	Moldova	Affirmative	2007	Affirmative	2013	Affirmative	Order in effect
2001	731-TA-960	South Africa	Negligible ³	-	-	-	-	-
2001	731-TA-961	Trinidad & Tobago	Affirmative	2007	Affirmative	2013	Affirmative	Order in effect
2001	731-TA-962	Ukraine	Affirmative	2007	Affirmative	2013	Negative	Order revoked
2001	731-TA-963	Venezuela	Negligible ³	-	-	-	-	-
2005	731-TA-1099	China	Negative ²	-	-	-	-	-
2005	731-TA-1100	Germany	Negative ²	-	-	-	-	-
2005	731-TA-1101	Turkey	Negative ²	-	-	-	-	-
2014	701-TA-512	China	Affirmative	-	-	-	-	Order in effect
2014	731-TA-1248	China	Affirmative	-	-	-	-	Order in effect

¹ "Date" refers to the year in which the investigation or review was instituted by the Commission.

² Preliminary determination.

³ The Commission found subject imports to be negligible, and its investigation was thereby terminated.

⁴ The Department of Commerce made a negative determination.

Source: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-417 and 731-TA-953, 954, 957-959, 961, and 962 (Review), USITC Publication 4014, June 2008; Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China, Germany, and Turkey, Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1099-1101 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 3832, January 2006; Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, 78 FR 33103, June 3, 2013; and Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-512 and 731-TA-1248 (Final), USITC Publication 4509, January 2015.

Safeguard investigation

In 1999, the Commission conducted a safeguard investigation under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether steel wire rod was being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. The Commission was equally divided in its injury determination.⁸ The President considered the determination of the Commissioners voting in the affirmative and issued Proclamation 7273 imposing relief in the form of a Tariff Rate Quota (“TRQ”) on imports of steel wire rod for a period of three years and one day, effective March 1, 2000.

Imports of subject products in excess of the quarterly or the annual quota amounts were assessed duties in addition to the column-1 general rates of duty in the amounts of 10 percent ad valorem in the first year of relief (in-quota quantity of 1,580,000 short tons); 7.5 percent ad valorem in the second year of relief (in-quota quantity of 1,611,600 short tons); and 5 percent ad valorem in the third year of relief (in-quota quantity of 1,643,832 short tons). The President subsequently issued Proclamation 7505 effective November 24, 2001, modifying the TRQ, by providing that the in-quota quantity of the TRQ be allocated among these four supplier

⁸ Pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”) Implementation Act, the Commission made negative findings with respect to imports of wire rod from Canada and Mexico.

country groupings: European Community; Commonwealth of Independent States; Trinidad and Tobago; and all other countries.⁹

NATURE AND EXTENT OF SUBSIDIES AND SALES AT LTFV

Subsidies

On September 5, 2017, Commerce published a notice in the *Federal Register* of its preliminary determination of countervailable subsidies for producers and exporters of product from Turkey.¹⁰ Commerce preliminarily determined the following programs in Turkey to be countervailable:¹¹

- Natural Gas for Less than Adequate Remuneration
- Deductions from Taxable Income for Export Revenue
- Rediscount Program
- Minimum Wage Support

Table I-2 presents Commerce's findings of subsidization of wire rod in Turkey.

Table I-2
Wire rod: Commerce's preliminary subsidy determination with respect to imports from Turkey

Entity	Preliminary countervailable subsidy margin (<i>percent</i>)
Habas Sinai Ve Tibbi Gazlar Istih.	2.27
Icdas Celik Eberji Tersane Ve Ulasim San (Icdas).	<i>de minimis</i>
All others	2.27

Source: 82 FR 41929, September 5, 2017.

⁹ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-417 and 731-TA-953, 954, 957-959, 961, and 962 (Review)*, USITC Publication 4014, June 2008, pp. I-11-I-12.

¹⁰ *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part*, 82 FR 41929 September 5, 2017.

¹¹ DOC, ITA, *Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of Turkey*, August 25, 2017.

On September 5, 2017, Commerce published a notice in the *Federal Register* of its preliminary determination of countervailable subsidies for producers and exporters of product from Italy.¹² Commerce preliminarily determined the following programs in Italy to be countervailable:¹³

- Exemptions from General Electricity Network Costs
- Energy Interruptibility Contracts

Table I-3 presents Commerce's findings of subsidization of wire rod in Italy.

Table I-3
Wire rod: Commerce's preliminary subsidy determination with respect to imports from Italy

Entity	Preliminary countervailable subsidy margin (percent)
Ferriere Nord S.p.A. ¹	1.70
Ferriera Valsider S.p.A.	44.18
All others	1.70

¹ Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Ferriere Nord: FIN FER S.p.A.; Acciaierie di Verona S.p.A.; and SIAT S.p.A.

Source: 82 FR 41931, September 5, 2017.

Sales at LTFV

On September 12, 2017, Commerce published notices in the *Federal Register* of its preliminary determinations of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates.¹⁴ Table I-4 presents Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of wire rod from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates.

¹² *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 82 FR 41931, September 5, 2017.

¹³ DOC, ITA, *Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Italy*, August 25, 2017.

¹⁴ *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 42796, September 12, 2016 and *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates: Affirmative Preliminary Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances for*

(continued...)

Table I-4

Wire rod: Commerce's preliminary weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Belarus, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates

Exporter/producer Producer	Preliminary dumping margin (percent)
Belarus	
Belarus-wide entity ¹	280.22
Russia	
Abinsk Electric Steel Works Ltd JSC NLMK-Ural	756.93
JSC NLMK-Ural	756.93
All others	436.80
United Arab Emirates	
Emirates Steel Industries PJSC	84.10
All others	84.10

¹ Commerce determined that BSW, the sole mandatory respondent in this investigation, did not demonstrate that it was entitled to a separate rate. Accordingly, it considers this company to be part of the Belarus-wide entity.

Source: 82 FR 42794 and 82 FR 42796, September 15, 2015.

On October 31, 2017, Commerce published notices in the *Federal Register* of its preliminary determinations of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from Italy, Korea, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.¹⁵ Table I-5 presents Commerce's

(...continued)

Imports of Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation, 82 FR 42794, September 12, 2016.

¹⁵ *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value*, 82 FR 50381, October 31, 2017; *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Spain: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 82 FR 50389, October 31, 2017; *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 82 FR 50386, October 31, 2017; *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of South Africa: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments*, 82 FR 50383, October 31, 2017; *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the United Kingdom: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 82 FR 50394, October 31, 2017; *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 82 FR 50377,

(continued...)

dumping margins with respect to imports of wire rod from Italy, Korea, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

Table I-5

Wire rod: Commerce's preliminary weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Italy, Korea, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom

Italy	
Ferriere Nord S.p.A.	22.06
Ferriera Valsider S.p.A.	22.06
All Others	22.06
Korea	
POSCO	10.09
All others	10.09
South Africa	
ArcelorMittal South Africa Limited, Scaw South Africa (Pty) Ltd. (also known as Scaw Metals Group), and Consolidated Wire Industries	142.26
All others	135.46
Spain	
Global Steel Wire/ CELSA Atlantic SA/ Compania Espanola de Laminacion	20.25
ArcelorMittal Espana S.A	32.64
All others	20.25
Turkey	
Habas Sinai ve Tibbi Gazlar Istihsal Endustrisi A.S.	2.80
Icdas Celik Enerji Tersane ve Ulasim Sanayi A.S.	8.01
All others	5.41
Ukraine	
ArcelorMittal Steel Kryvyi Rih OJSC	44.03
Public Joint Stock Company (PJSC) Yenakiieve Steel	44.03
All others	34.98
United Kingdom	
British Steel Limited	41.96
Longs Steel UK Limited	147.63
All others	41.96

Source: 82 FR 50381, 82 FR 50389, 82 FR 50386, 82 FR 50383, 82 FR 50394, 82 FR 50377, and 82 FR 50375, October 31, 2017.

(...continued)

October 31, 2017; and *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Ukraine: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 50375, October 31, 2017.

THE SUBJECT MERCHANDISE

Commerce's scope

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

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

The products under investigation are currently classifiable under subheadings 7213.91.3011, 213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093; 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035 of the HTSUS. Products entered under subheadings 7213.99.0090 and 7227.90.6090 of the HTSUS also may be included in this scope if they meet the physical description of subject merchandise above. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.¹⁶

¹⁶ *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part*, 82 FR 41929 September 5, 2017. *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 82 FR 41931, September 5, 2017. *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates: Affirmative Preliminary Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances for Imports of Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation*, 82 FR 42794, September 12, 2016. *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 42796, September 12, 2016.

Tariff treatment

Based upon the scope set forth by the Department of Commerce, information available to the Commission indicates that the merchandise subject to these investigations is currently imported under the following provisions of the 2017 Harmonized Tariff Schedule (“HTS”) of the United States: 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093; 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035. The column-1 General duty rate for imports of wire rod under all of these provisions is “free.”

THE PRODUCT

Description and applications¹⁷

Carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod is a hot-rolled intermediate steel mill product of circular or approximately circular cross section that typically is produced in nominal fractional diameters up to 47/64 inch (18.7 mm) and sold in irregularly wound coils, primarily for subsequent drawing and finishing by wire drawers.¹⁸ Wire rod sold in the United States is categorized by quality/type and end use. End-use categories are broad descriptions with overlapping metallurgical qualities, chemistries,¹⁹ and physical characteristics.²⁰

¹⁷ Except as noted, information presented in this section is drawn from *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-512 and 731-TA-1248*, USITC Publication 4509, January 2015, pp. I-15-17.

¹⁸ Wire drawers (also referred to as redrawers) manufacture wire and wire products and may be independent of the wire rod manufacturers or affiliated parties.

¹⁹ Steel chemistries are designated as “grades” of standardized composition ranges for carbon, nonferrous metals, and nonmetallic elements. See e.g., table 2-1, Standard Steels for Wire Rods and

(continued...)

Table I-6 presents quality/type and commodity descriptions for 11 major types of wire rod, as indicated by the Iron and Steel Society. Industrial or standard quality wire rod currently accounts for the majority of wire rod consumed in the United States. It is primarily intended for drawing into industrial (or standard) quality wire that, in turn, is used to manufacture such products as nails, reinforcing wire mesh, and chain link fencing. Most of the industrial quality wire rod is produced and sold in substantial commercial qualities is of the smallest cross-sectional diameter (7/32 inch or 5.6 mm).²¹ Industrial quality wire rod generally is manufactured from low- or medium-low carbon steel.²² Other relatively large-volume qualities of wire rod consumed in the United States include high- and medium-high carbon and cold-heading quality. High- and medium-high carbon wire rod are intended for drawing into wire for such products as strand, cold heading quality, upholstery springs, mechanical springs, wire rope, screens, and pre-stressed concrete wire strand.²³

(...continued)

Wire Nonresulfurized Carbon Steels, Manganese Maximum Not Exceeding 1.00 Percent. Iron and Steel Society ("I&SS"), *Steel Products Manual: Carbon Steel Wire and Rods*, August 1993, p. 36.

²⁰ Steel ductility, hardness, and tensile strength are positively correlated with carbon content. Alloying elements can be added at the steel melting stage of the manufacturing process to impart various characteristics to the wire rod.

²¹ Wire rod with a nominal diameter of less than 7/32 inch (5.6 mm) has become commercially available in the United States since previous investigations. *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-512 and 731-TA-1248*, USITC Publication 4509, January 2015, pp. I-15-17.

²² I&SS, *Steel Products Manual: Carbon Steel Wire and Rods*, August 1993, p. 36.

²³ Wire rod with characteristics specified for end use are those where the manufacturing process involve large amounts of cold deformation of the steel such as in recessed quality cold heading; those that are safety critical, such as automotive wheel bolts and tire reinforcing wire; those that have very demanding consistency requirements or unusual steel chemistry requirements, such as certain welding grades; and other applications that put unusual and demanding requirements on the steel.

Table I-6**Wire rod: Quality / type, end uses, and important characteristics**

Quality / Type	End uses	Important characteristics
Chain quality	Electric welded chain	Butt-welding properties and uniform internal soundness
Cold-finishing quality	Cold-drawn bars	Good surface quality
Cold-heading quality	Cold-heading, cold-forging, and cold-extrusion products	Internal soundness, good surface quality, may require thermal treatments
Concrete reinforcement	Nondeformed rods for reinforcing concrete (plain round or smooth surface rounds)	Chemical composition is important only insofar as it affects mechanical property
Fine wire	Insect screen, weaving wire, florist wire	Rods must be suitable for drawing into wire sizes as small as 0.035 inch (0.889 mm) without intermediate annealing; internal quality is important
High carbon and medium-high carbon	Strand and rope, tire bead, upholstery springs, mechanical springs, screens, aluminum conductors steel reinforced core, and pre-stressed concrete strand; pipe wrap wire is a subset	Requires thermal treatment prior to drawing; however, it is not intended to be used for music wire or valve spring wire
Industrial (standard) quality	Nails, coat hangers, mesh for concrete reinforcement, fencing	Can only be drawn a limited number of times before requiring thermal treatment
Music spring wire	Springs subject to high stress; valve springs are a subset	Restrictive requirements for chemistry, cleanliness, segregation, decarburization, and surface imperfections
Scrapless nut	Fasteners produced by cold heading, cold expanding, cold punching, and thread tapping	Internal soundness and good surface quality
Tire cord	Tread reinforcement in pneumatic tires	Restrictive requirements for cleanliness, segregation, decarburization, chemistry, and surface imperfections
Welding quality	Wire for gas welding, electric arc welding, submerged arc welding, and metal inert gas welding	Restrictive requirements for uniform chemistry

Source: Iron and Steel Society, *Steel Products Manual: Carbon Steel Wire and Rods*, August 1993, pp. 35-37.

Manufacturing processes²⁴

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

Melting stage

There are two primary process routes to produce the raw steel used to make wire rod: the integrated process, which employs blast furnaces and basic oxygen furnaces ("BOFs"), and the nonintegrated (or "minimill") production process which utilizes an electric arc furnace ("EAF"). In both processes, pig iron, ferrous scrap, and/or direct reduced iron ("DRI") are charged into the furnace. In the United States, all steel for rod production is melted from ferrous scrap in an EAF, along with other raw materials that may also be added as part of the EAF charge.²⁵ Alloy agents are added to the molten steel to impart specific properties to finished steel products. The molten steel is poured or tapped from the furnace into a ladle, an

²⁴ Except as noted, information in this section is drawn from *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-512 and 731-TA-1248*, USITC Publication 4509, January 2015, pp. I-18-22.

²⁵ Minimills use ferrous scrap as their primary raw material but may add DRI or hot-briquetted iron and/or pig iron, into the mix— which may vary over time and locations— depending on the relative costs of the raw materials, specifications for the end product, and individual furnace configurations. Minimills that produce high quality rod products, such as high carbon, cold heading quality, tire cord quality, and/or other special quality wire rod may use less ferrous scrap and more DRI than other steelmakers, however the production process in general does not change.

ArcelorMittal adds DRI as a premium raw material to attain the same effects as BOF steel. Conference transcript, p. 61 (Fuller). Similarly, with addition of scrap blends and substitute materials, Nucor reportedly has the full capability to produce all steel grades currently being imported, using the EAF process compared to the BOF process. Conference transcript, p. 62 (Nystrom).

open-topped, refractory-lined vessel that has an off-center opening in its bottom and is equipped with a nozzle. Meanwhile, the primary steelmaking vessel (either the EAF or BOF) may be charged with new materials to begin another refining cycle.

Molten steel typically is further treated at a ladle metallurgy or secondary steel making station, where its chemistry is refined to give the steel those properties required for specific applications. At the ladle metallurgy station, the chemical content (particularly that of carbon and sulfur) is adjusted and alloying agents may be added.²⁶ The steel may be degassed (eliminating oxygen and hydrogen) at low pressures.²⁷ Ladle metallurgy stations are equipped with electric arc power both to adjust the temperature of the molten steel for optimum casting and to allow it to serve as a holding reservoir for the tundish.

²⁶ Boron can be added as ferroboron to molten steel (in concentrations of 0.0015–0.0030 percent or 15–30 parts per million (ppm)) to increase the hardenability of the steel. However, because of boron's high reactivity with any dissolved oxygen and nitrogen in the molten steel, ferroboron is the last addition at the ladle metallurgy station, under controlled conditions, and only after the molten steel is "killed" (deoxidized or degassed). Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corp., "Boron," *Ferroalloys & Alloying Additives Online Handbook*, November 23, 2000.

According to the Iron & Steel Society, fine-grained, standard killed carbon steels may include 0.0005–0.003 percent (5–30 ppm) boron to enhance the steel's hardenability. Standard boron alloy steels can also contain 0.0005–0.003 percent (5–30 ppm) boron. Iron & Steel Society, Note 4 to "Table 1 Standard Carbon Steels, Cast or Heat Chemical Ranges and Limits, Bars, Wire Rods, Blooms, Billets and Slabs" and footnote "a" to Standard Boron Alloy Steels in "Table 7 Standard Alloy Steels, Cast or Heat Chemical Ranges and Limits, Bars, Wire Rods, Blooms, Billets and Slabs," *Pocketbook of Standard Steels*, July 1996.

According to conference testimony, most domestic wire rod producers are not certified to produce 1080 series steel used in tire cord and other high carbon content alloys. Evraz North America is the exception and is certified to produce 1080 series steel for use in tire cord. Nucor is developing the capacity in its Darlington, South Carolina plant to produce 1080 series steel. Conference transcript, pp. 155-156 (Ashby, Canosa).

²⁷ Liquid steel absorbs gasses from the atmosphere and from the materials used in the steelmaking process. These gasses, chiefly oxygen and hydrogen, cause embrittlement, voids, and nonmetallic inclusions. Low pressures, such as in a vacuum, aid the removal of hydrogen and the release of oxygen in gas form without the need for additions of deoxidizers such as silicon, aluminum, or titanium, which form nonmetallic inclusions in steel. Additionally, the carbon content may be reduced more readily at low pressure (because it combines with oxygen to form carbon monoxide and is released in gaseous form), resulting in a more ductile steel.

Casting stage

Once molten steel with the requisite properties has been produced, it is cast into a form that can enter the rolling process. Continuous (strand) casting is the method primarily used in the United States. In strand casting, the ladle containing molten steel is transferred from the ladle metallurgy station to the caster and the molten steel is poured at a controlled rate into a refractory-lined tundish (reservoir dam), which in turn controls the rate of flow of the molten steel into the molds at the top of the caster. The tundish may have a special design or employ electromagnetic stirring to ensure homogeneity of the steel. The strand caster is designed to produce billets in the desired cross-sectional dimensions, based on the dimensions of the rod and the design of the rolling mill. Billets may be sent directly (“hot-charged”) into the rolling mill or, depending upon the rolling mill's schedule, sent to a storage yard. While in storage, billets may be inspected and subjected to one or more surface conditioning operations (e.g., grinding or turning) to prepare them for hot rolling. This preparation is more common with cold-heading quality rods intended to be made into fasteners.²⁸

Rolling stage

The rolling process determines the rod's size (diameter) and dimensional precision; depth of decarburization; surface defects and seams; amount of mill scale; structural grain size; and within limits set by the chemistry, tensile strength and other physical properties. Wire rod rolling mills employ relatively standard technology.²⁹ Although, final size and weight reflect

²⁸ The purpose of these surface treatments is to make the steel billet softer and more ductile (annealing); in the case of surface grinding, seam and folds are removed.

²⁹ The rolling process, however, can be optimized for various quality levels. The rolling process for
(continued...)

such factors as billet weight and the capabilities of the wire drawer's equipment and machinery.

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

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

(...continued)

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

Cooling stage

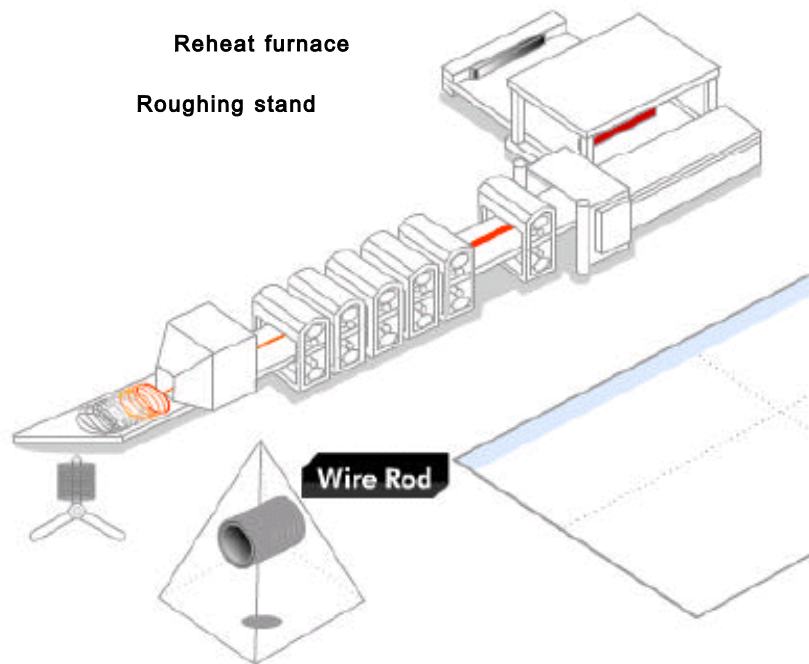
After exiting the last finishing stand, the rod is coiled into concentric loops and placed on a conveyor for cooling. The specialized Stelmor conveyor deck³⁰ provides close temperature control by accelerating or retarding the rod's cooling as it is rolled and conveyed along the Stelmor deck. Controlled cooling is accomplished by water quench, forced air drafts, or by lowering removable hoods overtop the deck. The speed at which the rod is cooled affects the consistency and formation of its metallurgical structure (grain structure and physical properties such as tensile strength). It also affects scale buildup, which determines yield losses at the wire drawer. The cooling rate may be varied through the use of removable covers (insulating hoods which may be independently raised or lowered) over the deck or blown-air cooling, or a combination of the two, or through varying the speed of the roller table. The end user often specifies the cooling practice of the rod purchased.

At the end of the cooling deck, workers crop the ends of each rod to remove the part of the rod which may be of lower quality due to uneven temperature control; the cropped ends are also used for testing and inspection. The rod is then collected onto a carrier, transferred to a "c" hook, compacted, tied, and readied for shipment, or for further finishing or in-house fabrication. Figure I-1 illustrates the reheat through cooling stages of the wire rod production process.

³⁰ The Stelmor conveyor deck allows for controlled cooling of the wire rod. The cooling speed imparts certain physical characteristics, thereby enabling producers to produce a wider range of wire rod qualities. Likewise, the Stelmor deck may be optimized for specific end products. For example, ***. Most, if not all, U.S. wire rod producers have installed controlled cooling capacities.

Domestic producers manufacture various types of wire rod on essentially the same equipment, in the same facilities, and with the same production personnel. While changes to production processes are limited, changes in chemical composition, alloying elements and other raw materials, stand fittings, and cooling speed determine the quality of the wire rod produced. The basic equipment, machinery, facilities, and production personnel, however, remain the same for the production of industrial quality, tire cord quality, welding quality, and cold heading quality wire rod.

Figure I-1
Wire rod: Reheat and rolling process



Source: POSCO Web site, http://www.steel-n.com/esales/general/us/catalog/wire_rod/, accessed April 7, 2017.

DOMESTIC LIKE PRODUCT ISSUES

The Commission's decision regarding the appropriate domestic products that are "like" the subject imported product is based on a number of factors including: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) common manufacturing facilities and production employees; (3) interchangeability; (4) customer and producer perceptions; (5) channels of distribution; and (6) price. Information regarding these factors is discussed below.

The petitioners contend that the domestic like product should mirror the definition of the subject merchandise and also be defined as all wire rod.³¹ Respondents American Wire Producers Association (“AWPA”), British Steel, Kiswire, and POSCO argue that grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod is a separate domestic like product.³² The Commission has previously addressed separate like product arguments in prior investigations.

In the 2015 wire rod investigations, which had the same scope as these investigations, no party argued for separate like products and the Commission defined a single domestic like product that was coextensive with the scope of the investigations.³³

In the 2006 wire rod investigations, which had essentially the same scope as these investigations, German producer Saarlouis Stahl argued that tire cord quality wire rod should be considered a separate like product, and respondent Illinois Tool Works (ITW) argued that cold heading quality (“CHQ”) wire rod meeting the Industrial Fasteners Institute IFI-140 and ASTM

³¹ Petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter’s postconference brief, p. 4.

³² British Steel, Kiswire, and POSCO provided the following definition for tire cord and tire bead wire rod they argue should be a separate like product:

Wire rod, Grade 1080 and higher for tire cord and bead wire production, with 0.8 percent and higher carbon content, measuring 5.0 mm or more but not more than 6.5 mm in cross-sectional diameter, low manganese content in the range of 0.25 - 0.6 percent, and having no inclusions greater than 20 microns.

Respondent British Steel’s postconference brief, p. 1; respondent Kiswire’s postconference brief, p. 22; respondent POSCO’s postconference brief, p. 7; and Kiswire’s comments on draft questionnaires, June 30, 2017, p. 3.

³³ *Carbon and Alloys Steel Wire Rod from China, Inv. Nos 701-TA-512 and 731-TA-1248 (Final)*, USITC Publication 4509, January 2015, p. 6. In these investigations, no party, however, argued that the Commission should adopt a definition of the domestic like product different from that in the preliminary determinations, in which the Commission found that all wire rod products of the type described in the scope of the investigations comprised a single domestic like product. *Ibid.*

F2282-03 standards should be a separate like product. The Commission defined a single domestic like product, including tire cord quality wire rod and CHQ quality wire rod.³⁴

In the 2002 wire rod investigations, in which the scope excluded grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod, the Commission considered arguments regarding certain tire cord, tire bead, CHQ, and clean-steel precision bar-in-coils wire rod each being separate domestic like products. The Commission found a single domestic like product, including the grade 1080 tire cord and grade 1080 tire bead wire rod products that Commerce excluded from the scope of the investigations.³⁵

Table I-7 presents a summary of U.S. producers' and purchasers' responses on the comparability of grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod and all other in-scope wire rod and appendix D provides U.S. producers' and purchasers' narrative responses to questions on the comparability of these products.

Table I-7

Wire rod: Comparability of tire cord and all other in-scope wire rod

Product pair	U.S. producers				U.S. purchasers			
	F	M	S	N	F	M	S	N
Physical characteristics and uses	1	5	---	---	1	1	1	4
Interchangeability	1	1	4	---	---	---	---	7
Common manufacturing facilities and production employees	2	4	---	---	1	2	2	1
Channels of distribution	6	---	---	---	2	2	2	1
Customer and producer perceptions	2	1	3	---	1	2	1	4
Price	2	4	---	---	---	2	3	1

"F" Fully comparable; "M" Mostly comparable; "S" Somewhat comparable; "N" Not at all comparable.

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

³⁴ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China, Germany, and Turkey*, Inv. Nos 731-TA-1099-1101 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 3832, January, 2006, p. 11.

³⁵ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-417-421 and 731-TA-953, 954, 956-959, 961, and 962 (Final), USITC Publication 3546, October 2002, pp. 7-13.

Physical characteristics and uses

Tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod is used to manufacture tire reinforcement products.³⁶ Grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod is a high carbon wire rod,³⁷ at or above 0.8 percent,³⁸ is between 5.0 mm and 6.5 mm in cross-sectional diameter, and free of impurities and defects.³⁹ Key technical parameters for tire cord and tire bead include steel cleanliness, segregation, surface quality, decarburization and dimensional tolerances.⁴⁰ Low magnesium content of 0.3 to 0.6 percent is necessary to establish sufficient ductility to produce the thin strands required for tire cord and tire bead.⁴¹ Grade 1080 wire rod has a tensile strength of 1,100 megapascals at 5.5 millimeters. This is 10 percent greater than 1,000 megapascals tensile strength of Grade 1070 wire rod.⁴²

Wire rod manufacturers must undergo an exacting approval process in order to sell to tire cord manufacturers.⁴³ The tire cord manufacturing process is highly demanding, converting a 5.5 mm diameter wire rod into a twisted, multi-filament cord, with wire diameters that can be

³⁶ Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 24.

³⁷ Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, p. 7

³⁸ Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, p. 7 and respondent Kiswire's postconference brief, p. 2. Kiswire notes that the standard carbon content for tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod has changed from 0.72-0.82 percent in 2001 to 0.8 percent and above, with some tire producers requiring 0.95 and 1.0 percent carbon content. Respondent Kiswire's postconference brief, p. 3.

³⁹ Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, pp. 7-8. POSCO notes that the same stringent specifications do not typically exist for other qualities of wire rod.

⁴⁰ Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 24. British Steel argues that the levels and testing requirements for these parameters are significantly more demanding and extensive than for the commercial carbon counterparts. Cleanliness testing requires ***. Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 25.

⁴¹ Respondent Kiswire's postconference brief, p. 4.

⁴² "Wire Rod General Characteristics," ArcelorMittal, Accessed November 1, 2017. www.arcelormittal.com.br/pdf/galeria-midia/publicacoes/book-produtos.pdf.

⁴³ Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, p. 9.

less than 0.20 mm, via multiple drawing, patenting and stranding operations.⁴⁴ Tire bead is directly drawn, without any intermediate heat treatment operation to restore ductility, from 5.5 mm to wire dimensions approaching 1.0 mm.⁴⁵

Petitioners argue that carbon content is one characteristic that demonstrates the continuum nature of the product, not a distinguishing factor. They note that other wire rod products than tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod have carbon levels at 0.8 percent or more.⁴⁶

Manufacturing facilities and production employees

In the United States, *** wire rod producers (***) manufactured and sold tire cord and tire bead wire rod.⁴⁷ Of these *** firms, *** (*** reported producing grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod. ***

⁴⁴ Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 24. and respondent Kiswire's postconference brief, p. 3.

⁴⁵ Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 24.

⁴⁶ Petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter's postconference brief, exhibit 1, p. 5, also noting that ***. Petitioner Nucor included ***. Petitioner Nucor's postconference brief, exhibit 1-1.

⁴⁷ ***.

***.⁴⁸ ***.⁴⁹ ***.⁴⁹

For tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod, the steelmaking process is tightly managed to control the cleanliness of the steel and to engineer the inclusion species for both bead and cord products. This is done through the restrictions in the use of alloy materials,⁵⁰ and minimization of impurities which, according to respondents, can only be sufficiently controlled for by using the BOF production process.⁵¹ Wire rod produced through the EAF process allegedly results in end products containing impurities.⁵² According to respondents, the inclusion of these impurities leads to wire rod with a greater likelihood of surface cracking and a higher failure rate (breakage) because of deterioration to its drawability and mechanical descaling, attributes that are unacceptable for auto and tire manufacturers' specifications for the steel cord used in tires.⁵³

Petitioners, however, note that the steel billets can be melted using either the EAF⁵⁴ or BOF process, and the wire rod producers may produce their own billets or may purchase billets

⁴⁸ Comparing responses to questions II-9 and V-2 of U.S. producers' questionnaire.

⁴⁹ *** , email message to USITC staff, November 1, 2017.

⁵⁰ Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, pp. 25-26.

⁵¹ Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, p. 12. Respondents also note that controlled casting speeds and *** are needed to produce grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod. Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 26.

⁵² Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, p. 12 and respondent Kiswire's postconference brief, p. 7. ***. Petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter's postconference brief, exhibit 8.

⁵³ Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, p. 12.

⁵⁴ ***. Nucor's postconference brief, exhibit 1.

from either an EAF or BOF producer.⁵⁵ Accordingly, petitioners argue, similarities and differences in production processes are more appropriately addressed starting with the wire rod rolling stage, where the processes for making grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead wire rod are largely identical to the processes for making other wire rod.⁵⁶

Interchangeability

Respondents state that grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead wire rod is not interchangeable with any standard wire rod. Tire cord and tire bead wire rod are designed to stringent specifications for the automotive sector.⁵⁷ Standard wire rod cannot be used for the high-strength, low-weight applications for which grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead wire rod is designed and produced.⁵⁸ Tire cord is often required to be drawn to filaments 0.15-0.3 mm requiring very clean steel, whereas it is rare for a high carbon grade to be drawn below 1.0

⁵⁵ In the preliminary phase of these investigations, respondent AWWA stated that ***. Respondent AWWA's postconference brief, p. 25 and exhibit 21. ***, ***, April 26, 2017.

⁵⁶ Petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter's postconference brief, exhibit 1, n. 4, p. 8.

⁵⁷ Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, p. 9.

⁵⁸ Respondent Kiswire's postconference brief, p. 5.

mm.⁵⁹ Grade 1070 steel is used in manufacturing, machinery parts, and for reinforcing and binding automobile tires.⁶⁰

Respondents further state that tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod are solely used to produce tire cord and tire bead for the automotive sector. In contrast, other wire rod can be used in a multitude of other applications.⁶¹ Because of its higher carbon content, higher quality, and higher cost, it is not economically feasible to purchase tire cord or tire bead quality wire rod to use in an industrial application.⁶²

Petitioners argue that different products positioned along the wire rod continuum are generally not interchangeable with one another because they would not meet the specification required for the end use.⁶³

Customer and producer perceptions

As summarized in table I-7, three U.S. producers reported that grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod and all other in-scope wire rod are fully comparable or mostly comparable, while three reported that they are somewhat comparable, and none reported that they are not at all comparable. Of the eight purchasers that provided responses to these questions, three reported that grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod and all

⁵⁹ British Steel also notes that in the instances when tire wire manufacturers utilize “high carbon” grades for bead applications, these products have specific product applications that make them dissimilar to the industrial high carbon grades utilized in the making of such products as bedding and seating wire. Respondent British Steel’s postconference brief, p. 27.

⁶⁰ “Wire Rods,” Jindal Steel, Accessed November 1, 2017.
www.jindalsteelpower.com/product_broucher/wire_rod_mailable.pdf.

⁶¹ Respondent POSCO’s postconference brief, p. 8.

⁶² Respondent POSCO’s postconference brief, p. 9 and respondent Kiswire’s postconference brief, p. 5.

⁶³ Petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter’s postconference brief, exhibit 1, p. 7.

other in-scope wire rod are fully comparable or mostly comparable, one reported that they are somewhat comparable, and four reported that they are not at all comparable.

According to respondents, tire cord and tire bead wire rod producers and their downstream supply chains consider the product to be distinct from other types of wire rod. Consumers have different product specifications that require producers to employ different manufacturing process routes and controls.⁶⁴ POSCO argues that none of the petitioners actively market themselves as producing grade 1080 tire cord or tire bead quality wire rod.⁶⁵

Petitioners argue that domestic producers make a large variety of specialized wire rod products, all of which are distinctly different from one another yet appear along the same continuum of wire rod products.⁶⁶ Petitioners argue other wire rod products than grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod must also be produced to exacting standard.⁶⁷

Channels of distribution

Table I-8 shows the quantity of U.S. producers' and importers' commercial U.S. shipments by channels of distribution of grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod and all other types of wire rod in 2016. *** of U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments of grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod was to end users whereas *** percent of other types of wire rod were also shipped to distributors. Importers' commercial U.S.

⁶⁴ Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 27.

⁶⁵ Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, p. 11.

⁶⁶ Petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter's postconference brief, exhibit 1, p. 10.

⁶⁷ Petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter's postconference brief, exhibits 9 and 10. Evraz notes that it produces wire rod that must meet demanding requirements and rigorous standards at <https://www.evrazna.com/Products/WireRod/tabid/80/Default.asp>, accessed April 24, 2017.

shipments of *** grade 1080 and higher wire rod was exclusively to distributors, whereas product from *** was sold exclusively to end users.

Respondents state that tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod is sold exclusively to the automotive sector,⁶⁸ namely producers of grade 1080 and higher tire cord and tire bead.⁶⁹ Respondents claimed that producers of 1080 tire wire products typically engage directly with manufacturers of wire rod whereas buyers of commodity high carbon grades will also buy from traders. Tire wire product specifications are more technically complex and subject to more formal trial and development programs (due in part to being much more quality/safety critical).⁷⁰ In comparison, respondents contend that standard wire rod is bought via a third party, tends to be commodity grade product, and price tends to be a more important factor.⁷¹

Petitioners argue that all wire rod is sold overwhelmingly to end-users. They contend that all wire rod travels through similar channels of distribution. For instance, Heico's witness testified that his company purchases low carbon, high carbon, tire bead, and welding tire rod and respondent Bekaert's witness stated that one-third of his company's wire rod purchases were of tire cord and tire bead wire rod.⁷²

⁶⁸ Respondent POSCO's postconference brief, p. 10.

⁶⁹ Respondent Kiswire's postconference brief, p. 6.

⁷⁰ Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 28. Tire cord and tire bead wire producers must work closely with wire rod mills in relationships that stretch over years. Respondent Kiswire's postconference brief, p. 6.

⁷¹ Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 28.

⁷² Petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter's postconference brief, exhibit 1, p. 7.

Table I-8

Wire rod: Comparability of channels of distribution of grade 1080 wire rod, other types of wire rod, and all wire rod, 2016

	Grade 1080 and higher tire cord/tire bead wire rod			Other types of wire rod			All wire rod		
	Distribu- tors	End users	Total	Distribu- tors	End users	Total	Distribu- tors	End users	Total
	Quantity (short tons)								
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. importers: Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Percent of quantity (short tons)								
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. importers: Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Price

Table I-9 presents the average unit values of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and the average unit values of U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead wire rod, all other in-scope wire rod, and all wire rod. Respondents argue that tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod sell at "substantially" higher prices than do standard wire rod products.⁷³ POSCO stated that its tire cord wire rod is priced approximately 70 percent higher than other wire rod products. Petitioners, however, state that there is a continuum of prices for all wire rod products, with industrial grades at the low end and high-carbon, specialty grades at the high end.⁷⁴

⁷³ Respondent British Steel's postconference brief, p. 28.

⁷⁴ Petitioners Gerdau, Keystone, and Charter's postconference brief, exhibit 1, p. 10.

Table I-9

Wire rod: U.S. Shipments average unit value, by type, 2016

	Tire cord	Other wire rod	All wire rod
	Average unit values (dollars per short ton)		
U.S. producers	***	***	***
U.S. importers:			
Belarus	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***
Subject	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***

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

PART II: CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION IN THE U.S. MARKET

U.S. MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

Wire rod is a hot-rolled intermediate steel product used in downstream drawn-wire products destined for the construction, automotive, energy, and agriculture industries. These industries account for the vast majority of U.S. demand for wire rod. Most U.S. producers and importers sell wire rod to wire drawers, who use it in an array of downstream wire products. U.S. producers also internally consume wire rod and/or transfer wire rod to related firms. In 2016, internally consumed wire rod accounted for *** percent of U.S. producers' total shipments and transfers to related firms accounted for *** percent.

Apparent U.S. consumption of wire rod decreased during 2014-16. Overall, apparent U.S. consumption in 2016 was *** percent lower than in 2014 for the merchant market.¹

U.S. PURCHASERS

The Commission received 39 usable questionnaire responses from firms that bought wire rod during January 2014 to September 2017.² Thirty-three responding purchasers are end users, two are distributors, two are trading companies, and two are manufacturers. In general, responding U.S. purchasers were located in the Southeast, Midwest, and Pacific Coast. The largest responding purchasers of wire rod are ***.

¹ In the total market, apparent U.S. consumption decreased *** percent from 2014 to 2016.

² Of the 39 responding purchasers, 36 purchased the domestic wire rod, 33 purchased imports of the subject merchandise from subject sources, and 26 purchased imports of Wire rod from other sources.

CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION

U.S. producers sold mainly to end users, while importers overall sold to both distributors and end users, varying by subject country, as shown in table II-1. The vast majority of imports from Italy, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom were sold to distributors. The vast majority of imports from Russia, Spain, and Ukraine were sold to end users.

Table II-1

Wire rod: U.S. producers' and importers' U.S. commercial shipments, by sources and channels of distribution, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

.

* * * * *

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

U.S. producers and importers reported selling wire rod to all regions in the contiguous United States, with a greater number of importers selling in the Midwest, Southeast, and Central Southwest (table II-2). For U.S. producers, 16.6 percent of sales were within 100 miles of their production facility, 72.5 percent were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and 10.9 percent were over 1,000 miles. Importers sold 56.9 percent within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment, 36.5 percent between 101 and 1,000 miles, and 6.6 percent over 1,000 miles.

Table II-2

Wire rod: Geographic market areas in the United States served by U.S. producers and importers

Region	U.S. producers	Importers
Northeast	6	7
Midwest	7	11
Southeast	7	14
Central Southwest	6	11
Mountain	5	3
Pacific Coast	6	2
Other ¹	2	---
All regions (except Other)	4	2
Reporting firms	8	15

¹ All other U.S. markets, including AK, HI, PR, and VI.

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

SUPPLY AND DEMAND CONSIDERATIONS

U.S. supply

Domestic production

Based on available information, U.S. producers of wire rod have the ability to respond to changes in demand with small-to-moderate changes in the quantity of shipments of U.S.-produced wire rod to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are the availability of unused capacity or inventories and the ability to

shift production to or from alternate products. Factors mitigating responsiveness of supply include limited availability of inventories and limited ability to shift shipments from alternate market.

Industry capacity

Domestic capacity utilization increased slightly from 70.9 percent in 2014 to 74.0 percent in 2016, with production and capacity decreasing 3.7 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively, between 2014-16. This relatively moderate level of capacity utilization suggests that U.S. producers may have some ability to increase production of wire rod in response to an increase in prices.

Alternative markets

As a percentage of total shipments, U.S. producers' exports decreased marginally, from ***. U.S. producers' total export shipments declined from *** short tons in 2014 to *** short tons in 2016. These export levels indicate that U.S. producers have a limited ability to shift shipments between the U.S. market and other markets in response to price changes.

Inventory levels

U.S. producers' inventories remained largely unchanged between 2014-16. Relative to total shipments, U.S. producers' inventory levels marginally increased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2016. These inventory levels suggest that U.S. producers may have limited ability to respond to changes in demand with changes in the quantity shipped from inventories.

Production alternatives

Five of eight responding U.S. producers stated that they could switch production from wire rod to other products. Other products that producers reportedly can produce on the same equipment as wire rod are rebar, round bar, and mechanical bar.

Subject imports from subject countries³

Table II-3 provides a summary of the supply of wire rod from reporting subject countries; additional data are provided in Part VII. The Commission received no responses to its final phase questionnaire from UAE producers or exporters of wire rod, and as such, the information provided below is based on information obtained during the preliminary phase of the investigation. Reported production capacity in Belarus, Italy, and Russia increased, production capacity in Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom declined, and production capacity stayed constant in South Africa and the United Arab Emirates. Reported capacity utilization increased for five of the subject countries (Korea, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates) and declined for five (Belarus, Italy, Spain, Russia, and the United Kingdom). Industries in all reporting subject countries had capacity utilization rates over *** percent in 2016, except Russia and the Ukraine, and the industries in Italy, Korea, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom had capacity utilization rates of *** percent or above.

The industry in *** reported inventory-to-total shipment ratios of *** percent in 2014 and *** percent in 2016, while the industries in all other subject countries reported

³ For data on the number of responding foreign firms and their share of U.S. imports from each of the subject countries, please refer to Part I, "Summary Data and Data Sources."

smaller inventories-to-total shipments ratios (***)⁴. In 2016, foreign producers' home market shipments accounted for more than ** percent of their total shipments for all subject countries except Ukraine **, the United Arab Emirates **, and the United Kingdom **, while exports to third-country markets accounted for more than ** percent of their total shipments for Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom. Producers in Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom reported the ability to shift production to alternative products.

Table II-3
Wire rod: Foreign industry factors that affect ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market

* * * * * * *

Nonsubject imports

Nonsubject imports accounted for 60.4 percent of total U.S. imports in 2016. The largest source of nonsubject imports during 2016 was Canada, accounting for 51.6 of nonsubject imports and 31.2 percent of all U.S. imports in 2016.

⁴ Ratios declined from 2014 to 2016 for **.

Supply constraints

No U.S. producers and the vast majority (17 of 20) of responding importers reported no supply constraints between 2014-16. *** reported late shipments due to internal production issues, and *** stated that its ability to fulfill orders depends on timing, size of order, and its current available production capacity.

U.S. demand

Based on available information, the overall demand for wire rod is likely to experience moderate changes in response to changes in price. The main contributing factors are the lack of substitute products and the moderate-to-large cost share of wire rod in most of its end-use products.

End uses and cost share

U.S. demand for wire rod depends on the demand for U.S.-produced downstream products. Reported end uses include cold headed parts, cold finished bar, industrial wire, wire mesh, tire bead, staples and nails, floor grating, display racks, shelving, reinforced concrete construction, tire cord, and tire bead. U.S. producers were also asked to list separately the end uses for the wire rod they consumed internally and/or transferred to related firms. *** reported consuming and/or transferring cold rolled shapes.

Given the wide variety of end uses for wire rod, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported a wide range of cost shares, depending on the end-use products, including:

- *** percent for cold headed parts
- *** percent for cold finished bar
- *** percent for display racks

- *** percent for wire mesh
- *** percent for drawn wire
- *** percent for chain link fences
- *** percent for nails

Business cycles

Seven of 8 U.S. producers, 8 of 21 importers, and 20 of 39 purchasers indicated that the market was subject to business cycles or conditions of competition. Of the 7 producers, 6 importers, and 16 purchasers reporting the existence of business cycles, most identified shifts in construction market demand due to changes in weather. Purchaser *** pointed to the decline in housing construction in parts of the United States that get snow during the winter, and *** reported lower availability of scrap during the winter month of January through March.

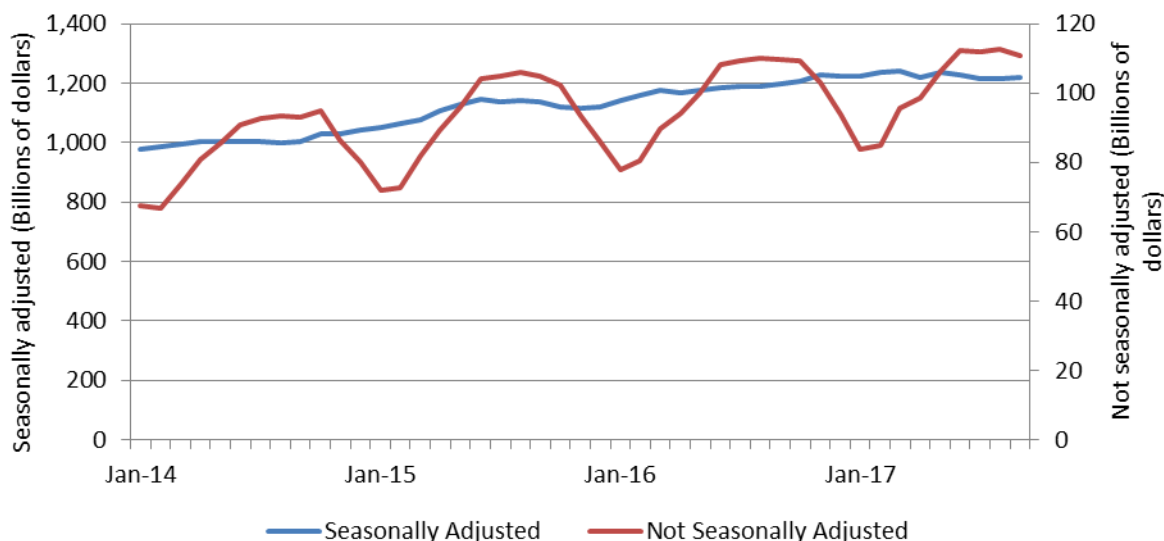
Four U.S. producers, four importers, and 12 purchasers reported wire rod being subject to distinct conditions of competition. Most responding U.S. producers and purchasers pointed towards the surge in imports to the United States due to a global overcapacity of wire rod. Most importers pointed to increased demand in the automotive industry, along with the increased commercial and private miles driven. Importer *** states, “There is a distinctive condition of competition within the tire cord and tire bead wire market in the form of rapidly increasing demand from U.S. tire makers. Year-over-year comparison shows that U.S. auto sales in August 2017 increased by 11.57 percent compared to August of 2009... If the sale of all tire cord/bead wire rod types are considered (both below and above grade 1080), there is a recognizable increase between years 2014 to 2016.”

Demand trends

U.S. demand for wire rod is driven primarily by the construction and automotive markets. In general, demand for tire cord and tire bead is driven by advances and changes in the automotive industry, while demand for industrial grade products is driven by the construction industry.⁵

Between January 2014 and September 2017, overall construction spending increased. The total value of construction put in place (seasonally adjusted) increased by 24.8 percent between January 2014 and September 2017 (figure II-1).⁶

Figure II-1
Construction spending: Total value of construction put in place in the United States, not seasonally adjusted and seasonally adjusted annual rate, monthly, January 2014-September 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, retrieved November 2, 2017.

⁵ Conference transcript, pp. 104-105 (Cameron, Stauffer); ***'s postconference brief, exhibit 1 p. 10.

⁶ The total value of construction put in place (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 64.6 percent during the same period.

Most U.S. producers (6 of 8) reported that overall U.S. demand for wire rod had decreased since January 2014 (table II-3). A plurality of importers (8 firms) reported that U.S. demand had increased since 2014, while 6 reported that demand had fluctuated, 3 reported no change, and 2 reported that it had decreased. A plurality of purchasers (11 firms) reported that U.S. demand had increased since 2014, while 9 reported that demand had decreased, 6 reported a fluctuation in demand, and 4 reported no change.

A vast majority of producers reported that demand had decreased outside the United States since 2014, while a plurality of importers reported a fluctuation in demand and a plurality of purchasers reported an increase in demand outside the United States.

Table II-3

Wire rod: Firms' responses regarding U.S. demand and demand outside the United States

Item	Increase	No change	Decrease	Fluctuate
Demand in the United States				
U.S. producers	---	1	6	1
Importers	8	3	2	6
Purchasers	11	4	9	6
Demand outside the United States				
U.S. producers	---	---	5	1
Importers	5	---	3	9
Purchasers	9	2	5	5

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

Substitute products

The vast majority of producers (6 of 7), all importers, and the vast majority of purchasers (36 of 38) reported that there were no substitutes for wire rod. Reported substitutes were rebar and wood in construction uses, galvanized wire in fencing products, and drawn wire depending on country source and specific product.

SUBSTITUTABILITY ISSUES

The degree of substitution between domestic and imported wire rod depends upon such factors as relative prices, quality (e.g., grade standards, defect rates, etc.), and conditions of sale (e.g., price discounts/rebates, lead times between order and delivery dates, reliability of supply, product services, etc.). Based on available data, staff believes that there is a moderate-to-large degree of substitutability between domestically produced wire rod and wire rod imported from subject sources.

Lead times

Wire rod is primarily produced-to-order. U.S. producers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging 28 days. The remaining *** percent of their commercial shipments came from U.S. inventories, with lead times averaging 5 days. U.S. importers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging 101 days.⁷ The remaining *** percent of their commercial shipments came from U.S. inventories with lead times averaging 32 days, and *** percent their commercial shipments came from foreign inventories with lead times averaging 100 days.

Knowledge of country sources

Thirty-five purchasers indicated they had marketing/pricing knowledge of domestic product, 9 of Belarusian product, 11 of Italian product, 20 of Korean product, 11 of Russian product, 13 of South African product, 14 of Spanish product, 23 of Turkish product, 16 of

⁷ Lead times for produced-to-order shipments typically ranged from 90 to 120 days.

Ukrainian product, 7 of Emirati product, 13 of British product, 13 of Canadian product, and 28 of product from other countries.

As shown in table II-4, most purchasers always or usually make purchasing decisions based on the producer, while their customers sometimes to never make purchasing decisions based on the producer. Most purchasers and their customers sometimes to never make purchasing decisions based on country of origin. Of the two purchasers that reported that their customers always make decisions based the manufacturer, *** cited that mills must be pre-approved and *** cited producers' focus on quality.

Table II-4

Wire rod: Purchasing decisions based on producer and country of origin

Purchaser/Customer Decision	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Purchaser makes decision based on producer	12	9	9	8
Purchaser's customers make decision based on producer	2	6	11	15
Purchaser makes decision based on country	7	5	13	14
Purchaser's customers make decision based on country	---	4	14	16

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

Factors affecting purchasing decisions

The most often cited top three factors firms consider in their purchasing decisions for wire rod were price (36 firms), quality (35 firms), and availability and supply (17 firms) as shown in table II-5. Quality was the most frequently cited first-most important factor (cited by 19 firms), followed by price (12 firms); quality was the most frequently reported second-most important factor (15 firms); and availability was the most frequently reported third-most important factor (13 firms each).

Table II-5

Wire rod: Ranking of factors used in purchasing decisions as reported by U.S. purchasers, by factor

Factor	First	Second	Third	Total
Price / Cost	12	12	12	36
Quality	19	15	2	35
Availability / Supply	1	3	13	17
Traditional Supplier / Relationship	2	2	2	6
Specifications / Grades	1	1	1	3
Other ¹	4	4	6	NA

¹ Other factors include delivery methods and distance, credit and payment terms, and legal terms.

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

The majority of purchasers (22 of 39) reported that they “usually” purchase the lowest-priced product. When asked if they purchased wire rod from one source although a comparable product was available at a lower price from another source, 30 purchasers reported reasons including country of origin, quality, delivery and lead times, “Buy American”, and length of testing and approval of mill.

Importance of specified purchase factors

Purchasers were asked to rate the importance on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being very important and 1 being not at all important, of 15 factors in their purchasing decisions (table II-6). The factors rated as very important by more than half of responding purchasers were quality meets industry standards (32 firms), price (31 firms), availability (30 firms), product consistency (28 firms), and reliability of supply (24 firms).

Table II-6**Wire rod: Importance of purchase factors, as reported by U.S. purchasers, by factor**

Factor	Rating of importance				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Number of firms (count)				
Availability	---	1	1	7	30
Delivery terms	2	4	11	11	11
Delivery time	---	---	14	8	17
Discounts offered	8	4	11	7	9
Extension of credit	8	5	8	9	9
Minimum quantity requirements	10	6	13	5	5
Packaging	2	7	12	9	9
Price	1	---	4	3	31
Product consistency	---	1	1	9	28
Product range	7	6	12	8	6
Quality meets industry standards	1	---	2	4	32
Quality exceeds industry standards	6	4	9	7	13
Reliability of supply	---	2	3	10	24
Technical support/service	3	6	12	10	8
U.S. transportation costs	3	4	10	6	16

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

Supplier certification

Thirty of 40 responding purchasers require their suppliers to become certified or qualified to sell wire rod to their firm. Purchasers reported that the time to qualify a new supplier ranged from 30 to 180 days. Twelve purchasers reported that both domestic and foreign suppliers, including Charter, Nucor, Gerdau, Keystone, British Steel, and Arcelor Spain, had failed in their attempt to qualify wire rod, or had lost its approved status since 2014.

Changes in purchasing patterns

Purchasers were asked about changes in their purchasing patterns from different sources since 2014 (table II-7); reasons reported for changes in sourcing included changes in pricing, introduction of duties on nonsubject countries, and subject countries withdrawing from the U.S. market after the filing of the preliminary investigation. Twenty-three of 39 responding

purchasers reported that they had changed suppliers since January 1, 2014. Specifically, firms dropped or reduced purchases from Georgetown Steel, Republic Steel, and POSCO because of mill closures, quality concerns, and supply issues. Firms added or increased purchases from Oklahoma Steel, Tata, and Saarstahl, because of new mills, higher domestic prices, and new specifications. Firms also reported changes because of mill/vendor consolidation. Fifteen of 38 purchasers identified new suppliers since January 2014, most commonly ***.

Table II-7

Wire rod: Changes in purchase patterns from U.S., subject, and nonsubject countries

Source of purchases	Did not purchase	Decreased	Increased	Constant	Fluctuated
United States	1	9	8	10	10
Belarus	21	---	5	1	3
Italy	24	---	4	---	2
Korea	15	6	2	1	8
Russia	18	---	7	---	4
South Africa	20	1	3	---	5
Spain	16	1	3	1	7
Turkey	11	7	4	2	7
Ukraine	17	1	7	---	4
United Arab Emirates	23	1	3	---	2
United Kingdom	21	3	2	1	2
Canada	22	3	5	1	---
All other countries	8	9	5	2	10
Sources unknown	22	1	1	---	---

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

Importance of purchasing domestic product

Thirty-seven of 38 purchasers reported that purchasing U.S.-produced product was not an important factor in their purchasing decisions. Twenty reported that domestic product was required by law (for 2 to 68 percent of their purchases), 14 reported it was required by their customers (for 1 to 71 percent of their purchases), and 1 reported other preferences for domestic product. Reasons cited for preferring domestic product included: requirements by customers and federal agencies.

Comparisons of domestic products, subject imports, and nonsubject imports

Purchasers were asked a number of questions comparing wire rod produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries. First, purchasers were asked for a country-by-country comparison on the same 15 factors⁸ (table II-8) for which they were asked to rate the importance.

Most purchasers reported that U.S. and subject-country wire rod were comparable or that U.S. wire rod was superior on every factor but price, product range, and U.S. transportation costs.⁹ The majority of purchasers reported that subject-country wire rod was at least comparable to domestically produced wire rod on the key purchase factors that were considered very important (quality meets industry standards, availability, product consistency, and reliability of supply).

⁸ In addition to the 15 factors, purchasers were also asked to compare country sources on meeting the purchaser's qualification requirements.

⁹ Purchasers also reported U.S.-produced wire rod being inferior to Italian product on discounts offered, extension of credit, and meeting firm's qualification requirements. Purchasers reported U.S.-produced wire rod being inferior to Korean product on product consistency, quality meeting industry standards, and quality exceeding industry standards.

Table II-8

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	United States vs. Belarus			United States vs. Italy			United States vs. Korea		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	5	2	---	4	3	1	12	3	2
Delivery terms	4	2	1	1	3	2	6	8	2
Delivery time	6	1	---	7	1	---	14	1	2
Discounts offered	3	4	---	2	2	2	7	5	3
Extension of credit	3	3	1	2	1	3	6	6	4
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	9	5
Minimum quantity requirements	5	1	1	2	4	1	7	5	4
Packaging	5	1	1	2	5	1	4	7	6
Price ¹	1	2	4	2	3	3	5	8	5
Product consistency	4	3	---	3	5	---	2	7	8
Product range	5	1	1	4	1	2	4	5	5
Quality meets industry standards	4	2	1	2	5	1	2	7	8
Quality exceeds industry standards	4	1	2	1	5	1	3	6	7
Reliability of supply	5	1	1	6	1	1	10	3	4
Technical support/service	6	1	---	4	1	2	11	2	3
U.S. transportation costs ¹	2	2	3	3	1	3	8	3	3
Factor	United States vs. Russia			United States vs. South Africa			United States vs. Spain		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	7	2	1	7	---	1	6	4	2
Delivery terms	5	2	2	2	3	2	2	8	1
Delivery time	8	2	---	7	1	---	10	1	1
Discounts offered	4	2	2	4	2	1	4	5	1
Extension of credit	4	2	3	3	2	2	3	6	2
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	6	3
Minimum quantity requirements	6	3	1	3	4	---	4	5	2
Packaging	7	2	1	2	4	2	1	7	4
Price ¹	1	3	6	3	5	---	1	5	6
Product consistency	6	3	1	2	5	1	1	8	3
Product range	6	---	2	5	---	1	4	2	5
Quality meets industry standards	6	3	1	2	5	1	1	9	2
Quality exceeds industry standards	5	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	4
Reliability of supply	7	2	1	6	2	---	6	4	2
Technical support/service	7	1	---	7	1	---	5	4	3
U.S. transportation costs ¹	3	2	4	3	2	2	4	5	1

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	United States vs. Turkey			United States vs. Ukraine			United States vs. United Arab Emirates		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	13	5	2	7	4	---	4	---	1
Delivery terms	10	7	1	4	3	3	1	2	1
Delivery time	16	3	1	8	2	1	3	1	1
Discounts offered	9	5	2	6	3	1	2	1	---
Extension of credit	7	6	3	4	4	2	1	2	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	7	6	3	5	3	2	1	2	---
Minimum quantity requirements	9	7	1	5	4	2	1	3	---
Packaging	9	7	2	7	2	2	2	2	---
Price ¹	4	4	11	2	4	5	---	4	1
Product consistency	12	5	1	9	2	---	3	1	---
Product range	11	3	2	7	1	1	2	1	---
Quality meets industry standards	11	6	2	8	2	1	4	1	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	7	7	2	7	2	1	2	1	---
Reliability of supply	11	5	3	7	4	---	3	1	1
Technical support/service	14	2	---	9	1	---	3	---	---
U.S. transportation costs ¹	8	3	5	4	3	4	1	1	2
Factor	United States vs. United Kingdom			United States vs. Canada			United States vs. All other sources		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	6	3	2	4	4	2	9	2	6
Delivery terms	3	6	1	4	5	1	4	9	1
Delivery time	6	5	---	5	4	1	12	2	2
Discounts offered	3	5	1	1	7	1	4	7	2
Extension of credit	2	7	1	1	6	2	3	8	3
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	2	6	2	1	7	2	4	6	4
Minimum quantity requirements	4	5	1	4	4	2	5	7	3
Packaging	2	6	3	---	8	2	5	7	4
Price ¹	---	7	4	5	3	2	5	7	5
Product consistency	2	6	3	---	10	---	7	5	4
Product range	4	3	4	2	6	2	6	5	5
Quality meets industry standards	2	6	3	---	8	2	5	7	5
Quality exceeds industry standards	3	5	3	---	9	1	4	6	5
Reliability of supply	5	3	3	2	7	1	8	4	5
Technical support/service	6	2	3	3	5	2	8	5	2
U.S. transportation costs ¹	2	4	2	4	3	2	6	5	2

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	Belarus vs. Italy			Belarus vs. Korea			Belarus vs. Russia		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	1	1	1	2	---	1	---	2	3
Delivery terms	---	2	1	---	3	---	---	4	1
Delivery time	---	2	1	1	---	2	---	3	2
Discounts offered	---	3	---	---	3	---	---	5	---
Extension of credit	---	2	1	---	3	---	---	5	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	---	2	1	---	2	1	1	4	---
Minimum quantity requirements	---	3	---	---	3	---	---	5	---
Packaging	1	1	1	---	2	1	1	4	---
Price ¹	2	1	---	3	1	---	---	5	---
Product consistency	1	1	1	---	---	3	1	2	2
Product range	1	1	1	---	1	2	1	4	---
Quality meets industry standards	1	1	1	---	1	2	1	4	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	---	2	1	---	2	1	---	4	1
Reliability of supply	1	2	---	1	1	1	1	1	3
Technical support/service	---	1	2	---	---	3	---	3	2
U.S. transportation costs ¹	1	2	---	1	2	---	---	5	---
Factor	Belarus vs. South Africa			Belarus vs. Spain			Belarus vs. Turkey		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	1	1	1	---	---	4	---	1	5
Delivery terms	---	2	1	---	3	1	1	4	1
Delivery time	---	2	1	---	2	2	---	4	2
Discounts offered	---	3	---	---	3	1	---	6	---
Extension of credit	---	3	---	1	2	1	1	5	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	---	3	---	---	2	2	1	4	1
Minimum quantity requirements	1	2	---	---	3	1	1	5	---
Packaging	---	2	1	---	2	2	1	4	1
Price ¹	3	---	---	2	2	---	1	5	---
Product consistency	---	1	2	---	1	3	1	4	1
Product range	1	1	1	---	3	1	1	4	1
Quality meets industry standards	---	3	---	---	2	2	1	3	2
Quality exceeds industry standards	---	1	2	---	2	2	---	3	3
Reliability of supply	1	1	1	---	---	4	---	2	4
Technical support/service	---	---	3	---	---	4	---	3	3
U.S. transportation costs ¹	1	2	---	1	3	---	1	5	---

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	Belarus vs. Ukraine			Belarus vs. United Arab Emirates			Belarus vs. United Kingdom		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	---	2	3	1	---	1	1	---	2
Delivery terms	---	4	1	---	2	---	---	2	1
Delivery time	---	3	2	---	1	1	---	1	2
Discounts offered	---	5	---	---	2	---	---	2	1
Extension of credit	---	5	---	1	1	---	---	3	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	1	4	---	---	2	---	---	1	2
Minimum quantity requirements	---	4	1	1	1	---	1	2	---
Packaging	1	4	---	---	2	---	---	2	1
Price ¹	1	4	---	1	1	---	2	1	---
Product consistency	1	2	2	---	1	1	---	---	3
Product range	1	2	2	---	2	---	---	2	1
Quality meets industry standards	1	4	---	---	2	---	---	---	3
Quality exceeds industry standards	1	3	1	---	1	1	---	1	2
Reliability of supply	1	---	4	1	---	1	1	---	2
Technical support/service	---	3	2	---	---	2	---	---	3
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	5	---	---	2	---	---	3	---
Factor	Belarus vs. Canada			Belarus vs. all other sources			Italy vs. Korea		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	1	---	3	---	1	3	2	2	1
Delivery terms	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	---
Delivery time	---	1	3	---	2	2	1	4	---
Discounts offered	---	2	2	---	4	---	---	4	---
Extension of credit	1	3	---	1	3	---	1	3	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	1	1	2	2	2	---	1	3	1
Minimum quantity requirements	1	---	3	---	4	---	---	4	---
Packaging	1	1	2	1	3	---	1	3	1
Price ¹	3	1	---	3	1	---	1	3	1
Product consistency	---	1	3	2	2	---	---	2	3
Product range	1	---	3	2	2	---	---	3	2
Quality meets industry standards	---	1	3	1	3	---	---	3	2
Quality exceeds industry standards	---	---	4	---	4	---	1	2	2
Reliability of supply	---	1	3	---	1	3	1	4	---
Technical support/service	---	---	4	---	1	3	1	3	1
U.S. transportation costs ¹	2	2	---	1	3	---	---	4	---

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	Italy vs. Russia			Italy vs. South Africa			Italy vs. Spain		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	---	4	1	1	3	1	---	3	2
Delivery terms	---	4	---	---	4	---	1	3	---
Delivery time	---	5	---	---	5	---	---	4	1
Discounts offered	---	4	---	---	4	---	---	4	---
Extension of credit	1	3	---	1	3	---	1	2	1
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	2	2	---	1	4	---	---	4	1
Minimum quantity requirements	---	5	---	1	3	---	---	4	---
Packaging	3	1	1	1	3	1	---	3	2
Price ¹	---	3	2	2	3	---	---	5	---
Product consistency	1	4	---	---	3	2	---	3	2
Product range	1	2	1	---	5	---	---	4	1
Quality meets industry standards	2	3	---	1	3	1	---	4	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1
Reliability of supply	1	2	2	1	2	2	---	3	2
Technical support/service	2	2	---	2	1	2	---	3	2
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	4	1	---	4	---	---	4	---
Factor	Italy vs. Turkey			Italy vs. Ukraine			Italy vs. United Arab Emirates		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	---	4	3	1	3	1	2	---	---
Delivery terms	1	4	---	---	4	---	---	1	---
Delivery time	---	7	---	---	4	1	---	2	---
Discounts offered	---	5	---	---	4	---	---	1	---
Extension of credit	2	3	---	1	3	---	1	---	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	3	3	---	2	2	---	1	---	---
Minimum quantity requirements	1	5	---	---	4	1	1	1	---
Packaging	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	---
Price ¹	---	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	---
Product consistency	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	---	1
Product range	2	4	---	---	4	---	1	---	---
Quality meets industry standards	2	5	---	2	3	---	1	1	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	2	4	---	1	3	---	1	---	---
Reliability of supply	---	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	---
Technical support/service	3	3	---	2	2	---	1	---	---
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	6	---	---	4	1	---	2	---

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	Italy vs. United Kingdom			Italy vs. Canada			Italy vs. Other		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	2	2	1	1	2	2	---	4	2
Delivery terms	1	3	---	1	3	---	1	3	---
Delivery time	---	3	2	---	3	2	---	5	1
Discounts offered	---	3	1	---	3	1	---	4	---
Extension of credit	2	2	---	2	2	---	1	3	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	1	3	1	1	4	---	3	2	---
Minimum quantity requirements	1	3	---	1	2	1	---	5	---
Packaging	1	4	---	1	4	---	2	3	1
Price ¹	1	3	1	2	3	---	2	3	1
Product consistency	1	3	1	---	5	---	2	3	1
Product range	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	---
Quality meets industry standards	1	3	1	---	4	1	1	5	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	1	3	1	---	4	1	1	4	---
Reliability of supply	1	2	2	---	2	3	---	3	3
Technical support/service	2	2	1	3	---	2	2	3	---
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	3	1	---	3	1	---	5	---
Factor	Korea vs. Russia			Korea vs. South Africa			Korea vs. Spain		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	2	2	2	2	5	1	2	3	3
Delivery terms	1	4	1	1	5	1	---	4	3
Delivery time	1	4	1	1	6	1	---	5	3
Discounts offered	---	5	---	---	6	1	---	5	1
Extension of credit	1	5	---	---	6	1	1	4	2
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	1	4	---	3	5	---	1	6	---
Minimum quantity requirements	1	5	---	1	6	---	1	5	1
Packaging	2	4	---	1	7	---	1	7	---
Price ¹	---	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	5
Product consistency	2	4	---	5	3	---	3	3	2
Product range	3	2	---	3	3	---	4	3	---
Quality meets industry standards	3	3	---	5	3	---	3	4	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	1	4	---	4	3	1	3	4	1
Reliability of supply	2	3	1	2	3	3	---	6	2
Technical support/service	3	2	---	5	2	1	---	5	3
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	4	1	---	6	1	---	5	1

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	Korea vs. Turkey			Korea vs. Ukraine			Korea vs. United Arab Emirates		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	1	5	5	3	1	3	1	2	---
Delivery terms	1	8	1	---	5	2	---	3	---
Delivery time	1	6	4	---	3	4	---	2	1
Discounts offered	---	8	1	---	6	1	---	3	---
Extension of credit	2	7	1	---	6	1	1	2	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	6	4	---	4	3	---	1	2	---
Minimum quantity requirements	3	7	---	1	5	1	1	2	---
Packaging	5	6	---	3	4	---	---	3	---
Price ¹	---	7	5	---	4	4	---	2	1
Product consistency	7	4	---	6	1	---	2	1	---
Product range	7	2	---	4	2	---	2	---	---
Quality meets industry standards	7	4	---	5	2	---	2	1	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	5	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	1
Reliability of supply	---	7	4	2	3	2	1	1	1
Technical support/service	5	4	1	4	3	---	2	1	---
U.S. transportation costs ¹	1	8	---	1	5	1	---	3	---
Factor	Korea vs. United Kingdom			Korea vs. Canada			Korea vs. all other sources		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	3	4	3	---	4	4	2	5	3
Delivery terms	1	6	2	---	3	4	---	7	2
Delivery time	1	3	6	---	1	7	---	8	2
Discounts offered	---	6	2	---	5	2	1	7	---
Extension of credit	---	7	2	1	4	2	1	6	2
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	3	5	1	2	5	1	2	7	---
Minimum quantity requirements	3	5	1	1	3	3	---	8	1
Packaging	3	6	1	1	4	3	2	7	1
Price ¹	1	6	3	2	4	3	1	5	4
Product consistency	5	4	1	3	5	---	3	5	2
Product range	4	4	2	2	1	5	3	5	2
Quality meets industry standards	4	5	1	2	5	1	2	6	2
Quality exceeds industry standards	4	4	2	2	3	3	2	6	2
Reliability of supply	3	2	5	---	2	6	---	6	4
Technical support/service	2	5	3	1	1	6	2	5	3
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	6	2	---	5	2	---	7	1

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	Russia vs. South Africa			Russia vs. Spain			Russia vs. Turkey		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	2	2	---	---	3	2	---	6	4
Delivery terms	---	4	---	1	3	1	1	7	1
Delivery time	---	4	---	---	4	1	---	9	1
Discounts offered	---	4	---	---	3	1	---	8	---
Extension of credit	---	4	---	1	2	2	1	8	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	---	3	1	---	2	3	1	6	2
Minimum quantity requirements	1	3	---	---	3	2	1	8	1
Packaging	---	2	2	---	2	3	1	8	1
Price ¹	3	1	---	3	2	---	1	8	1
Product consistency	---	2	2	---	1	4	3	3	4
Product range	1	2	1	---	3	2	1	4	3
Quality meets industry standards	---	3	1	---	3	2	1	6	3
Quality exceeds industry standards	---	2	2	---	3	2	1	4	3
Reliability of supply	1	2	1	---	2	3	1	3	6
Technical support/service	---	2	2	---	1	4	---	7	1
U.S. transportation costs ¹	1	3	---	1	3	---	1	7	1
Factor	Russia vs. Ukraine			Russia vs. United Arab Emirates			Russia vs. United Kingdom		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	2	4	1	2	1	---	1	1	2
Delivery terms	---	6	---	---	2	---	1	2	1
Delivery time	---	6	1	---	3	---	---	3	1
Discounts offered	---	6	---	---	2	---	---	2	1
Extension of credit	---	6	---	1	1	---	---	3	1
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	---	6	---	---	2	---	---	1	3
Minimum quantity requirements	---	6	1	1	2	---	1	3	---
Packaging	---	7	---	---	2	1	---	1	3
Price ¹	2	5	---	2	1	---	3	1	---
Product consistency	2	2	3	1	1	1	---	2	2
Product range	1	2	3	---	1	1	---	1	3
Quality meets industry standards	---	6	1	---	2	1	---	---	4
Quality exceeds industry standards	2	3	1	---	1	1	---	1	3
Reliability of supply	---	5	2	---	2	1	---	1	3
Technical support/service	---	5	1	---	2	---	---	2	2
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	7	---	---	3	---	---	3	---

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	Russia vs. Canada			Russia vs. all other sources			South Africa vs. Spain		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	1	1	2	1	3	2	---	2	2
Delivery terms	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	---
Delivery time	---	1	3	---	5	1	---	3	1
Discounts offered	---	2	2	---	4	---	---	3	---
Extension of credit	1	3	---	1	3	1	1	1	1
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	---	2	2	1	3	1	---	3	1
Minimum quantity requirements	1	---	3	---	5	1	---	3	---
Packaging	---	2	2	---	4	2	1	1	2
Price ¹	3	1	---	3	3	---	---	2	2
Product consistency	---	3	1	2	2	2	---	4	---
Product range	1	---	3	1	2	2	---	2	1
Quality meets industry standards	---	---	4	---	4	2	---	3	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	---	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	---
Reliability of supply	---	---	4	---	4	2	---	3	1
Technical support/service	---	---	4	---	2	3	1	---	3
U.S. transportation costs ¹	2	2	---	1	4	---	---	3	---
Factor	South Africa vs. Turkey			South Africa vs. Ukraine			South Africa vs. United Arab Emirates		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	---	2	4	2	1	2	---	2	---
Delivery terms	1	4	---	---	5	---	---	2	---
Delivery time	---	5	1	---	4	1	---	2	---
Discounts offered	---	5	---	---	5	---	---	2	---
Extension of credit	1	4	---	---	5	---	1	1	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	2	3	1	2	3	---	1	1	---
Minimum quantity requirements	---	5	---	---	3	2	---	2	---
Packaging	3	3	---	3	2	---	---	2	---
Price ¹	---	2	4	---	2	3	---	2	---
Product consistency	3	2	1	2	3	---	1	1	---
Product range	2	3	---	---	4	---	1	---	---
Quality meets industry standards	2	3	1	2	3	---	1	1	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	2	4	---	2	3	---	---	2	---
Reliability of supply	1	1	4	1	3	1	---	2	---
Technical support/service	2	3	1	3	1	1	---	2	---
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	5	---	---	4	1	---	2	---

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	South Africa vs. United Kingdom			South Africa vs. Canada			South Africa vs. all other sources		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	1	1	2	---	2	3	---	2	2
Delivery terms	1	2	---	1	1	2	1	2	---
Delivery time	---	1	3	---	1	4	---	3	1
Discounts offered	---	2	1	1	2	1	---	3	---
Extension of credit	---	3	---	1	3	---	1	2	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	---	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	---
Minimum quantity requirements	1	2	---	1	1	2	---	3	---
Packaging	---	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	---
Price ¹	---	3	1	2	2	1	---	3	1
Product consistency	---	4	---	1	3	1	3	1	---
Product range	---	1	3	---	2	3	2	2	---
Quality meets industry standards	---	2	2	---	3	2	2	2	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	---	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	---
Reliability of supply	---	1	3	---	1	4	1	1	2
Technical support/service	---	1	3	---	---	5	2	2	---
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	2	1	---	4	---	---	3	---
Factor	Spain vs. Turkey			Spain vs. Ukraine			Spain vs. United Arab Emirates		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	---	7	1	3	1	1	1	---	---
Delivery terms	2	5	---	---	3	2	---	1	---
Delivery time	2	6	---	---	3	2	---	1	---
Discounts offered	1	5	---	1	4	---	---	1	---
Extension of credit	2	5	---	1	3	1	---	1	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	5	3	---	2	3	---	---	1	---
Minimum quantity requirements	3	4	---	1	2	2	---	1	---
Packaging	4	4	---	2	3	---	---	1	---
Price ¹	1	3	4	---	3	2	---	1	---
Product consistency	6	2	---	4	1	---	---	1	---
Product range	4	4	---	3	2	---	---	1	---
Quality meets industry standards	4	4	---	3	2	---	---	1	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	4	4	---	3	2	---	---	1	---
Reliability of supply	1	6	1	2	2	1	---	1	---
Technical support/service	6	2	---	4	1	---	---	1	---
U.S. transportation costs ¹	1	5	---	1	3	1	---	1	---

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	Spain vs. United Kingdom			Spain vs. Canada			Spain vs. all other sources		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	3	3	2	---	3	4	1	6	1
Delivery terms	---	6	1	2	3	1	---	6	1
Delivery time	2	5	1	---	2	5	1	6	1
Discounts offered	---	4	2	---	5	1	---	5	1
Extension of credit	1	5	1	---	6	---	1	4	2
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	2	6	---	1	5	1	3	4	1
Minimum quantity requirements	1	6	---	---	3	3	1	4	2
Packaging	2	5	1	1	5	1	3	3	2
Price ¹	2	4	2	4	3	---	1	4	3
Product consistency	1	7	---	1	5	1	4	1	3
Product range	2	5	1	3	2	2	2	3	3
Quality meets industry standards	3	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	3
Quality exceeds industry standards	1	5	2	1	3	3	1	4	3
Reliability of supply	---	4	4	---	2	5	1	4	3
Technical support/service	2	5	1	2	2	3	4	2	2
U.S. transportation costs ¹	1	4	1	1	3	2	2	4	---
Factor	Turkey vs. Ukraine			Turkey vs. United Arab Emirates			Turkey vs. United Kingdom		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	6	4	1	4	---	1	3	4	1
Delivery terms	---	8	2	---	4	---	---	5	2
Delivery time	1	8	2	1	4	---	---	6	2
Discounts offered	---	10	---	---	3	---	---	5	1
Extension of credit	---	9	1	1	2	---	---	5	2
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	2	7	1	1	2	---	---	3	5
Minimum quantity requirements	---	8	3	---	4	---	1	5	1
Packaging	3	8	---	---	4	---	---	4	4
Price ¹	1	8	2	2	3	---	4	4	---
Product consistency	4	6	1	1	2	1	---	2	6
Product range	---	8	1	---	2	1	---	2	6
Quality meets industry standards	4	7	---	1	4	---	---	2	6
Quality exceeds industry standards	3	7	---	---	3	---	---	3	5
Reliability of supply	6	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	3
Technical support/service	3	6	1	1	2	---	---	4	4
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	10	1	---	4	---	---	4	2

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	Turkey vs. Canada			Turkey vs. all other sources			Ukraine vs. United Arab Emirates		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	1	4	2	4	4	2	2	---	2
Delivery terms	2	2	2	---	6	1	---	3	---
Delivery time	---	2	5	---	7	2	---	4	---
Discounts offered	---	4	2	---	6	---	---	3	---
Extension of credit	---	6	---	---	6	1	1	2	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	---	3	4	1	6	1	---	2	1
Minimum quantity requirements	1	1	4	---	7	1	1	3	---
Packaging	---	4	3	1	7	1	---	2	2
Price ¹	4	3	---	5	5	---	1	3	---
Product consistency	---	1	6	1	7	1	1	---	3
Product range	---	2	5	2	4	3	1	1	---
Quality meets industry standards	---	1	6	1	8	1	---	2	2
Quality exceeds industry standards	---	1	6	1	5	2	---	2	1
Reliability of supply	---	2	5	2	5	3	---	2	2
Technical support/service	1	---	6	1	3	4	1	1	1
U.S. transportation costs ¹	1	4	1	---	7	---	---	4	---
Factor	Ukraine vs. United Kingdom			Ukraine vs. Canada			Ukraine vs. all other sources		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2
Delivery terms	2	3	---	3	1	1	1	3	---
Delivery time	1	4	---	---	3	2	1	4	---
Discounts offered	---	4	1	---	3	2	---	4	---
Extension of credit	---	5	---	1	4	---	1	3	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	---	3	2	---	2	3	1	3	---
Minimum quantity requirements	3	2	---	1	1	3	1	4	---
Packaging	---	3	2	---	3	2	---	4	1
Price ¹	3	2	---	3	2	---	2	3	---
Product consistency	---	1	4	---	1	4	1	3	1
Product range	---	1	4	---	1	4	1	3	---
Quality meets industry standards	---	1	4	---	---	5	---	4	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	---	2	3	---	---	5	---	4	---
Reliability of supply	1	2	2	---	1	4	1	3	1
Technical support/service	1	2	2	---	1	4	---	2	2
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	4	1	2	2	1	1	4	---

Table continued.

Table II-8--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Factor	United Arab Emirates vs. United Kingdom			United Arab Emirates vs. Canada			United Arab Emirates vs. all other sources		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	1	---	1	---	1	1	---	1	2
Delivery terms	---	2	---	---	1	1	---	1	---
Delivery time	---	2	---	---	1	1	---	2	---
Discounts offered	---	2	---	---	1	1	---	1	---
Extension of credit	---	1	1	---	1	1	---	1	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	---	1	1	---	1	1	---	1	---
Minimum quantity requirements	1	1	---	1	---	1	---	2	---
Packaging	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	2	---
Price ¹	---	2	---	---	2	---	---	3	---
Product consistency	---	1	1	---	1	1	1	1	---
Product range	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	2	---
Quality meets industry standards	---	---	2	---	---	2	---	3	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	1	---
Reliability of supply	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	3	---
Technical support/service	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	1
U.S. transportation costs ¹	---	2	---	---	2	---	---	2	---
Factor	United Kingdom vs. Canada			United Kingdom vs. all other sources			Canada vs. all other sources		
	S	C	I	S	C	I	S	C	I
Availability	---	5	3	1	3	3	1	3	---
Delivery terms	1	4	2	---	5	1	1	1	1
Delivery time	---	4	4	1	4	2	3	1	---
Discounts offered	1	5	1	1	4	---	---	3	---
Extension of credit	1	5	1	1	3	2	---	3	---
Meets my firm's qualification requirement	1	5	2	2	2	3	1	3	---
Minimum quantity requirements	---	4	3	1	3	2	2	1	---
Packaging	1	5	2	2	3	2	2	2	---
Price ¹	3	5	---	---	6	1	---	2	2
Product consistency	1	5	2	3	1	3	3	1	---
Product range	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	1	---
Quality meets industry standards	1	5	2	3	1	3	3	1	---
Quality exceeds industry standards	1	4	3	2	3	2	3	1	---
Reliability of supply	1	2	5	1	3	3	3	1	---
Technical support/service	1	2	5	3	---	4	3	1	---
U.S. transportation costs ¹	1	4	2	1	4	---	---	3	---

¹ A rating of superior means that price/U.S. transportation cost is generally lower. For example, if a firm reported "U.S. superior," it meant that the U.S. product was generally priced lower than the imported product.

Note.--S=first listed country's product is superior; C=both countries' products are comparable; I=first list country's product is inferior.

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

Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported wire rod

In order to determine whether U.S.-produced wire rod can generally be used in the same applications as imports from subject countries, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked whether the products can always, frequently, sometimes, or never be used interchangeably. As shown in table II-9a and II-9b, almost all U.S. producers stated that domestically wire rod is “always” interchangeable with product from subject countries, while importers and purchasers generally reported that U.S.-produced wire rod is “frequently” interchangeable with that from subject countries.

Table II-9a

Wire rod: Interchangeability between wire rod produced in the United States and in subject countries, by country pair

Country pair	Number of U.S. producers reporting				Number of U.S. importers reporting				Number of purchasers reporting			
	A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
U.S. vs. subject countries:												
United States vs. Belarus	6	1	---	---	---	4	2	---	4	5	3	1
United States vs. Italy	6	1	---	---	---	3	2	1	5	6	3	---
United States vs. Korea	6	1	---	---	---	4	1	2	11	7	5	1
United States vs. Russia	6	1	---	---	2	3	1	1	4	7	4	---
United States vs. South Africa	6	1	---	---	---	4	1	---	5	9	---	1
United States vs. Spain	6	1	---	---	---	3	2	1	3	8	3	1
United States vs. Turkey	6	1	---	---	---	4	2	1	8	12	6	---
United States vs. Ukraine	6	1	---	---	2	3	1	---	6	9	3	1
United States vs. UAE	6	1	---	---	---	3	2	---	4	7	---	---
United States vs. UK	6	1	---	---	---	3	4	---	8	3	4	1

Note.--A=Always, F=Frequently, S=Sometimes, N=Never.

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

Table II-9b

Wire rod: Interchangeability between wire rod produced in subject countries, by country pair

Country pair	Number of U.S. producers reporting				Number of U.S. importers reporting				Number of purchasers reporting			
	A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Subject country comparisons:												
Belarus. vs. Italy	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	2	2	0
Belarus vs. Korea	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	1	2	1
Belarus vs. Russia	6	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	2	3	0
Belarus vs. South Africa	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	1	2
Belarus vs. Spain	6	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	2	1
Belarus vs. Turkey	6	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	4	4	0
Belarus vs. Ukraine	6	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	3	3	0
Belarus vs. UAE	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	1	0
Belarus vs. UK	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	1	2
Italy vs. Korea	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	5	2	0
Italy vs. Russia	6	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	4	3	0
Italy vs. South Africa	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	5	2	1
Italy vs. Spain	6	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	3	0	1
Italy vs. Turkey	6	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	6	3	1
Italy vs. Ukraine	6	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	6	2	0
Italy vs. UAE	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	4	1	0
Italy vs. UK	6	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	6	2	0	1
Korea vs. Russia	6	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	4	0
Korea vs. South Africa	6	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	5	5	0
Korea vs. Spain	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	5	4	0
Korea vs. Turkey	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	6	4	1
Korea vs. Ukraine	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	6	4	1
Korea vs. UAE	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	2	0
Korea vs. UK	6	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	4	5	4	0
Russia vs. South Africa	6	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	1	2
Russia vs. Spain	6	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	2	4	1
Russia vs. Turkey	6	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	3	5	5	1
Russia vs. Ukraine	6	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	5	4	0
Russia vs. UAE	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	0
Russia vs. UK	6	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	4	1	2	1
South Africa vs. Spain	6	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	5	2	0
South Africa vs. Turkey	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	5	2	1
South Africa vs. Ukraine	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	5	3	1
South Africa vs. UAE	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	1	0
South Africa vs. UK	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	2	1

Table continued on next page.

Table II-9b--Continued

Wire rod: Interchangeability between wire rod produced in subject countries, by country pair

Country pair	Number of U.S. producers reporting				Number of U.S. importers reporting				Number of purchasers reporting			
	A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Subject country comparisons:												
Spain vs. Turkey	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	5	2	1
Spain vs. Ukraine	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	4	0	2
Spain vs. UAE	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	0
Spain vs. UK	6	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	4	2	1
Turkey vs. Ukraine	6	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	8	5	0
Turkey vs. UAE	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	3	0
Turkey vs. UK	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	5	1
Ukraine vs. UAE	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	4	4	0
Ukraine vs. United Kingdom	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	2	3	1
UAE vs. United Kingdom	6	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	2	1	0

Note.--A=Always, F=Frequently, S=Sometimes, N=Never.

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

As can be seen from table II-10, 13 responding purchasers reported that domestically produced product always met minimum quality specifications and 18 reported that U.S.-produced wire rod usually met minimum quality specifications. A plurality of responding purchasers indicated that subject country wire rod usually met minimum quality specifications, except for Korea and the United Kingdom, for which a plurality reported product always meeting minimum quality standards.

Table II-10
Wire rod: Ability to meet minimum quality specifications, by source¹

Source	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never
United States	13	18	3	3
Belarus	2	5	2	---
Italy	3	6	---	---
Korea	10	9	1	---
Russia	3	5	2	2
South Africa	2	9	2	---
Spain	5	9	2	---
Turkey	7	13	4	---
Ukraine	2	6	5	2
United Arab Emirates	3	6	---	---
United Kingdom	6	5	1	---
Canada	6	5	1	---
Other	8	8	3	---

¹ Purchasers were asked how often domestically produced or imported Wire rod meets minimum quality specifications for their own or their customers' uses.

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

In addition, producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to assess how often differences other than price were significant in sales of wire rod from the United States, subject, or nonsubject countries. As seen in table II-11, U.S. producers reported the significance of non-price differences as “never” being a factor, while most importers reported that non-price factors are “frequently” or “sometimes” a significant difference. The majority of purchasers stated that non-price differences are either “sometimes” or “never” significant factors.

Table II-11

Wire rod: Significance of differences other than price between wire rod produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Number of U.S. producers reporting				Number of U.S. importers reporting				Number of purchasers reporting			
	A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
U.S. vs. subject countries:												
United States vs. Belarus	---	---	---	7	1	1	1	1	4	1	6	4
United States vs. Italy	---	---	---	7	1	1	1	1	3	---	6	4
United States vs. Korea	---	---	---	7	2	2	1	1	5	3	8	5
United States vs. Russia	---	---	---	7	---	3	---	1	4	---	7	4
United States vs. South Africa	---	---	---	7	---	1	1	1	3	---	7	6
United States vs. Spain	---	---	---	7	1	2	---	1	2	2	7	5
United States vs. Turkey	---	---	---	7	---	4	2	1	5	2	12	6
United States vs. Ukraine	---	---	---	7	---	1	1	1	6	1	6	5
United States vs. UAE	---	---	---	7	---	1	1	1	4	---	3	4
United States vs. UK	---	---	---	7	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	6

Note.--A = Always, F = Frequently, S = Sometimes, N = Never.

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

ELASTICITY ESTIMATES

This section discusses elasticity estimates; parties are encouraged to comment on these estimates and should do so as an attachment to their prehearing or posthearing brief.

U.S. supply elasticity

The domestic supply elasticity¹⁰ for wire rod measures the sensitivity of the quantity supplied by U.S. producers to changes in the U.S. market price of wire rod. The elasticity of domestic supply depends on several factors including the level of excess capacity, the ease with which producers can alter capacity, producers' ability to shift to production of other products, the existence of inventories, and the availability of alternate markets for U.S.-produced wire

¹⁰ A supply function is not defined in the case of a non-competitive market.

rod. Analysis of these factors above indicates that the U.S. industry has the ability to somewhat increase or decrease shipments to the U.S. market; an estimate in the range of 2 to 4 is suggested.

U.S. demand elasticity

The U.S. demand elasticity for wire rod measures the sensitivity of the overall quantity demanded to a change in the U.S. market price of wire rod. This estimate depends on factors discussed above such as the existence, availability, and commercial viability of substitute products, as well as the component share of the wire rod in the production of any downstream products. Based on the available information, the aggregate demand for wire rod is likely to be moderately elastic; a range of -0.5 to -0.75 is suggested.

Substitution elasticity

The elasticity of substitution depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products.¹¹ Product differentiation, in turn, depends upon such factors as quality (e.g., chemistry, appearance, etc.) and conditions of sale (e.g., availability, sales terms/ discounts/ promotions, etc.). Based on available information, the elasticity of substitution between U.S.-produced wire rod and imported wire rod is likely to be in the range of 3 to 5.

¹¹ The substitution elasticity measures the responsiveness of the relative U.S. consumption levels of the subject imports and the domestic like products to changes in their relative prices. This reflects how easily purchasers switch from the U.S. product to the subject products (or vice versa) when prices change.

PART III: U.S. PRODUCERS' PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND EMPLOYMENT

The Commission analyzes a number of factors in making injury determinations (see 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677(7)(B) and 1677(7)(C)). Information on the subsidies and/or dumping margins was presented in *Part I* of this report and information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in *Part IV* and *Part V*. Information on the other factors specified is presented in this section and/or *Part VI* and (except as noted) is based on the questionnaire responses of nine firms that accounted for virtually all U.S. production of wire rod in 2016.

U.S. PRODUCERS

The Commission issued a U.S. producer questionnaire to ten firms based on information contained in the petition. Nine firms provided usable data on their productive operations.¹ Staff believes that these responses represent virtually all U.S. production of wire rod in 2016.

Table III-1 lists U.S. producers of wire rod, their production locations, positions on the petition, and shares of total production.

¹ Republic Steel provided an unusable questionnaire response for the preliminary phase of these investigations and did not provide any response for the final phase. Its 2016 wire rod production data are referenced in table III-1, but no other data for its operations are included elsewhere in this report.

Table III-1

Wire rod: U.S. producers of wire rod, their positions on the petition, production locations, and shares of reported production, 2016

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of production (percent)	Share of tire cord production (percent)
ArcelorMittal ¹	***	Georgetown, SC	***	***
Cascade ²	***	McMinnville, OR City of Industry, CA	***	***
Charter ³	Petitioner	Saukville, WI Cuyahoga Heights, OH Fostoria, OH	***	***
Evrz ⁴	***	Pueblo, Colorado	***	***
Gerdau ⁵	Petitioner	Baldwin, FL West Vidor, TX	***	***
Keystone ⁶	Petitioner	Peoria, IL	***	***
Mid American	***	Madill, OK	***	***
Nucor	Petitioner	Charlotte, NC Wallingford, CT Norfolk, NE Kingman, AZ Darlington, SC	***	***
Republic ⁷	***	***	***	***
Sterling ⁸	***	Sterling, IL	***	***
Total			***	***

¹ ArcelorMittal ceased production of wire rod in August 2015 when it closed its operations in Georgetown, South Carolina. ArcelorMittal is ***.

² Cascade is ***.

³ Charter is ***.

⁴ Evraz is ***.

⁵ Gerdau is ***.

⁶ Keystone is ***.

⁷ Republic ***. It reported during the preliminary phase producing *** short tons of wire rod in 2016, accounting for *** percent of U.S. production. Republic is ***.

⁸ Sterling is ***.

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

No U.S. producer directly imports the subject merchandise and none purchase the subject merchandise from U.S. importers. However, as indicated in the notes to table III-1, and discussed in greater detail below, ***, through its parent company ***, is related to foreign producers of the subject merchandise and to a U.S. importer of subject merchandise, ***.

Table III-2 presents U.S. producers' reported changes in operations since January 1, 2014.

Table III-2
Wire rod: U.S. producers' reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2014

Item / Firm	Reported changed in operations
Plant openings:	
***	***
Plant closings:	
***	***
Expansions:	
***	***
***	***
Consolidations:	
***	***
Prolonged shutdowns or curtailments:	
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

Table continued on following page.

Table III-2--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. producers' reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2014

Revised labor agreements:	
***	***
***	***
Other:	
***	***
***	***

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

U.S. PRODUCTION, CAPACITY, AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Table III-3 and figure III-1 present U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization. Total annual capacity to produce wire rod in the United States decreased by 7.7 percent from 2014 to 2016. The decrease in capacity is largely due to ArcelorMittal shuttering its Georgetown, South Carolina plant in August 2015, which more than offset the increase in capacity experienced by ***. U.S. producers' capacity in January-September 2017 was 4.5 percent lower than in January-September 2016. ***.

Table III-3

Wire rod: U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization, 2014-16, January-September 2016, and January-September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Capacity (short tons)				
ArcelorMittal	***	***	***	***	***
Cascade	***	***	***	***	***
Charter	***	***	***	***	***
Evrz	***	***	***	***	***
Gerdau	***	***	***	***	***
Keystone	***	***	***	***	***
Mid American	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Sterling	***	***	***	***	***
Total capacity	5,225,753	5,214,626	4,823,902	3,660,313	3,494,060
	Production (short tons)				
ArcelorMittal	***	***	***	***	***
Cascade	***	***	***	***	***
Charter	***	***	***	***	***
Evrz	***	***	***	***	***
Gerdau	***	***	***	***	***
Keystone	***	***	***	***	***
Mid American	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Sterling	***	***	***	***	***
Total capacity	3,707,416	3,677,468	3,570,360	2,754,756	2,895,305
	Capacity utilization (percent)				
ArcelorMittal	***	***	***	***	***
Cascade	***	***	***	***	***
Charter	***	***	***	***	***
Evrz	***	***	***	***	***
Gerdau	***	***	***	***	***
Keystone	***	***	***	***	***
Mid American	***	***	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***	***	***
Sterling	***	***	***	***	***
Average capacity utilization	70.9	70.5	74.0	75.3	82.9

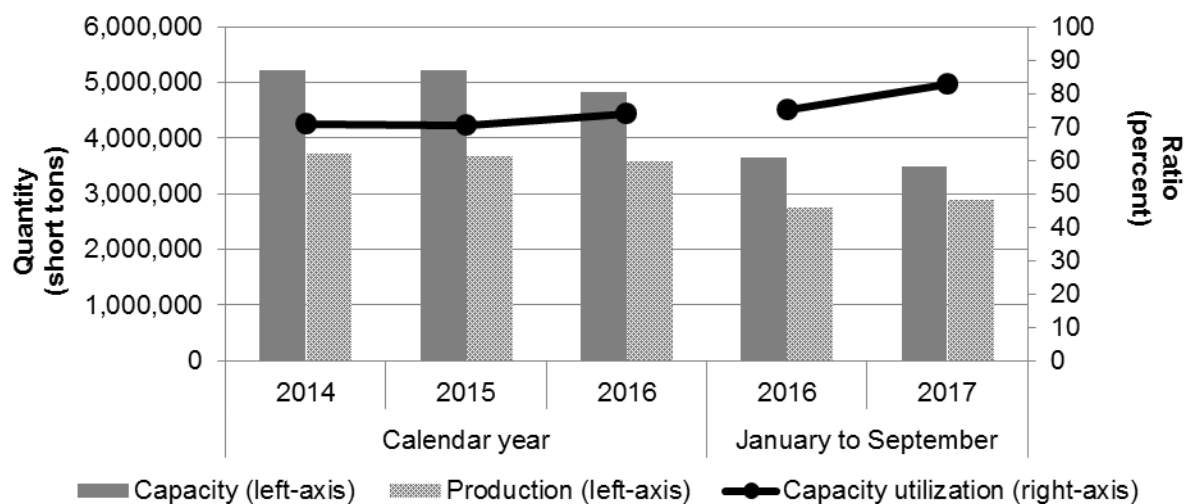
Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. producers' production of wire rod was 3.7 percent lower in 2016 compared to 2014. *** U.S. producers had lower production volumes in 2016 compared to 2014; *** experienced collectively a decrease in production

of *** short tons. *** U.S. producers (***) reported greater production volumes in 2016 compared to 2014. Combined, their production increased by *** short tons from 2014 to 2016. Wire rod production in January-September 2017 was 5.1 percent greater than in January-September 2016.

After decreasing by 0.4 percentage points from 2014 to 2015, capacity utilization increased by 3.5 percentage points from 2015 to 2016 resulting in an overall increase in capacity utilization of 3.1 percentage points from 2014 to 2016. ***. U.S. producers' capacity utilization was 7.6 percentage points higher in January-September 2017 compared to January-September 2016.

Figure III-1
Wire rod: U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization, 2014-16, January-September 2016, and January-September 2017



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

Alternative products

Seven U.S. producers reported producing products other than wire rod on the same equipment and machinery used to make wire rod. As shown in table III-4, during 2014-16, wire rod as a share of total production was slightly increasing, accounting for between 60.2 and 62.9 percent of U.S. producers' production on the shared equipment. Combined, rebar and the "other products"² category accounted for the bulk of the non-wire production made on the shared equipment.

Table III-4
Wire rod: U.S. producers' overall plant capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January-September 2016, and January-September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
Quantity (short tons)					
Overall capacity	8,428,140	8,189,548	7,711,588	5,850,586	5,608,086
Production:					
Wire rod	3,707,416	3,677,468	3,570,360	2,754,756	2,895,305
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	2,451,982	2,254,116	2,108,017	1,678,152	1,776,720
Total production on same machinery	6,159,398	5,931,584	5,678,377	4,432,908	4,672,025
Ratios and shares (percent)					
Overall capacity utilization	73.1	72.4	73.6	75.8	83.3
Share of production:					
Wire rod	60.2	62.0	62.9	62.1	62.0
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	39.8	38.0	37.1	37.9	38.0
Total production on same machinery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

² Other products include free machining steel, coiled bar, SBQ bar, merchant bar, rounds, and flats.

U.S. PRODUCERS' U.S. SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS

Table III-5 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments.³ U.S. producers' U.S. shipments accounted for nearly all shipments throughout the period for which data were collected. Based on quantity, commercial U.S. shipments accounted for the largest share of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, but internal consumption and transfers combined accounted for no less than 27.7 percent of U.S. producers' total shipments and 26.1 percent of their value. U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments decreased by 6.0 percent from 2014 to 2016, while their average unit values decreased by 26.1 percent. The quantity of U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments was 6.5 percent higher in January-September 2017 compared to January-September 2016 and their unit values were 14.1 percent higher. The quantity of U.S. producers' internal consumption increased by *** percent from 2014 to 2016, whereas its unit values decreased by *** percent. Likewise, the quantity of transfers to related firms increased by *** percent from 2014 to 2016, while their unit values decreased by *** percent. The quantity of U.S. producers' internal consumption was lower in January-September 2017 compared to January-September 2016, whereas U.S. producers' transfers were steady. Unit values of internal consumption and transfers, like commercial U.S. shipments, were higher in interim 2017 compared to interim 2016.

³ Additional detailed information on U.S. producers' and importers' commercial U.S. shipments of wire rod by product type is presented in table IV-9 of this report.

Table III-5

Wire rod: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments, 2014-16, January-September 2016, and January-September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Commercial U.S. shipments	2,627,360	2,591,398	2,469,373	1,876,485	1,998,927
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	3,646,855	3,641,848	3,548,500	2,736,246	2,850,026
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Commercial U.S. shipments	1,879,014	1,511,743	1,305,724	996,876	1,211,628
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	2,550,478	2,072,047	1,840,882	1,425,334	1,693,781
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)				
Commercial U.S. shipments	715	583	529	531	606
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	699	569	519	521	594
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***
	Share of quantity (percent)				
Commercial U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Share of value (percent)				
Commercial U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

CAPTIVE CONSUMPTION

Section 771(7)(C)(iv) of the Act states that—⁴

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,*
- (II) the domestic like product is the predominant material input in the production of that downstream article, and*

then the Commission, in determining market share and the factors affecting financial performance . . . , shall focus primarily on the merchant market for the domestic like product.

Transfers and sales

As reported in table III-5 above, in any full year, internal consumption accounted for between *** and *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of wire rod and transfers to related firms accounted for between *** and *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of wire rod. U.S. producers *** reported internal consumption of wire rod, with ***.⁵ *** U.S. producers, ***, reported transferring wire rod to related

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

⁵ ***

firms in 2016⁶ (***). ***.

First statutory criterion in captive consumption

The first requirement for application of the captive consumption provision is that the domestic like product that is internally transferred for processing into that downstream article not enter the merchant market for the domestic like product. U.S. producers reported internal consumption of wire rod. *** reported its internally consumed wire rod is used for the production of *** and *** reported that its internally consumed wire rod is used for the production of ***

⁶ Below is a summary of firms' reported transfer to related firms practices.

- ***.
- ***
- ***
- ***
- ***
- ***

***. *** reported that *** of its *** short tons of internally consumed wire rod is ***. No U.S. producer reported directing wire rod that was to be internally consumed to the merchant market.

Second statutory criterion in captive consumption

The second criterion of the captive consumption provision concerns whether the domestic like product is the predominant material input in the production of the downstream article that is captively produced. With respect to the downstream articles resulting from captive production, wire rod reportedly comprises the majority of the finished cost of a number of end-use products: cold rolled shapes, industrial wire, welded wire reinforcement, wire mesh, reinforced concrete construction, display racks, fencing products, wire, floor grating, fabricated wire products, staples/fasteners/nails, and wire panels.

U.S. PRODUCERS' INVENTORIES

Table III-6 presents U.S. producers' end-of-period inventories and the ratio of these inventories to U.S. producers' production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments. The ratios of inventories to production, inventories to U.S. shipments, and inventories to total shipments each increased from 2014 to 2016 but by no more than 0.2 percentage points. These ratios also showed little change in January-September 2017 compared to January-September 2016.

Table III-6**Wire rod: U.S. producers' inventories, 2014-16, January-September 2016, and January-September 2017**

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
U.S. producers' end-of-period inventories	270,611	271,472	268,396	270,799	291,976
	Ratio (percent)				
Ratio of inventories to-- U.S. production	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.6
U.S. shipments	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.7
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

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

U.S. PRODUCERS' IMPORTS AND PURCHASES

No U.S. producer reported directly importing wire rod from any subject country. ***, however, is related through common ownership by *** to ***. ***. Table III-8 presents U.S. production data for *** along with *** data for imports from subject countries.

Table III-7

Wire rod: U.S. producers' U.S. production, imports and purchases, 2014-16, January-September 2016, and January-September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
ArcelorMittal's U.S. production	***	***	***	***	***
ArcelorMittal's U.S. imports from.-- Spain	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratio (percent)				
Ratio to U.S. production of imports from.-- Spain	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***

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

U.S. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Table III-8 shows U.S. producers' employment-related data. The number of production and related workers ("PRWs"), hours worked, and wages paid all decreased from 2014 to 2016 but all three metrics were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016.

*** U.S. producers reported more PRWs in 2016 compared to 2014. *** reported the largest increase in PRWs (a gain of ***), which coincided with ***. *** U.S. producers reported fewer PRWs in 2016 compared to 2014, with *** accounting for the bulk of the decrease after ***.

Table III-8

Wire rod: Average number of production and related workers, hours worked, wages paid to such employees, hourly wages, productivity, and unit labor costs, 2014-16, January-September 2016, and January-September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	2,299	2,410	2,222	2,242	2,238
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	4,835	4,938	4,754	3,565	3,596
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,103	2,049	2,140	1,590	1,607
Wages paid (\$1,000)	170,593	172,268	168,288	124,641	129,142
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$35.28	\$34.89	\$35.40	\$34.96	\$35.91
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hour)	766.8	744.7	751.0	772.7	805.1
Unit labor costs (dollars per short tons)	\$46.01	\$46.84	\$47.13	\$45.25	\$44.60

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

PART IV: U.S. IMPORTS, APPARENT U.S. CONSUMPTION, AND MARKET SHARES

U.S. IMPORTERS

The Commission issued importer questionnaires to 41 firms believed to be importers of subject wire rod, as well as to all U.S. producers of wire rod.¹ Usable questionnaire responses were received from 22 companies, representing essentially all imports from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom in 2016. Questionnaire response data represented approximately *** percent of imports from Turkey.² Questionnaire response data represent less than *** percent of imports from Canada³ and 49.6 percent from all other import sources and approximately 23 percent of imports from all nonsubject sources. Table IV-1 lists all responding U.S. importers of wire rod from the ten subject countries and other sources, their locations, and their shares of U.S. imports from subject sources, nonsubject sources, and total imports in 2016.

¹ The Commission issued questionnaires to those firms identified in the petition, along with firms that, based on a review of data provided by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“Customs”), may have accounted for more than one percent of total imports under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035 in 2016.

² The largest importer that has not yet provided data on its imports from Turkey is ***.

³ The largest importer that has not yet provided data on its imports from Canada is ***.

Table IV-1

Wire rod: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports by source, 2016

Firm	Headquarters	Share of imports by source (percent)		
		Subject	Nonsubject	All import sources
ArcelorMittal International	Chicago, IL	***	***	***
The Braeburn Group	Sudbury, MA	***	***	***
British Steel	North Lincolnshire, United Kingdom	***	***	***
Byram Steel Trading	Pompton Plains, NJ	***	***	***
Commercial Metals Co.	Dallas, TX	***	***	***
Duferco Steel	Matawan, NJ	***	***	***
The ESAB Group	Annapolis Junction, MD	***	***	***
Global Steel Wire	Santander, Spain	***	***	***
Heico	L'Orignal, Ontario, Canada	***	***	***
Krueger Steel and Wire	Elmhurst, IL	***	***	***
Macsteel International	White Plains, NY	***	***	***
Marubeni-Itochu Steel	New York, NY	***	***	***
Metal One America	Rosemont, IL	***	***	***
Novex Trading	Paradiso, Switzerland	***	***	***
O&k	Chicago, IL	***	***	***
Okaya	Arlington Heights, IL	***	***	***
POSCO	Johns Creek, GA	***	***	***
POSCO Daewoo	Teaneck, NJ	***	***	***
Shinsho	Novi, MI	***	***	***
Stemcor USA	New York, NY	***	***	***
Stena Metal	Southport, CT	***	***	***
Tata International Metals	Schaumburg, IL	***	***	***
Tata Steel International	Schaumburg, IL	***	***	***
Toyota Tsusho America	Georgetown, KY	***	***	***
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

U.S. IMPORTS

Table IV-2 presents data for U.S. imports of wire rod from subject sources, Canada, China, and all other sources, and the ratio of U.S. imports of wire rod to U.S. production of wire rod.⁴ In 2014, China was the second largest source of U.S. imports of wired. U.S. imports of wire rod from China fell from 2014 to 2015, after the Commerce issues antidumping and countervailing orders them.⁵ Since 2015, U.S. imports of wire rod from China have been virtually nonexistent.

While total subject imports increased from 2014 to 2015, individual subject sources exhibited different trends. U.S. imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates were either not present in 2014 or appeared only in small volumes. U.S. imports of wire rod from each of these sources, however, were higher in 2016 compared to 2014. In 2014, U.S. imports of wire rod from Russia, Spain, and Ukraine were present and were higher in 2016.⁶ While U.S. imports of wire rod from Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom were present in 2014, they were lower in 2016.

⁴ As discussed in Part I, the schedule for these investigations impacts the availability of certain data for the prehearing report, including import data for September 2017. The staff report will incorporate updated and revised data collected and reviewed by Staff following the prehearing report.

⁵ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order*, 80 FR 1018, January 8, 2015; *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 80 FR 1015, January 8, 2015.

⁶ On July 3, 2014, Commerce published notice in the Federal Register that it would revoke the outstanding order on wire rod from Ukraine, effective July 30, 2013. *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Ukraine: Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 79 FR 38009, July 3, 2014.

Table IV-2

Wire rod: U.S. imports, by source, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017*
	Quantity (short tons)				
U.S. imports from.-- Belarus	0	9,059	35,381	35,359	31,227
Italy	346	246	33,163	12,007	33,310
Korea	109,026	128,862	101,968	86,481	40,017
Russia	12,329	6,857	103,322	90,154	65,130
South Africa	0	45,451	22,049	22,049	35,051
Spain	31,778	79,976	72,779	49,246	55,478
Turkey	210,096	259,183	97,761	69,753	127,088
Ukraine	14,625	79,053	161,451	130,925	116,417
United Arab Emirates	28	17,673	22,159	22,132	0
United Kingdom	71,379	45,507	51,622	45,494	39,875
Subject sources	449,609	671,866	701,654	563,600	543,592
Canada	524,324	561,752	552,375	421,875	441,577
China	374,785	1,672	81	81	41
All other sources	451,589	553,790	518,471	383,059	546,067
Nonsubject sources	1,350,698	1,117,214	1,070,927	805,016	987,686
All import sources	1,800,307	1,789,080	1,772,581	1,368,616	1,531,277
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
U.S. imports from.-- Belarus	0	3,131	11,583	11,571	12,631
Italy	543	291	12,697	4,533	13,442
Korea	69,377	67,290	51,872	42,291	24,876
Russia	7,552	2,230	35,215	30,310	28,670
South Africa	0	18,830	8,000	8,000	16,273
Spain	22,392	52,358	44,566	29,373	36,362
Turkey	124,577	126,483	42,798	29,852	59,588
Ukraine	8,684	35,022	59,507	46,571	50,969
United Arab Emirates	18	6,952	7,631	7,618	0
United Kingdom	46,428	24,795	24,329	21,270	23,544
Subject sources	279,572	337,383	298,198	231,389	266,355
Canada	405,564	358,637	326,208	249,909	299,311
China	196,661	887	56	56	38
All other sources	364,582	420,248	376,912	281,490	356,007
Nonsubject sources	966,807	779,772	703,176	531,455	655,356
All import sources	1,246,379	1,117,155	1,001,373	762,845	921,711

Table continued on next page.

Table IV-2--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. imports, by source, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)				
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	---	346	327	327	405
Italy	1,570	1,184	383	378	404
Korea	636	522	509	489	622
Russia	613	325	341	336	440
South Africa	---	414	363	363	464
Spain	705	655	612	596	655
Turkey	593	488	438	428	469
Ukraine	594	443	369	356	438
United Arab Emirates	635	393	344	344	---
United Kingdom	650	545	471	468	590
Subject sources	622	502	425	411	490
Canada	773	638	591	592	678
China	525	530	686	686	928
All other sources	807	759	727	735	652
Nonsubject sources	716	698	657	660	664
All import sources	692	624	565	557	602
	Share of quantity (percent)				
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	---	0.5	2.0	2.6	2.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	2.2
Korea	6.1	7.2	5.8	6.3	2.6
Russia	0.7	0.4	5.8	6.6	4.3
South Africa	---	2.5	1.2	1.6	2.3
Spain	1.8	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.6
Turkey	11.7	14.5	5.5	5.1	8.3
Ukraine	0.8	4.4	9.1	9.6	7.6
United Arab Emirates	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	---
United Kingdom	4.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.6
Subject sources	25.0	37.6	39.6	41.2	35.5
Canada	29.1	31.4	31.2	30.8	28.8
China	20.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other sources	25.1	31.0	29.2	28.0	35.7
Nonsubject sources	75.0	62.4	60.4	58.8	64.5
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued on next page.

Table IV-2--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. imports, by source, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
Share of value (percent)					
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	---	0.3	1.2	1.5	1.4
Italy	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	1.5
Korea	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.5	2.7
Russia	0.6	0.2	3.5	4.0	3.1
South Africa	---	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.8
Spain	1.8	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.9
Turkey	10.0	11.3	4.3	3.9	6.5
Ukraine	0.7	3.1	5.9	6.1	5.5
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	---
United Kingdom	3.7	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.6
Subject sources	22.4	30.2	29.8	30.3	28.9
Canada	32.5	32.1	32.6	32.8	32.5
China	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other sources	29.3	37.6	37.6	36.9	38.6
Nonsubject sources	77.6	69.8	70.2	69.7	71.1
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ratio to U.S. production					
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	---	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.1
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.2
Korea	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.1	1.4
Russia	0.3	0.2	2.9	3.3	2.2
South Africa	---	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.2
Spain	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9
Turkey	5.7	7.0	2.7	2.5	4.4
Ukraine	0.4	2.1	4.5	4.8	4.0
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	---
United Kingdom	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4
Subject sources	12.1	18.3	19.7	20.5	18.8
Canada	14.1	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.3
China	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other sources	12.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	18.9
Nonsubject sources	36.4	30.4	30.0	29.2	34.1
All import sources	48.6	48.6	49.6	49.7	52.9

* Full January to September 2017 data are not yet available, the data shown for January to September 2017 represent eight months of reported data plus an estimate for the missing September data.

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

Source: Official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 10, 2017.

CRITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES

On September 5, 2017, Commerce issued its preliminary countervailable duty determination that “critical circumstances”⁷ exist with regard to imports from certain sources in Turkey of wire rod.⁸ Table IV-3 presents monthly data of U.S. imports of wire rod from Turkish suppliers other than Habas Sinai Ve Tibbi Gazlar Istih and Icdas Celik Eberji Tersane Ve Ulasim San (Icdas), which were not excluded from Commerce’s critical circumstances determination.

On September 12, 2017, Commerce issued its preliminary antidumping duty determination that “critical circumstances” exist with regard to imports from Russia of wire rod.⁹ Table IV-4 presents monthly data of U.S. imports of wire rod from Russia.

On October 31, 2017, Commerce issued its preliminary antidumping duty determination that “critical circumstances” exist with regard to imports from South Africa of wire rod.¹⁰ Table IV-5 presents monthly data of U.S. imports of wire rod from South Africa.

⁷ As discussed in Part I, the schedule for these investigations impacts the availability of certain data for the prehearing report, including import data for September 2017. The staff report will incorporate updated and revised data collected and reviewed by Staff following the prehearing report.

⁸ *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination*, 82 FR 41929, September 5, 2017. When petitioners file timely allegations of critical circumstances, Commerce examines whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that (1) either there is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise, or the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at LTFV and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales; and (2) there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period.

⁹ *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates: Affirmative Preliminary Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances for Imports of Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation*, 82 FR 42794, September 12, 2017.

¹⁰ *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of South Africa: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments*, 82 FR 50383, October 31, 2017.

On October 31, 2017, Commerce issued its preliminary antidumping duty determination that “critical circumstances” exist with regard to imports from Spain of wire rod.¹¹ Table IV-6 presents monthly data of U.S. imports of wire rod from Spain.

On October 31, 2017, Commerce issued its preliminary antidumping duty determination that “critical circumstances” exist with regard to imports from the United Kingdom of wire rod.¹² Table IV-7 presents monthly data of U.S. imports of wire rod from the United Kingdom.

In these investigations, if both Commerce and the Commission make affirmative final critical circumstances determinations, certain subject imports may be subject to antidumping duties retroactive by 90 days from the effective dates of Commerce’s preliminary affirmative determinations.

¹¹ *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Spain: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 82 FR 50389, October 31, 2017.

¹² *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the United Kingdom: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 82 FR 50394, October 31, 2017.

Table IV-3

Wire rod: U.S. imports from Turkey subject to Commerce's preliminary CVD critical circumstance findings, October 2016 through September 2017

Period	Actual monthly quantity (short tons)	Outwardly cumulative subtotals (short tons)	Percentage change from comparable period (percent) ¹
2016.-- October	***	***	
November	***	***	
December	***	***	
2017.-- January	***	***	
February	***	***	
March	***	***	
Petition file date: March 28, 2017.			
April	***	***	***
May	***	***	***
June	***	***	***
July	***	***	***
August	***	***	***
September	NA	NA	NA

Note.--Imports from Turkey subject to Commerce's preliminary CVD critical circumstance findings relate to imports from firms other than Habas Sinai Ve Tibbi Gazlar Istih and Icdas Celik Eberji Tersane Ve Ulasim San (Icdas).

¹ The percentage increase or (decrease) over the comparable pre-petition period.

Source: Proprietary Customs records using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 26, 2017.

Table IV-4

Wire rod: U.S. imports from Russia subject to Commerce's preliminary AD critical circumstance findings, October 2016 through September 2017

Period	Actual monthly quantity (short tons)	Outwardly cumulative subtotals (short tons)	Percentage change from comparable period (percent) ¹
2016.--			
October	***	***	
November	***	***	
December	***	***	
2017.--			
January	***	***	
February	***	***	
March	***	***	
Petition file date: March 28, 2017.			
April	***	***	***
May	***	***	***
June	***	***	***
July	***	***	***
August	***	***	***
September	NA	NA	NA

Note.--Imports from Russia subject to Commerce's preliminary AD critical circumstance findings relate to imports from ***.

¹ The percentage increase or (decrease) over the comparable pre-petition period.

Source: Official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 26, 2017.

Table IV-5

Wire rod: U.S. imports from South Africa subject to Commerce's preliminary AD critical circumstance findings, October 2016 through September 2017

Period	Actual monthly quantity (short tons)	Outwardly cumulative subtotals (short tons)	Percentage change from comparable period (percent) ¹
2016.--			
October	---	4,930	
November	---	4,930	
December	---	4,930	
2017.--			
January	---	4,930	
February	3,231	4,930	
March	1,699	1,699	
Petition file date: March 28, 2017.			
April	2,281	2,281	34.2
May	21,774	24,055	387.9
June	2,171	26,226	432.0
July	---	26,226	432.0
August	---	26,226	432.0
September	NA	NA	NA

Note.--Imports from South Africa subject to Commerce's preliminary AD critical circumstance findings relate to imports from all firms.

¹ The percentage increase or (decrease) over the comparable pre-petition period.

Source: Official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 10, 2017.

Table IV-6

Wire rod: U.S. imports from Spain subject to Commerce's preliminary AD critical circumstance findings, October 2016 through September 2017

Period	Actual monthly quantity (short tons)	Outwardly cumulative subtotals (short tons)	Percentage change from comparable period (percent) ¹
2016.-- October	***	***	
November	***	***	
December	***	***	
2017.-- January	***	***	
February	***	***	
March	***	***	
Petition file date: March 28, 2017.			
April	***	***	***
May	***	***	***
June	***	***	***
July	***	***	***
August	***	***	***
September	NA	NA	NA

Note.--Imports from Spain subject to Commerce's preliminary AD critical circumstance findings relate to imports from ArcelorMittal Espana S.A.

¹ The percentage increase or (decrease) over the comparable pre-petition period.

Source: Proprietary Customs records using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 25, 2017.

Table IV-7

Wire rod: U.S. imports from United Kingdom subject to Commerce's preliminary AD critical circumstance findings, October 2016 through September 2017

Period	Actual monthly quantity (short tons)	Outwardly cumulative subtotals (short tons)	Percentage change from comparable period (percent) ¹
2016.--			
October	5,117	14,368	
November	747	9,251	
December	263	8,503	
2017.--			
January	2,902	8,240	
February	226	5,338	
March	5,112	5,112	
Petition file date: March 28, 2017.			
April	6,476	6,476	26.7
May	8,508	14,984	180.7
June	1,517	16,501	100.3
July	6,370	22,871	169.0
August	4,333	27,204	194.1
September	NA	NA	NA

Note.--Imports from the United Kingdom subject to Commerce's preliminary AD critical circumstance findings relate to imports from all firms.

¹ The percentage increase or (decrease) over the comparable pre-petition period.

Source: Official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 10, 2017.

NEGLIGENCE

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.¹³ Negligible imports are generally defined in the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.¹⁴ Table IV-8 presents data for imports during March 2016-February 2017 for each subject country and its share of total imports.

¹³ Sections 703(a)(1), 705(b)(1), 733(a)(1), and 735(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a)(1), 1671d(b)(1), 1673b(a)(1), and 1673d(b)(1)).

¹⁴ Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

Table IV-8**Wire rod: U.S. imports in the twelve month period preceding the filing of the petition**

Item	March 2016 to February 2017	
	Official Statistics	
	Quantity (short tons)	Share of quantity (percent)
Belarus	46,145	2.6
Italy	44,558	2.5
Korea	86,737	4.9
Russia	106,227	6.0
South Africa	20,511	1.2
Spain	78,836	4.5
Turkey	79,977	4.5
Turkey excluding Icdas ¹	***	***
Ukraine	164,775	9.3
United Arab Emirates	22,159	1.3
United Kingdom	46,601	2.6
Subject sources	696,525	39.5
Individually negligible subject sources	179,973	10.2
Canada	545,845	31.0
All other sources	520,623	29.5
Nonsubject sources	1,066,468	60.5
All import sources	1,762,993	100.0

¹ Commerce made a preliminary countervailing duty determination finding a *de minimis* subsidy rate for Icdas. *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination*, in Part, 82 FR 41929. September 5, 2017.

Source: Official U.S. import statistics and proprietary Customs records using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, 7227.90.6035 and 7307.21.5000, accessed October 10, 2017.

CUMULATION CONSIDERATIONS

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

concerning fungibility, geographical markets, and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.

Fungibility

Table IV-9 presents data for U.S. producers' and importers' U.S. shipments of wire rod by type of wire rod in 2016. Low quality standard wire rod and high quality standard wire rod combined accounted for 81.4 percent of U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments. CHQ wire rod accounted for 10.3 percent and other specialty wire rod accounted for 4.5 percent. None of the other three remaining types of wire rod products for which data were collected accounted for more than 1.9 percent of U.S. producers' total shipments.

*** firms that reported 2016 shipment data by product type shipped both low/medium-low carbon industrial/standard quality wire rod and high/medium-high carbon industrial/standard quality wire rod. ***. *** reported shipments of CHQ wire rod but *** accounted for *** percent of the shipments of this type of wire rod in 2016.

Low/medium-low carbon industrial/standard wire rod accounted for 74.2 percent of total U.S. shipments of imported subject wire rod from subject countries in 2016. Each subject source shipped some volume of low/medium-low carbon industrial/standard wire rod. For four of the subject sources (Italy, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine), it accounted for all U.S. shipments of imports and for Belarus and the United Arab Emirates it accounted for essentially all U.S. shipments of imports. Korea, Spain, and the United Kingdom were the subject sources for tire

cord quality or tire bead quality wire rod and CHQ wire rod. Spain, and to a lesser extent the United Kingdom, were the only two subject import sources of specialty alloy wire rod.

Table IV-9

Wire rod: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by type and source, 2016

Item	U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	U.S. importers' U.S. shipments						
		Belarus	Italy	Korea	Russia	South Africa	Spain	Turkey
		Quantity (short tons)						
Low/medium-low carbon wire rod	1,981,023	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
High/medium-high carbon wire rod	926,364	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All grades of tire cord and tire bead	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Welding quality wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Suspension spring wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cold heading quality (CHQ) wire rod	368,086	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other specialty wire rod	162,125	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	3,570,360	50,024	33,909	116,858	109,597	38,954	81,376	79,457
Item	U.S. importers' U.S. shipments							Producers and importers combined
	Ukraine	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	Subject sources	Canada	All other sources	All import sources	
	Quantity (short tons)							
Low/medium-low carbon wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
High/medium-high carbon wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All grades of tire cord and tire bead	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Welding quality wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Suspension spring wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cold heading quality (CHQ) wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other specialty wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	155,707	32,111	51,358	749,351	22,652	200,019	972,022	4,542,382

Table continued on next page.

Table IV-9--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by type and source, 2016

Item	U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	U.S. importers' U.S. shipments						
		Belarus	Italy	Korea	Russia	South Africa	Spain	Turkey
		Share of quantity down (percent)						
Low/medium-low carbon wire rod	55.5	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
High/medium-high carbon wire rod	25.9	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All grades of tire cord and tire bead	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Welding quality wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Suspension spring wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cold heading quality (CHQ) wire rod	10.3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other specialty wire rod	4.5	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Item	U.S. importers' U.S. shipment							Producers and importers combined
	Ukraine	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	Subject sources	Canada	All other sources	All import sources	
	Share of quantity down (percent)							
Low/medium-low carbon wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
High/medium-high carbon wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All grades of tire cord and tire bead	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Welding quality wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Suspension spring wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cold heading quality (CHQ) wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other specialty wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other wire rod	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Geographical markets

Table IV-10 presents data for U.S. imports of wire rod by border of entry. U.S. imports from all ten subject sources entered through the South in 2016. Imports from eight subject sources entered through the East, from three in the North, and from one in the West.

Table IV-10

Wire rod: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2016

Item	East	North	South	West	Total
	Quantity (short tons)				
Belarus	22	---	35,359	---	35,381
Italy	---	4	33,159	---	33,163
Korea	24,391	---	64,183	13,393	101,968
Russia	11,667	---	91,655	---	103,322
South Africa	---	---	22,049	---	22,049
Spain	9,161	142	63,476	---	72,779
Turkey	8,989	---	88,772	---	97,761
Ukraine	31,059	---	130,391	---	161,451
United Arab Emirates	670	---	21,489	---	22,159
United Kingdom	20,620	14,499	16,502	---	51,622
Subject sources	106,580	14,645	567,036	13,393	701,654
Canada	160,340	392,035	---	---	552,375
All other sources	154,467	28,079	329,341	6,665	518,552
Nonsubject sources	314,807	420,114	329,341	6,665	1,070,927
All import sources	421,387	434,759	896,377	20,058	1,772,581
Share across (percent)					
Belarus	0.1	---	99.9	---	100.0
Italy	---	0.0	100.0	---	100.0
Korea	23.9	---	62.9	13.1	100.0
Russia	11.3	---	88.7	---	100.0
South Africa	---	---	100.0	---	100.0
Spain	12.6	0.2	87.2	---	100.0
Turkey	9.2	---	90.8	---	100.0
Ukraine	19.2	---	80.8	---	100.0
United Arab Emirates	3.0	---	97.0	---	100.0
United Kingdom	39.9	28.1	32.0	---	100.0
Subject sources	15.2	2.1	80.8	1.9	100.0
Canada	29.0	71.0	---	---	100.0
All other sources	29.8	5.4	63.5	1.3	100.0
Nonsubject sources	29.4	39.2	30.8	0.6	100.0
All import sources	23.8	24.5	50.6	1.1	100.0

Table continued on next page.

Table IV-10--Continued**Wire rod: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2016**

Item	East	North	South	West	Total
	Share down (percent)				
Belarus	0.0	---	3.9	---	2.0
Italy	---	0.0	3.7	---	1.9
Korea	5.8	---	7.2	66.8	5.8
Russia	2.8	---	10.2	---	5.8
South Africa	---	---	2.5	---	1.2
Spain	2.2	0.0	7.1	---	4.1
Turkey	2.1	---	9.9	---	5.5
Ukraine	7.4	---	14.5	---	9.1
United Arab Emirates	0.2	---	2.4	---	1.3
United Kingdom	4.9	3.3	1.8	---	2.9
Subject sources	25.3	3.4	63.3	66.8	39.6
Canada	38.1	90.2	---	---	31.2
All other sources	36.7	6.5	36.7	33.2	29.3
Nonsubject sources	74.7	96.6	36.7	33.2	60.4
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 10, 2017.

Presence in the market

Table IV-11¹⁵ presents data for monthly U.S. imports of wire rod for the period of January 2014 through August 2017. Imports from Korea, Spain, and the United Kingdom were present in each month during January 2014-August 2017. There were imports from Turkey in eight months in 2014, each month of 2015 and 2016, and in six months during January-August 2017. Imports of wire rod from Belarus were first present starting in September 2015 and but after May 2016 entered sporadically. Small quantities of wire rod were imported from Italy in three months of 2014 and three months of 2015; the bulk of wire rod imports from Italy entered after July 2016. In 2014, there were three months of import entries from Russia, then

¹⁵ As discussed in Part I, the schedule for these investigations impacts the availability of certain data for the prehearing report, including import data for September 2017. The staff report will incorporate updated and revised data collected and reviewed by Staff following the prehearing report.

19 of 21 months from December 2015 to August 2017. There were no imports of wire rod from South Africa in 2014, but they were present in 9 of the 11 months from August 2015 through June 2016 and from February to June 2017. Imports of wire rod from Ukraine were present in two months of the last quarter of 2014,¹⁶ eight months of 2015, and twelve months of 2016, and six of eight months during January-August 2017. Imports of wire rod from the United Arab Emirates were present in one month of 2014, two months in 2015, seven months of 2016, but were not present in January-August 2017. Imports from China were present in 2014 but diminished afterwards. On January 8, 2015, Commerce published notice in the *Federal Register* of its issuance of countervailing and antidumping duty orders on wire rod from China.¹⁷

Table IV-11

Wire rod: U.S. imports by source and month of entry, January 2014 through August 2017

Month of entry	Belarus	Italy	Korea	Russia	South Africa	Spain	Turkey	Ukraine
	Quantity (short tons)							
2014.--								
January	---	---	6,031	---	---	838	---	---
February	---	---	2,645	---	---	557	---	---
March	---	---	4,599	2,843	---	1,590	---	---
April	---	83	6,166	3,136	---	1,702	895	---
May	---	---	12,253	6,350	---	539	3,391	---
June	---	260	28,328	---	---	1,051	48,628	---
July	---	---	4,821	---	---	209	---	---
August	---	3	6,515	---	---	7,709	19,589	---
September	---	---	9,905	---	---	4,880	33,597	---
October	---	---	9,580	---	---	921	66,639	2,089
November	---	---	10,121	---	---	8,377	9,181	12,537
December	---	---	8,062	---	---	3,405	28,176	---

Table continued on next page.

¹⁶ On July 3, 2014, Commerce published notice in the Federal Register that it would revoke the outstanding order on wire rod from Ukraine, effective July 30, 2013. *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Ukraine: Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 79 FR 38009, July 3, 2014.

¹⁷ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order*, 80 FR 1018, January 8, 2015; *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 80 FR 1015, January 8, 2015.

Table IV-11--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. imports by source and month of entry, January 2014 through August 2017

Month of entry	Belarus	Italy	Korea	Russia	South Africa	Spain	Turkey	Ukraine
Quantity (short tons)								
2015.--								
January	---	---	14,499	---	---	13,082	18,310	---
February	---	174	11,886	---	---	4,007	63,060	5,438
March	---	---	9,811	---	---	8,823	31,432	18,588
April	---	---	6,987	---	---	908	9,677	7,131
May	---	---	2,823	---	---	11,268	11,425	---
June	---	---	8,134	---	---	5,969	12,949	10,896
July	---	---	15,496	---	---	22	18,720	---
August	---	---	32,129	---	11,025	3,246	8,720	---
September	3,377	---	317	---	11,128	11,093	35,173	12,470
October	---	46	15,816	---	7,665	7,899	29,475	9,882
November	---	26	2,344	---	---	1,994	845	6,265
December	5,682	---	8,620	6,857	15,634	11,665	19,396	8,382
2016.--								
January	4,622	---	12,846	1,968	---	3,568	21,831	14,947
February	1,376	---	5,967	14,594	4,769	1,063	9,252	20,259
March	4,649	---	12,608	13,808	124	1,001	12,521	13,707
April	6,941	9	14,504	3,619	9,286	2,581	769	16,953
May	2,644	---	4,084	17,145	4,528	7,507	3,756	14,996
June	---	---	11,721	1,902	3,342	9,891	9,967	9,674
July	---	---	6,390	7,411	---	4,810	7,019	6,700
August	15,127	11,998	12,147	17,207	---	1,838	4,089	19,759
September	---	---	6,214	12,500	---	16,987	547	13,930
October	22	9,195	13,704	4,578	---	10,286	16,789	18,190
November	---	11,906	929	8,590	---	8,751	6,317	4,276
December	---	55	853	---	---	4,496	4,902	8,060
2017.--								
January	---	11,395	3,382	1,979	---	9,267	10,143	7,705
February	16,762	---	201	17,489	3,231	1,422	3,156	30,825
March	---	3,284	6,961	3,255	1,699	7,949	27,909	26,368
April	23	14,928	3,206	16,705	2,281	9,129	15,946	17,403
May	---	---	4,927	6,612	21,774	10,471	3,959	4,964
June	10,973	---	3,384	5,557	2,171	3,727	51,854	---
July	-	2	4,593	6,297	-	3,548	-	16,218
August	-	-	8,916	-	-	3,802	-	-

Table continued on next page.

Table IV-11--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. imports by source and month of entry, January 2014 through August 2017

Month of entry	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	Subject sources	Canada	China	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	Total U.S. imports
Quantity (short tons)								
2014.-- January	---	7,217	14,085	43,176	73,199	28,116	144,490	158,576
February	---	4,999	8,201	33,548	33,256	33,382	100,186	108,386
March	---	6,272	15,304	40,548	55,262	36,228	132,038	147,342
April	---	10,300	22,283	46,234	123,328	48,011	217,573	239,856
May	---	5,010	27,543	44,023	78,364	38,458	160,845	188,388
June	---	7,380	85,647	47,138	1,865	30,299	79,302	164,949
July	---	351	5,381	47,947	3,344	44,708	95,999	101,380
August	---	4,585	38,400	43,082	46	39,619	82,747	121,148
September	28	625	49,036	55,326	5,910	52,716	113,952	162,989
October	---	13,722	92,951	42,106	---	35,709	77,815	170,766
November	---	817	41,032	35,554	59	23,775	59,388	100,420
December	---	10,104	49,747	45,641	152	40,570	86,363	136,110
2015.-- January	---	264	46,156	41,035	---	57,597	98,632	144,787
February	---	94	84,659	47,314	---	36,156	83,471	168,130
March	---	777	69,430	46,372	18	35,589	81,980	151,410
April	1,101	6,849	32,653	48,282	---	46,035	94,317	126,969
May	---	1,230	26,747	45,377	---	49,996	95,373	122,120
June	---	610	38,558	52,975	---	53,075	106,050	144,608
July	---	3,875	38,113	46,490	78	32,041	78,608	116,722
August	---	10,062	65,182	45,668	18	53,883	99,569	164,751
September	---	176	73,734	47,935	1,530	35,577	85,042	158,776
October	---	389	71,172	53,448	---	66,101	119,549	190,721
November	---	3,751	15,225	48,337	28	42,986	91,351	106,576
December	16,572	17,429	110,238	38,518	---	44,754	83,272	193,509
2016.-- January	---	360	60,143	42,726	21	41,536	84,283	144,426
February	---	7,789	65,070	47,395	19	34,255	81,669	146,739
March	27	4,368	62,813	51,545	---	41,023	92,568	155,381
April	3,349	7,359	65,372	49,016	---	32,300	81,316	146,688
May	54	7,773	62,488	52,736	37	47,316	100,089	162,576
June	8,065	9,121	63,682	45,283	---	45,133	90,416	154,099
July	5,189	4,346	41,865	39,692	5	58,480	98,177	140,041
August	---	3,989	86,154	46,101	---	40,231	86,332	172,486
September	5,447	388	56,014	47,382	---	42,786	90,167	146,181
October	---	5,117	77,881	43,403	---	46,436	89,839	167,720
November	27	747	41,545	47,845	---	28,641	76,485	118,031
December	---	263	18,629	39,251	---	60,335	99,587	118,215

Table continued on next page.

Table IV-11--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. imports by source and month of entry, January 2014 through August 2017

Month of entry	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	Subject sources	Canada	China	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	Total U.S. imports
Quantity (short tons)								
2017.-- January	---	2,902	46,773	38,939	---	41,896	80,835	127,608
February	---	226	73,311	44,652	---	36,005	80,657	153,968
March	---	5,112	82,536	61,076	4	47,060	108,140	190,676
April	---	6,476	86,097	52,989	32	40,969	93,990	180,088
May	---	8,508	61,215	54,959	---	76,528	131,487	192,701
June	---	1,517	79,183	49,485	---	66,637	116,122	195,304
July	---	6,370	37,027	39,944	---	98,956	138,900	175,928
August	---	4,333	17,051	50,470	---	77,342	127,812	144,862

Source: Official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 10, 2017.

TOTAL APPARENT U.S. CONSUMPTION

Table IV-12¹⁸ presents data on total apparent U.S. consumption for wire rod. These data show that total market apparent U.S. consumption, based on quantity, decreased by 2.3 percent from 2014 to 2016 but an increase of 6.7 percent in January-September 2017 compared to January-September 2016. The quantity of U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments decreased by 2.7 percent from 2014 to 2016 while the quantity of total imports decreased during this period by 1.5 percent. Total subject imports, however, increased from 2014 to 2016 by 56.1 percent, but imports from individual subject sources showed different trends. From 2014 to 2016, imports from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates increased, whereas imports from Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom decreased. Nonsubject imports from Canada, which had a sizable presence in each year during 2014-16,

¹⁸ As discussed in Part I, the schedule for these investigations impacts the availability of certain data for the prehearing report, including import data for September 2017. The staff report will incorporate updated and revised data collected and reviewed by Staff following the prehearing report.

increased by 5.3 percent, whereas imports from China decreased by 99.6 percent from 2014 to 2015 and were virtually non-existent in 2016. The quantity of apparent U.S. consumption of wire rod in January-September 2017 was 6.7 percent greater than it was in January-September 2016. The quantity of subject imports combined decreased by 3.6 percent from January-September 2016 to January-September 2017.

Table IV-12

Wire rod: U.S. shipments of domestic product, U.S. imports, and apparent U.S. consumption, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	3,646,855	3,641,848	3,548,500	2,736,246	2,850,026
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	---	9,059	35,381	35,359	31,227
Italy	346	246	33,163	12,007	33,310
Korea	109,026	128,862	101,968	86,481	40,017
Russia	12,329	6,857	103,322	90,154	65,130
South Africa	---	45,451	22,049	22,049	35,051
Spain	31,778	79,976	72,779	49,246	55,478
Turkey	210,096	259,183	97,761	69,753	127,088
Ukraine	14,625	79,053	161,451	130,925	116,417
United Arab Emirates	28	17,673	22,159	22,132	---
United Kingdom	71,379	45,507	51,622	45,494	39,875
Subject	449,609	671,866	701,654	563,600	543,592
Canada	524,324	561,752	552,375	421,875	441,577
China	374,785	1,672	81	81	41
All other sources	451,589	553,790	518,471	383,059	546,067
Nonsubject sources	1,350,698	1,117,214	1,070,927	805,016	987,686
All import sources	1,800,307	1,789,080	1,772,581	1,368,616	1,531,277
Apparent U.S. consumption	5,447,162	5,430,928	5,321,081	4,104,862	4,381,303

Table continued on next page.

Table IV-12--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. shipments of domestic product, U.S. imports, and apparent U.S. consumption, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	2,550,478	2,072,047	1,840,882	1,425,334	1,693,781
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	---	3,131	11,583	11,571	12,631
Italy	543	291	12,697	4,533	13,442
Korea	69,377	67,290	51,872	42,291	24,876
Russia	7,552	2,230	35,215	30,310	28,670
South Africa	---	18,830	8,000	8,000	16,273
Spain	22,392	52,358	44,566	29,373	36,362
Turkey	124,577	126,483	42,798	29,852	59,588
Ukraine	8,684	35,022	59,507	46,571	50,969
United Arab Emirates	18	6,952	7,631	7,618	---
United Kingdom	46,428	24,795	24,329	21,270	23,544
Subject	279,572	337,383	298,198	231,389	266,355
Canada	405,564	358,637	326,208	249,909	299,311
China	196,661	887	56	56	38
All other sources	364,582	420,248	376,912	281,490	356,007
Nonsubject sources	966,807	779,772	703,176	531,455	655,356
All import sources	1,246,379	1,117,155	1,001,373	762,845	921,711
Apparent U.S. consumption	3,796,857	3,189,202	2,842,255	2,188,179	2,615,492

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

U.S. MARKET SHARES -TOTAL MARKET

U.S. market share data based on total apparent U.S. consumption for wire rod are presented in table IV-13.¹⁹ U.S. producers' share of apparent U.S. consumption of wire rod, based on quantity, decreased by 0.3 percentage points from 2014 to 2016 and, based on value, decreased by 2.4 percentage points.

Table IV-13

Wire rod: U.S. consumption and market shares, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017*
	Quantity (short tons)				
Apparent U.S. consumption	5,447,162	5,430,928	5,321,081	4,104,862	4,381,303
	Share of quantity (percent)				
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	66.9	67.1	66.7	66.7	65.0
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.7
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.8
Korea	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.1	0.9
Russia	0.2	0.1	1.9	2.2	1.5
South Africa	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8
Spain	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
Turkey	3.9	4.8	1.8	1.7	2.9
Ukraine	0.3	1.5	3.0	3.2	2.7
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0
United Kingdom	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Subject	8.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4
Canada	9.6	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.1
China	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other sources	8.3	10.2	9.7	9.3	12.5
Nonsubject sources	24.8	20.6	20.1	19.6	22.5
All import sources	33.1	32.9	33.3	33.3	35.0

Table continued on next page.

¹⁹ As discussed in Part I, the schedule for these investigations impacts the availability of certain data for the prehearing report, including import data for September 2017. The staff report will incorporate updated and revised data collected and reviewed by Staff following the prehearing report.

Table IV-13--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. consumption and market shares, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017*
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Apparent U.S. consumption	3,796,857	3,189,202	2,842,255	2,188,179	2,615,492
	Share of value (percent)				
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	67.2	65.0	64.8	65.1	64.8
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
Korea	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.0
Russia	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.4	1.1
South Africa	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6
Spain	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
Turkey	3.3	4.0	1.5	1.4	2.3
Ukraine	0.2	1.1	2.1	2.1	1.9
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
United Kingdom	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Subject	7.4	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.2
Canada	10.7	11.2	11.5	11.4	11.4
China	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other sources	9.6	13.2	13.3	12.9	13.6
Nonsubject sources	25.5	24.5	24.7	24.3	25.1
All import sources	32.8	35.0	35.2	34.9	35.2

* September 2017 data are not yet available, the data shown for January to September 2017 represent eight months of reported data plus an estimate for the missing September data.

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

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, 7227.90.6035 and 7307.21.5000 , accessed October 10, 2017.

MERCHANT U.S. MARKET

Table IV-14 presents data on apparent U.S. consumption for wire rod in the merchant market.

Table IV-14

Wire rod: U.S. shipments of domestic product, U.S. imports, and merchant U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments	2,627,360	2,591,398	2,469,373	1,876,485	1,998,927
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	---	9,059	35,381	35,359	31,227
Italy	346	246	33,163	12,007	33,310
Korea	109,026	128,862	101,968	86,481	40,017
Russia	12,329	6,857	103,322	90,154	65,130
South Africa	---	45,451	22,049	22,049	35,051
Spain	31,778	79,976	72,779	49,246	55,478
Turkey	210,096	259,183	97,761	69,753	127,088
Ukraine	14,625	79,053	161,451	130,925	116,417
United Arab Emirates	28	17,673	22,159	22,132	---
United Kingdom	71,379	45,507	51,622	45,494	39,875
Subject	449,609	671,866	701,654	563,600	543,592
Canada	524,324	561,752	552,375	421,875	441,577
China	374,785	1,672	81	81	41
All other sources	451,589	553,790	518,471	383,059	546,067
Nonsubject sources	1,350,698	1,117,214	1,070,927	805,016	987,686
All import sources	1,800,307	1,789,080	1,772,581	1,368,616	1,531,277
Apparent U.S. consumption	4,427,667	4,380,478	4,241,954	3,245,101	3,530,204

Table continued on next page.

Table IV-14--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. shipments of domestic product, U.S. imports, and merchant U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	1,879,014	1,511,743	1,305,724	996,876	1,211,628
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	---	3,131	11,583	11,571	12,631
Italy	543	291	12,697	4,533	13,442
Korea	69,377	67,290	51,872	42,291	24,876
Russia	7,552	2,230	35,215	30,310	28,670
South Africa	---	18,830	8,000	8,000	16,273
Spain	22,392	52,358	44,566	29,373	36,362
Turkey	124,577	126,483	42,798	29,852	59,588
Ukraine	8,684	35,022	59,507	46,571	50,969
United Arab Emirates	18	6,952	7,631	7,618	---
United Kingdom	46,428	24,795	24,329	21,270	23,544
Subject	279,572	337,383	298,198	231,389	266,355
Canada	405,564	358,637	326,208	249,909	299,311
China	196,661	887	56	56	38
All other sources	364,582	420,248	376,912	281,490	356,007
Nonsubject sources	966,807	779,772	703,176	531,455	655,356
All import sources	1,246,379	1,117,155	1,001,373	762,845	921,711
Apparent U.S. consumption	3,125,393	2,628,898	2,307,097	1,759,721	2,133,339

* September 2017 data are not yet available, the data shown for January to September 2017 represent eight months of reported data plus an estimate for the missing September data.

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

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, 7227.90.6035 and 7307.21.5000 , accessed October 10, 2017.

U.S. MARKET SHARES – MERCHANT MARKET

Table IV-15 presents data on U.S. market shares in the merchant market for wire rod.

Table IV-15

Wire rod: Market shares for U.S. merchant market, U.S. shipments of imports, and merchant U.S. market, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Apparent U.S. consumption	4,427,667	4,380,478	4,241,954	3,245,101	3,530,204
	Share of quantity (percent)				
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	59.3	59.2	58.2	57.8	56.6
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.9
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.9
Korea	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.1
Russia	0.3	0.2	2.4	2.8	1.8
South Africa	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0
Spain	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
Turkey	4.7	5.9	2.3	2.1	3.6
Ukraine	0.3	1.8	3.8	4.0	3.3
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0
United Kingdom	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1
Subject	10.2	15.3	16.5	17.4	15.4
Canada	11.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.5
China	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other sources	10.2	12.6	12.2	11.8	15.5
Nonsubject sources	30.5	25.5	25.2	24.8	28.0
All import sources	40.7	40.8	41.8	42.2	43.4

Table continued on next page.

Table IV-15--Continued

Wire rod: Market shares for U.S. merchant market, U.S. shipments of imports, and merchant U.S. market, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Apparent U.S. consumption	3,125,393	2,628,898	2,307,097	1,759,721	2,133,339
	Share of value (percent)				
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	60.1	57.5	56.6	56.6	56.8
U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6
Korea	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.2
Russia	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.7	1.3
South Africa	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8
Spain	0.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Turkey	4.0	4.8	1.9	1.7	2.8
Ukraine	0.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.4
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
United Kingdom	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
Subject	8.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	12.5
Canada	13.0	13.6	14.1	14.2	14.0
China	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other sources	11.7	16.0	16.3	16.0	16.7
Nonsubject sources	30.9	29.7	30.5	30.2	30.7
All import sources	39.9	42.5	43.4	43.4	43.2

* September 2017 data are not yet available, the data shown for January to September 2017 represent eight months of reported data plus an estimate for the missing September data.

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

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, 7227.90.6035 and 7307.21.5000 , accessed October 10, 2017.

PART V: PRICING DATA

FACTORS AFFECTING PRICES

Raw material costs

The primary raw material input used to produce wire rod using the electric arc furnace (“EAF”) production method is steel scrap, while the basic oxygen furnace (“BOF”) method uses coking coal and iron ore.¹ Different types of steel scrap are used depending on the type and quality of wire rod being produced; busheling scrap being used for industrial high carbon grades² while a larger amount of heavy melt scrap used for industrial grade wire rod.^{3 4} EAFs use substantially more electricity than BOFs,⁵ making energy prices an important factor in raw material costs. U.S. producers’ raw material costs accounted for approximately 50 to 60 percent of cost of goods sold during the period for which data were collected.

Steel scrap prices *** between January 2014 and September 2017 (figure V-1). The average prices of no. 1 busheling scrap, no. 1 heavy melt scrap, and shredded auto scrap *** by *** percent, *** percent, and *** percent, respectively, from January 2014 to December 2015. The average prices of no. 1 busheling scrap, no. 1 heavy melt scrap, and shredded auto scrap

¹ Conference transcript, p. 102 (Cameron).

² Conference transcript, p. 108 (Moffitt).

³ Heavy melt scrap is defined as wrought iron or steel scrap. Busheling scrap is defined as clean steel scrap not exceeding 12 inches in any dimension. Most busheling scrap comes from factory sheet clippings, drops, and stampings. See *Scrap Definitions*, <https://www.steelmarketupdate.com/resources/terminology/scrap-definitions>, accessed October 26, 2017.

⁴ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-417 and 731-TA-953, 954, 957-959, 961, and 962 (Review), USITC Publication 4014, June 2008, p. V-1.

⁵ Conference transcript, p. 188 (Nystrom).

*** by *** percent, *** percent, and *** percent, respectively, from December 2015 to September 2017. Overall, during January 2014 to September 2017 prices for these three inputs ***, respectively.

Figure V-1
Ferrous scrap: Monthly consumer prices, No. 1 busheling scrap, No. 1 heavy melt scrap, and shredded auto scrap, January 2014-September 2017

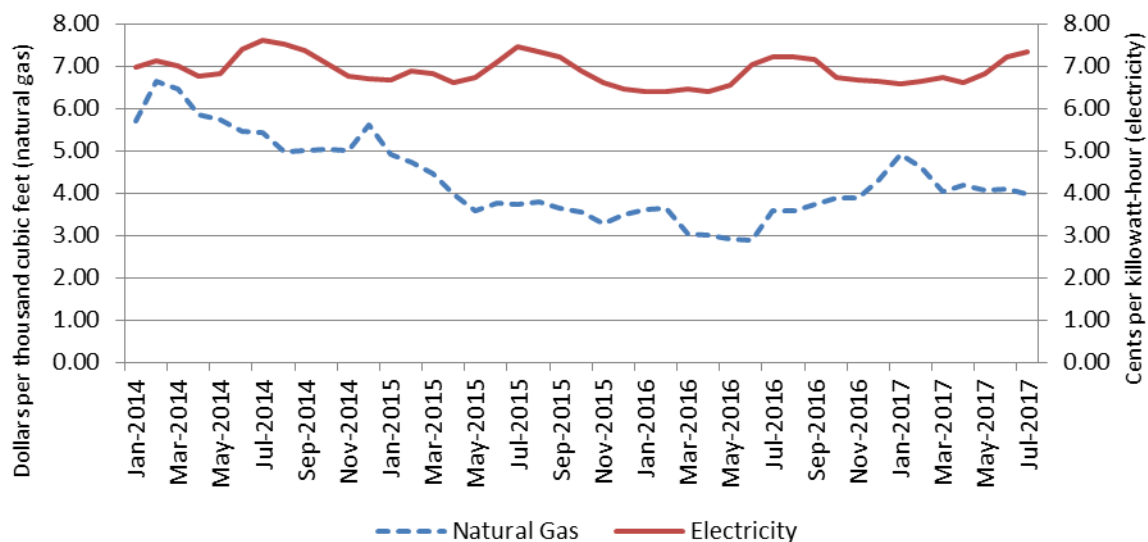
* * * * *

Between January 2014 and July 2017, the price of natural gas decreased by 30.4 percent, while the price of electricity increased by 5.0 percent (figure V-2).⁶

⁶ As discussed in Part I, the schedule for this proceeding impacts the availability of certain data for the prehearing report, including energy prices for August and September 2017. The staff report will incorporate updated and revised data collected and reviewed by Staff following the prehearing report.

Figure V-2

Natural gas and electricity: Industrial prices, monthly, January 2014-July 2017



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas*, <https://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/hist/n3035us3m.htm>, retrieved October 26, 2017; Energy Information Administration, *Electricity Data Browser*, <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data.php>, retrieved October 26, 2017.

Most responding U.S. producers (5 of 8) and importers (14 of 18) reported that raw material prices had fluctuated since January 2014. Two U.S. producers and two importers reported that they had decreased, one U.S. producer and one importer reported that they had increased, and one importer reported that prices had not changed. U.S. producers and importers stated that wire rod pricing changes with movements in the scrap market. *** reported volatility in the scrap market in recent years.

Three U.S. producers and three importers reported that sales of wire rod are indexed to raw material costs. Three U.S. producers and two importers reported using American Metal Market (“AMM”) as an index for their scrap prices.

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Transportation costs for wire rod shipped from subject countries to the United States during 2016 averaged the following: Belarus, 10.9 percent; Italy, 4.7 percent; Korea, 13.6 percent; Russia, 8.9 percent; South Africa, 13.3 percent; Spain, 14.9 percent; Turkey, 6.1 percent; Ukraine, 8.2 percent; the United Arab Emirates, 9.1 percent; and the United Kingdom, 17.0 percent. These estimates were derived from official import data and represent the transportation and other charges on imports.⁷

U.S. inland transportation costs

Eight responding U.S. producers and nine importers reported that they typically arrange transportation to their customers. Most U.S. producers reported that their U.S. inland transportation costs ranged from *** to *** percent, while the majority of responding importers reported costs of *** to *** percent.

PRICING PRACTICES

Pricing methods

U.S. producers and importers reported using transaction-by-transaction negotiations, contracts, price lists, and indexing to scrap prices. As presented in table V-1, U.S. producers and importers sell primarily on transaction-by-transaction negotiations.

⁷ The estimated transportation costs were obtained by subtracting the customs value from the c.i.f. value of the imports for 2016 and then dividing by the customs value based on the following HTS statistical reporting numbers: 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, 7227.90.6035 and 7307.21.5000.

Table V-1**Wire rod: U.S. producers' and importers' reported price setting methods, by number of responding firms¹**

Method	U.S. producers	Importers
Transaction-by-transaction	8	17
Contract	2	5
Set price list	1	---
Other	2	1
Responding firms	8	20

¹ The sum of responses down may not add up to the total number of responding firms as each firm was instructed to check all applicable price setting methods employed.

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

Seven U.S. producers and 17 importers reported reflecting changes in scrap costs in prices for wire rod. ***, a U.S. producer, reported using a base scrap surcharge in its price of wire rod and adding a separate surcharge to a customer's invoice that is determined by the current month's market index price for scrap minus the base scarp price included in the material price. Four importers reported using a separate scrap monthly or quarterly surcharge, with *** stating that it uses a monthly surcharge for only cold heading quality steel.

U.S. producers and importers reported selling the majority their wire rod in the spot market (table V-2). While U.S. producers also relied on contracts, while importers made substantially smaller use of contract sales.

Table V-2**Wire rod: U.S. producers' and importers' shares of U.S. commercial shipments by type of sale, 2016**

* * * * * * *

A number of U.S. producers indicated that their contract agreements were less reliable when spot prices were lower. Keystone stated that in August 2016 one of its contract

customers indicated that it would not continue to purchase from Keystone unless Keystone gave it spot pricing.⁸ Nucor stated that its contracts were more akin to program pricing, and that its contract agreements do not hold up when spot prices are very low.⁹ Gerdau stated that it sold less product via contract compared to spot sales over the course of 2014-16 due to low spot prices, noting that its contract prices are negotiated either monthly or quarterly.¹⁰

Five purchasers reported that they purchase product daily, 4 purchase weekly, 25 purchase monthly, and 3 purchase quarterly. Thirty-six of 39 responding purchasers reported that their purchasing frequency had not changed since 2014. Most (34 of 39) purchasers contact 1 to 6 suppliers before making a purchase.

Sales terms and discounts

Most U.S. producers (5 of 8) reported typically quoting prices on an f.o.b. basis, while most importers (12 of 17) typically quote prices on a delivered basis. Six U.S. producers reported offering sales terms of net 30 days, one offers net 60 days, two offer 1 percent 10 net 30 days, and two offer ½ percent 10 net 30 days. Twelve importers reported offering sales terms of net 30 days, 9 of net 60 days, and one of net 45 days. *** reported offering net 90 days for certain customers, and *** offers net 30 days for their cold-heading quality products. *** reported that on or after November 1, 2016, any non-consignment sales to *** were net 60 days with a 1 percent discount for early payment.

⁸ Conference transcript, p. 187 (Ashby).

⁹ Conference transcript, p. 186 (Nystrom).

¹⁰ Conference transcript, pp. 185-186 (Canosa).

Most U.S. producers (5 of 8) and importers (17 of 20) reported that they do not have specific discount policies, though a number reported offering discounts. Two U.S. producers reported offering quantity discounts, one reported offering total volume discounts, one reported offering monthly/quarterly volume discounts and cash discounts, one reported offering a net 10 day ½ percent discount for quick payment, and another reported offering “foreign fighter pricing” to compete with lower-cost imports. One importer reported offering quantity discounts, one reported offering total volume discounts, and one reported quarterly volume rebates to certain customers.

Price leadership

Most purchasers reported that Nucor, Keystone, and Gerdau were price leaders. Many purchasers reported that *** is the first to announce price increases or decreases in the market.

PRICE DATA

The Commission requested U.S. producers and importers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of the following wire rod products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2014 to September 2017.

Product 1.-- Industrial quality wire rod, grade C1006, 5.5 mm (7/32 inch) through 12 mm (15/32 inch) in diameter, for hangers, chain link fencing, collated nails and staples, grates, and other formed products (in green condition, e.g., NOT cleaned, coated, etc.).

Product 2.-- Industrial quality wire rod, grade C1008 through C1010, 5.5 mm (7/32 inch) through 12 mm (15/32 inch) in diameter, for hangers, chain link fencing, collated nails and staples, grates, and other formed products (in green condition, e.g., NOT cleaned, coated, etc.).

Product 3.— Mesh quality wire rod, grades C1006 through C1015, 5.5 mm (7/32 inch) through 14 mm (9/16 inch) in diameter, for the manufacturing of concrete

reinforcement products such as wire for A-82 applications (in green condition, e.g., NOT cleaned, coated, etc.).

Product 4.-- Grades C1050 through C1070, 5.5 mm (7/32 inch) through 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) in diameter, for spring applications excluding valve spring (in green condition, e.g., NOT cleaned, coated, etc.).

Product 5.-- Industrial quality wire, grades C1060 through 1065, 5.5mm (7/32 inch) through 17.5 mm (11/16 inch) in diameter, for spring wire rod used in upholstery and mechanical applications, as well as oil-tempered spring applications.

Product 6.-- Suspension spring steel wire rod, grade SAE 9254, 5.5 millimeters (7/32 inch) through 21 millimeters (53/64 inch) in diameter, for use in the production of automotive and railway coil and suspension springs.

Eight U.S. producers and 12 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters. Pricing data for these six products accounted for more than 40 percent of U.S. commercial shipments by U.S. producers and importers of wire rod from all subject sources except the United Kingdom. Specifically, pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately 45.3 percent of U.S. producers' shipments of wire rod and the following percentages of U.S. commercial shipments of subject imports from subject countries in 2016: Belarus, *** percent; Italy, *** percent; Korea, *** percent; Russia, *** percent; South Africa, *** percent; Spain, *** percent; Turkey, *** percent; Ukraine, *** percent; the United Arab Emirates, *** percent; and the United Kingdom, *** percent.

Price data for products 1-6 are presented in tables V-3 to V-8 and figures V-3 to V-8.

Table V-3

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product ¹ and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

Period	United States			Belarus			Italy		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)		Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	663	54,955	---	***	---		---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	653	53,629	---	***	---		---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	636	56,222	---	***	---		---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	622	43,464	---	***	---		---	***	---
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	570	65,700	---	***	---		---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	511	66,729	---	***	---		---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	527	84,413	---	***	---		---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	473	60,586	---	***	---		---	***	---
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	438	52,470	---	***	---		---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	483	60,328	---	***	---		---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	489	56,870	---	***	---		***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	454	68,320	---	***	---		***	***	***
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	503	91,153	---	***	---		---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	549	80,272	---	***	---		***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	549	76,796	---	***	---		---	***	---
Period	Korea			Russia			South Africa		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	---	0	--	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	***	***	***
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	***	***	***	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	---	***	---	***	***	***	---	***	---
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	---	***	---	***	***	***	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	---	***	---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	---	***	---	---	***	---	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table V-3--Continued

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product ¹ and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

Period	United States			Spain			Turkey		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)		Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	663	54,955	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	653	53,629	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	636	56,222	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	622	43,464	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	570	65,700	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	511	66,729	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	527	84,413	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	473	60,586	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	438	52,470	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	483	60,328	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	489	56,870	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	454	68,320	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	503	91,153	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	549	80,272	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	549	76,796	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Period	Ukraine			United Arab Emirates			United Kingdom		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	---	***	---	---	***	---	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---

¹ Product 1: Industrial quality wire rod, grade C1006, 5.5 mm (7/32 inch) through 12 mm (15/32 inch) in diameter, for hangers, chain link fencing, collated nails and staples, grates, and other formed products (in green condition, e.g., NOT cleaned, coated, etc.).

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

Table V-4

Wire Rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2¹ and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

Period	United States			Belarus			Italy		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)		Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	684	49,961	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	667	50,796	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	651	53,882	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	633	44,654	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	565	78,405	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	514	81,459	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	525	75,038	***	***	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	467	69,812	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	446	51,402	***	***	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	498	52,159	***	***	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	502	48,614	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	464	44,088	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	531	61,488	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	564	53,899	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	570	54,878	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Period	Korea			Russia			South Africa		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	***	***	***	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	***	***	***	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	***	***	***	---	***	---
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	---	***	---	***	***	***	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	---	***	---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	---	***	---	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table V-4--Continued

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2¹ and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

Period	United States			Spain			Turkey		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)		Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	684	49,961	---	***	---		---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	667	50,796	---	***	---		***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	651	53,882	---	***	---		***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	633	44,654	---	***	---		***	***	***
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	565	78,405	---	***	---		***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	514	81,459	---	***	---		***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	525	75,038	---	***	---		***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	467	69,812	---	***	---		***	***	***
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	446	51,402	---	***	---		***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	498	52,159	---	***	---		***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	502	48,614	---	***	---		***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	464	44,088	---	***	---		***	***	***
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	531	61,488	---	***	---		***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	564	53,899	---	***	---		***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	570	54,878	---	***	---		---	***	---
Period	Ukraine			United Arab Emirates			United Kingdom		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	***	***	***	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	***	***	***	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	***	***	***	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---

¹ Product 2: Industrial quality wire rod, grade C1008 through C1010, 5.5 mm (7/32 inch) through 12 mm (15/32 inch) in diameter, for hangers, chain link fencing, collated nails and staples, grates, and other formed products (in green condition, e.g., NOT cleaned, coated, etc.).

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

Table V-5

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3¹ and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

Period	United States			Belarus			Italy		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)		Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	662	97,103	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	649	127,475	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	639	122,357	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	622	101,598	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	572	97,895	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	516	128,833	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	517	134,397	---	***	---	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	464	107,104	***	***	***	---	---	***	---
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	439	127,173	***	***	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	478	142,655	***	***	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	498	113,376	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	457	89,407	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	508	166,008	***	***	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	559	140,466	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	560	117,174	***	***	***	---	---	***	---
Period	Korea			Russia			South Africa		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	---	***	---	***	***	***	***	***	***
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	---	***	---	***	***	***	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	---	***	---	***	***	***	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	***	***	***	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	---	***	---	---	***	---	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---

Table continued on next page.

Table V-5--Continued

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3¹ and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

Period	United States			Spain			Turkey		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)		Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	662	97,103	***	***	***	---	***	---	---
Apr.-Jun.	649	127,475	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	639	122,357	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	622	101,598	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	572	97,895	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	516	128,833	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	517	134,397	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	464	107,104	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	439	127,173	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	478	142,655	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	498	113,376	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec.	457	89,407	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	508	166,008	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-Jun.	559	140,466	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	560	117,174	---	***	---	---	***	***	***
Period	Ukraine			United Arab Emirates			United Kingdom		
	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)	Price (dollars per short ton)	Quantity (short tons)	Margin (percent)
2014:									
Jan.-Mar.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2015:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2016:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	***	***	***	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Jul.-Sep.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Oct.-Dec.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
2017:									
Jan.-Mar.	***	***	***	---	***	---	---	***	---
Apr.-Jun.	***	***	***	---	***	---	***	***	***
Jul.-Sep.	---	***	---	---	***	---	---	***	---

¹ Product 3: Mesh quality wire rod, grades C1006 through C1015, 5.5 mm (7/32 inch) through 14 mm (9/16 inch) in diameter, for the manufacturing of concrete reinforcement products such as wire for A-82 applications (in green condition, e.g., NOT cleaned, coated, etc.).

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

Table V-6

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Table V-6--Continued

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * * * *

Table V-7

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Table V-7--Continued

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Table V-8

Wire rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 6 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Table V-8--*Continued*

Wire Rod: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 6 and margins of underselling/(overselling), by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Figure V-3

Wire rod: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Figure V-4

Wire rod: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Figure V-5

Wire rod: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Figure V-6

Wire rod: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Figure V-7

Wire rod: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 5, by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Figure V-8

Wire rod: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 6, by quarters, January 2014-September 2017

* * * * *

Price trends

In general, prices decreased during January 2014 to September 2017. Table V-9 summarizes the price trends, by country and by product. As shown in the table, domestic price decreases ranged from *** to *** percent during January 2014 to September 2017, while import price increases ranged from *** to *** percent and decreases ranged from *** to *** percent. Generally, prices decreased for all pricing products from the beginning of 2014 to the first quarter of 2016. From second quarter of 2016 through the third quarter of 2017, prices for products 2, 3, 4, and 6 mostly increased and prices for products 1 and 5 fluctuated during the same period.

Table V-9

Wire rod: Summary of weighted-average f.o.b. prices for products 1-6 from the United States and subject countries

* * * * *

Table V-9--Continued

Wire rod: Summary of weighted-average f.o.b. prices for products 1-6 from the United States and subject countries

* * * * *

Table V-9--Continued

Wire rod: Summary of weighted-average f.o.b. prices for products 1-6 from the United States and subject countries

* * * * *

Price comparisons

As shown in table V-10a, prices for product imported from subject countries were below those for U.S.-produced product in 192 of 231 instances (1,263,228 short tons); margins of underselling ranged from *** percent to *** percent. In the remaining 39 instances (245,916 short tons), prices for subject country product were between *** percent to *** percent above prices for the domestic product.

Table V-10a

Wire Rod: Instances of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by country, January 2014- September 2017

Country Source	Underselling				
	Number of quarters	Quantity ¹ (short tons)	Average margin (percent)	Margin range (percent)	
				Min	Max
Belarus	12	***	***	***	***
Italy	9	***	***	***	***
Korea	17	***	***	***	***
Russia	18	***	***	***	***
South Africa	16	***	***	***	***
Spain	35	***	***	***	***
Turkey	34	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	35	***	***	***	***
UAE	4	***	***	***	***
UK	12	***	***	***	***
Total, underselling	192	1,263,228	12.9	0.1	42.5
Country Source	(Overselling)				
	Number of quarters	Quantity ¹ (short tons)	Average margin (percent)	Margin range (percent)	
				Min	Max
Belarus	1	***	***	***	***
Italy	2	***	***	***	***
Korea	16	***	***	***	***
Russia	0	0	---	---	---
South Africa	4	***	***	***	***
Spain	4	***	***	***	***
Turkey	8	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	1	***	***	***	***
UAE	0	0	---	---	---
UK	3	***	***	***	***
Total, overselling	39	245,916	(4.4)	(0.1)	(23.8)

¹ These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

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

As show in table V-10b, the average margins of underselling ranged from *** percent (product 4) to *** percent (for product 6). The average margins of overselling ranged from *** percent (for product 1) to *** percent (for product 5). Each of the six pricing products had larger volumes and a great number of instances of underselling than overselling.

Table V-10b

Wire rod: Instances of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by pricing product, January 2014-September 2017

Product	Underselling				
	Number of quarters	Quantity ¹ (short tons)	Average margin (percent)	Margin range (percent)	
				Min	Max
Product 1	39	***	***	***	***
Product 2	51	***	***	***	***
Product 3	57	***	***	***	***
Product 4	21	***	***	***	***
Product 5	9	***	***	***	***
Product 6	15	***	***	***	***
Total, underselling	192	1,263,228	12.9	0.1	42.5
Product	(Overselling)				
	Number of quarters	Quantity ¹ (short tons)	Average margin (percent)	Margin range (percent)	
				Min	Max
Product 1	13	***	***	***	***
Product 2	9	***	***	***	***
Product 3	8	***	***	***	***
Product 4	4	***	***	***	***
Product 5	5	***	***	***	***
Product 6	0	0	---	---	---
Total, overselling	39	245,916	(4.4)	(0.1)	(23.8)

¹ These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires

LOST SALES AND LOST REVENUE

In the preliminary phase of these investigations, the Commission requested that U.S. producers of wire rod report purchasers where they had instances of lost sales or revenue due to competition from imports of wire rod from subject countries during January 2014 to December 2016. Four U.S. producers submitted lost sales and lost revenue allegations. The four responding U.S. producers identified 29 firms where they lost sales or revenue (8 consisting lost sales allegations, 2 consisting of lost revenue allegations, and 18 consisting of both types of allegations).

In the final phase of these investigations, all seven responding U.S. producers reported that they had to either reduce prices or roll back announced price increases, and reported that they had lost sales.

In the final phase of these investigations, staff issued questionnaires to 91 purchasers and received responses from 40 purchasers. Responding purchasers reported purchasing 3,110,404 short tons of wire rod during in 2016 (table V-11 and V-12).

Of the 38 responding purchasers, 24 reported that, since 2014, they had purchased imported wire rod from subject countries instead of U.S.-produced product. Eighteen of these purchasers reported that subject import prices were lower than U.S.-produced product, and 17 of these purchasers reported that price was a primary reason for the decision to purchase imported product rather than U.S.-produced product. Fourteen purchasers estimated the quantity of wire rod from subject countries purchased instead of domestic product since 2014; quantities ranged from 1,638 short tons to 143,290 short tons (tables V-13 and V-14). Of the 38 responding purchasers, two reported price as the primary reason for purchasing wire rod from Italy and the United Arab Emirates rather than domestic product, compared to 13 purchasers of Turkish wire rod. Volumes ranged from several thousand short tons (Belarus and the United Arab Emirates) to more than 100,000 short tons (Turkey and Ukraine). Purchasers identified quality, availability, and reliability of supply as non-price reasons for purchasing imported rather than U.S.-produced product.

Table V-11

Wire rod: Purchasers' responses to purchasing patterns, by firm

* * * * *

Table V-12

Wire rod: Purchasers' responses regarding purchasing patterns, by subject country

Source	Number of firms reporting	Calendar year			Comparison years
		2014	2015	2016	2014-16
		Quantity (<i>short tons</i>)			Changes (<i>percent</i>)
United States	36	2,121,168	2,154,808	2,015,370	(5.0)
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***
All subject sources	33	364,887	445,796	608,253	66.7
Canada	***	***	***	***	***
All other countries	***	***	***	***	***
Unknown sources	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	38	1,073,680	939,578	1,095,034	2.0

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

Table V-13

Wire rod: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

* * * * *

Table V-13--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

* * * * *

Table V-13--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

* * * * *

Table V-14

Wire rod: Purchasers' responses to purchasing imported product instead of domestic product, by subject country

Source	Count of purchasers reporting subject instead of domestic	Count of purchasers reporting that imports were priced lower	Count of purchasers reporting that price was a primary reason for subject instead of domestic	Quantity (short tons)	Other reported reasons for purchasing subject instead of domestic
Belarus	4	4	4	***	5
Italy	2	2	2	***	5
Korea	11	8	6	***	10
Russia	8	7	7	***	5
South Africa	5	5	5	***	5
Spain	9	5	4	***	10
Turkey	15	13	13	***	5
Ukraine	8	8	7	***	6
United Arab Emirates	2	2	2	***	6
United Kingdom	7	4	4	***	9

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

Of the 38 responding purchasers, nine reported that U.S. producers had reduced prices in order to compete with lower-priced imports from nine of the ten subject countries (table V-15 and V-16; 22 reported that they did not know). No purchasers reported reduction of U.S. producers' prices in order to compete with lower-priced imports from ***. The reported estimated price reduction ranged from 5.0 to 15.0 percent.

Table V-15

Wire rod: Purchasers' responses to U.S. producer price reductions, by firm

* * * * *

Table V-15--Continued

Wire rod: Purchasers' responses to U.S. producer price reductions, by firm

* * * * *

Table V-16

Wire rod: Purchasers' responses to U.S. producer price reductions, by subject country

Source	Count of purchasers reporting U.S. producers reduced prices	Simple average of estimated U.S. price reduction (<i>percent</i>)	Range of estimated U.S. price reductions (<i>percent</i>)
Belarus	3	***	***
Italy	---	***	***
Korea	2	***	***
Russia	1	***	***
South Africa	2	***	***
Spain	1	***	***
Turkey	6	***	***
Ukraine	4	***	***
United Arab Emirates	1	***	***
United Kingdom	2	***	***
All subject sources	9	***	5.0 to 15.0

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

PART VI: FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE OF U.S. PRODUCERS

BACKGROUND

Nine U.S. producers provided useable financial data for their total and merchant market operations on wire rod: ***.^{1 2} All nine firms reported commercial sales (U.S. shipments and exports) that were the same as their merchant market sales. *** firms, ***, reported internal consumption of wire rod to produce wire and wire products, and *** firms reported transfers of wire rod to affiliates to produce wire and wire products. The reported data are believed to account for almost all known sales by U.S. producers of wire rod.³

With respect to their U.S. operations, four producers reported that they purchase inputs from related parties: ***.^{5 6}

¹ ***, ***'s U.S. producer questionnaire, II-2.

² Financial results were reported on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). ***.

³ *** did not provide a U.S. producer questionnaire in the final phase of these investigations. It provided an incomplete U.S. producer questionnaire with no financial data in the preliminary phase. From the information provided in the preliminary phase, *** with 2016 total production of wire rod of *** short tons and \$*** in net sales.

⁵ ***, ***. U.S. producers' questionnaires, III-6 and III-7.

⁶ The Commission's current practice requires that relevant cost information associated with input purchases from related suppliers correspond to the manner in which this information is reported in the U.S. producer's own accounting books and records.

Three firms, *** accounted for approximately *** of merchant market sales value and *** of total market sales of wire rod by U.S. producers in 2016 (based on tables VI-1 and VI-3). Wire rod accounted for an average 64 percent of U.S. producers' net sales in 2016. Individually, wire rod's share of net sales from facilities that produced wire rod and other products, ranging from a low of *** percent *** to a high of *** percent ***.

As noted previously, ArcelorMittal closed its Georgetown, South Carolina wire rod production plant in August 2015. Although ArcelorMittal's reported data for 2014 and 2015 are included throughout this report and in the aggregated discussions of the U.S. industry, ArcelorMittal is largely excluded from narrative discussions on company-specific financial trends.⁷ Additionally, two U.S. producers, ***, did not report any internal consumption or transfers to related firms from 2014 to September 2017; therefore, these two firms' total market operations were the same as their merchant market operations.

⁷ ArcelorMittal's plant closure in August 2015 ***.

OPERATIONS ON WIRE ROD

This section presents the aggregated financial data on the operations of U.S. producers of wire rod. Table VI-1 presents financial data for the total market (inclusive of commercial sales, transfers, and internal consumption) and the corresponding changes in average unit values for the total market are presented in table VI-2. Table VI-3 presents financial data specific to the merchant market (specific to commercial sales, including export sales) and the corresponding changes in average unit values for the merchant market are presented in table VI-4.

In terms of profitability, the U.S. wire rod industry's experience was similar for total market operations and merchant market operations in absolute terms, with gross profit, operating income, and net income decreasing from 2014 to 2016. All three profitability indicators were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016 in both total and merchant markets. For both total and merchant market operations, total net sales and cost of goods sold ("COGS") fell steadily from 2014 to 2016. Cash flows irregularly decreased from 2014 to 2016. Total net sales, COGS, and cash flow were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016 for both total and merchant market operations.

As a ratio to net sales, COGS and operating income decreased while gross profit and selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses increased from 2014 to 2016 for both

total and merchant market operations.⁸ As a ratio to net sales, net income stayed the same for total market operations but declined in the merchant market from 2014 to 2016.

On a per-unit basis, total net sales and COGS declined in both markets from 2014 to 2016. The unit values for net sales and average COGS were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016 in both markets.

Net sales quantity and value

As shown in table VI-1, total net sales include commercial sales (U.S. commercial shipments and exports), internal consumption, and transfers to related firms. Total net sales declined from 2014 to 2016 in terms of quantity, value, and average unit value but were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-June 2016. Unlike commercial sales, the quantity reported for internal consumption and transfers⁹ increased from 2014 to 2016, but the sales values in both categories were lower in 2016 than in 2014 because of the lower average unit values. Commercial sales and transfers to related firms in quantity and value were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016 while internal consumption were lower in quantity but higher in value.

Merchant market net sales also declined on a quantity, value, and average unit value basis from 2014 to 2016 but were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016.

⁸ Part of the increase in U.S. producers' profitability over the period ***.

⁹ All firms reported internal consumption and transfers to related firms at fair market value.

Table VI-1

Wire rod: Results of operations of U.S. producers for the total market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
Quantity (short tons)					
Commercial sales	2,660,268	2,625,649	2,493,495	1,895,668	2,020,557
Internal consumption ¹	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms ²	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	3,680,257	3,676,608	3,573,436	2,755,429	2,871,656
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Commercial sales	1,906,055	1,535,316	1,320,989	1,009,006	1,226,854
Internal consumption ¹	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms ²	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	2,578,070	2,096,056	1,856,769	1,437,464	1,709,007
Cost of goods sold.--					
Raw materials	1,572,584	1,151,436	952,961	730,778	986,458
Direct labor	127,050	132,395	134,087	98,938	99,970
Other factory costs	720,783	700,627	630,076	487,551	482,058
Total COGS	2,420,417	1,984,458	1,717,124	1,317,267	1,568,486
Gross profit	157,653	111,598	139,645	120,197	140,521
SG&A expense	82,227	75,825	86,734	65,225	67,706
Operating income or (loss)	75,426	35,773	52,911	54,972	72,815
Interest expense	7,542	6,647	(168)	(370)	453
All other expenses	12,164	12,668	16,484	13,095	10,257
All other income	6,471	5,682	7,724	6,096	6,378
Net income or (loss)	62,191	22,140	44,319	48,343	68,483
Depreciation/amortization	51,317	60,764	65,974	49,144	51,528
Cash flow	113,508	82,904	110,293	97,487	120,011
Ratio to net sales (percent)					
Cost of goods sold.--					
Raw materials	61.0	54.9	51.3	50.8	57.7
Direct labor	4.9	6.3	7.2	6.9	5.8
Other factory costs	28.0	33.4	33.9	33.9	28.2
Average COGS	93.9	94.7	92.5	91.6	91.8
Gross profit	6.1	5.3	7.5	8.4	8.2
SG&A expense	3.2	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.0
Operating income or (loss)	2.9	1.7	2.8	3.8	4.3
Net income or (loss)	2.4	1.1	2.4	3.4	4.0

Table continued on next page.

Table VI-1--Continued

Wire rod: Results of operations of U.S. producers for the total market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Ratio to total COGS (percent)				
Cost of goods sold.--					
Raw materials	65.0	58.0	55.5	55.5	62.9
Direct labor	5.2	6.7	7.8	7.5	6.4
Other factory costs	29.8	35.3	36.7	37.0	30.7
Average COGS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)				
Commercial sales	716	585	530	532	607
Internal consumption ¹	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms ²	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	701	570	520	522	595
Cost of goods sold.--					
Raw materials	427	313	267	265	344
Direct labor	35	36	38	36	35
Other factory costs	196	191	176	177	168
Average COGS	658	540	481	478	546
Gross profit	43	30	39	44	49
SG&A expense	22	21	24	24	24
Operating income or (loss)	20	10	15	20	25
Net income or (loss)	17	6	12	18	24
	Number of firms reporting				
Operating losses	6	5	5	1	2
Net losses	6	6	4	3	2
Data	9	9	8	8	8

¹ Internal consumption was reported by ***.

² Transfers to related firms were reported by ***.

Note.--Firm-by-firm financial data are in appendix F.

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

Table VI-2

Wire rod: Changes in AUVs, total market, between calendar years and between partial year periods

Item	Between calendar years			Between partial year period
	2014-16	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Change in average unit values (dollars per short ton)				
Commercial sales	(187)	(132)	(55)	75
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	(181)	(130)	(51)	73
Cost of goods sold.--				
Raw materials	(161)	(114)	(46)	78
Direct labor	3	1	2	(1)
Other factory costs	(20)	(5)	(14)	(9)
Average COGS	(177)	(118)	(59)	68
Gross profit	(4)	(12)	9	5
SG&A expense	2	(2)	4	(0)
Operating income or (loss)	(6)	(11)	5	5
Net income or (loss)	(4)	(11)	6	6

Source: Calculated from data in table VI-1.

Table VI-3

Wire rod: Results of operations of U.S. producers for the merchant market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Commercial sales	2,666,397	2,625,649	2,493,495	1,895,668	2,020,557
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Commercial sales	1,910,147	1,535,316	1,320,989	1,009,006	1,226,854
Cost of goods sold.--					
Raw materials	1,148,371	848,083	666,856	501,908	695,296
Direct labor	107,522	111,181	113,262	83,500	84,822
Other factory costs	539,153	506,415	450,124	346,100	347,297
Total COGS	1,795,046	1,465,679	1,230,242	931,508	1,127,415
Gross profit	115,101	69,637	90,747	77,498	99,439
SG&A expense	62,466	56,377	65,610	49,074	51,463
Operating income or (loss)	52,635	13,260	25,137	28,424	47,976
Interest expense	5,494	5,121	(1,065)	(1,062)	(193)
All other expenses	6,872	7,535	12,460	10,054	7,403
All other income	6,139	5,057	7,373	5,849	6,153
Net income or (loss)	46,408	5,661	21,115	25,281	46,919
Depreciation/amortization	40,841	47,919	52,481	38,749	40,475
Cash flow	87,249	53,580	73,596	64,030	87,394
	Ratio to net sales (percent)				
Cost of goods sold.--					
Raw materials	60.1	55.2	50.5	49.7	56.7
Direct labor	5.6	7.2	8.6	8.3	6.9
Other factory costs	28.2	33.0	34.1	34.3	28.3
Average COGS	94.0	95.5	93.1	92.3	91.9
Gross profit	6.0	4.5	6.9	7.7	8.1
SG&A expense	3.3	3.7	5.0	4.9	4.2
Operating income or (loss)	2.8	0.9	1.9	2.8	3.9
Net income or (loss)	2.4	0.4	1.6	2.5	3.8

Table continued on next page.

Table VI-3--Continued

Wire rod: Results of operations of U.S. producers for the merchant market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Ratio to total COGS (percent)				
Cost of goods sold.-- Raw materials	64.0	57.9	54.2	53.9	61.7
Direct labor	6.0	7.6	9.2	9.0	7.5
Other factory costs	30.0	34.6	36.6	37.2	30.8
Average COGS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)				
Commercial sales	716	585	530	532	607
Cost of goods sold.-- Raw materials	431	323	267	265	344
Direct labor	40	42	45	44	42
Other factory costs	202	193	181	183	172
Average COGS	673	558	493	491	558
Gross profit	43	27	36	41	49
SG&A expense	23	21	26	26	25
Operating income or (loss)	20	5	10	15	24
Net income or (loss)	17	2	8	13	23
	Number of firms reporting				
Operating losses	5	6	6	2	2
Net losses	5	6	5	3	2
Data	9	9	8	8	8

Note.--Firm-by-firm financial data are in appendix F.

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

Table VI-4

Wire rod: Changes in AUVs for the merchant market, between calendar years and between partial year periods

Item	Between calendar years		Between partial year period	
	2014-16	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Change in average unit values (dollars per short ton)				
Commercial sales	(187)	(132)	(55)	75
Cost of goods sold.-- Raw materials	(163)	(108)	(56)	79
Direct labor	5	2	3	(2)
Other factory costs	(22)	(9)	(12)	(11)
Average COGS	(180)	(115)	(65)	67
Gross profit	(7)	(17)	10	8
SG&A expense	3	(2)	5	(0)
Operating income or (loss)	(10)	(15)	5	9
Net income or (loss)	(9)	(15)	6	10

Source: Calculated from data in table VI-3.

Operating costs and expenses

As shown in table VI-1 for total market operations, raw material costs represent the single largest component of total COGS, at 65.0 percent in 2014, 58.0 percent in 2015, and 55.5 percent in 2016 with similar ratios in the merchant market. As a ratio to total COGS, raw materials costs were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016 for both markets. As shown in table F-1, average raw material costs, direct labor, and other factory costs varied from company to company. These cost differences may reflect underlying differences in input costs such as types of scrap or conversion costs (labor and other factory costs). The sales mix may also account for some of the cost differences. Table F-1 also shows that all U.S. producers reported continuous declines in raw material costs per-unit from 2014 to 2016 but were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016. In the merchant market, raw material costs paralleled the total market; declining as a share of total

COGS, net sales value, and on a per-unit basis from 2014 to 2016 but were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016.¹⁰

For both total and merchant market operations, direct labor and other factory costs rose relative to net sales from 2014 to 2016 but were lower in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016. On a per-unit basis, raw materials, direct labor, and other factory costs were generally higher in the merchant market than in the total market for wire rod. Company-by-company reporting was slightly mixed, with several companies reporting the same per-unit costs for raw materials (***) and direct labor (***) in their total and merchant market operations.¹¹

As shown in tables VI-1 and VI-3, the industry's SG&A expense ratios (i.e., total SG&A expenses divided by total revenue) increased during 2014-16, from 3.2 percent in 2014 to 4.7 percent in 2016 for total market operations and 3.3 percent in 2014 to 5.0 percent in 2016 for merchant market operations.¹² SG&A expense ratio were lower in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016 for both total and merchant market operations.

¹⁰ One firm, ***, reported non-recurring charges that were included in raw material costs. These costs were \$*** inventory write-off in 2015 and a \$*** in inventory adjustments in 2016. ***'s U.S. producer questionnaire, III-11.

¹¹ Two firms, ***, reported non-recurring charges that were included in other factory costs. *** reported other factory costs related to shutdown expenses of \$*** in 2014, \$*** in 2015, \$*** in 2016, and \$*** in January-September 2017. *** also reported accelerated depreciation expenses of \$*** in 2014, \$*** in 2015, \$*** in 2016, and \$*** in January-September 2017. *** reported non-recurring charges for an environmental project as other factory costs of ***. ***'s U.S. producer questionnaires, III-11.

¹² Two firms, ***, reported non-recurring charges that were included in SG&A expenses. *** reported SG&A expenses related to doubtful accounts of \$*** in 2014 and \$*** in 2016; software write-off expenses of \$*** in 2015; and management consulting fees of \$*** in 2016. *** reported non-recurring charges for natural gas payments of \$*** in 2014, \$*** in 2016, and \$*** in January-

(continued...)

Profitability

Table VI-1 shows that total market operations for wire rod reported higher operating profits in 2016 than in 2015 largely as a result of *** and ***'s improving financial performance, but operating profits declined from 2014 to 2016. Individually, as shown in table F-1, the majority of reporting firms experienced operating losses in 2014 and 2016. Excluding the financial results of ArcelorMittal, *** reported the highest amount of operating losses in 2014 of \$***, increased its operating losses substantially to \$*** in 2015, and losses of \$*** in 2016. *** reported higher operating profits and operating margins in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016. On the other hand, *** led the industry in profitability in absolute dollars, with operating income ranging from \$*** for *** and \$*** for ***. Operating margins ranged from *** from 2014 to 2016. *** reported higher operating margins in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016 while *** reported lower operating margins for the same period. Net income showed a similar trend as operating income, declining from 2014 to 2016 but was higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016 for total market operations.

As presented in table VI-3, operating profit for the merchant market followed a similar trend as the total market, decreasing from 2014 to 2016 but higher in January-September 2017

(...continued)

September 2017. *** also reported a one-time depreciation allocation of \$*** in January-September 2017. ***'s U.S. producer questionnaires, III-11.

than in January-September 2016. Individually, as presented in table F-2, the majority of firms also reported operating losses in 2016; although firms were split on those that reported operating income and those that reported operating losses in 2014 and 2015. *** also led the industry in profitability for the merchant market. Operating margins were lower for the merchant market than for the total market. Net income for the merchant market also had a similar trend as operating income, declining from 2014 to 2016 but higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016 for merchant market operations.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

Table VI-5 presents capital expenditures and research and development (“R&D”) expenses by firm. In 2016, *** accounted for the largest share of total capital expenditures (*** percent),¹⁴ followed by *** (*** percent),¹⁵ *** (***), and *** (*** percent).¹⁶ The remaining U.S. producers accounted for the following shares: *** (*** percent),¹⁷ *** (*** percent),¹⁸ *** (*** percent), ***

¹⁴ ***. ***’s U.S. producer questionnaire, III-14 (note 1).

¹⁵ ***. ***’s U.S. producer questionnaire, II-2 and III-14 (note 1).

¹⁶ ***. ***’s U.S. producer questionnaire, III-14 (note 1).

¹⁷ ***. ***’s U.S. producer questionnaire, III-14 (note 1).

¹⁸ ***. ***’s U.S. producer questionnaire, III-14 (note 1).

(*** percent),¹⁹ and *** (***) percent).²⁰ While the U.S. industry's total capital expenditures were at their highest level in 2014 and subsequently declined, table VI-5 shows that the directional pattern of company-specific capital expenditures were mixed; ***. Total capital expenditures were higher in January-September 2017 than in January-September 2016. ***.

¹⁹ ***. ***'s U.S. producer questionnaire, III-14 (note 1). ***. ***.

²⁰ ***. ***'s U.S. producer questionnaire, III-14 (note 1).

Table VI-5

Wire rod: Capital expenditures and R&D expenses for U.S. producers, by firm, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

* * * * *

ASSETS AND RETURN ON ASSETS

Table VI-6 presents data on the U.S. producers' total assets and their return on assets ("ROA"). ROA is calculated as the ratio of operating income (or loss) to total assets. Without including ArcelorMittal's idle wire rod plant, ***. The remaining *** U.S. producers produced other products on the same equipment as wire rod. Aggregated for producers of wire rod, ROA declined from 2014 to 2016, reflecting the same trend as operating income.

Table VI-6

Wire rod: U.S. producers' total assets and return on assets, by firm, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Firm	Calendar years		
	2014	2015	2016
	Total net assets (1,000 dollars)		
ArcelorMittal ¹	***	***	***
Cascade	***	***	***
Charter	***	***	***
Evrz	***	***	***
Gerdau	***	***	***
Keystone	***	***	***
Mid American	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***
Sterling	***	***	***
Total net assets	1,479,866	1,337,383	1,432,322
	Operating return on assets (percent)		
ArcelorMittal ²	***	***	***
Cascade	***	***	***
Charter	***	***	***
Evrz	***	***	***
Gerdau	***	***	***
Keystone	***	***	***
Mid American	***	***	***
Nucor	***	***	***
Sterling	***	***	***
Average operating return on assets	5.1	2.7	3.7

¹ ***. ***. ***, email responses to USITC staff, April 20, 2017 and April 28, 2017.

² ***.

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

CAPITAL AND INVESTMENT

The Commission requested U.S. producers of wire rod to describe any actual or potential negative effects of imports of wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom on their firms' growth, investment, ability to raise capital, development and production efforts, or the scale of capital investments. Table VI-7 tabulates the responses of *** current U.S. producers and table VI-8 presents the detailed narrative responses regarding actual and anticipated negative effects of subject imports.

Table VI-7

Wire rod: Actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment and growth and development

Item	No	Yes
Negative effects on investment	0	7
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects		3
Denial or rejection of investment proposal		1
Reduction in the size of capital investments		4
Return on specific investments negatively impacted		5
Other		2
Negative effects on growth and development	0	6
Rejection of bank loans		0
Lowering of credit rating		1
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds		1
Ability to service debt		1
Return on specific investments		3
Other		4
Anticipated negative effects of imports	0	8

Note.--ArcelorMittal is not a current U.S. producer of wire rod ***.

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

Table VI-8

Wire rod: Narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment and growth and development, since January 1, 2014

Item / Firm	Reported changed in operations
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects:	
***	***
***	***
***	***
Denial or rejection of investment proposal:	
***	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments:	
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted:	
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table VI-8--Continued

Wire rod: Narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment and growth and development, since January 1, 2014

Other :	
***	***
***	***
Lowering of credit rating:	
***	***
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds:	
***	***
Ability to service debt:	
***	***
Other :	
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table VI-8--Continued

Wire rod: Narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment and growth and development, since January 1, 2014

Anticipated effects of imports:	
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

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

PART VII: THREAT CONSIDERATIONS AND INFORMATION ON NONSUBJECT COUNTRIES

Section 771(7)(F)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(i)) provides that—

In determining whether an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports (or sales for importation) of the subject merchandise, the Commission shall consider, among other relevant economic factors¹--

- (I) if a countervailable subsidy is involved, such information as may be presented to it by the administering authority as to the nature of the subsidy (particularly as to whether the countervailable subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement), and whether imports of the subject merchandise are likely to increase,*
- (II) any existing unused production capacity or imminent, substantial increase in production capacity in the exporting country indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports of the subject merchandise into the United States, taking into account the availability of other export markets to absorb any additional exports,*
- (III) a significant rate of increase of the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject merchandise indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports,*
- (IV) whether imports of the subject merchandise are entering at prices that are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices, and are likely to increase demand for further imports,*
- (V) inventories of the subject merchandise,*

¹ Section 771(7)(F)(ii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii)) provides that “The Commission shall consider {these factors} . . . as a whole in making a determination of whether further dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of imports would occur unless an order is issued or a suspension agreement is accepted under this title. The presence or absence of any factor which the Commission is required to consider . . . shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the determination. Such a determination may not be made on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition.”

- (VI) *the potential for product-shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products,*
- (VII) *in any investigation under this title which involves imports of both a raw agricultural product (within the meaning of paragraph (4)(E)(iv)) and any product processed from such raw agricultural product, the likelihood that there will be increased imports, by reason of product shifting, if there is an affirmative determination by the Commission under section 705(b)(1) or 735(b)(1) with respect to either the raw agricultural product or the processed agricultural product (but not both),*
- (VIII) *the actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and*
- (IX) *any other demonstrable adverse trends that indicate the probability that there is likely to be material injury by reason of imports (or sale for importation) of the subject merchandise (whether or not it is actually being imported at the time).²*

Information on the nature of the subsidies was presented earlier in this report; information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in *Parts IV and V*; and information on the effects of imports of the subject merchandise on U.S. producers' existing development and production efforts is presented in *Part VI*. Information on inventories of the subject merchandise; foreign producers' operations, including the potential for "product-shifting;" any other threat indicators, if applicable; and any dumping in third-

² Section 771(7)(F)(iii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(iii)) further provides that, in antidumping investigations, "... the Commission shall consider whether dumping in the markets of foreign countries (as evidenced by dumping findings or antidumping remedies in other WTO member markets against the same class or kind of merchandise manufactured or exported by the same party as under investigation) suggests a threat of material injury to the domestic industry."

country markets, follows. Also presented in this section of the report is information obtained for consideration by the Commission on nonsubject countries.

THE INDUSTRY IN BELARUS

The Commission issued a foreign producer's or exporter's questionnaire to one firm believed to produce and/or export wire rod from Belarus,³ and the Commission received a usable response from this firm: Byelorussian Steel Works. Byelorussian Steel Works' exports to the United States accounted for *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from Belarus over the period being examined. According to estimates requested of Byelorussian Steel Works, its production of wire rod accounts for *** percent of overall production of wire rod in Belarus.

Byelorussian Steel Works began operations in 1984. In that year, production began at the company's electric steel melting facilities and rolling mill, and production began at the first of the company's three wire shops in 1987.⁴ The company's production capabilities currently include steel melting, rolling, pipe-rolling, and the production of steel cord and wire.⁵

Changes in operations

Byelorussian Steel Works reported ***.

³ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in [proprietary Customs] records.

⁴ Byelorussian Steel Works, "About Us: History, 1999-1982," <https://www.eng.belsteel.com/about/1999-1982.php>, accessed on April 20, 2017.

⁵ Byelorussian Steel Works, "About us: About BMZ," <https://www.eng.belsteel.com/about/aboutbmz.php>, accessed April 20, 2017.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-1 presents information on the Wire Rod operations of the responding producer and exporter in Belarus. Capacity in Belarus increased by *** percent from 2014 to 2016 and is projected to increase by an additional *** percent from 2016 to 2018. Production in Belarus increased by *** percent from 2014-2016 and is projected to increase by an additional *** percent during 2016-18. The capacity utilization rate decreased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2016, and is expected to rise to *** percent in 2017.

Home market shipments accounted for the largest, but a decreasing, share of total shipments from 2014 to 2016. Internal consumption and transfers decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2016, whereas commercial shipments decreased by *** from 2014 to 2015 but were slightly greater in 2016 compared to 2014. While home market shipments decreased, export shipments increased in both absolute terms (from *** short tons in 2014 to *** short tons in 2016) and in relative terms (accounting for *** percent of total shipments in 2014 then increasing to *** percent in 2015 and *** percent in 2016). In 2016, *** percent of total shipments of wire rod from Belarus were exported to the United States, and *** percent were exported to other markets. Exports of wire rod from Belarus to the United States increased *** short tons from 2014 to 2016.

Table VII-1

Wire rod: Data for producers in Belarus, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-2, the responding Belarussian firm produced *** on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. Wire rod accounted for *** of overall production of product made on the same equipment and machinery in 2016, down from *** in 2014. At the same time, overall capacity utilization decreased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2015, then increased to *** percent in 2016.

Byelorussian Steel Works reported that ***.

Table VII-2

Wire rod: Belarussian producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Share of production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***

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

Exports

Table VII-3 presents Belarus export data for wire rod as reported by GTA.

Table VII-3
Wire rod: Exports from Belarus, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
Belarus exports to the United States	---	28,868	49,325
Belarus exports to other major destination markets.--			
Netherlands	---	45,335	112,617
Lithuania	5,442	26,846	22,902
Canada	---	---	15,321
Belgium	---	10,357	14,417
Poland	---	27,213	8,953
Hungary	---	5,249	8,624
Germany	43	5,792	6,719
Russia	844	1,283	5,641
All other destination markets	2,319	49,238	11,078
Total Belarus exports	8,648	200,181	255,596
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Belarus exports to the United States	---	7,916	13,239
Belarus exports to other major destination markets.--			
Netherlands	---	12,290	29,181
Lithuania	2,815	9,496	6,096
Canada	---	---	4,172
Belgium	---	2,801	3,464
Poland	---	9,371	2,737
Hungary	---	1,590	2,506
Germany	25	1,748	1,954
Russia	522	487	2,093
All other destination markets	1,097	15,991	3,082
Total Belarus exports	4,459	61,689	68,523

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-3--Continued

Wire rod: Exports from Belarus, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
Belarus exports to the United States	---	274	268
Belarus exports to other major destination markets.--			
Netherlands	---	271	259
Lithuania	517	354	266
Canada	---	---	272
Belgium	---	270	240
Poland	---	344	306
Hungary	---	303	291
Germany	565	302	291
Russia	619	379	371
All other destination markets	473	325	278
Total Belarus exports	516	308	268
	Share of quantity (percent)		
Belarus exports to the United States	---	14.4	19.3
Belarus exports to other major destination markets.--			
Netherlands	---	22.6	44.1
Lithuania	62.9	13.4	9.0
Canada	---	---	6.0
Belgium	---	5.2	5.6
Poland	---	13.6	3.5
Hungary	---	2.6	3.4
Germany	0.5	2.9	2.6
Russia	9.8	0.6	2.2
All other destination markets	26.8	24.6	4.3
Total Belarus exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by Belarus Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 10, 2017.

THE INDUSTRY IN ITALY

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to nine firms believed to produce and/or export wire rod from Italy,⁶ and the Commission received usable responses from each of these firms: Acciaierie Bertoli Safau S.p.A. ("ABS"), Acciaierie Di Verona S.p.A. ("ADV"), Ferriere Nord S.p.A. ("Ferriere Nord"), and Ori Martin S.p.A. ("Ori Martin"). These firms' exports to the United States accounted for *** of U.S. imports of wire rod from Italy over the period being examined. According to estimates requested of the responding Italian producers, their production of wire rod accounts for *** of overall production of wire rod in Italy. Table VII-4 presents information on the Wire rod operations of the responding producers and exporters in Italy.

Table VII-4
Wire rod: Summary data for producers in Italy, 2016

Firm	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
ADV	***	***	***	***	***	***
Acciaierie Bertoli Safau	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ferriere Nord	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ori Martin	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Changes in operations

Producers in Italy reported *** since January 1, 2014. Specifically, ***.

⁶ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in [proprietary Customs] records.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-5 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producers and exporters in Italy. Wire rod production capacity increased by *** percent during 2014-16. Capacity is projected to increase by *** percent from 2016 to 2017 and to not change from 2017 to 2018. Production of wire rod increased *** percent from 2014 to 2016, and is projected to increase by *** percent from 2016 to 2017 before decreasing by *** percent in 2018. Capacity utilization was above *** percent throughout 2014 to 2016 and is projected to be *** percent in 2017 before decreasing to *** percent in 2018.

Total shipments of Italian wire rod increased *** percent from 2014 to 2016, and are projected to increase by *** percent from 2016 to 2017 before decreasing by *** percent in 2018. Total home market shipments accounted for between *** and *** percent of total shipments during 2014-16, with internal consumption and transfers accounting for the majority of home market shipments throughout the period. Exports of wire rod from Italy to the United States totaled *** in 2014 and 2015, before increasing to *** short tons in 2016. In 2016, exports to the United States accounted for *** percent of total shipments of Italian wire rod.

Table VII-5

Wire rod: Data for producers in Italy, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-6, responding Italian firms produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. These products included ***. Wire rod was the predominant product made on the shared equipment, accounting for at least *** percent of total production throughout 2014-16. Other products accounted for the second-largest share, with *** of production on the shared equipment during the period.

Table VII-6

Wire rod: Italian producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Share of production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***

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

Exports

Table VII-7 presents Italian export data for wire rod as reported by GTA.

Table VII-7
Wire rod: Exports from Italy, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
Italy exports to the United States	343	370	47,865
Italy exports to other major destination markets.--			
Austria	113,759	116,894	127,042
Algeria	397,334	373,946	118,951
Germany	70,185	62,692	101,049
Slovenia	54,865	60,550	58,917
France	28,831	25,955	51,817
Mexico	---	---	43,994
Slovakia	8,230	12,776	29,573
Czech Republic	16,316	14,885	26,761
All other destination markets	107,081	105,774	205,592
Total Italy exports	796,943	773,843	811,560
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Italy exports to the United States	530	380	17,268
Italy exports to other major destination markets.--			
Austria	64,615	47,658	48,206
Algeria	217,589	152,639	41,467
Germany	54,056	35,409	47,693
Slovenia	30,418	25,696	23,321
France	25,015	18,334	27,797
Mexico	---	---	15,889
Slovakia	4,843	5,131	11,310
Czech Republic	9,470	6,483	10,390
All other destination markets	75,479	57,850	93,293
Total Italy exports	482,016	349,581	336,634

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-7--Continued

Wire rod: Exports from Italy, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
Italy exports to the United States	1,546	1,025	361
Italy exports to other major destination markets.--			
Austria	568	408	379
Algeria	548	408	349
Germany	770	565	472
Slovenia	554	424	396
France	868	706	536
Mexico	---	---	361
Slovakia	589	402	382
Czech Republic	580	436	388
All other destination markets	705	547	454
Total Italy exports	605	452	415
	Share of quantity (percent)		
Italy exports to the United States	0.0	0.0	5.9
Italy exports to other major destination markets.--			
Austria	14.3	15.1	15.7
Algeria	49.9	48.3	14.7
Germany	8.8	8.1	12.5
Slovenia	6.9	7.8	7.3
France	3.6	3.4	6.4
Mexico	---	---	5.4
Slovakia	1.0	1.7	3.6
Czech Republic	2.0	1.9	3.3
All other destination markets	13.4	13.7	25.3
Total Italy exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by Italy Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 10, 2017.

THE INDUSTRY IN KOREA

The Commission issued a foreign producer's or exporter's questionnaire to one firm believed to produce and/or export wire rod from Korea,⁷ and the Commission received a usable

⁷ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in [proprietary Customs] records.

response from that firm: POSCO. POSCO's exports to the United States accounted for [99.9] percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from Korea over the period being examined. According to estimates requested of POSCO, its production of wire rod accounts for *** percent of overall production of wire rod in Korea.

POSCO, which was established on April 1, 1968, manufactures a variety of steel products predominantly for the domestic market. The company supplies product to customers in the automotive, engineering, home appliance, machinery, and shipbuilding industries.⁸

Changes in operations

Producers in Korea reported ***.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-8 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producer and exporter in Korea. Capacity in Korea decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2015, and increased *** percent from 2015 to 2016. Capacity is projected to decrease *** percent from 2016 to 2017 and *** in 2018. Production in Korea increased by *** percent from 2014 to 2016, and is expected to decrease by *** percent from 2016 to 2017 and *** in 2018. The capacity utilization rate increased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2016, and is projected to be *** percent in both 2017 and 2018.

⁸ Reuters, "Profile: Posco (PKX.N)," <http://in.reuters.com/finance/stocks/companyProfile?symbol=PKX.N>, accessed April 25, 2017.

Korea's home market shipments of wire rod increased by *** percent in absolute terms from 2014 to 2016, and accounted for *** percent of that country's total wire rod shipments in 2016. Korean home market shipments are projected to decrease *** percent from 2016 to 2017, and increase *** percent from 2017 to 2018. Commercial shipments were larger than internal consumption and transfers throughout 2014-16, with commercial shipments accounting for *** percent of home market shipments in 2016.

Export shipments increased by *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then decreased by *** percent from 2015 to 2016. In 2016, *** percent of total shipments of wire rod from Korea were exported to the United States, and *** percent were exported to other markets. Exports of wire rod from Korea to the United States increased *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then decreased *** percent from 2015 to 2016.

Table VII-8

Wire rod: Data for producers in Korea, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-9, the responding Korean firm produced *** products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. ***

Table VII-9

Wire rod: Korean producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Share of production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***

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

Exports

Table VII-10 presents Korean export data for wire rod as reported by GTA.

Table VII-10
Wire rod: Exports from Korea, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
Korea exports to the United States	119,885	133,202	104,903
Korea exports to other major destination markets.--			
Vietnam	115,059	124,903	159,658
Malaysia	173,292	129,537	129,570
China	103,828	74,684	103,790
Taiwan	100,545	87,912	92,505
Japan	83,832	98,116	90,692
Thailand	35,506	67,507	80,224
Turkey	20,994	18,937	33,536
Slovenia	12,782	15,864	23,344
All other destination markets	126,794	187,928	107,177
Total Korea exports	892,517	938,588	925,397
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Korea exports to the United States	66,819	56,448	41,166
Korea exports to other major destination markets.--			
Vietnam	70,984	64,262	72,010
Malaysia	100,089	62,411	52,965
China	75,925	53,688	69,017
Taiwan	52,952	36,761	35,479
Japan	51,720	47,114	43,046
Thailand	26,015	34,008	35,650
Turkey	12,831	9,024	15,225
Slovenia	9,402	8,951	12,473
All other destination markets	75,777	79,929	44,627
Total Korea exports	542,513	452,596	421,658

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-10--Continued**Wire rod: Exports from Korea, 2014-16**

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
Korea exports to the United States	557	424	392
Korea exports to other major destination markets.--			
Vietnam	617	514	451
Malaysia	578	482	409
China	731	719	665
Taiwan	527	418	384
Japan	617	480	475
Thailand	733	504	444
Turkey	611	477	454
Slovenia	736	564	534
All other destination markets	598	425	416
Total Korea exports	608	482	456
	Share of quantity (percent)		
Korea exports to the United States	13.4	14.2	11.3
Korea exports to other major destination markets.--			
Vietnam	12.9	13.3	17.3
Malaysia	19.4	13.8	14.0
China	11.6	8.0	11.2
Taiwan	11.3	9.4	10.0
Japan	9.4	10.5	9.8
Thailand	4.0	7.2	8.7
Turkey	2.4	2.0	3.6
Slovenia	1.4	1.7	2.5
All other destination markets	14.2	20.0	11.6
Total Korea exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by Korea Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 10, 2017.

THE INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

The Commission issued a foreign producer's or exporter's questionnaires to four firms believed to produce and/or export wire rod from Russia.⁹ A usable response to the

⁹ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in [proprietary Customs] records.

Commission's questionnaire was received from one firm: NLMK Ural. This firm's exports to the United States accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from Russia over the period being examined. According to estimates requested of the responding Russian producer, its production of wire rod accounts for approximately *** percent of overall production of wire rod in Russia.

NLMK Ural was established in 2000 with the merging of two steelmaking firms that had been in business since the mid-1700s. In December 2010, the company began operations at a rolling shop that produces wire rod, among other products. In addition to wire rod, the company also produces rebar in coils and bars and continuous cast billet.¹⁰

Changes in operations

The responding producer in Russia reported ***.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-11 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producer and exporter in Russia. Capacity in Russia decreased *** during 2014-15, then increased by *** percent from 2015 to 2016, totaling *** short tons by the end of the period. Capacity is projected to remain at this level in 2017 and 2018. Production in Russia decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2015, increased by *** percent from 2015 to 2016,

¹⁰ NLMK Ural, "About NLMK-Ural," <https://ural.nlmk.com/en/about/>, accessed October 23, 2017.

and is projected to increase by *** percent during 2016-18. The capacity utilization rate fluctuated between *** percent during 2014-16, and is projected to exceed *** percent in both 2017 and 2018.

Home market shipments of wire rod decreased by *** percent in absolute terms from 2014 to 2016, and accounted for *** percent of that country's total wire rod shipments in 2014 and 2015, before decreasing to *** in 2016. Russian home market shipments are projected to increase *** percent from 2016 to 2018, and account for less than *** percent of total wire rod shipments in both years. Commercial shipments accounted for *** of home market shipments throughout 2014-16.

Export shipments decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then increased by *** percent from 2015 to 2016. In 2016, *** percent of total shipments of wire rod from Russia were exported to the United States, and *** percent were exported to other markets. Exports of wire rod from Russia to the United States were *** in 2014 to 2015, and totaled *** in 2016.

Table VII-11

Wire rod: Data for producers in Russia, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-12, the responding Russian firm produced *** on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. Wire rod accounted for *** of production on the shared equipment and machinery throughout 2014-16.

Table VII-12

Wire rod: Russian producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Share of production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***

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

Exports

Table VII-13 presents Russian export data for wire rod as reported by GTA.

Table VII-13
Wire rod: Exports from Russia, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
Russia exports to the United States	12,723	8,825	95,309
Russia exports to other major destination markets.--			
Taiwan	82,238	67,354	126,372
Belgium	47	5,417	105,155
Lithuania	85,136	100,233	102,409
Kazakhstan	109,150	112,906	98,853
Uzbekistan	67,160	65,879	58,822
Netherlands	---	---	55,708
Spain	---	13,399	34,386
Italy	20,326	39,008	33,261
All other destination markets	222,706	241,027	332,671
Total Russia exports	599,486	654,048	1,042,946
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Russia exports to the United States	6,085	2,520	28,663
Russia exports to other major destination markets.--			
Taiwan	37,312	21,474	35,627
Belgium	24	1,888	36,720
Lithuania	41,032	36,384	31,529
Kazakhstan	56,158	36,779	30,999
Uzbekistan	37,778	24,082	21,118
Netherlands	---	---	15,368
Spain	---	4,073	10,606
Italy	10,187	13,656	9,534
All other destination markets	115,394	85,539	103,253
Total Russia exports	303,968	226,396	323,415

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-13--Continued**Wire rod: Exports from Russia, 2014-16**

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
Russia exports to the United States	478	286	301
Russia exports to other major destination markets.--			
Taiwan	454	319	282
Belgium	506	349	349
Lithuania	482	363	308
Kazakhstan	515	326	314
Uzbekistan	563	366	359
Netherlands	---	---	276
Spain	---	304	308
Italy	501	350	287
All other destination markets	518	355	310
Total Russia exports	507	346	310
	Share of quantity (percent)		
Russia exports to the United States	2.1	1.3	9.1
Russia exports to other major destination markets.--			
Taiwan	13.7	10.3	12.1
Belgium	0.0	0.8	10.1
Lithuania	14.2	15.3	9.8
Kazakhstan	18.2	17.3	9.5
Uzbekistan	11.2	10.1	5.6
Netherlands	---	---	5.3
Spain	---	2.0	3.3
Italy	3.4	6.0	3.2
All other destination markets	37.1	36.9	31.9
Total Russia exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by Russia Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 11, 2017.

THE INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Commission issued a foreign producer's or exporter's questionnaire to one firm believed to produce and/or export wire rod from South Africa,¹¹ and the Commission received a usable response from that firm: ArcelorMittal South Africa. This firm's exports to the United States accounted for *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from South Africa over the period being examined. According to estimates requested of the responding South African producer, its production of wire rod accounts for *** percent of overall production of wire rod in South Africa.

ArcelorMittal South Africa is the leading steel producer in South Africa. The company supplies more than 60 percent of South Africa's steel and exports to countries both within and outside the Sub-Saharan African region.¹² ArcelorMittal South Africa—which is based in Vanderbijlpark, South Africa—is a subsidiary of Luxembourg-incorporated ArcelorMittal.¹³

Changes in operations

The producer in South Africa reported ***.

¹¹ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in [proprietary Customs] records.

¹² ArcelorMittal, "South Africa," <http://corporate.arcelormittal.com/sustainability/localpicture/south-africa>, accessed April 21, 2017.

¹³ ArcelorMittal, "Corporate Governance," <http://corporate.arcelormittal.com/investors/corporategovernance>, accessed April 21, 2017.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-14 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producer and exporter in South Africa. Capacity in South Africa *** from 2014 to 2016, and is projected to ***. Production in South Africa increased *** percent from 2014 to 2015 and decreased *** percent from 2015 to 2016. Production is projected to decrease a further *** percent from 2016 to 2017 but increase 27.5 percent from 2017 to 2018. The capacity utilization rate increased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2015, then decreased to *** percent in 2016.

Home market shipments increased by *** percent in absolute terms from 2014 to 2016, but decreased as a share of total shipments from *** percent to *** percent from 2014 to 2015 before increasing to *** percent in 2016. Commercial shipments accounted for *** home market shipments throughout 2014-16. Export shipments fluctuated during the period, increasing *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then decreasing *** percent in 2016. In 2016, *** percent of total shipments of wire rod from South Africa were exported to the United States, and *** percent were exported to other markets. Exports of wire rod from South Africa to the United States increased *** short tons from 2014 to 2015, then decreased to *** short tons in 2016.

Table VII-14

Wire rod: Data for producers in South Africa, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-15, the responding South African firm produced *** products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. Wire rod accounted for the

largest, but a decreasing, share of overall production of product on this equipment and machinery from 2014 to 2016. ArcelorMittal South Africa reports ***.

Table VII-15

Wire rod: South African producer's overall capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Share of production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***

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

Exports

Table VII-16 presents South African export data for wire rod as reported by GTA.

Table VII-16
Wire rod: Exports from South Africa, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
South Africa exports to the United States	---	17,324	24,578
South Africa exports to other major destination markets.--			
Kenya	7,180	16,609	4,890
Zambia	3,929	4,216	4,483
Zimbabwe	2,821	4,075	4,216
Swaziland	1,410	3,563	2,820
Tanzania	239	8,608	1,324
Botswana	236	173	1,055
Uganda	26,094	11,490	729
Burundi	---	809	510
All other destination markets	2,456	8,113	3,195
Total South Africa exports	44,366	74,981	47,800
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
South Africa exports to the United States	---	5,001	6,231
South Africa exports to other major destination markets.--			
Kenya	4,508	6,615	1,270
Zambia	2,408	2,326	1,927
Zimbabwe	2,001	1,964	1,960
Swaziland	1,361	2,003	1,473
Tanzania	135	2,756	353
Botswana	164	115	589
Uganda	13,011	3,830	170
Burundi	---	263	118
All other destination markets	1,938	2,862	1,571
Total South Africa exports	25,525	27,735	15,662

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-16--Continued

Wire rod: Exports from South Africa, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
South Africa exports to the United States	---	289	254
South Africa exports to other major destination markets.--			
Kenya	628	398	260
Zambia	613	552	430
Zimbabwe	709	482	465
Swaziland	965	562	522
Tanzania	563	320	267
Botswana	692	663	558
Uganda	499	333	233
Burundi	---	325	232
All other destination markets	789	353	492
Total South Africa exports	575	370	328
	Share of quantity (percent)		
South Africa exports to the United States	---	23.1	51.4
South Africa exports to other major destination markets.--			
Kenya	16.2	22.2	10.2
Zambia	8.9	5.6	9.4
Zimbabwe	6.4	5.4	8.8
Swaziland	3.2	4.8	5.9
Tanzania	0.5	11.5	2.8
Botswana	0.5	0.2	2.2
Uganda	58.8	15.3	1.5
Burundi	---	1.1	1.1
All other destination markets	5.5	10.8	6.7
Total South Africa exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by South Africa Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 11, 2017.

THE INDUSTRY IN SPAIN

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to four firms believed to produce and/or export wire from Spain,¹⁴ and the Commission received usable responses from each of these firms: ArcelorMittal Spain, Celsa Atlantic, Compañía Española de Laminación, and Global Steel Wire. These firms' exports to the United States accounted for *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from Spain over the period being examined. According to estimates requested of the responding Spain producers, their production of wire rod accounts for *** percent of overall production of wire rod in Spain. Table VII-17 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producers and exporters in Spain.

ArcelorMittal Spain, part of Luxembourg-based ArcelorMittal, is Spain's largest producer of steel. The company produces both flat and long products, with its long products manufacturing primarily geared toward industry and construction markets.¹⁵ Compañía Española de Laminación, Global Steel Wire, and Celsa Atlantic are all part of Celsa Group, based in Barcelona, Spain. Compañía Española de Laminación (or Celsa Barcelona), which was established in 1967, manufactures a number of steel products in addition to wire rod. Global Steel Wire and Celsa Atlantic were acquired by Celsa Group in 1987 and 2007, respectively.

¹⁴ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in [proprietary Customs] records.

¹⁵ ArcelorMittal, "Spain," <http://corporate.arcelormittal.com/sustainability/local-picture/spain>, accessed April 25, 2017; ArcelorMittal, "Luxembourg," <http://corporate.arcelormittal.com/sustainability/local-picture/luxembourg>, accessed April 25, 2017.

Global Steel Wire focuses on wire rod production, while Celsa Atlantic produces wire rod and reinforcing steel bars and coil.¹⁶

Table VII-17
Wire rod: Summary data for producers in Spain, 2016

Firm	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Arcelor Mittal Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***
Global Steel Wire	***	***	***	***	***	***
Celsa Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***
Celsa Atlantic	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Changes in operations

Producers in Spain reported one operational and organizational change since January 1, 2014. Specifically, ***.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-18 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producers and exporters in Spain. Capacity in Spain varied only slightly throughout 2014-16, totaling *** in each year during the period; it is projected to total *** in both 2017 and 2018. Production in Spain decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then increased *** percent from 2015 to 2016. Production is projected to

¹⁶ Celsa Group, "Celsa Group: Who We Are," <http://www.celsagroup.com/secciones/about/who.aspx>, accessed April 25, 2017; Celsa Group, "Contact," <http://www.celsagroup.com/secciones/contact/contact.aspx>, accessed April 25, 2017.

increase 16.0 percent from 2016 to 2018. The capacity utilization rate was *** percent or greater in each year during 2014-16, and is projected to be *** percent, respectively, in 2017 and 2018.

Spain's home market shipments of wire rod decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2015 and increased by *** percent in 2016, accounting for *** percent of total shipments in that year. While commercial shipments and internal consumption and transfers fluctuated in opposite directions during 2014-16, each one accounted for *** percent of total shipments by 2016. Export shipments of wire rod from Spain decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then increased by *** percent from 2015 to 2016. In 2016, *** percent of total shipments of wire rod from Spain were exported to the United States, and *** percent were exported to other markets. Exports of wire rod from Spain to the United States increased *** percent from 2014 to 2016. Such exports are projected to decrease by *** percent from 2016 to 2018.

Table VII-18

Wire rod: Data for producers in Spain, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-19, some responding Spanish firms produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. These products include ***.

Wire rod represented the largest share of overall production of product on this equipment and machinery from 2014 to 2016, accounting for *** percent of such production in each year during the period. Overall utilization of this production capacity decreased from *** percent to *** percent

from 2014 to 2016, and is expected to *** in 2017 and increase to *** percent in 2018.

Table VII-19

Wire rod: Spanish producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Share of production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***

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

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

Exports

Table VII-20 presents Spanish export data for wire rod as reported by GTA.

Table VII-20
Wire rod: Exports from Spain, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
Spain exports to the United States	58,092	78,177	86,340
Spain exports to other major destination markets.--			
France	120,453	122,926	223,346
Turkey	199,040	211,928	204,682
Italy	90,058	101,474	84,014
Portugal	83,815	67,348	67,122
Germany	78,014	61,817	51,013
Algeria	83,478	43,141	12,576
Netherlands	1,404	11,538	8,555
United Kingdom	20,768	18,175	8,073
All other destination markets	68,176	45,488	31,066
Total Spain exports	803,297	762,012	776,787
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Spain exports to the United States	36,737	42,638	41,412
Spain exports to other major destination markets.--			
France	88,674	68,819	105,929
Turkey	117,575	97,821	85,096
Italy	61,270	54,406	39,860
Portugal	50,882	29,869	27,733
Germany	68,360	46,406	33,419
Algeria	46,537	18,190	4,158
Netherlands	1,394	9,751	6,490
United Kingdom	14,139	8,935	4,502
All other destination markets	48,561	22,937	16,259
Total Spain exports	534,129	399,772	364,857

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-20--Continued**Wire rod: Exports from Spain, 2014-16**

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
Spain exports to the United States	632	545	480
Spain exports to other major destination markets.--			
France	736	560	474
Turkey	591	462	416
Italy	680	536	474
Portugal	607	444	413
Germany	876	751	655
Algeria	557	422	331
Netherlands	993	845	759
United Kingdom	681	492	558
All other destination markets	712	504	523
Total Spain exports	665	525	470
	Share of quantity (percent)		
Spain exports to the United States	7.2	10.3	11.1
Spain exports to other major destination markets.--			
France	15.0	16.1	28.8
Turkey	24.8	27.8	26.3
Italy	11.2	13.3	10.8
Portugal	10.4	8.8	8.6
Germany	9.7	8.1	6.6
Algeria	10.4	5.7	1.6
Netherlands	0.2	1.5	1.1
United Kingdom	2.6	2.4	1.0
All other destination markets	8.5	6.0	4.0
Total Spain exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by Spain Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 11, 2017.

THE INDUSTRY IN TURKEY

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to eight firms believed to produce and/or export wire rod from Turkey,¹⁷ and usable responses to the

¹⁷ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in [proprietary Customs] records.

Commission's questionnaire were received from five firms: EGE, Icdas, Isdemir, Kroman, and Habas. These firms' exports to the United States accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from Turkey over the period being examined. According to estimates requested of the responding Turkish producers, their production of wire rod accounts for approximately *** percent of overall production of wire rod in Turkey. Table VII-21 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producers and exporters in Turkey.

Table VII-21
Wire rod: Summary data for producers in Turkey, 2016

Firm	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
EGE	***	***	***	***	***	***
Isdemir	***	***	***	***	***	***
Icdas	***	***	***	***	***	***
Kroman	***	***	***	***	***	***
Habas	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	2,135,549	100.0	***	100.0	2,133,851	***

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

Changes in operations

***.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-22 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producers in Turkey. Wire rod production capacity decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2016 and is projected to increase *** percent from 2016 to 2017 before decreasing *** in 2018. Wire rod production volume decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 15, then increased by *** percent from 2015 to 2016. Production is expected to increase *** percent during 2016-18. Capacity utilization fluctuated during 2014-2016, and is projected to increase to *** percent in 2017 and *** percent in 2018 as production is expected to grow more quickly than capacity in the near term.

Home market shipments – almost of which were commercial shipments - as a share of total shipments fluctuated between *** percent and *** percent during 2014-16. From 2014 to 2016, exports to the United States and to markets other than the United States fluctuated in opposite directions, and this trend is projected to continue during 2017-18. Exports to the United States accounted for *** of total exports throughout 2014-16, and are expected to account for *** percent of total exports by 2018.

Table VII-22

Wire rod: Data for producers in Turkey, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	2,766,792	2,500,056	2,492,521	1,836,898	2,443,029	2,766,047	2,762,165
Production	2,273,258	1,981,655	2,135,549	1,587,702	1,883,572	2,406,259	2,444,696
End-of-period inventories	164,964	125,104	115,890	142,559	130,315	137,388	133,908
Shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	1,634,760	1,536,012	1,548,922	1,141,361	1,250,665	1,781,399	1,824,078
Export shipments to:							
United States	208,610	224,251	85,315	65,197	99,300	121,078	79,918
All other markets	350,656	261,251	499,614	363,690	519,180	482,283	544,182
Total exports	559,266	485,502	584,929	428,887	618,480	603,361	624,100
Total shipments	2,194,026	2,021,514	2,133,851	1,570,248	1,869,145	2,384,760	2,448,178
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	82.2	79.3	85.7	86.4	77.1	87.0	88.5
Inventories/production	7.3	6.3	5.4	6.7	5.2	5.7	5.5
Inventories/total shipments	7.5	6.2	5.4	6.8	5.2	5.8	5.5
Share of shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	74.5	76.0	72.6	72.7	66.9	74.7	74.5
Export shipments to:							
United States	9.5	11.1	4.0	4.2	5.3	5.1	3.3
All other markets	16.0	12.9	23.4	23.2	27.8	20.2	22.2
Total exports	25.5	24.0	27.4	27.3	33.1	25.3	25.5
Total shipments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-23, responding Turkish firms produced *** products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. Specifically, ***. Wire rod accounted for between *** percent of production of all products made on the shared equipment during 2014-16.

Table VII-23

Wire rod: Turkish producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	7,715,169	7,732,530	7,738,548	5,847,918	5,841,667
Production:					
Wire rod	2,273,258	1,981,655	2,135,549	1,587,702	1,883,572
Rebar	2,913,998	3,119,815	3,375,559	2,550,337	2,391,046
Round	---	---	---	---	---
Merchant bar	---	---	---	---	---
Other products	1,479,844	1,323,139	1,432,806	1,065,920	889,125
Out-of-scope production	4,393,842	4,442,954	4,808,365	3,616,257	3,280,171
Total production on same machinery	6,667,100	6,424,609	6,943,914	5,203,959	5,163,743
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	86.4	83.1	89.7	89.0	88.4
Share of production:					
Wire rod	34.1	30.8	30.8	30.5	36.5
Rebar	43.7	48.6	48.6	49.0	46.3
Round	---	---	---	---	---
Merchant bar	---	---	---	---	---
Other products	22.2	20.6	20.6	20.5	17.2
Out-of-scope production	65.9	69.2	69.2	69.5	63.5
Total production on same machinery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Exports

Table VII-24 presents Turkish export data for wire rod as reported by GTA.

Table VII-24
Wire rod: Exports from Turkey, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
Turkey exports to the United States	285,415	210,117	85,229
Turkey exports to other major destination markets.--			
Egypt	15,972	77,950	136,144
Netherlands	---	---	70,106
Libya	74,281	42,138	48,831
Morocco	61,996	18,596	47,958
Spain	25,884	33,974	45,624
Iraq	43,485	30,238	32,966
Portugal	99	103	29,590
Israel	3,065	12,850	28,753
All other destination markets	211,384	125,833	209,615
Total Turkey exports	721,580	551,798	734,816
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Turkey exports to the United States	149,383	82,093	30,617
Turkey exports to other major destination markets.--			
Egypt	7,906	27,497	44,875
Netherlands	---	---	27,124
Libya	40,079	17,136	17,058
Morocco	32,736	7,345	16,960
Spain	13,435	12,055	17,120
Iraq	23,763	11,829	11,762
Portugal	60	44	11,039
Israel	1,678	5,007	10,247
All other destination markets	116,098	51,060	76,790
Total Turkey exports	385,138	214,066	263,591

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-24--Continued

Wire rod: Exports from Turkey, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
Turkey exports to the United States	523	391	359
Turkey exports to other major destination markets.--			
Egypt	495	353	330
Netherlands	---	---	387
Libya	540	407	349
Morocco	528	395	354
Spain	519	355	375
Iraq	546	391	357
Portugal	611	429	373
Israel	547	390	356
All other destination markets	549	406	366
Total Turkey exports	534	388	359
	Share of quantity (percent)		
Turkey exports to the United States	39.6	38.1	11.6
Turkey exports to other major destination markets.--			
Egypt	2.2	14.1	18.5
Netherlands	---	---	9.5
Libya	10.3	7.6	6.6
Morocco	8.6	3.4	6.5
Spain	3.6	6.2	6.2
Iraq	6.0	5.5	4.5
Portugal	0.0	0.0	4.0
Israel	0.4	2.3	3.9
All other destination markets	29.3	22.8	28.5
Total Turkey exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by Turkey Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 11, 2017.

THE INDUSTRY IN UKRAINE

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to two firms believed to produce and/or export wire rod from Ukraine.¹⁸ Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from both of these firms: ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih and Yenakiieve Iron and Steel Works. These firms' exports to the United States accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from Ukraine over the period being examined. According to estimates requested of the responding Ukrainian producers, their production of wire rod accounts for approximately *** percent of overall production of wire rod in Ukraine. Table VII-25 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producers and exporters in Ukraine.

ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih is part of Luxembourg-based ArcelorMittal, which is among Ukraine's leading foreign investors. The company's operations in Ukraine range from the mining of iron ore to the manufacture of various steel products.¹⁹ Until recently, Yenakiieve Iron and Steel Works (owned by the Metinvest Group) manufactured a number of metal products including angles, beams, billets, channels, rails, and reinforcing bars. In March 2017, Metinvest lost control of this enterprise due to political conflict, and no longer operates these facilities.²⁰

¹⁸ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in [proprietary Customs] records.

¹⁹ ArcelorMittal, "ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih," <http://ukraine.arcelormittal.com/index.php?id=8>, accessed April 27, 2017.

²⁰ Metal Bulletin, "PJSC, Yenakiieve Iron & Steel Works/Yenakiieve Steel (Metinvest Group)," company database, <http://www.mbdatabase.com/Basic-Information/PJSC-Yenakiieve-Iron-Steel-Works-Yenakiieve-Steel-Metinvest-Group/46767/1>, accessed April 27, 2017; Metinvest, "Metinvest Announces Loss of Control Over Operations in Temporarily Non-controlled Territory," <https://emz.metinvestholding.com/en/press/news/show/7394>, accessed April 27, 2017.

Table VII-25
Wire rod: Summary data for producers in Ukraine, 2016

Firm	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Yenakiieve	***	***	***	***	***	***
ArcelorMittal Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Changes in operations

One producer in Ukraine reported a change in its operations since January 1, 2014.

Yenakiieve Iron and Steel Works reported that ***. The company indicates that ***.

ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih reported ***.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-26 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producers and exporters in Ukraine. Capacity in Ukraine decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2016, and is projected to decrease a further *** percent from 2016 to 2017 and *** from 2017 to 2018. Production in Ukraine decreased *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then increased *** percent from 2015 to 2016. Production is projected to decrease *** percent from 2016 to 2017, and *** in 2018. The capacity utilization rate increased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2016, and is projected decrease to *** percent in 2017 and remain at that level in 2018.

Ukraine's home market shipments of wire rod decreased *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then increased by *** percent from 2015 to 2016. Commercial shipments represented the larger share of Ukrainian home markets shipments of wire rod throughout 2014-16, accounting for *** percent of home market shipments in each year during the period.

Export shipments accounted for *** percent of Ukraine's total shipments of wire rod during 2014-16, with *** percent in 2016. In absolute terms, export shipments fluctuated, decreasing *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then increasing *** percent from 2015 to 2016. In 2016, *** percent of total shipments of wire rod from Ukraine were exported to the United States, and *** percent were exported to other markets. Exports of wire rod from the Ukraine to the United States increased from *** short tons in 2014 to *** short tons in 2016. Ukrainian exports of wire rod to the United States are projected to decrease by *** percent from 2016 to 2017, and decrease *** in 2018.

Table VII-26

Wire rod: Data for producers in Ukraine, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-27, responding Ukrainian firms produced *** on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. Wire rod accounted for *** percent of overall production of product made on this equipment in each year from 2014 to 2016. Overall capacity utilization increased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2016. Yenakieve Iron and Steel Works reported that it produced concrete reinforcing bars and rods from 2014-16, which accounted for *** percent of production on the shared

equipment during that time period. ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih reported that ***.

Table VII-27

Wire rod: Ukrainian producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Share of production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***

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

Exports

Table VII-28 presents Ukrainian export data for wire rod as reported by GTA.

Table VII-28
Wire rod: Exports from Ukraine, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
Ukraine exports to the United States	21,153	99,218	141,598
Ukraine exports to other major destination markets.--			
Israel	178,470	143,081	169,713
Netherlands	71	35,053	128,872
Romania	90,840	83,433	126,898
Egypt	29,529	19,386	112,316
Poland	74,176	50,061	104,874
Bulgaria	59,271	82,356	75,739
Senegal	73,020	83,745	75,000
Colombia	136	21,661	58,909
All other destination markets	705,770	539,835	298,508
Total Ukraine exports	1,232,435	1,157,827	1,292,428
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Ukraine exports to the United States	10,690	36,864	46,162
Ukraine exports to other major destination markets.--			
Israel	85,585	52,027	53,615
Netherlands	34	12,035	43,548
Romania	45,822	32,701	43,568
Egypt	14,434	6,309	35,577
Poland	38,350	17,427	35,529
Bulgaria	28,608	30,148	24,118
Senegal	36,314	30,912	24,461
Colombia	66	7,228	17,646
All other destination markets	344,637	192,495	91,407
Total Ukraine exports	604,540	418,146	415,631

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-28--Continued**Wire rod: Exports from Ukraine, 2014-16**

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
Ukraine exports to the United States	505	372	326
Ukraine exports to other major destination markets.--			
Israel	480	364	316
Netherlands	476	343	338
Romania	504	392	343
Egypt	489	325	317
Poland	517	348	339
Bulgaria	483	366	318
Senegal	497	369	326
Colombia	485	334	300
All other destination markets	488	357	306
Total Ukraine exports	491	361	322
	Share of quantity (percent)		
Ukraine exports to the United States	1.7	8.6	11.0
Ukraine exports to other major destination markets.--			
Israel	14.5	12.4	13.1
Netherlands	0.0	3.0	10.0
Romania	7.4	7.2	9.8
Egypt	2.4	1.7	8.7
Poland	6.0	4.3	8.1
Bulgaria	4.8	7.1	5.9
Senegal	5.9	7.2	5.8
Colombia	0.0	1.9	4.6
All other destination markets	57.3	46.6	23.1
Total Ukraine exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by Ukraine Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 11, 2017.

THE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The Commission received no responses to its final phase questionnaire from United Arab Emirates producers or exporters of wire rod, and as such, the information provided below is based on information obtained during the preliminary phase of the investigation.

During the preliminary phase of the investigation, the Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to three firms believed to produce and/or export wire rod from the United Arab Emirates.²¹ A useable response to the Commission's questionnaire was received from one firm: Emirates Steel. This firm's exports to the United States accounted for *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from the United Arab Emirates during 2014-16. According to estimates requested of the responding United Arab Emirates producer, its production of wire rod accounts for all production of wire rod in the United Arab Emirates.

Emirates Steel, which is located outside of Abu Dhabi, is a subsidiary of United Arab Emirates-based holding company Senaat. Senaat established Emirates Steel in 1998, and the company has expanded twice since the commissioning of its first plant in October 2001.²²

Changes in operations

Emirates Steel, the only reporting producer in the United Arab Emirates, reported no operational and organizational changes since January 1, 2014. The firm indicated that ***.

²¹ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in proprietary Customs records.

²² Emirates Steel, "Who We Are: About Emirates Steel," <https://www.emiratessteel.com/index.php/en/who-we-are/about-emirates-steel>, accessed April 21, 2017; Emirates Steel, "Who We Are; Milestones," <https://www.emiratessteel.com/index.php/en/who-we-are/milestones>, accessed April 21, 2017; Senaat, "About Senaat," <http://www.senaat.co/about-senaat>, accessed April 21, 2017.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-29 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producer and exporter in the United Arab Emirates. Capacity in the United Arab Emirates *** from 2014 to 2016, and is projected to *** in 2017 and 2018. Production in the United Arab Emirates increased by *** percent from 2014 to 2016. Production is projected to increase a further *** percent from 2016 to 2107, and decrease by *** percent from 2017 to 2018. The capacity utilization rate increased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2016, and is projected to remain above *** percent in 2017 and 2018.

Home market shipments fluctuated in both absolute terms and as a share of total shipments, and accounted for *** of total shipments throughout 2014 to 2016. While internal consumption and transfers increased by *** percent in absolute terms from 2014 to 2016, commercial shipments accounted for *** percent of total home market shipments throughout the period. Export shipments increased *** percent in absolute terms from 2014 to 2016 but fluctuated in relative terms, increasing from *** percent of total shipments in 2014 to *** percent in 2015, then decreasing to *** percent in 2016. In 2016, *** percent of total shipments of wire rod from the United Arab Emirates were exported to the United States, and *** percent were exported to other markets. Exports of wire rod from the United Arab Emirates to the United States increased from *** short tons from 2014 to 2016, and are projected to decrease to *** in 2017 and 2018.

Table VII-29

Wire rod: Data for producers in the United Arab Emirates, 2014-16, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience			Projections	
	Calendar year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)				
Capacity ¹	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments:					
Home market shipments:					
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:					
United States	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments:					
Home market shipments:					
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:					
United States	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

¹ Reported production capacity is based on operating *** hours per week for *** weeks per year. Emirates Steel notes that ***.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires submitted during the preliminary phase of the investigation.

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-30, Emirates Steel produced *** on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. While the production of wire rod increased in absolute terms from 2014 to 2016, wire rod accounted for a smaller share of

overall production of product made on this equipment and machinery in 2016 than in 2014.

Throughout the period, wire rod accounted for *** percent of overall production of product made on this equipment and machinery. Overall capacity utilization increased steadily during 2014-16, reaching *** percent in 2016. Emirates Steel reports that ***.

Table VII-30

Wire rod: Overall capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production by producers in the United Arab Emirates, 2014-16

Item	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
Overall capacity	***	***	***
Production:			
Wire rod	***	***	***
Stainless steel bars and rods	***	***	***
Tool steel and high-nickel steel	***	***	***
Ball bearing steel	***	***	***
Concrete reinforcing bars and rods	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)		
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***
Share of production:			
Wire rod	***	***	***
Stainless steel bars and rods	***	***	***
Tool steel and high-nickel steel	***	***	***
Ball bearing steel	***	***	***
Concrete reinforcing bars and rods	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***

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

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires during the preliminary phase of the investigation.

Exports

As shown in table VII-31, the leading export markets for bar and rod (including wire rod) from the United Arab Emirates are Saudi Arabia (accounting for 48.4 percent of exports by quantity in 2016), Oman (with 21.7 percent), and Qatar (with 11.3 percent). During 2016, the United States accounted for 0.1 percent of wire rod exports from the United Arab Emirates.

Table VII-31**Wire rod: Exports from the United Arab Emirates, 2014-16**

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
United Arab Emirates exports to the United States	80	217	163
United Arab Emirates exports to other major destination markets.--			
Qatar	2,436	29,064	181,242
Saudi Arabia	41,192	124,664	157,588
Malaysia	17,513	3,951	65,406
Oman	33,478	55,822	37,358
Other Asia N.E.S.	2,757	1,372	21,660
India	1,001	10,527	12,836
Bahrain	1,421	5,119	6,582
Sri Lanka	413	531	4,540
All other destination markets	20,189	26,097	15,065
Total United Arab Emirates exports	120,480	257,362	502,439
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
United Arab Emirates exports to the United States	61	109	69
United Arab Emirates exports to other major destination markets.--			
Qatar	1,380	8,742	13,876
Saudi Arabia	22,810	50,859	57,668
Malaysia	9,034	1,686	25,218
Oman	18,164	25,282	14,350
Other Asia N.E.S.	1,446	569	8,801
India	400	4,332	5,221
Bahrain	788	2,478	3,058
Sri Lanka	249	223	1,896
All other destination markets	10,706	9,294	6,120
Total United Arab Emirates exports	65,038	103,573	136,276

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-31--Continued

Wire rod: Exports from United Arab Emirates, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
United Arab Emirates exports to the United States	764	502	423
United Arab Emirates exports to other major destination markets.--			
Qatar	567	301	77
Saudi Arabia	554	408	366
Malaysia	516	427	386
Oman	543	453	384
Other Asia N.E.S.	525	415	406
India	399	412	407
Bahrain	554	484	465
Sri Lanka	601	420	418
All other destination markets	530	356	406
Total United Arab Emirates exports	540	402	271
	Share of quantity (percent)		
United Arab Emirates exports to the United States	0.1	0.1	0.0
United Arab Emirates exports to other major destination markets.--			
Qatar	2.0	11.3	36.1
Saudi Arabia	34.2	48.4	31.4
Malaysia	14.5	1.5	13.0
Oman	27.8	21.7	7.4
Other Asia N.E.S.	2.3	0.5	4.3
India	0.8	4.1	2.6
Bahrain	1.2	2.0	1.3
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.2	0.9
All other destination markets	16.8	10.1	3.0
Total United Arab Emirates exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by United Arab Emirates Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 11, 2017.

THE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to two firms believed to produce and/or export wire rod from the United Kingdom.²³ Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from both of these firms: British Steel and Celsa UK. These firms' exports to the United States accounted for *** percent of U.S. imports of wire rod from the United Kingdom over the period being examined. According to estimates requested of the responding UK producers, their production of wire rod accounts for approximately *** percent of overall production of wire rod in the United Kingdom. Table VII-32 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producers and exporters in the United Kingdom.

British Steel was formed when Tata Steel sold its Long Products Europe to Greybull Capital in 2016. Among other steel products, the company produces wire rod for several markets including construction and engineering, consumer goods, and the automotive industry.²⁴ Celsa Steel UK is a subsidiary of Spanish firm Celsa Group, which acquired the company in 2003.²⁵ Celsa Steel UK principally supplies product to markets in the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom.²⁶

²³ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and contained in [proprietary Customs] records.

²⁴ British Steel, "Proud of Our Heritage," <http://britishsteel.co.uk/who-we-are/>, accessed April 21, 2017; British Steel, "Our Markets," <http://britishsteel.co.uk/who-we-are/our-markets/>, accessed April 21, 2017.

²⁵ Celsa Group, "Celsa Group: Who We Are," <http://www.celsagroup.com/secciones/about/who.aspx>, accessed April 21, 2017

²⁶ Celsa Steel (UK) Ltd., "About Us: Celsa Steel UK," <http://www.celsauk.com/Company.mvc/CelsaSteelUK>, accessed April 21, 2017.

Table VII-32**Wire rod: Summary data for producers in the United Kingdom, 2016**

Firm	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
British	***	***	***	***	***	***
Celsa United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Changes in operations

Producers in the United Kingdom reported several operational and organizational changes since January 1, 2014. British Steel indicated that *** British Steel reported that ***. British Steel also reported that ***. British Steel ***. Celsa UK reported ***.

Operations on wire rod

Table VII-33 presents information on the wire rod operations of the responding producers and exporters in the United Kingdom. Capacity in the United Kingdom decreased by *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then increased by *** percent from 2016 to 2017 and *** from 2017 to 2018. Production in the United Kingdom increased *** percent from 2014 to 2015, and decreased *** percent from 2015 to 2016. Production is projected to increase *** percent from 2016 to 2018. The capacity utilization rate increased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2015, then decreased to *** percent in 2016. The capacity utilization rate is projected to increase by *** percentage points from 2016 to 2018.

Home market shipments increased from *** percent to *** percent from 2014 to 2016. Both internal consumption and transfers and commercial shipments increased in absolute terms and as shares on total shipments during the period. While home market shipments increased, export shipments as a share of total shipments decreased from *** percent in 2014 to *** percent in 2016. In absolute terms, export shipments fluctuated, increasing *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then decreasing *** percent from 2015 to 2016. In 2016, *** percent of total shipments of wire rod from the United Kingdom were exported to the United States, and *** percent were exported to other markets. Exports of wire rod from the United Kingdom to the United States decreased *** percent from 2014 to 2015, then increased *** percent from 2015 to 2016. UK exports of wire rod to the United States are projected to increase *** percent from 2016 to 2017, and *** in 2018.

Table VII-33

Wire rod: Data for producers in the United Kingdom, 2014-16, January to September 2016, January to September 2017, and projections for calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments:							
Home market shipments:							
Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to:							
United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Alternative products

As shown in table VII-34, responding United Kingdom firms produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce wire rod. These products include ***.

Overall capacity utilization increased by *** percentage points from 2014 to 2016, and reached *** percent in 2016. Celsa Steel UK reports that ***.

British Steel indicates that ***.

Table VII-34

Wire rod: UK producers' overall capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Share of production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***

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

Exports

Table VII-35 presents UK export data for wire rod as reported by GTA.

Table IV-35

Wire rod: Exports from the United Kingdom, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
United Kingdom exports to the United States	72,626	49,645	49,642
United Kingdom exports to other major destination markets.--			
Belgium	99,889	120,998	101,049
Germany	61,157	73,294	92,691
Italy	75,555	91,508	60,036
Sweden	45,875	44,291	37,994
Turkey	40,644	35,804	29,393
Poland	20,477	29,745	27,391
France	37,905	24,191	25,762
Taiwan	19,672	10,686	23,387
All other destination markets	130,922	127,628	110,204
Total United Kingdom exports	604,721	607,789	557,550
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
United Kingdom exports to the United States	44,416	29,083	23,900
United Kingdom exports to other major destination markets.--			
Belgium	61,777	53,559	41,980
Germany	42,866	38,926	42,289
Italy	51,324	48,926	27,424
Sweden	28,631	22,075	16,963
Turkey	27,469	18,109	13,526
Poland	14,064	14,951	12,523
France	24,759	12,267	11,142
Taiwan	11,121	4,827	8,604
All other destination markets	89,098	66,060	52,735
Total United Kingdom exports	395,524	308,783	251,086

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-35--Continued

Wire rod: Exports from the United Kingdom, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
United Kingdom exports to the United States	612	586	481
United Kingdom exports to other major destination markets.--			
Belgium	618	443	415
Germany	701	531	456
Italy	679	535	457
Sweden	624	498	446
Turkey	676	506	460
Poland	687	503	457
France	653	507	433
Taiwan	565	452	368
All other destination markets	681	518	479
Total United Kingdom exports	654	508	450
	Share of quantity (percent)		
United Kingdom exports to the United States	12.0	8.2	8.9
United Kingdom exports to other major destination markets.--			
Belgium	16.5	19.9	18.1
Germany	10.1	12.1	16.6
Italy	12.5	15.1	10.8
Sweden	7.6	7.3	6.8
Turkey	6.7	5.9	5.3
Poland	3.4	4.9	4.9
France	6.3	4.0	4.6
Taiwan	3.3	1.8	4.2
All other destination markets	21.6	21.0	19.8
Total United Kingdom exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by United Kingdom Customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 11, 2017.

SUBJECT COUNTRIES COMBINED

Table VII-36 presents combined data on the wire rod capacity and production of the responding producers and exporters in subject countries, and table VII-37 presents combined data on overall capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production by responding producers in subject countries.

Table VII-36

Wire rod: Data on industry in subject countries, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017 and projection calendar years 2017 and 2018

Item	Actual experience					Projections	
	Calendar year			January to September		Calendar year	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018
	Quantity (short tons)						
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shipments: Home market shipments: Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to: United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)						
Capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of shipments: Home market shipments: Internal consumption/ transfers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments to: United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Note – This table does include interim data for the United Arab Emirates, as no final phase questionnaire was received from any producer in the United Arab Emirates.

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

Table VII-37

Wire rod: Overall capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production by producers in subject countries, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Quantity (short tons)				
Overall capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***
	Ratios and shares (percent)				
Overall capacity utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Share of production:					
Wire rod	***	***	***	***	***
Rebar	***	***	***	***	***
Round	***	***	***	***	***
Merchant bar	***	***	***	***	***
Other products	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope production	***	***	***	***	***
Total production on same machinery	***	***	***	***	***

Note – This table does include interim data for the United Arab Emirates, as no final phase questionnaire was received from any producer in the United Arab Emirates. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.

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

U.S. INVENTORIES OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE

Table VII-38 presents data on U.S. importers' reported inventories of wire rod.

Table VII-38

Wire rod: U.S. importers' inventories, 2014-16, January-September 2016, and January-September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Inventories (short tons); Ratios (percent)				
Imports from Belarus: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from Italy: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from Korea: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from Russia: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from South Africa: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from Spain: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from Turkey: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-38--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. importers' inventories, 2014-16, January-September 2016, and January-September 2017

Item	Calendar year			January to September	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
	Inventories (short tons); Ratios (percent)				
Imports from Ukraine: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from United Arab Emirates: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from United Kingdom: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from Subject sources: Inventories	71,110	107,097	55,042	67,408	40,470
Ratio to U.S. imports	16.2	16.9	8.1	8.9	6.9
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	18.8	18.0	7.3	8.1	7.2
Ratio to total shipments of imports	18.8	18.0	7.2	8.0	6.8
Imports from Canada: Inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	***	***	***	***	***
Imports from Nonsubject sources: Inventories	46,072	43,847	67,612	51,249	100,037
Ratio to U.S. imports	8.5	16.0	27.7	21.2	24.9
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	7.7	15.9	30.6	22.2	28.0
Ratio to total shipments of imports	7.7	15.9	30.6	22.2	28.0
Imports from all import sources: Inventories	117,182	150,944	122,654	118,657	140,507
Ratio to U.S. imports	12.0	16.7	13.2	11.9	14.2
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	12.0	17.3	12.6	11.2	15.3
Ratio to total shipments of imports	12.0	17.3	12.5	11.0	14.7

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

U.S. IMPORTERS' OUTSTANDING ORDERS

Table VII-39 presents data on U.S. importers' reported arranged imports from subject sources, Canada, and all other sources for after September 30, 2017.

Table VII-39

Wire rod: U.S. importers' arranged imports, October 2017 through September 2018

Item	Period				
	Oct-Dec 2017	Jan-Mar 2018	Apr-Jun 2018	Jul-Sept 2018	Total
Arranged U.S. imports from.--					
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Canada	***	***	***	***	***
Other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	120,147	29,510	18,220	18,620	186,497
All sources	127,279	29,510	18,220	18,620	193,629

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

ANTIDUMPING OR COUNTERVAILING DUTY ORDERS IN THIRD-COUNTRY MARKETS

Table VII-40 presents a list of countries with current remedies in effect as well as the type of trade remedy action and year in which the orders were issued.

Table VII-40

Wire rod: Trade remedies on wire rod from subject countries in third countries, by type of action and year of imposition of duties

Country imposing remedy	Subject country(ies) subject to trade remedy action	Type of remedy	Covered products	Year of duty imposition
Chile	Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom	Safeguard measure	Steel wire rod	April 2016
Eurasian Economic Commission (Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan)	Ukraine	Antidumping	Bars and rods	March 2016
Indonesia	Belarus, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom	Safeguard measure	Bars and rods	August 2015
Malaysia	Korea	Antidumping	Steel wire rod	February 2013
Malaysia	Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom	Provisional safeguard measure	Steel wire rod and deformed bar in coil	April 2017
Mexico	Ukraine	Antidumping/ ***	Bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel/***	September 2000/***
Morocco	Belarus, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom	Safeguard measure	Wire rods and reinforcing bars	March 2015
***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Italy, Korea, Russia, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom	Safeguard measure	Certain semi-finished and finished products of ally and non-alloy steel, including rods of iron or non-alloy steel	August 2016

Note.—Petitioners noted that ***. Non-trade remedy barriers imposed by third countries in the form of increased import duties on imports from certain subject sources were identified for ***.

Source: Petitioner Nucor's postconference brief, exh. 9 and *Notice of Affirmative Final Determination of an Investigation with Regard to Steel Wire Rods and Deformed Bar in Coils Products Imported Into Malaysia*, Federal Government Gazette, April 11, 2017.

INFORMATION ON NONSUBJECT COUNTRIES

The industries in China, Germany, and Japan are among the largest global producers and exporters of wire rod. The largest wire rod producers in China include Benxi Beiyang Iron & Steel Group, Hebei Iron and Steel Group Co., Jiangsu Shagang Group Co. Ltd., and Qiananshi Jiujiang Wire Co., Ltd, Wuhan Iron and Steel Group Corp., and Xingtai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.²⁷ China exported approximately 11.9 million short tons in 2016.²⁸ Imports of wire rod from China are currently subject to antidumping and countervailing duty orders. The largest wire rod producers in Germany include ArcelorMittal, Badische Stahlwerke, Riva Stahl, and Saarlouis AG. Germany exported approximately 1.9 million short tons in 2016.²⁹ The largest wire rod producers in Japan include JFE, Kobe Steel, Nakayama Steel Works, and Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metals Corp. Japan exported approximately 1.7 million short tons in 2016.³⁰

Table VII-41 presents exports of bar and rod (including wire rod) to the world from 2014 to 2016.

²⁷ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-512 and 731-TA-1248*, USITC Publication 4509, January 2015, p. I-4.

²⁸ Official export statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by various national statistical authorities supplemented with UN comtrade data in the IHS/GTA database, accessed April 5, 2017.

²⁹ Official export statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by various national statistical authorities supplemented with UN comtrade data in the IHS/GTA database, accessed April 5, 2017.

³⁰ Official export statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by various national statistical authorities supplemented with UN comtrade data in the IHS/GTA database, accessed April 5, 2017.

Table VII-41**Bars and rod (including wire rod): Global exports by exporting country, 2014-16**

Exporter	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
United States	95,301	75,461	72,657
Belarus	8,648	200,181	255,596
Italy	796,943	773,843	811,560
Korea	892,517	938,588	925,397
Russia	599,486	654,048	1,042,946
South Africa	44,366	74,981	47,800
Turkey	721,580	551,798	734,816
Ukraine	1,232,435	1,157,827	1,292,428
United Arab Emirates	120,480	257,362	502,439
United Kingdom	604,721	607,789	557,550
Subject sources	5,021,177	5,216,417	6,170,534
All other major reporting exporters.-- China	12,433,992	13,378,324	11,886,041
Canada	500,374	519,169	512,789
Germany	2,108,013	2,109,334	1,869,315
Japan	1,676,861	1,668,732	1,700,278
Czech Republic	727,064	845,786	926,641
Brazil	294,048	415,000	515,901
Poland	450,450	458,016	421,594
Austria	308,103	304,368	386,659
All other exporters	3,702,541	3,221,515	3,234,772
Total global exports	27,317,924	28,212,122	27,697,182
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
United States	99,541	75,629	66,841
Belarus	4,459	61,689	68,523
Italy	482,016	349,581	336,634
Korea	542,513	452,596	421,658
Russia	303,968	226,396	323,415
South Africa	25,525	27,735	15,662
Turkey	385,138	214,066	263,591
Ukraine	604,540	418,146	415,631
United Arab Emirates	65,038	103,573	136,276
United Kingdom	395,524	308,783	251,086
Subject sources	2,808,721	2,162,564	2,232,476
All other major reporting exporters.-- China	5,639,556	4,492,961	3,645,266
Canada	387,078	333,673	303,695
Germany	1,376,648	1,067,375	880,965
Japan	1,377,550	1,197,797	1,107,133
Czech Republic	446,358	387,654	385,572
Brazil	174,402	192,760	211,775
Poland	280,456	217,485	183,233
Austria	284,363	261,368	300,028
All other exporters	2,272,496	1,560,014	1,411,942
Total global exports	15,147,167	11,949,280	10,728,926

Table continued on next page.

Table VII-41--Continued

Bars and rod (including wire rod): Global exports by exporting country, 2014-16

Exporter	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
United States	1,044	1,002	920
Belarus	516	308	268
Italy	605	452	415
Korea	608	482	456
Russia	507	346	310
South Africa	575	370	328
Turkey	534	388	359
Ukraine	491	361	322
United Arab Emirates	540	402	271
United Kingdom	654	508	450
Subject sources	559	415	362
All other major reporting exporters.-- China	454	336	307
Canada	774	643	592
Germany	653	506	471
Japan	822	718	651
Czech Republic	614	458	416
Brazil	593	464	410
Poland	623	475	435
Austria	923	859	776
All other exporters	614	484	436
Total global exports	554	424	387
	Share of quantity (percent)		
United States	0.3	0.3	0.3
Belarus	0.0	0.7	0.9
Italy	2.9	2.7	2.9
Korea	3.3	3.3	3.3
Russia	2.2	2.3	3.8
South Africa	0.2	0.3	0.2
Turkey	2.6	2.0	2.7
Ukraine	4.5	4.1	4.7
United Arab Emirates	0.4	0.9	1.8
United Kingdom	2.2	2.2	2.0
Subject sources	18.4	18.5	22.3
All other major reporting exporters.-- China	45.5	47.4	42.9
Canada	1.8	1.8	1.9
Germany	7.7	7.5	6.7
Japan	6.1	5.9	6.1
Czech Republic	2.7	3.0	3.3
Brazil	1.1	1.5	1.9
Poland	1.6	1.6	1.5
Austria	1.1	1.1	1.4
All other exporters	13.6	11.4	11.7
Total global exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 11, 2017.

Canada

The industry in Canada is not among the larger global producers and exporters of wire rod. Nonetheless, Canada is a leading source of U.S. wire rod imports. According to Table VII-42, virtually all Canadian exports of bars and rods (including wire rod) are exported to the United States. The largest wire rod producers in Canada are Ivaco Inc. (Heico) and ArcelorMittal. Combined these producers have an estimated wire rod and bar/rod/sections rolling capacity of 3.2 million short tons in 2016.³¹

Table VII-42

Bars and rod (including wire rod): Canadian exports by exporting country, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Quantity (short tons)		
Canada exports to the United States	498,029	518,169	512,090
Canada exports to other major destination markets.--			
Spain	---	---	282
China	862	532	175
Pakistan	---	---	157
Vietnam	---	---	53
India	473	159	24
Singapore	---	---	5
Brazil	---	---	2
United Arab Emirates	---	307	---
All other destination markets	1,009	2	---
Total Canada exports	500,374	519,169	512,789

Table continued on next page.

³¹ World Steel Association, *Steel Statistical Yearbook 2016*, table 12. Capacity may be overstated due to shared production.

Table VII-42--Continued

Bars and rod (including wire rod): Canadian exports by exporting country, 2014-16

Destination market	Calendar year		
	2014	2015	2016
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Canada exports to the United States	385,664	333,140	303,320
Canada exports to other major destination markets.--			
Spain	---	---	171
China	449	248	90
Pakistan	---	---	58
Vietnam	---	---	37
India	235	121	16
Singapore	---	---	3
Brazil	---	---	1
United Arab Emirates	---	163	---
All other destination markets	730	1	0
Total Canada exports	387,078	333,673	303,695
	Unit value (dollars per short ton)		
Canada exports to the United States	774	643	592
Canada exports to other major destination markets.--			
Spain	---	---	606
China	520	466	514
Pakistan	---	---	369
Vietnam	---	---	685
India	497	762	691
Singapore	---	---	457
Brazil	---	---	422
United Arab Emirates	---	530	---
All other destination markets	723	464	---
Total Canada exports	774	643	592
	Share of quantity (percent)		
Canada exports to the United States	99.5	99.8	99.9
Canada exports to other major destination markets.--			
Spain	---	---	0.1
China	0.2	0.1	0.0
Pakistan	---	---	0.0
Vietnam	---	---	0.0
India	0.1	0.0	0.0
Singapore	---	---	0.0
Brazil	---	---	0.0
United Arab Emirates	---	0.1	---
All other destination markets	0.2	0.0	---
Total Canada exports	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 7213.91, 7227.20, and 7227.90 as reported by Canada's customs in the IHS/GTA database, accessed October 11, 2017.

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
82 FR 16232, April 3, 2017	<i>Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-04-03/pdf/2017-06457.pdf
82 FR 19207, April 26, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and United Kingdom: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-04-26/pdf/2017-08397.pdf
82 FR 19213, April 26, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy and Turkey: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-04-26/pdf/2017-08212.pdf
82 FR 22846, May 18, 2017	<i>Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom; Determinations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-05-18/pdf/2017-10010.pdf
82 FR 39564, August 21, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of South Africa, Spain, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-08-21/pdf/2017-17620.pdf

82 FR 41929, September 5, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-05/pdf/2017-18640.pdf
82 FR 41931, September 5, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-05/pdf/2017-18641.pdf
82 FR 42794, September 12, 2017	<i>Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates: Affirmative Preliminary Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances for Imports of Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Russian Federation</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-12/pdf/2017-19289.pdf
82 FR 42796, September 12, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Belarus: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-12/pdf/2017-19286.pdf
82 FR 43516, September 18, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy and Turkey: Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determinations With Final Antidumping Duty Determinations</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-09-18/pdf/2017-19774.pdf
82 FR 50381, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23645.pdf

82 FR 50389, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Spain: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23650.pdf
82 FR 50386, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23646.pdf
82 FR 50383, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the Republic of South Africa: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23649.pdf
82 FR 50394, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From the United Kingdom: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23651.pdf
82 FR 50377, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23647.pdf
82 FR 50375, October 31, 2017	<i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Ukraine: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-10-31/pdf/2017-23648.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES {(RESERVED)}

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

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Total Market

Table C-1

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

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2014	Calendar year 2015	2016	January to September 2016	2017	2014-16	Calendar year 2014-15	2015-16	Jan-Sep 2016-17
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	5,447,162	5,430,928	5,321,081	4,104,862	4,381,303	(2.3)	(0.3)	(2.0)	6.7
Producers' share (fn1).....	66.9	67.1	66.7	66.7	65.0	(0.3)	0.1	(0.4)	(1.6)
Importers' share (fn1):									
Belarus.....	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	(0.1)
Italy.....	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	(0.0)	0.6	0.5
Korea.....	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.1	0.9	(0.1)	0.4	(0.5)	(1.2)
Russia.....	0.2	0.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.7	(0.1)	1.8	(0.7)
South Africa.....	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	(0.4)	0.3
Spain.....	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.9	(0.1)	0.1
Turkey.....	3.9	4.8	1.8	1.7	2.9	(2.0)	0.9	(2.9)	1.2
Ukraine.....	0.3	1.5	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.2	1.6	(0.5)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	(0.5)
United Kingdom.....	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	(0.3)	(0.5)	0.1	(0.2)
Subject sources.....	8.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	4.9	4.1	0.8	(1.3)
Canada.....	9.6	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	(0.2)
China.....	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.9)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
All other sources.....	8.3	10.2	9.7	9.3	12.5	1.5	1.9	(0.5)	3.1
Nonsubject sources.....	24.8	20.6	20.1	19.6	22.5	(4.7)	(4.2)	(0.4)	2.9
All import sources.....	33.1	32.9	33.3	33.3	35.0	0.3	(0.1)	0.4	1.6
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	3,796,857	3,189,202	2,842,255	2,188,179	2,615,492	(25.1)	(16.0)	(10.9)	19.5
Producers' share (fn1).....	67.2	65.0	64.8	65.1	64.8	(2.4)	(2.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)
Importers' share (fn1):									
Belarus.....	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	(0.0)
Italy.....	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	(0.0)	0.4	0.3
Korea.....	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.0	(0.0)	0.3	(0.3)	(1.0)
Russia.....	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	(0.1)	1.2	(0.3)
South Africa.....	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	(0.3)	0.3
Spain.....	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	(0.1)	0.0
Turkey.....	3.3	4.0	1.5	1.4	2.3	(1.8)	0.7	(2.5)	0.9
Ukraine.....	0.2	1.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	(0.2)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	(0.3)
United Kingdom.....	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	(0.4)	(0.4)	0.1	(0.1)
Subject sources.....	7.4	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.2	3.1	3.2	(0.1)	(0.4)
Canada.....	10.7	11.2	11.5	11.4	11.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0
China.....	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)
All other sources.....	9.6	13.2	13.3	12.9	13.6	3.7	3.6	0.1	0.7
Nonsubject sources.....	25.5	24.5	24.7	24.3	25.1	(0.7)	(1.0)	0.3	0.8
All import sources.....	32.8	35.0	35.2	34.9	35.2	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.4
U.S. imports from:									
Belarus:									
Quantity.....	---	9,059	35,381	35,359	31,227	fn2	fn2	290.6	(11.7)
Value.....	---	3,131	11,583	11,571	12,631	fn2	fn2	269.9	9.2
Unit value.....	\$---	\$346	\$327	\$327	\$405	fn2	fn2	(5.3)	23.6
Ending inventory quantity.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy:									
Quantity.....	346	246	33,163	12,007	33,310	9,484.7	(28.9)	13,380.9	177.4
Value.....	543	291	12,697	4,533	13,442	2,236.6	(46.4)	4,259.7	196.5
Unit value.....	\$1,570	\$1,184	\$383	\$378	\$404	(75.6)	(24.6)	(67.7)	6.9
Ending inventory quantity.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea:									
Quantity.....	109,026	128,862	101,968	86,481	40,017	(6.5)	18.2	(20.9)	(53.7)
Value.....	69,377	67,290	51,872	42,291	24,876	(25.2)	(3.0)	(22.9)	(41.2)
Unit value.....	\$636	\$522	\$509	\$489	\$622	(20.1)	(17.9)	(2.6)	27.1
Ending inventory quantity.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Russia:									
Quantity.....	12,329	6,857	103,322	90,154	65,130	738.0	(44.4)	1,406.8	(27.8)
Value.....	7,552	2,230	35,215	30,310	28,670	366.3	(70.5)	1,479.1	(5.4)
Unit value.....	\$613	\$325	\$341	\$336	\$440	(44.4)	(46.9)	4.8	30.9
Ending inventory quantity.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	---	45,451	22,049	22,049	35,051	fn2	fn2	(51.5)	59.0
Value.....	---	18,830	8,000	8,000	16,273	fn2	fn2	(57.5)	103.4
Unit value.....	\$---	\$414	\$363	\$363	\$464	fn2	fn2	(12.4)	28.0
Ending inventory quantity.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain:									
Quantity.....	31,778	79,976	72,779	49,246	55,478	129.0	151.7	(9.0)	12.7
Value.....	22,392	52,358	44,566	29,373	36,362	99.0	133.8	(14.9)	23.8
Unit value.....	\$705	\$655	\$612	\$596	\$655	(13.1)	(7.1)	(6.5)	9.9
Ending inventory quantity.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	210,096	259,183	97,761	69,753	127,088	(53.5)	23.4	(62.3)	82.2
Value.....	124,577	126,483	42,798	29,852	59,588	(65.6)	1.5	(66.2)	99.6
Unit value.....	\$593	\$488	\$438	\$428	\$469	(26.2)	(17.7)	(10.3)	9.6
Ending inventory quantity.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ukraine:									
Quantity.....	14,625	79,053	161,451	130,925	116,417	1,003.9	440.5	104.2	(11.1)
Value.....	8,684	35,022	59,507	46,571	50,969	585.3	303.3	69.9	9.4
Unit value.....	\$594	\$443	\$369	\$356	\$438	(37.9)	(25.4)	(16.8)	23.1
Ending inventory quantity.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	28	17,673	22,159	22,132	---	79,039.3	63,017.9	25.4	(100.0)
Value.....	18	6,952	7,631	7,618	---	42,847.1	39,026.8	9.8	(100.0)
Unit value.....	\$635	\$393	\$344	\$344	\$---	(45.7)	(38.0)	(12.5)	(100.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

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

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2014	Calendar year 2015	2016	January to September 2016	2017	2014-16	Calendar year 2014-15	2015-16	Jan-Sep 2016-17
U.S. imports from:									
United Kingdom:									
Quantity.....	71,379	45,507	51,622	45,494	39,875	(27.7)	(36.2)	13.4	(12.4)
Value.....	46,428	24,795	24,329	21,270	23,544	(47.6)	(46.6)	(1.9)	10.7
Unit value.....	\$650	\$545	\$471	\$468	\$590	(27.5)	(16.2)	(13.5)	26.3
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	449,609	671,866	701,654	563,600	543,592	56.1	49.4	4.4	(3.6)
Value.....	279,572	337,383	298,198	231,389	266,355	6.7	20.7	(11.6)	15.1
Unit value.....	\$622	\$502	\$425	\$411	\$490	(31.7)	(19.2)	(15.4)	19.3
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada:									
Quantity.....	524,324	561,752	552,375	421,875	441,577	5.3	7.1	(1.7)	4.7
Value.....	405,564	358,637	326,208	249,909	299,311	(19.6)	(11.6)	(9.0)	19.8
Unit value.....	\$773	\$638	\$591	\$592	\$678	(23.7)	(17.5)	(7.5)	14.4
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
China:									
Quantity.....	374,785	1,672	81	81	41	(100.0)	(99.6)	(95.2)	(49.7)
Value.....	196,661	887	56	56	38	(100.0)	(99.5)	(93.7)	(31.9)
Unit value.....	\$525	\$530	\$686	\$686	\$928	30.8	1.1	29.4	35.3
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	451,589	553,790	518,471	383,059	546,067	14.8	22.6	(6.4)	42.6
Value.....	364,582	420,248	376,912	281,490	356,007	3.4	15.3	(10.3)	26.5
Unit value.....	\$807	\$759	\$727	\$735	\$652	(10.0)	(6.0)	(4.2)	(11.3)
Ending inventory quantity (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	1,350,698	1,117,214	1,070,927	805,016	987,686	(20.7)	(17.3)	(4.1)	22.7
Value.....	966,807	779,772	703,176	531,455	655,356	(27.3)	(19.3)	(9.8)	23.3
Unit value.....	\$716	\$698	\$657	\$660	\$664	(8.3)	(2.5)	(5.9)	0.5
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	1,800,307	1,789,080	1,772,581	1,368,616	1,531,277	(1.5)	(0.6)	(0.9)	11.9
Value.....	1,246,379	1,117,155	1,001,373	762,845	921,711	(19.7)	(10.4)	(10.4)	20.8
Unit value.....	\$692	\$624	\$565	\$557	\$602	(18.4)	(9.8)	(9.5)	8.0
Ending inventory quantity.....	117,182	150,944	122,654	118,657	140,507	4.7	28.8	(18.7)	18.4
U.S. producers:									
Average capacity quantity.....	5,225,753	5,214,626	4,823,902	3,660,313	3,494,060	(7.7)	(0.2)	(7.5)	(4.5)
Production quantity.....	3,707,416	3,677,468	3,570,360	2,754,756	2,895,305	(3.7)	(0.8)	(2.9)	5.1
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	71	71	74	75	83	3.1	(0.4)	3.5	7.6
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	3,646,855	3,641,848	3,548,500	2,736,246	2,850,026	(3)	(0)	(3)	4
Value.....	2,550,478	2,072,047	1,840,882	1,425,334	1,693,781	(28)	(19)	(11)	19
Unit value.....	699	569	519	521	594	(26)	(19)	(9)	14
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	270,611	271,472	268,396	270,799	291,976	(0.8)	0.3	(1.1)	7.8
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	2,299	2,410	2,222	2,242	2,238	(3.3)	4.8	(7.8)	(0.2)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	4,835	4,938	4,754	3,565	3,596	(1.7)	2.1	(3.7)	0.9
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	170,593	172,268	168,288	124,641	129,142	(1.4)	1.0	(2.3)	3.6
Hourly wages (dollars).....	35	35	35	35	36	0.3	(1.1)	1.5	2.7
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hour).....	767	745	751	773	805	(2.1)	(2.9)	0.8	4.2
Unit labor costs.....	46	47	47	45	45	2.4	1.8	0.6	(1.4)
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	3,680,257	3,676,608	3,573,436	2,755,429	2,871,656	(2.9)	(0.1)	(2.8)	4.2
Value.....	2,578,070	2,096,056	1,856,769	1,437,464	1,709,007	(28.0)	(18.7)	(11.4)	18.9
Unit value.....	701	570	520	522	595	(25.8)	(18.6)	(8.9)	14.1
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	2,420,417	1,984,458	1,717,124	1,317,267	1,568,486	(29.1)	(18.0)	(13.5)	19.1
Gross profit or (loss).....	157,653	111,598	139,645	120,197	140,521	(11.4)	(29.2)	25.1	16.9
SG&A expenses.....	82,227	75,825	86,734	65,225	67,706	5.5	(7.8)	14.4	3.8
Operating income or (loss).....	75,426	35,773	52,911	54,972	72,815	(29.9)	(52.6)	47.9	32.5
Net income or (loss).....	62,191	22,140	44,319	48,343	68,483	(28.7)	(64.4)	100.2	41.7
Capital expenditures.....	106,105	89,812	69,095	46,667	58,704	(34.9)	(15.4)	(23.1)	25.8
Unit COGS.....	658	540	481	478	546	(26.9)	(17.9)	(11.0)	14.3
Unit SG&A expenses.....	22	21	24	24	24	8.6	(7.7)	17.7	(0.4)
Unit operating income or (loss).....	20	10	15	20	25	(27.8)	(52.5)	52.2	27.1
Unit net income or (loss).....	17	6	12	18	24	(26.6)	(64.4)	106.0	35.9
COGS/sales (fn1).....	94	95	92	92	92	(1.4)	0.8	(2.2)	0.1
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	3	2	3	4	4	(0.1)	(1.2)	1.1	0.4
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	2	1	2	3	4	(0.0)	(1.4)	1.3	0.6

Notes:

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

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

fn2.--Undefined.

fn3.--Includes inventories of imports from China.

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

Merchant Market

Table C-2

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

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2014	Calendar year 2015	2016	January to September 2016	2017	2014-16	Calendar year 2014-15	2015-16	Jan-Sep 2016-17
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	4,427,667	4,380,478	4,241,954	3,245,101	3,530,204	(4.2)	(1.1)	(3.2)	8.8
Producers' share (fn1).....	59.3	59.2	58.2	57.8	56.6	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.9)	(1.2)
Importers' share (fn1):									
Belarus.....	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	(0.2)
Italy.....	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	(0.0)	0.8	0.6
Korea.....	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.1	(0.1)	0.5	(0.5)	(1.5)
Russia.....	0.3	0.2	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.2	(0.1)	2.3	(0.9)
South Africa.....	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	(0.5)	0.3
Spain.....	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	(0.1)	0.1
Turkey.....	4.7	5.9	2.3	2.1	3.6	(2.4)	1.2	(3.6)	1.5
Ukraine.....	0.3	1.8	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.5	1.5	2.0	(0.7)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	(0.7)
United Kingdom.....	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	(0.4)	(0.6)	0.2	(0.3)
Subject sources.....	10.2	15.3	16.5	17.4	15.4	6.4	5.2	1.2	(2.0)
Canada.....	11.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	(0.5)
China.....	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(8.5)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)
All other sources.....	40.7	40.8	41.8	42.2	43.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.2
Nonsubject sources.....	30.5	25.5	25.2	24.8	28.0	(5.3)	(5.0)	(0.3)	3.2
All import sources.....	40.7	40.8	41.8	42.2	43.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.2
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	3,125,393	2,628,898	2,307,097	1,759,721	2,133,339	(26.2)	(15.9)	(12.2)	21.2
Producers' share (fn1).....	60.1	57.5	56.6	56.6	56.8	(3.5)	(2.6)	(0.9)	0.1
Importers' share (fn1):									
Belarus.....	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	(0.1)
Italy.....	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	(0.0)	0.5	0.4
Korea.....	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.0	(0.0)	0.3	(0.3)	(1.0)
Russia.....	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	(0.2)	1.4	(0.4)
South Africa.....	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	(0.4)	0.3
Spain.....	0.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	(0.1)	0.0
Turkey.....	4.0	4.8	1.9	1.7	2.8	(2.1)	0.8	(3.0)	1.1
Ukraine.....	0.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.2	(0.3)
United Arab Emirates.....	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	(0.4)
United Kingdom.....	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	(0.4)	(0.5)	0.1	(0.1)
Subject sources.....	8.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	12.5	4.0	3.9	0.1	(0.7)
Canada.....	13.0	13.6	14.1	14.2	14.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	(0.2)
China.....	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
All other sources.....	11.7	16.0	16.3	16.0	16.7	4.7	4.3	0.4	0.7
Nonsubject sources.....	30.9	29.7	30.5	30.2	30.7	(0.5)	(1.3)	0.8	0.5
All import sources.....	39.9	42.5	43.4	43.4	43.2	3.5	2.6	0.9	(0.1)
U.S. producers:									
Commercial U.S. shipments									
Quantity.....	2,627,360	2,591,398	2,469,373	1,876,485	1,998,927	(6.0)	(1.4)	(4.7)	6.5
Value.....	1,879,014	1,511,743	1,305,724	996,876	1,211,628	(30.5)	(19.5)	(13.6)	21.5
Unit value.....	\$715	\$583	\$529	\$531	\$606	(26.1)	(18.4)	(9.4)	14.1
Commercial sales									
Quantity.....	2,666,397	2,625,649	2,493,495	1,895,668	2,020,557	(6.5)	(1.5)	(5.0)	6.6
Value.....	1,910,147	1,535,316	1,320,989	1,009,006	1,226,854	(30.8)	(19.6)	(14.0)	21.6
Unit value.....	\$716	\$585	\$530	\$532	\$607	(26.0)	(18.4)	(9.4)	14.1
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	1,795,046	1,465,679	1,230,242	931,508	1,127,415	(31.5)	(18.3)	(16.1)	21.0
Gross profit or (loss).....	115,101	69,637	90,747	77,498	99,439	(21.2)	(39.5)	30.3	28.3
SG&A expenses.....	62,466	56,377	65,610	49,074	51,463	5.0	(9.7)	16.4	4.9
Operating income or (loss).....	52,635	13,260	25,137	28,424	47,976	(52.2)	(74.8)	89.6	68.8
Net income or (loss).....	46,408	5,661	21,115	25,281	46,919	(54.5)	(87.8)	273.0	85.6
Unit COGS.....	\$673	\$558	\$493	\$491	\$558	(26.7)	(17.1)	(11.6)	13.6
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$23	\$21	\$26	\$26	\$25	12.3	(8.3)	22.5	(1.6)
Unit operating income or (loss).....	\$20	\$5	\$10	\$15	\$24	(48.9)	(74.4)	99.6	58.4
Unit net income or (loss).....	\$17	\$2	\$8	\$13	\$23	(51.3)	(87.6)	292.8	74.1
COGS/sales (fn1).....	94.0	95.5	93.1	92.3	91.9	(0.8)	1.5	(2.3)	(0.4)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	2.8	0.9	1.9	2.8	3.9	(0.9)	(1.9)	1.0	1.1
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	2.4	0.4	1.6	2.5	3.8	(0.8)	(2.1)	1.2	1.3

Notes:

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

fn2.--Undefined.

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

Tire Cord

Table C-3a

1080 tire cord and tire bead: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2014	Calendar year 2015	2016	January to September 2016	2017	2014-16	Calendar year 2014-15	2015-16	Jan-Sep 2016-17
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Belarus.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Belarus.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:									
Belarus:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-3a--Continued

1080 tire cord and tire bead: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2014	Calendar year 2015	2016	January to September 2016	2017	2014-16	Calendar year 2014-15	2015-16	Jan-Sep 2016-17
U.S. imports from:									
United Kingdom:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers:									
Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Notes:

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

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

fn2.--Undefined.

fn3.--Includes inventories of imports from China.

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

All other wire rod except tire cord

Table C-3b

All types of wire rod except tire cord: Summary data concerning the tire cord U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2014	Calendar year 2015	2016	January to September 2016	2017	2014-16	Calendar year 2014-15	2015-16	Jan-Sep 2016-17
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Belarus.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Belarus.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:									
Belarus:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-3b--Continued

All types of wire rod except tire cord: Summary data concerning the tire cord U.S. market, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017

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

	Reported data				Period changes			
	2014	Calendar year 2015	2016	January to September 2016	2014-16	Calendar year 2014-15	2015-16	Jan-Sep 2016-17
U.S. imports from:								
United Kingdom:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
China:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers:								
Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales:								
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Notes:

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

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

fn2.--Undefined.

fn3.--Includes inventories of imports from China.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035, accessed October 10, 2017.

APPENDIX D

U.S. PRODUCERS' AND PURCHASERS' NARRATIVE RESPONSES TO LIKE PRODUCT QUESTIONS

Table D-1

Wire rod: Narrative responses from U.S. producers about comparability of grade 1080 or higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod

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Table D-1--Continued

Wire rod: Narrative responses from U.S. producers about comparability of grade 1080 or higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod

* * * * *

Table D-1--Continued

Wire rod: Narrative responses from U.S. producers about comparability of grade 1080 or higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod

* * * * *

Table D-1--Continued

Wire rod: Narrative responses from U.S. producers about comparability of grade 1080 or higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod

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Table D-2

Wire rod: Narrative responses from purchasers about comparability of grade 1080 or higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod

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Table D-2--Continued

Wire rod: Narrative responses from purchasers about comparability of grade 1080 or higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod

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Table D-2--Continued

Wire rod: Narrative responses from purchasers about comparability of grade 1080 or higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod

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Table D-2--Continued

Wire rod: Narrative responses from purchasers about comparability of grade 1080 or higher tire cord and tire bead wire rod

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APPENDIX E

FOREIGN PRODUCERS' GRADE 1080 AND HIGHER TRADE AND RELATED DATA

Table E-1

Wire rod: Data on tire cord industry in Belarus, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017 and projection calendar years 2017 and 2018

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Table E-2

Wire rod: Data on tire cord industry in Italy, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017 and projection calendar years 2017 and 2018

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Table E-3

Wire rod: Data on tire cord industry in Korea, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017 and projection calendar years 2017 and 2018

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Table E-4

Wire rod: Data on tire cord industry in Spain, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017 and projection calendar years 2017 and 2018

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Table E-5

Wire rod: Data on tire cord industry in United Kingdom, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017 and projection calendar years 2017 and 2018

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Table E-6

Wire rod: Data on tire cord industry in subject countries, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017 and projection calendar years 2017 and 2018

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Table E-7

Wire rod: Share of tire cord in subject countries, 2014-16, January to September 2016, and January to September 2017 and projection calendar years 2017 and 2018

* * * * *

APPENDIX F

FINANCIAL DATA OF U.S. PRODUCERS

Table F-1

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the total market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

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Table F-1--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the total market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

* * * * *

Table F-1--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the total market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

* * * * *

Table F-1--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the total market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

* * * * *

Table F-1--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the total market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

* * * * *

Table F-1--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the total market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

* * * * *

Table F-1--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the total market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

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Table F-2

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the merchant market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

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Table F-2--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the merchant market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

* * * * *

Table F-2--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the merchant market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

* * * * *

Table F-2--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the merchant market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

* * * * *

Table F-2--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the merchant market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

* * * * *

Table F-2--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the merchant market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

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Table F-2--Continued

**Wire rod: Select results of operations of U.S. producers for the merchant market, by firm, 2014-16,
January to September 2016, and January to September 2017**

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