

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-417 and 731-TA-953, 957-959, 961, and 962 (Second Review)]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine

Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), that revocation of the countervailing duty order on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (“wire rod”) from Brazil and the antidumping duty orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Trinidad and Tobago would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. The Commission also determines, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on wire rod from Ukraine would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.²

Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on June 3, 2013 (78 FR 33103) and determined on September 6, 2013 that it would conduct full reviews (78 FR 60316, October 1, 2013). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission’s reviews and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the

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

² Chairman Irving A. Williamson and Commissioner David S. Johanson dissented with respect to subject imports from Ukraine, finding that revocation of the antidumping duty order on wire rod from Ukraine would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. Commissioner David S. Johanson also dissented with respect to subject imports from Mexico, finding that revocation of the antidumping duty order on wire rod from Mexico would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. Commissioner Rhonda K. Schmidlein did not participate in these reviews.

notice in the **Federal Register** on December 18, 2013 (78 FR 76653). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on April 22, 2014, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on June 16, 2014. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4472 (June 2014), entitled *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-417 and 731-TA-953, 957-959, 961, and 962 (Second Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 16, 2014.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 332-549]

Rice: Global Competitiveness of the U.S. Industry

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation and scheduling of hearing.

SUMMARY: Following receipt on May 15, 2014, of a request from the Committee on Ways and Means (Committee) of the House of Representatives under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), the U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission) instituted investigation No. 332-549, *Rice: Global Competitiveness of the U.S. Industry*.

DATES:

August 26, 2014: Deadline for filing requests to appear at the public hearing.

September 2, 2014: Deadline for filing prehearing briefs and statements.

September 10, 2014: Public hearing.

September 17, 2014: Deadline for filing posthearing briefs and statements.

December 9, 2014: Deadline for filing all other written submissions.

April 14, 2015: Transmittal of

Commission report to the Committee.

ADDRESSES: All Commission offices, including the Commission’s hearing rooms, are located in the United States International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC. All written submissions should be addressed to the Secretary, United

States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://www.usitc.gov/secretary/edis.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Project leader John Giamalva (202-205-3329 or john.giamalva@usitc.gov) or deputy project leader Marin Weaver (202-205-3461 or marin.weaver@usitc.gov) for information specific to this investigation. For information on the legal aspects of this investigation, contact William Gearhart of the Commission’s Office of the General Counsel (202-205-3091 or william.gearhart@usitc.gov). The media should contact Margaret O’Laughlin, Office of External Relations (202-205-1819 or margaret.olaughlin@usitc.gov). Hearing-impaired individuals may obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal at 202-205-1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000.

Background: As requested by the Committee, the Commission will conduct an investigation and prepare a report on the factors affecting the global competitiveness of the U.S. rice industry. As requested and to the extent that information is publicly available, the report will include the following:

1. An overview of the rice industry in the United States and other major global producing and exporting countries (such as China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Uruguay, and Brazil), including production of rice, processing volumes, processing capacity, carry-over inventory, and consumption;

2. Information on recent trade trends and developments in the global market for rice, including U.S. and major foreign supplier imports and exports;

3. A comparison of the competitive strengths and weaknesses of rice production and exports in the United States and other major exporting countries, including such factors as producer revenue and costs of production, industry structure, input prices and availability, processing technology, product innovation, exchange rates, pricing, and market regimes, as well as government policies and programs that directly or indirectly