i) actual and potential declines in output sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investment or utilization of capital;

ii) factors affecting domestic prices;

iii) actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth or ability to raise capital;

iv) actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry to develop more advanced versions of the domestic like product; and

v) the magnitude of the margin of dumping.[42]

The ITC is not restricted to these factors, however, and in past cases has considered other economic indices.

In determining whether an industry is threatened with material injury by reason of the subject imports, the ITC considers whether "on the basis of evidence . . . the threat of material injury is real and . . . actual harm is imminent." Such a determination "may not be made on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition."[43]

The ITC considers, among other relevant economic factors:

1) any existing or imminent increase in production capacity, which would be likely to result in increased imports to the United States;

2) a significant rate of increase in the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject goods;

3) whether imports are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on U.S. prices;

4) inventories of the subject merchandise;

5) the potential for product shifting if foreign production facilities currently producing non-subject merchandise can be used to produce subject merchandise;

6) the likelihood of increased imports, by reason of product shifting, of either raw or processed agricultural products already subject to investigation;

7) the actual and potential negative effects on existing U.S. industry efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the product under investigation; and

42 19 U.S.C. § 1677 (7) (B) (i).

43 19 U.S.C. § 1673d (b) and 1677 (7) (F) (i).