

of the TEA, the President shall determine whether increased quantities of imports of an article directly competitive with an article produced by such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have been a substantial cause of unemployment or underemployment, or the threat thereof, of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision.

The term "increased quantities of imports" is intended to require that, if quantities of imports in a recent period reflect an absolute increase over quantities of imports in a representative base period, the total quantity of imports in such recent period shall be taken into account. Thus, if quantities of imports in a representative base period were 8 million units and the quantities in a recent period were 10 million units, the quantities of imports to be considered would be 10 million units.

The "directly competitive" imported article is intended to mean either an article which is like the domestic article and is therefore necessarily directly competitive with it, or one which is unlike the domestic article but nevertheless competes directly with it.

In cases where there is more than one directly competitive imported article, it is intended that the quantities of imports of the several imported articles shall be taken together for purposes of determining whether there have been increased quantities of imports.

By the use of the words "have been," it is intended that the increased quantities of imports shall have occurred in the recent past.

With respect to the causal relationship between increased quantities of imports and injury, or the threat thereof, the term "substantial cause" is intended to require the demonstration of an actual and considerable cause. A substantial cause in any specific case need not, however, be greater than all other causes combined nor even greater than any other single cause.

In the case of a firm, in determining serious injury, it is intended that all relevant economic factors shall be considered, including idling of productive facilities, inability to operate at a level of reasonable profit, and unemployment or underemployment.

In the case of a group of workers, it is intended that in most cases unemployment or underemployment shall be found where the unemployment or underemployment, or both, in a firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, is the equivalent of total unemployment of 5 percent of the workers or 50 workers, whichever is less. At the same time, there are many workers in plants employing fewer than 50 workers. Accordingly, there may be cases where as few as three workers in a firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, would constitute a significant number or proportion of the workers.

It is intended that an "appropriate subdivision" of a firm shall be that establishment in a multiestablishment firm which produces the domestic article in question. Where the article is produced in a distinct part or section of an establishment (whether the firm has one or more establishments), such part or section may be considered an appropriate subdivision.

New section 301(c)(3) of the TEA provides that the Tariff Commission shall assist the President in making determinations with respect to petitions filed by firms or groups of workers. That is, the President shall promptly transmit to the Tariff Commission a copy of each petition filed by a firm or group of workers under new section