



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-211, A-560-844, A-552-851]

Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People’s Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

DATES: Applicable June 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Theodora Mattei at (202) 482-4834 (the People’s Republic of China (China)), Joy Zhang at (202) 482-1168 (Indonesia), and Kabir Archuletta at (202) 482-2593 (the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam)), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On May 22, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam filed in proper form on behalf of the Coalition for Fair Trade in Hardwood Plywood (the petitioner),¹ the members of which are domestic producers of hardwood and decorative plywood.² The AD Petitions were accompanied by countervailing duty (CVD) Petitions concerning imports of imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam.³

¹ The members of the Coalition for Fair Trade in Hardwood Plywood (the Coalition) are Columbia Forest Products (Columbia Forest), Commonwealth Plywood Inc. (Commonwealth Plywood), Manthei Wood Products (Manthei), States Industries LLC (States Industries), and Timber Products Company (Timber Products).

² See Petitioner’s Letter, “Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,” dated May 22, 2025 (Petitions).

³ *Id.*

Between May 28 and June 9, 2025, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.⁴ Between May 30 and June 10, 2025, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.⁵

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the hardwood and decorative plywood in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(F) of the Act.⁶ Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.⁷

Periods of Investigations

Because the Petitions were filed on May 22, 2025, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) for the Indonesia LTFV investigation is April 1, 2024, through

⁴ See Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questions," dated May 28, 2025 (First General Issues Questionnaire) and "Supplemental Questions," dated June 9, 2025 (Third General Issues Questionnaire); *see also* Country-Specific Supplemental Questionnaires: China Supplemental, Indonesia Supplemental, and Vietnam Supplemental, dated May 28, 2025; Memorandum, "Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioner," dated June 4, 2025 (June 4, 2025, Memorandum); and Country-Specific Memoranda, "Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioner," dated June 4 and 5, 2025.

⁵ See Petitioner's Letters, "Petitioner Response to the 1st Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated May 30, 2025 (First General Issues Supplement); *see also* First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: First China AD Supplement, First Indonesia AD Supplement, and First Vietnam AD Supplement, dated June 2, 2025; Second Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: Second China AD Supplement, Second Indonesia AD Supplement, and Second Vietnam AD Supplement, dated June 6, 2025; "Petitioner's Response to the 2nd Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated June 9, 2025 (Second General Issues Supplement); and "Petitioner's Response to the 3rd Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated June 10, 2025 (Third General Issues Supplement).

⁶ Columbia Forest, Commonwealth Plywood, Manthei, States Industries, and Timber Products are interested parties under section 771(9)(C) of the Act, while the Coalition is an interested party under section 771(9)(F) of the Act.

⁷ See section on "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions," *infra*.

March 31, 2025. Because China and Vietnam are non-market economy (NME) countries, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for both the China and Vietnam LTFV investigations is October 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025.

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

Between May 28 and June 9, 2025, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁸ Between June 2 and June 10, 2025, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the scope.⁹ The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).¹⁰ Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information,¹¹ all such factual information should be limited to public information. Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope comments a public executive summary for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each

⁸ *See* First General Issues Questionnaire; *see also* June 4, 2025, Memorandum.

⁹ *See* First General Issues Supplement at 2-7 and Exhibits I-Supp-5 and I-Supp-6; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 1-4 and Exhibits I-Supp2-1 and I-Supp2-2; and Third General Issues Supplement at 1-2 and Exhibit I-Supp3-2.

¹⁰ *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.

¹¹ *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on July 1, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on July 11, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent LTFV and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.¹² An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of hardwood and decorative plywood to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant factors of production

¹² See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance: Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014) for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.

(FOP) or cost of production (COP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe hardwood and decorative plywood, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on July 1, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on July 11, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of the each of the LTFV investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or

opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the “industry.”

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the “industry” as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether “the domestic industry” has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹³ they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce’s determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹⁴

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.” Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is “the article subject to an investigation” (*i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

¹³ See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹⁴ See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff’d* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.¹⁵ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that hardwood and decorative plywood, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁶

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigations,” in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner provided its own production of the domestic like product in 2024 and compared this to total production of the domestic like product by the U.S. hardwood and decorative plywood industry.¹⁷ We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.¹⁸

On June 4, 2025, we received timely filed comments on industry support from M&G Respondents,¹⁹ U.S. importers of hardwood and decorative plywood.²⁰ On June 4, 2025, we also received timely filed comments on industry support from Shelter Forest International Acquisition (Shelter Forest), a U.S. importer of hardwood and decorative plywood.²¹ On June 6, 2025, the

¹⁵ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklists, “Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People’s Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People’s Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

¹⁶ For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

¹⁷ For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ Affiliated Resources, LLC, Argo Fine Imports LLC, Buckeye Pacific LLC, Canusa Wood Products Limited, Concannon Corporation dba Concannon Lumber Company, Genesis Products LLC, Hardwoods Specialty Products US LP, MBCI and Masterbrand Cabinets LLC, McCorry & Company Limited, MJB Wood Group, LLC, Northwest Hardwoods, Inc., Patriot Timber Products Inc., Principal Trading LLC, Richmond International Forest Products LLC, and Taraca Pacifica Inc. (collectively, M&G Respondents).

²⁰ *See* M&G Respondents’ Letter, “Comments on Industry Support,” dated June 4, 2025.

²¹ *See* Shelter Forest’s Letter, “Shelter Forest’s Industry Support Comments and Request to Postpone Initiation for Lack of Standing and to Poll the Domestic Industry,” dated June 4, 2025.

petitioner responded to the comments from M&G Respondents and Shelter Forest in a timely filed rebuttal submission.²²

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, Second General Issues Supplement, the Third General Issues Supplement, Petitioner's Response, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petitions.²³ First, the Petitions established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.*, polling).²⁴ Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.²⁵ Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.²⁶ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.²⁷

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports from China,

²² See Petitioner's Letter, "Petitioner's Response to Industry Support Comments," dated June 6, 2025 (Petitioner's Response).

²³ See Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²⁴ *Id.*; see also section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²⁵ See Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

Indonesia, and Vietnam individually exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.²⁸

The petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by the significant increase in the volume of subject imports; significant market share of subject imports; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenues; adverse impact on financial performance; declines in the domestic industry's shipments and capacity utilization; and the magnitude of the alleged dumping margins.²⁹ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.³⁰

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate LTFV investigations of imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

U.S. Price

For China, Indonesia, and Vietnam, the petitioner based export price (EP) on pricing information for hardwood and decorative plywood produced in each country and sold or offered for sale in the U.S. market during the POI.³¹ For each country, the petitioner made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.³²

²⁸ For further discussion, *see* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Attachment III).

²⁹ *See* Attachment III of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

³² *Id.*

Normal Value³³

For Indonesia, the petitioner stated that it was unable to obtain home market or third-country pricing information for hardwood and decorative plywood in Indonesia to use as a basis for NV.³⁴ Therefore, for Indonesia, the petitioner calculated NV based on CV. For further discussion of CV, *see* the section “Normal Value Based on Constructed Value.”

Commerce considers China and Vietnam to be NME countries.³⁵ In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any determination that a foreign country is an NME country shall remain in effect until revoked by Commerce. Therefore, we continue to treat China and Vietnam as NME countries for purposes of the initiation of these LTFV investigations. Accordingly, we base NV on FOPs valued in a surrogate market economy country in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

The petitioner claims that the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) is an appropriate surrogate country for China because it is a market economy that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of China and is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.³⁶ The petitioner provided publicly available information from Türkiye to value all FOPs.³⁷ Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to use Türkiye as a surrogate country for China to value all FOPs for initiation purposes.

The petitioner claims that Indonesia is an appropriate surrogate country for Vietnam because it is a market economy that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of

³³ In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for the Indonesia LTFV investigation, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value (CV) and COP to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

³⁴ *See* Indonesia AD Initiation Checklist.

³⁵ *See, e.g., Raw Honey from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 89 FR 64411 (August 7, 2024), and accompanying NME Analysis Memorandum at 5; and *See, e.g., Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 88 FR 15372 (March 13, 2023), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 5, unchanged in *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 88 FR 34485 (May 30, 2023).

³⁶ *See* China AD Initiation Checklist.

³⁷ *Id.*

Vietnam and is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.³⁸ The petitioner provided publicly available information from Indonesia to value all FOPs.³⁹ Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to use Indonesia as a surrogate country for Vietnam to value all FOPs for initiation purposes.

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(i), will be provided an opportunity to submit publicly available information to value FOPs within 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determinations.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Chinese and Vietnamese producers/exporters was not reasonably available, the petitioner used the production experience and product-specific consumption rates of a U.S. producer of hardwood and decorative plywood as a surrogate to value Chinese and Vietnamese manufacturers' FOPs.⁴⁰ Additionally, for China and Vietnam, the petitioner calculated factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative expenses (SG&A), and profit based on the experience of producers of comparable merchandise domiciled in Türkiye and Indonesia, respectively.⁴¹

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above for Indonesia, the petitioner stated that it was unable to obtain home market or third-country prices for hardwood and decorative plywood to use as a basis for NV. Therefore, for Indonesia, the petitioner calculated NV based on CV.⁴²

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioner calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit.⁴³ In calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioner relied on the production experience and product-specific

³⁸ See Vietnam AD Initiation Checklist.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² See Indonesia AD Initiation Checklist.

⁴³ *Id.*

consumption rates of a U.S. producer of hardwood and decorative plywood, valued using publicly available information applicable to Indonesia.⁴⁴ In calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioner relied on the 2024 financial statements of a producer of comparable merchandise domiciled in Indonesia.⁴⁵

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for hardwood and decorative plywood from each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) China – 540.07 percent; (2) Indonesia – 84.94 percent; and (3) Vietnam – 138.04 to 152.41 percent.⁴⁶

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of these initiations.

Respondent Selection

Indonesia

In the Petitions, the petitioner identified 57 companies in Indonesia as producers and/or exporters of hardwood and decorative plywood.⁴⁷ For Indonesia, in the event Commerce

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

⁴⁷ See Petitions at Volume I (page 17 and Exhibit I-I6); see also First General Issues Supplement at 2 and Exhibit I-Supp-2.

determines that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon Commerce's resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires issued to potential respondents. Following standard practice in AD investigations involving market economy countries, Commerce would normally select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) entry data for imports under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings listed in the scope of the investigations. However, for these investigations, due to the wide variety of hardwood and decorative plywood products covered by the scope, we cannot rely on CBP data in selecting respondents. Notwithstanding the decision to rely on Q&V questionnaires for respondent selection, due to the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce has determined to limit the number of Q&V questionnaires that it will issue to producers and/or exporters based on CBP data for hardwood and decorative plywood from Indonesia during the POI under the appropriate HTSUS subheadings listed in the "Scope of the Investigations," in the appendix.⁴⁸ Accordingly, for Indonesia, Commerce will send Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and/or exporters that are identified in the CBP entry data for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/ec-advcd-case-announcements>. Exporters/producers of hardwood and decorative plywood from Indonesia that do not receive Q&V questionnaires by mail may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Enforcement and Compliance's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on June 25, 2025, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed

⁴⁸ See Memorandum, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data," dated June 10, 2025.

document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective order (APO) in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders>.

China and Vietnam

In the Petitions, the petitioners named over 100 companies in China and nearly 100 companies in Vietnam as producers and/or exporters of hardwood and decorative plywood.⁴⁹ Our standard practice for respondent selection in AD investigations involving NME countries is to select respondents based on Q&V questionnaires in cases where it has determined that the number of companies is large and it cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources. Therefore, considering the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce will solicit Q&V information that can serve as a basis for selecting exporters for individual examination in the event that Commerce determines that the number is large and decides to limit the number of respondents individually examined pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. For China and Vietnam, given the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce has determined that it will issue Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and/or exporters that are identified in the CBP data for which there is complete address information on the record.⁵⁰

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaires along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements>. Producers/exporters of aluminum extrusions from China and Vietnam that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must

⁴⁹ See Petitions at Volume I (page 17 and Exhibit I-I6); see also First General Issues Supplement at 1-2 and Exhibit I-Supp-2.

⁵⁰ See Memoranda, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data," dated June 9, 2025.

be submitted by the relevant Chinese and Vietnamese producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on June 25, 2025, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). As stated above, instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders>.

Separate Rates

Upon applying an NME methodology for China and Vietnam, Commerce will consider assigning separate rates to exporters and producers. In order to obtain separate rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate rate application. The specific requirements for submitting a separate rate application in an NME investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on Commerce's website at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/nme/nme-sep-rate.html>. Note that Commerce recently promulgated new regulations pertaining to separate rates, including the separate rate application deadline and eligibility for separate rate status, in 19 CFR 351.108.⁵¹ Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1), the separate rate application will be due 21 days after publication of this initiation notice.⁵² Exporters and producers must file a timely separate rate application if they want to be considered for individual examination. In addition, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(e), exporters and producers who submit a separate rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate rate status only if they fully respond to

⁵¹ See *Regulations Enhancing the Administration of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Trade Remedy Laws*, 89 FR 101694, 101759-60 (December 16, 2024).

⁵² See 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1).

all parts of Commerce's AD questionnaire and participate in the LTFV proceeding as mandatory respondents.⁵³

Use of Combination Rates

Upon applying an NME methodology, Commerce will calculate combination rates for certain respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in an NME investigation. The Separate Rates and Combination Rates Bulletin states:

{w}hile continuing the practice of assigning separate rates only to exporters, all separate rates that {Commerce} will now assign in its NME investigation will be specific to those producers that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation. Note, however, that one rate is calculated for the exporter and all of the producers which supplied subject merchandise to it during the period of investigation. This practice applies both to mandatory respondents receiving an individually calculated separate rate as well as the pool of non-investigated firms receiving the {weighted average} of the individually calculated rates. This practice is referred to as the application of "combination rates" because such rates apply to specific combinations of exporters and one or more producers. The cash-deposit rate assigned to an exporter will apply only to merchandise both exported by the firm in question *and* produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.⁵⁴

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petitions has been provided to the governments of China, Indonesia, and Vietnam via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

⁵³ See 19 CFR 351.108(e).

⁵⁴ See Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, "Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation involving NME Countries," (April 5, 2005), at 6 (emphasis added), available on Commerce's website at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/policy/bull05-1.pdf>.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petition were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and/or Vietnam are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.⁵⁵ A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.⁵⁶ Otherwise, these LTFV investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)-(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted⁵⁷ and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.⁵⁸ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

⁵⁵ See section 733(a) of the Act.

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁵⁸ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that “if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.” When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act (*i.e.*, a cost-based PMS allegation), the submission must be filed in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 351.416(b), and Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a cost-based PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), sets a deadline for the submission of cost-based PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a cost-based PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent’s initial section D questionnaire response.

We note that a PMS allegation filed pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act (*i.e.*, a sales-based PMS allegation) must be filed within 10 days of submission of a respondent’s initial section B questionnaire response, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.404(c)(2).

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit

established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.⁵⁹ For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.⁶⁰

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁶¹ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁶² Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (e.g., by filing the required letter of appearance).

⁵⁹ See 19 CFR 351.301; see also *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>.

⁶⁰ See 19 CFR 351.302; see also, e.g., *Time Limits Final Rule*.

⁶¹ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁶² See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/filing/index.html>.

Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).⁶³

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary

for Policy and Negotiations.

⁶³ See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise covered by these investigations is hardwood and decorative plywood, and certain veneered panels as described below. For purposes of these investigations, hardwood and decorative plywood is defined as a generally flat, multilayered plywood or other veneered panel, consisting of two or more layers or plies of wood veneers in combination with a core or without a core. The veneers and, if present, the core are glued or otherwise bonded together. A hardwood and decorative plywood panel must have at least either the face or back veneer composed of one or more species of hardwood, softwood, or bamboo, regardless of any surface coverings. Hardwood and decorative plywood may include products that meet the American National Standard for Hardwood and Decorative Plywood, ANSI/HPVA HP-1-2024 (including any revisions to that standard).

For purposes of the investigations a “veneer” is a slice of wood regardless of thickness which is cut, sliced or sawed from a log, bolt, or flitch. The face and back veneers are the outermost veneer of wood irrespective of additional surface coatings or covers as described below. The core of hardwood and decorative plywood (for those products that include a core) consists of the layer or layers of one or more material(s) that are situated between the face and back veneers. The core may be composed of a range of materials, including but not limited to hardwood, softwood, particleboard, or medium density fiberboard (MDF).

All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope of the investigations regardless of whether or not the face and/or back veneers are surface coated or covered and whether or not such surface coating(s) or covers obscures the grain, textures, or markings of the wood. Examples of surface coatings and covers include, but are not limited to: ultra violet light cured polyurethanes; oil or oil-modified or water-based polyurethanes; wax; epoxy-ester finishes; moisture-cured urethanes; paints; stains; paper; aluminum; high pressure laminate; MDF; medium density overlay (MDO); and phenolic film. Additionally, the face veneer of hardwood and decorative plywood may be sanded; smoothed or given a “distressed” appearance through such methods as hand-scraping or wire brushing.

All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope even if it is trimmed; cut-to-size; notched; punched; drilled; or has undergone other forms of minor processing. All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope of the investigations, without regard to dimension (overall thickness, thickness of face veneer, thickness of back veneer, thickness of core, thickness of inner veneers, width, or length). However, the most common panel sizes of hardwood and decorative plywood are 1219 x 1829 mm (48 x 72 inches), 1219 x 2438 mm (48 x 96 inches), and 1219 x 3048 mm (48 x 120 inches). Subject merchandise also includes hardwood and decorative plywood that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

The scope of the investigations excludes the following items: (1) structural plywood (also known as “industrial plywood” or “industrial panels”) that (a) is certified, manufactured, and stamped to meet U.S. Products Standard PS 1-09, PS 2-09, PS-1-22, PS 2-10, or PS 2-18 for Structural Plywood (including any revisions to that standard or any substantially equivalent international standard intended for structural plywood), including, but not limited to, the “bond performance” requirements and the performance criteria detailed in U.S. Products Standard PS 1-09, PS 2-09, PS-1-22, PS 2-10, or PS 2-18 for Structural Plywood (including any revisions to

that standard or any substantially equivalent international standard intended for structural plywood), and (b) where the relevant standard identifies core species requirements, has a core made entirely of one or more of the following wood species: *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas Fir), *Larix occidentalis* (Western Larch), *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock), *Abies balsamea* (Balsam Pine/Balsam Fir), *Abies magnifica* (California Red Fir), *Abies grandis* (Grand Fir), *Abies procera* (Noble Fir), *Abies amabilis* (Pacific Silver Fir), *Abies concolor* (White Fir), *Abies lasiocarpa* (Subalpine Fir), *Picea glauca* (White Spruce), *Picea engelmannii* (Engelmann Spruce), *Picea mariana* (Black Spruce), *Picea rubens* (Red Spruce), *Picea sitchensis* (Sitka Spruce), *Pinus banksiana* (Jack Pine), *Pinus taeda* (Loblolly Southern Pine), *Pinus palustris* (Longleaf Southern Pine), *Pinus echinata* (Shortleaf Southern Pine), *Pinus elliottii* (Slash Southern Pine), *Pinus serotina* (Pond Pine), *Pinus resinosa* (Red Pine), *Pinus virginiana* (Virginia Pine), *Pinus monticola* (Western White Pine), *Picea mariana* (Black Spruce), *Picea rubens* (Red Spruce), *Picea sitchensis* (Sitka Spruce), *Pinus contorta* (Lodgepole Pine), *Pinus strobus* (Eastern White Pine), and *Pinus lambertiana* (Sugar Pine); (2) products which have a face and back veneer of cork; (3) hardwood plywood subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on hardwood plywood from China. *See Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 504 (January 4, 2018); and *Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 FR 513 (January 4, 2018); (4) multilayered wood flooring, as described in the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on multilayered wood flooring from China. *See Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order*, 76 FR 76690 (December 8, 2011); and *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 76 FR 76693 (December 8, 2011), as amended by *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Antidumping and Countervailing Orders*, 77 FR 5484 (February 3, 2012); (5) multilayered wood flooring with a face veneer of bamboo or composed entirely of bamboo; (6) plywood which has a shape or design other than a flat panel, with the exception of any minor processing described above; (7) products made entirely from bamboo and adhesives (also known as "solid bamboo"); and (8) Phenolic Film Faced Plyform (PFF), also known as Phenolic Surface Film Plywood (PSF), defined as a panel with an "Exterior" or "Exposure 1" bond classification as is defined by The Engineered Wood Association, having an opaque phenolic film layer with a weight equal to or greater than 90g/m³ permanently bonded on both the face and back veneers and an opaque, moisture resistant coating applied to the edges.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are wooden furniture goods that, at the time of importation, are fully assembled and are ready for their intended uses. Also excluded from the scope of the investigations is "ready to assemble" (RTA) furniture. RTA furniture is defined as (A) furniture packaged for sale for ultimate purchase by an end-user that, at the time of importation, includes (1) all wooden components (in finished form) required to assemble a finished unit of furniture, (2) all accessory parts (*e.g.*, screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, adhesive glues) required to assemble a finished unit of furniture, and (3) instructions providing guidance on the assembly of a finished unit of furniture; (B) unassembled bathroom vanity cabinets, having a space for one or more sinks, that are imported with all unassembled hardwood and hardwood plywood components that have been cut-to-final dimensional component shape/size, painted or stained prior to importation, and stacked within a singled shipping package, except for furniture feet which may be packed and shipped separately; or (C) unassembled bathroom vanity linen closets that are imported with all unassembled hardwood and hardwood plywood components that have been cut-to-final dimensional shape/size, painted or stained prior to importation, and stacked within a single shipping package, except for furniture feet which may be packed and shipped separately.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are kitchen cabinets that, at the time of importation, are fully assembled and are ready for their intended uses. Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are RTA kitchen cabinets. RTA kitchen cabinets are defined as kitchen cabinets packaged for sale for ultimate purchase by an end-user that, at the time of importation, includes: (1) all wooden components (in finished form) required to assemble a finished unit of cabinetry; (2) all accessory parts (*e.g.*, screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, hooks, adhesive glues) required to assemble a finished unit of cabinetry; and (3) instructions providing guidance on the assembly of a finished unit of cabinetry. Excluded from the scope of these investigations are finished table tops, which are table tops imported in finished form with pre-cut or drilled openings to attach the underframe or legs. The table tops are ready for use at the time of import and require no further finishing or processing. Excluded from the scope of these investigations are finished countertops that are imported in finished form and require no further finishing or manufacturing.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are laminated veneer lumber (LVL) door and window components with (1) a maximum width of 44 millimeters, a thickness from 30 millimeters to 72 millimeters, and a length of less than 2413 millimeters, (2) water boiling point exterior adhesive, (3) a modulus of elasticity of 1,500,000 pounds per square inch or higher, (4) finger-jointed or lap-jointed core veneer with all layers oriented so that the grain is running parallel or with no more than 3 dispersed layers of veneer oriented with the grain running perpendicular to the other layers; and (5) top layer machined with a curved edge and one or more profile channels throughout.

Also excluded from the scope of these investigations are certain door stiles and rails made of LVL that have a width not to exceed 50 millimeters, a thickness not to exceed 50 millimeters, and a length of less than 2,450 millimeters.

Also excluded from the scope of these investigations are finished two-ply products that are made of one ply of wood veneer and one ply of a non-wood veneer material and the two-ply product cannot be glued or otherwise adhered to additional plies or that are made of two plies of wood veneer and have undergone staining, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, or other processing on the surface of the veneer such that the two-ply product cannot be glued or otherwise adhered to additional plies.

Imports of hardwood and decorative plywood are primarily entered under the following HTSUS numbers:

4412.10.0500; 4412.31.0520; 4412.31.0540; 4412.31.0560; 4412.31.0620; 4412.31.0640; 4412.31.0660; 4412.31.2510; 4412.31.2520; 4412.31.2610; 4412.31.2620; 4412.31.4040; 4412.31.4050; 4412.31.4060; 4412.31.4070; 4412.31.4080; 4412.31.4140; 4412.31.4150; 4412.31.4155; 4412.31.4160; 4412.31.4165; 4412.31.4180; 4412.31.4200; 4412.31.4500; 4412.31.4850; 4412.31.4860; 4412.31.4863; 4412.31.4865; 4412.31.4866; 4412.31.4869; 4412.31.4875; 4412.31.4880; 4412.31.5130; 4412.31.5135; 4412.31.5150; 4412.31.5155; 4412.31.5160; 4412.31.5165; 4412.31.5170; 4412.31.5175; 4412.31.5235; 4412.31.5255; 4412.31.5260; 4412.31.5262; 4412.31.5264; 4412.31.5265; 4412.31.5266; 4412.31.5268; 4412.31.5270; 4412.31.5275; 4412.31.6000; 4412.31.6100; 4412.31.9100; 4412.31.9200; 4412.32.0520; 4412.32.0540; 4412.32.0560; 4412.32.0570; 4412.32.0620; 4412.32.0640; 4412.32.0670; 4412.32.2510; 4412.32.2520; 4412.32.2530; 4412.32.2610; 4412.32.2630; 4412.32.3130; 4412.32.3135; 4412.32.3140; 4412.32.3150; 4412.32.3155; 4412.32.3160; 4412.32.3165; 4412.32.3170; 4412.32.3175; 4412.32.3185; 4412.32.3235; 4412.32.3255; 4412.32.3265; 4412.32.3275; 4412.32.3285; 4412.32.5600; 4412.32.5700; 4412.33.0620; 4412.33.0640; 4412.33.0670; 4412.33.2630; 4412.33.3235; 4412.33.3255; 4412.33.3265;

4412.33.3275; 4412.33.3285; 4412.33.5700; 4412.34.2600; 4412.34.3235; 4412.34.3255; 4412.34.3265; 4412.34.3275; 4412.34.3285; 4412.34.5700; 4412.39.4051; 4412.39.4052; 4412.39.4059; 4412.39.4061; 4412.39.4062; 4412.39.4069; 4412.39.5050; 4412.41.0000; 4412.42.0000; 4412.51.1030; 4412.51.1050; 4412.51.3111; 4412.51.3121; 4412.51.3141; 4412.51.3161; 4412.51.3175; 4412.51.4100; 4412.52.1030; 4412.52.1050; 4412.52.3121; 4412.52.3161; 4412.52.3175; 4412.52.4100; 4412.91.0600; 4412.91.1020; 4412.91.1030; 4412.91.1040; 4412.91.3110; 4412.91.3120; 4412.91.3130; 4412.91.3140; 4412.91.3150; 4412.91.3160; 4412.91.3170; 4412.91.4100; 4412.92.0700; 4412.92.1120; 4412.92.1130; 4412.92.1140; 4412.92.3120; 4412.92.3150; 4412.92.3160; 4412.92.3170; 4412.92.4200; 4412.94.1020; 4412.94.1030; 4412.94.1040; 4412.94.1050; 4412.94.3110; 4412.94.3111; 4412.94.3120; 4412.94.3121; 4412.94.3130; 4412.94.3131; 4412.94.3140; 4412.94.3141; 4412.94.3150; 4412.94.3160; 4412.94.3161; 4412.94.3170; 4412.94.3171; 4412.94.3175; 4412.94.4100; 4412.99.0600; 4412.99.1020; 4412.99.1030; 4412.99.1040; 4412.99.3110; 4412.99.3120; 4412.99.3130; 4412.99.3140; 4412.99.3150; 4412.99.3160; 4412.99.3170; 4412.99.4100; 4412.99.5100; 4412.99.5115; 4412.99.5701; and 4412.99.5710.

Imports of hardwood and decorative plywood may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 4412.10.9000; 4412.94.5100; 4412.94.9500; 4412.99.6000; 4412.99.7000; 4412.99.8000; 4412.99.9000; 4412.99.9500; 9403.90.7005; 9403.90.7010; and 9403.90.7080.

The HTSUS codes are provided for the convenience of the U.S. government and customs purposes, and do not define the scope of the investigations. The written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

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