



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-212, C-560-845, C-552-852]

Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable June 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Janz (the People's Republic of China (China)), Samuel Evans (Indonesia), and Sofia Pedrelli (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; telephone: (202) 482-2972, (202) 482-2420, and (202) 482-4310, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On May 22, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received countervailing duty (CVD) 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 CVD Petitions were accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning 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 23 and June 9, 2025, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.⁴ Between May 29 and June 10, 2025, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.⁵

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that the Government of China (GOC), Government of Indonesia (GOI), and Government of Vietnam (GOV), (collectively, Governments) are providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of hardwood and decorative plywood in China, Indonesia, and Vietnam, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing hardwood and decorative plywood in the United States. Consistent with section 702(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(b), for those alleged programs on which we are initiating CVD investigations, 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 with respect to the initiation of the requested CVD investigations.⁷

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 CVD Supplemental Questionnaires: China CVD Supplemental, Indonesia CVD Supplemental, and Vietnam CVD Supplemental," dated May 23, 2025; Country-Specific Second CVD Supplemental Questionnaires: Indonesia Second CVD Supplemental and Vietnam Second CVD Supplemental," dated May 28, 2025; and Memorandum, "Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioner," dated June 4, 2025 (June 4, 2025, Memorandum).

⁵ See Petitioner's Letter, "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 "Country-Specific CVD Supplemental Responses: China CVD Supplement, Indonesia First and Second CVD Supplements, and Vietnam First and Second CVD Supplements," dated May 29, 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*.

Periods of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on May 22, 2025, the period of investigation for the China, Indonesia, and Vietnam CVD investigations is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.⁸

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.⁹ Between June 2 and June 10, 2025, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the scope.¹⁰ 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).¹¹ Commerce will consider all 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, all such factual information should be limited to public information.¹² 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.

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(2).

⁹ See First General Issues Questionnaire; *see also* June 4, 2025, Memorandum; and Third General Issues Questionnaire

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties; Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

¹² See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each 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 time 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 AD 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.¹³ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Consultations

Pursuant to sections 702(b)(4)(A)(i) and (ii) of the Act, Commerce notified the Governments of the receipt of the Petitions and provided an opportunity for consultations with

¹³ 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.

respect to the Petitions.¹⁴ Commerce held consultations with the GOI and GOV, respectively, on June 5, 2025.¹⁵ The GOC did not request consultations.¹⁶

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 702(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 702(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 702(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,¹⁷ they do so for different

¹⁴ See Commerce’s Letters, “Invitation for Consultations to Discuss the Countervailing Duty Petition,” dated May 22, 2025.

¹⁵ See Memorandum, “Consultations with the Government of Indonesia,” dated June 6, 2025; *see also* GOI’s Letter, “Consultation Paper,” dated June 5, 2025; Memorandum, “Consultations with the Government of Vietnam,” dated June 6, 2025; and GOV’s Letter, “Comments on Countervailing Duty Petition,” dated June 6, 2025.

¹⁶ The GOC submitted comments on the China, Indonesia, and Vietnam CVD Petitions. *See* GOC’s Letters, “Comments on Countervailing Duty Petition on Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People’s Republic of China,” dated June 6, 2025; “Comments on Countervailing Duty Petition on Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from Indonesia,” dated June 6, 2025; and “Comments on Countervailing Duty Petition on Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,” dated June 6, 2025.

¹⁷ *See* section 771(10) of the Act.

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.¹⁸

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).

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.¹⁹ 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.²⁰

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 702(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.

¹⁸ 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 Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

¹⁹ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, see Checklists, “Countervailing 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 CVD 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.

²⁰ For further discussion, see Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

hardwood and decorative plywood industry.²¹ We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.²²

On June 4, 2025, we received timely filed comments on industry support from M&G Respondents,²³ U.S. importers of hardwood and decorative plywood.²⁴ 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.²⁵ On June 6, 2025, the petitioner responded to the comments from M&G Respondents and Shelter Forest in a timely filed rebuttal submission.²⁶

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.²⁷ 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).²⁸ Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(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.²⁹ Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ 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).

²⁴ See M&G Respondents' Letter, "Comments on Industry Support," dated June 4, 2025.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ See Petitioner's Letter, "Petitioner's Response to Industry Support Comments," dated June 6, 2025 (Petitioner's Response).

²⁷ See Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

²⁸ *Id.*; see also section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²⁹ See Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

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.³⁰ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 702(b)(1) of the Act.³¹

Injury Test

Because China, Indonesia, and Vietnam are “Subsidies Agreement Countries” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, section 701(a)(2) of the Act applies to these investigations. Accordingly, the ITC must determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam materially injure, or threaten material injury to, a U.S. industry.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that imports of the subject merchandise are benefiting from countervailable subsidies and that such imports are causing, or threaten to cause, material injury to the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam individually exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.³²

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; and declines in the domestic industry’s shipments and capacity utilization.³³ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

³² For further information regarding negligibility and the injury allegation, *see* Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, “Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping Duty 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).

³³ *See* Attachment III of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.³⁴

Initiation of CVD Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 702 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating CVD investigations to determine whether imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam benefit from countervailable subsidies conferred by the GOC, GOI, and GOV, respectively. In accordance with section 703(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 65 days after the date of this initiation.

China

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 33 of the 34 programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the China CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Indonesia

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on all 12 programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the Indonesia CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Vietnam

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on all 26 programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of

³⁴ *Id.*

the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the Vietnam CVD Initiation Checklist.

A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Respondent Selection

The petitioner identified over 100 companies in China, 57 companies in Indonesia, and nearly 100 companies in Vietnam as producers and/or exporters of hardwood and decorative plywood.³⁵ Commerce intends to follow its standard practice in CVD investigations and calculate company-specific subsidy rates in these investigations. In the event that Commerce determines that the number of known producers/exporters is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon Commerce's resources, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires issued to the potential respondents. Commerce normally selects mandatory respondents in CVD investigations using U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) entry data for U.S. 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 entry data in selecting respondents. Notwithstanding the decision to rely on Q&V questionnaires for respondent selection, due to the large number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions for China, Indonesia, and Vietnam, Commerce has determined to limit the number of Q&V questionnaires that it will issue to exporters and producers based on CBP data for hardwood and decorative plywood from these countries during the POI under the appropriate HTSUS subheadings listed in the "Scope of the Investigations," in the appendix.³⁶ Accordingly, Commerce will send Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and exporters that are identified in the CBP data for which there is complete address information on the record.

³⁵ *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 18 and Exhibit I-16); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 1-2 and Exhibit I-Supp-2.

³⁶ *See* Memoranda, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data," dated June 10, 2025.

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 hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, 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 be submitted by the relevant Chinese, Indonesian, 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 administrative protective order (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>.

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 702(b)(4)(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 via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of its initiation, as required by section 702(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petitions 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.³⁷ A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.³⁸ Otherwise, these CVD 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 of production 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 submitted³⁹ 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.⁴⁰ 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.

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.⁴¹ For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered

³⁷ See section 703(a)(1) of the Act.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁴⁰ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

⁴¹ See 19 CFR 351.302.

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.⁴²

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁴³ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁴⁴ 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 letters of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).⁴⁵

⁴² 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>.

⁴³ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁴⁴ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at https://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

⁴⁵ See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 702 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.*

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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