

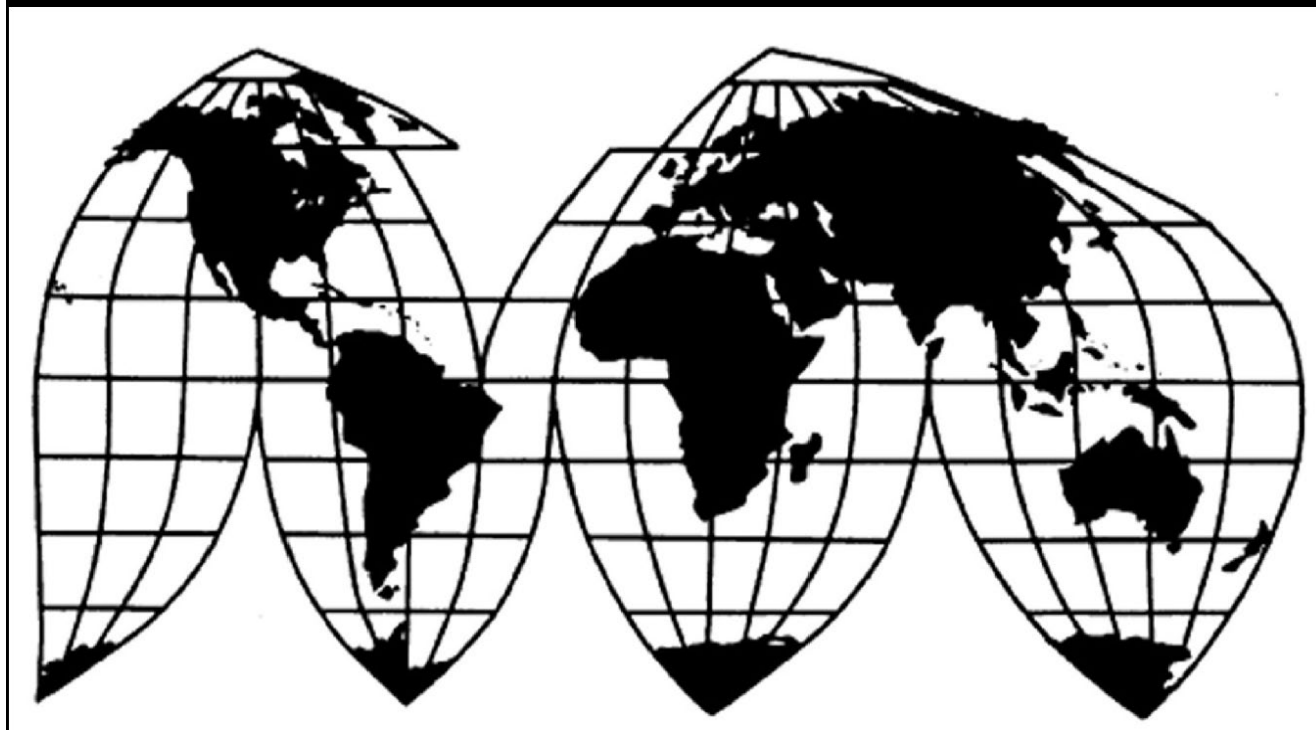
Quartz Surface Products from China

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Review)

Publication 5578

January 2025

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Review)

Quartz Surface Products from China

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the countervailing duty and antidumping duty orders on quartz surface products from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these reviews on June 3, 2024 (89 FR 47614) and determined on September 6, 2024 that it would conduct expedited reviews (89 FR 97653, December 9, 2024).

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

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on quartz surface products (“QSP”) from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I. Background

Original Investigations. On April 17, 2018, Cambria Company LLC (“Cambria”) filed antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the Commission concerning imports of QSP from China.¹ On May 23, 2019, Commerce determined that imports of steel QSP from China were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the government of China.² In June 2019, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of QSP from China that had been found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the government of China.³ On July 11, 2019, Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on QSP from China.⁴

Current Reviews. On June 3, 2024, the Commission instituted these first five-year reviews to determine whether revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on QSP from China would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.⁵ The Commission received a single joint response to its notice of institution from

¹ Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-WW-099 (Aug. 26, 2024) (“CR”); Public Report, *Quartz Surface Products from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Review), USITC Pub. 5578 (Jan. 2025) (“PR”) at I-2.

² CR/PR at I-3; *Quartz Surface Products From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Final Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 84 Fed. Reg. 23760 (May 23, 2019); *Quartz Surface Products From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair-Value, and Final Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 84 Fed. Reg. 23767 (May 23, 2019).

³ CR/PR at I-3; *Quartz Surface Products from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Final), USITC Pub. 4913 (June 2019) (“*Original Determinations*”).

⁴ CR/PR at I-3; *Quartz Surface Products From the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 84 Fed. Reg. 33053 (July 11, 2019).

⁵ CR/PR at I-1; *Quartz Surface Products from China: Institution of a Five-Year Review*, 89 Fed. Reg. 47614 (June 3, 2024).

Cambria, Dal-Tile LLC (“Dal-Tile”), and Guidoni USA (“Guidoni”) (collectively, “domestic interested parties”), which are domestic producers of QSP.⁶ The Commission did not receive a response from any respondent interested party. On September 6, 2024, the Commission determined that the domestic industry party group response was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate.⁷ Finding no other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews of the orders.⁸

U.S. industry data in this review are based on information supplied by the domestic interested parties in their response to the notice of institution; the domestic interested parties are estimated to have accounted for *** percent of domestic production of QSP in 2023.⁹ U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce’s official import statistics.¹⁰ Foreign industry data are based on information from the original investigations, information submitted by the domestic interested parties in these expedited reviews, and publicly available information compiled by the Commission.¹¹

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the “domestic like product” and the “industry.”¹² The Tariff Act defines “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 subtitle.”¹³ The Commission’s practice in five-

⁶ CR/PR at I-2; Cambria, Dal-Tile, and Guidoni Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 825086 (July 3, 2024) (“Domestic Interested Parties’ Response”).

⁷ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 818622 (Apr. 16, 2024).

⁸ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 818622 (Apr. 16, 2024).

⁹ CR/PR at Table I-2. The three U.S. producers that provided data were Cambria, Dal-Tile, and Guidoni. CR/PR at Table I-2 & Appendix B. Data coverage of the domestic industry may be ***. *Id.* at Table I-2 note. The coverage figure also did not include fabricators. *Id.*

¹⁰ CR/PR at Table I-6. Import data are compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 6810.99.0010, 6810.99.0020, and 6810.99.0040. *Id.*

¹¹ CR/PR at Tables I-8, I-9, and I-10.

¹² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); *see, e.g., Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Continued ...)

year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.¹⁴

Commerce has defined the imported merchandise within the scope of the orders under review as follows:

. . . {C}ertain quartz surface products. Quartz surface products consist of slabs and other surfaces created from a mixture of materials that includes predominately silica (e.g., quartz, quartz powder, cristobalite) as well as a resin binder (e.g., an unsaturated polyester). The incorporation of other materials, including, but not limited to, pigments, cement, or other additives does not remove the merchandise from the scope of the orders. However, the scope of the orders only includes products where the silica content is greater than any other single material, by actual weight. Quartz surface products are typically sold as rectangular slabs with a total surface area of approximately 45 to 60 square feet and a nominal thickness of one, two, or three centimeters. However, the scope of the orders includes surface products of all other sizes, thicknesses, and shapes. In addition to slabs, the scope of the orders includes, but is not limited to, other surfaces such as countertops, backsplashes, vanity tops, bar tops, work tops, tabletops, flooring, wall facing, shower surrounds, fire place surrounds, mantels, and tiles. Certain quartz surface products are covered by the orders whether polished or unpolished, cut or uncut, fabricated or not fabricated, cured or uncured, edged or not edged, finished or unfinished, thermoformed or not thermoformed, packaged or unpackaged, and regardless of the type of surface finish.

In addition, quartz surface products are covered by the orders whether or not they are imported attached to, or in conjunction with, non-subject merchandise such as sinks, sink bowls, vanities, cabinets, and furniture. If quartz surface products are imported attached to, or in conjunction with, such non-subject merchandise, only the quartz surface product is covered by the scope.

(Fed. Cir. 1991); *see also* S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90-91 (1979).

¹⁴ *See, e.g., Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8-9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA- 752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731- TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise fabricated in a third country, including by cutting, polishing, curing, edging, thermoforming, attaching to, or packaging with another product, or any other finishing, packaging, or fabrication that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the orders if performed in the country of manufacture of the quartz surface products.

The scope of the orders does not cover quarried stone surface products, such as granite, marble, soapstone, or quartzite. Specifically excluded from the scope of the orders are crushed glass surface products. Crushed glass surface products must meet each of the following criteria to qualify for this exclusion: (1) The crushed glass content is greater than any other single material, by actual weight; (2) there are pieces of crushed glass visible across the surface of the product; (3) at least some of the individual pieces of crushed glass that are visible across the surface are larger than one centimeter wide as measured at their widest cross-section (glass pieces); and (4) the distance between any single glass piece and the closest separate glass piece does not exceed three inches.

The products subject to the scope are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under the following subheading: 6810.99.0010. Subject merchandise may also enter under subheadings 6810.11.0010, 6810.11.0070, 6810.19.1200, 6810.19.1400, 6810.19.5000, 6810.91.0000, 6810.99.0080, 6815.99.4070, 2506.10.0010, 2506.10.0050, 2506.20.0010, 2506.20.0080, and 7016.90.10. The HTSUS subheadings set forth above are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the orders is dispositive.¹⁵

¹⁵ *Certain Quartz Surface Products From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 89 Fed. Reg. 81887 (Oct. 9, 2024) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at 2-3; *Certain Quartz Surface Products From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 89 Fed. Reg. 80885 (Oct.4, 2024) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at 2-3; *see also* (Continued ...)

Quartz surface products are a compacted stone composite building material used for countertop surfaces or aesthetic accents in residential, commercial, and industrial properties.¹⁶ Quartz surface products compete with quarried natural stone products, such as granite or marble.¹⁷ The scope of these reviews covers both quartz slab and finished products.¹⁸

In its original determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of all QSP coextensive with Commerce's scope.¹⁹

In the current reviews, the record does not contain any new information suggesting that the pertinent characteristics and uses of QSP have changed since the original investigations so as to warrant revisiting the Commission's domestic like product definition.²⁰ The domestic interested parties agree with the Commission's definition of the domestic like product from the original investigations.²¹ Consequently, we again define a single domestic

CR/PR at I-4-6.

¹⁶ CR/PR at I-9.

¹⁷ CR/PR at I-9.

¹⁸ CR/PR at I-9.

¹⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 8-9. In its preliminary determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product after considering whether fabricated QSP ("fabs") or custom-finished fully fabricated quartz products ("CFFFQP") should be separate domestic like products. *Quartz Surface Products from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 4794 at 7-12 (June 2018). The Commission first examined whether fabs and unfabricated QSP ("slabs") should be defined as separate domestic like products using the semi-finished product analysis. USITC Pub. 4794 at 9-10. It found that all slabs are dedicated to production of fabs. *Id.* at 9. It noted that while the functions of the products differ, their essential physical characteristics remain the same, whether QSP is fabricated or not. *Id.* Consequently, notwithstanding separate markets for slab and fabs, the Commission found they were a single domestic like product. *Id.* at 10. In response to arguments made by respondents, the Commission also considered whether CFFFQP should be a separate domestic like product under the traditional six-factor like product framework. *Id.* at 10-12. The Commission found that, although CFFFQP and other fabricated QSP appeared to have at least somewhat differing channels of distribution, there did not appear to be a clear dividing line between the two products with respect to the other like product factors. *Id.* at 12. Accordingly, the Commission found that the limited information in the record did not indicate that CFFFQP should be a separate domestic like product. *Id.*

In its final determinations, the Commission observed that all the parties had argued for one domestic like product and urged the Commission not to revisit the issue of domestic like product definition. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 9. The Commission noted that it had gathered additional information concerning the semi-finished like product factors for slabs and fabs. *Id.* The Commission found that this information was largely consistent with the information in the preliminary phase (apart from differences in value), and the differences in value alone did not outweigh other considerations. *Id.* Accordingly, the Commission again defined a single domestic like product based on the same reasons set forth in the preliminary determinations. *Id.*

²⁰ See generally CR/PR at I-9-14.

²¹ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 28-29.

like product consisting of all QSP coextensive with the scope of the reviews.

B. Domestic Industry and Related Parties

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic “producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product.”²² In defining the domestic industry, the Commission’s general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

We must determine whether any producer of the domestic like product should be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act. This provision allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise or which are themselves importers.²³ Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission’s discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.²⁴

In the original investigations, the Commission did not exclude any related parties.²⁵ The

²² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

²³ *See Torrington Co v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. 1161, 1168 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1992), *aff’d without opinion*, 991 F.2d 809 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *Sandvik AB v. United States*, 721 F. Supp. 1322, 1331-32 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1989), *aff’d mem.*, 904 F.2d 46 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *Empire Plow Co. v. United States*, 675 F. Supp. 1348, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1987).

²⁴ The primary factors the Commission has examined in deciding whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude a related party include the following:

- (1) the percentage of domestic production attributable to the importing producer;
- (2) the reason the U.S. producer has decided to import the product subject to investigation (whether the firm benefits from the LTFV sales or subsidies or whether the firm must import in order to enable it to continue production and compete in the U.S. market);
- (3) whether inclusion or exclusion of the related party will skew the data for the rest of the industry;
- (4) the ratio of import shipments to U.S. production for the imported product; and
- (5) whether the primary interest of the importing producer lies in domestic production or importation.

Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co. v. USITC, 100 F. Supp.3d 1314, 1326-31 (Ct. Int’l. Trade 2015), *aff’d*, 879 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2018); *see also Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

²⁵ In its original determinations, the Commission found that ten fabricators qualified as related parties and that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude any firms from the domestic industry definition. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 14-19.

Commission defined a single domestic industry comprised of all domestic producers of QSP, including stand-alone fabricators.²⁶

In the current reviews, the domestic interested parties agree with the Commission's definition of the domestic industry from the original investigations.²⁷

According to the domestic related parties, domestic producer Elite Quartz may qualify as a related party because it is a joint venture between U.S. importer M S International and Chinese producer Spectrum Quartz.²⁸ There is no information on the record, however, that M S International imported QSP from China, or that Spectrum Quartz exported QSR from China to the United States, during the period of review, as would be necessary for Elite Quartz to qualify as a related party.²⁹ Furthermore, because Elite Quartz did not respond to the notice of institution, there is no information on its domestic operations on the record that could be excluded from domestic industry data.

In sum, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we again define the domestic industry as all domestic producers of QSP, including stand-alone fabricators.

²⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 10-19. In its original determinations, the Commission addressed whether stand-alone fabricators were engaged in sufficient production-related operations to be included in the domestic industry definition along with slab producers. *Id.* at 11-13. Examining the six factors that it typically considers in determining whether a firm's production-related activities are sufficient to constitute domestic production, the Commission found that the capital investment reported by fabricators was substantial, that fabricators employed a significant number of personnel in their U.S. operations, that fabricators had at least moderate technical expertise, and that the value added by fabricators to the finished product was substantial. *Id.* Accordingly, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all producers of QSP, including both slab producers and fabricators. *Id.* at 13. There is no new information or argument on the record of these expedited reviews to suggest that the production-related activities of stand-alone fabricators have changed since the original investigations. Accordingly, we again find that stand-alone fabricators engage in sufficient production-related activities to qualify as domestic producers.

²⁷ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 28-29.

²⁸ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 26, Exhibits 10, 23.

²⁹ See Domestic Interested Parties' Response at Exhibit 1 (not listing M S International as an importer of subject merchandise or Spectrum Quartz as a Chinese producer or exporter of subject merchandise during the period of review). Based on his reading of the statute, Commissioner Kearns believes the Commission has the authority to find a domestic producer to be a related party in an administrative review if the producer was deemed a related party in the original investigation or if there is evidence that, absent the order, there would be imports or purchases of subject merchandise by this producer or exports by affiliated foreign producers. In any event, in this review, Commissioner Kearns does not find appropriate circumstances exist to exclude Elite Quartz from the domestic industry.

III. Revocation of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders Would Likely Lead to Continuation or Recurrence of Material Injury Within a Reasonably Foreseeable Time

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order “would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.”³⁰ The SAA states that “under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports.”³¹ Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.³² The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that “likely,” as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means “probable,” and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.³³

The statute states that “the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of

³⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

³¹ SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316 vol. I at 883-84. The SAA states that “{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission’s original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed.” *Id.* at 883.

³² While the SAA states that “a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary,” it indicates that “the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked.” SAA at 884.

³³ See *NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2003) (“‘likely’ means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)”), *aff’d mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) (“more likely than not” standard is “consistent with the court’s opinion;” “the court has not interpreted ‘likely’ to imply any particular degree of ‘certainty’”); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) (“standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty”); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) (“‘likely’ is tantamount to ‘probable,’ not merely ‘possible’”).

time.”³⁴ According to the SAA, a “‘reasonably foreseeable time’ will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the ‘imminent’ timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations.”³⁵

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to “consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated.”³⁶ It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).³⁷ The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission’s determination.³⁸

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.³⁹ In doing so, the Commission must consider “all relevant economic factors,” including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of

³⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

³⁵ SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are “the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities.” *Id.*

³⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

³⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not made any duty absorption findings. *See Certain Quartz Surface Products From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 89 Fed. Reg. 80885 (Oct.4, 2024); *see also* Department of Commerce Memorandum from Scott Fullerton to Abdelali Elouaradia, Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the of the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Administrative Reviews of Certain Quartz Surface Products from the People’s Republic of China, Nov. 15, 2024.

³⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

³⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.⁴⁰

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.⁴¹

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.⁴² All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the order under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.⁴³

No respondent interested party participated in these expedited reviews. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the QSP industry in China. There is

⁴⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

⁴¹ See 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that “{c}onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices.” SAA at 886.

⁴² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁴³ The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission “considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.” SAA at 885.

also limited information on the QSP market in the United States during the POR. Accordingly, for our determinations, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations, and the limited new information on the record in these five-year reviews.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁴⁴ The following conditions of competition inform our determination.

1. Demand Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that U.S. demand for QSP in slab form depends on the demand for fabricated QSP products, which have a variety of end uses, including kitchen, bathroom, and commercial countertops, vanities, flooring, tiles, shower walls and pans, window sills, thresholds, basins, chairs, and cabinets.⁴⁵ It found that there are multiple types of end users of fabricated QSP, including builders and contractors engaged in new construction and remodeling of homes and commercial properties, as well as homeowners engaged in remodeling projects.⁴⁶ It noted that U.S. demand for fabricated QSP products is driven by remodeling and construction activity.⁴⁷ It found that most U.S. producers and some importers indicated that the U.S. market for QSP is subject to seasonal changes in demand, with demand tending to increase during the summer.⁴⁸ It found that the vast majority of market participants reported that U.S. demand for QSP had increased since January 1, 2015, consistent with data indicating that apparent U.S. consumption for QSP had increased throughout the POI.⁴⁹ Apparent U.S. consumption, as measured by value, had increased from \$*** in 2015, to \$*** in 2016, and \$*** in 2017; it was \$*** in interim 2018, compared to \$*** in interim 2017.⁵⁰

⁴⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁴⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 22.

⁴⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 23.

⁴⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 22.

⁴⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 22.

⁴⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 22-23.

⁵⁰ *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 23. In the original investigations, the Commission primarily relied upon value data for assessing apparent U.S. consumption and market shares. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 23 n.145. In relying primarily on value data, the Commission observed that shipments from fabricators were not included in the apparent U.S. consumption volume (Continued ...)

Current Reviews. There is no new information on the record of these reviews indicating that the factors influencing demand have changed since the original investigations. The record indicates that demand for QSP continues to derive from demand for fabricated downstream products, including countertops in kitchens, bathrooms, and commercial applications, used in construction and home remodeling.⁵¹ The domestic interested parties claim that U.S. demand for QSP generally increased during the 2018-2021 period, but then declined in 2022 and 2023.⁵² The domestic interested parties argue that U.S. demand for QSP declined due to the slowdown in residential construction, as reflected by the decline in new housing starts beginning in 2022.⁵³ They also maintain that U.S. demand for QSP declined due to the slowdown in home remodeling activity.⁵⁴

In 2023, apparent U.S. consumption of QSP, as measured by value, was \$***, which was higher than in 2017, the last year examined in the original investigations, when apparent U.S. consumption was \$***.⁵⁵

2. Supply Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that, while the domestic industry and

data in order to avoid double counting the slabs. *Id.* It also noted that apparent U.S. consumption by quantity was *** square feet in 2015, *** square feet in 2016, *** square feet in 2017, *** square feet in interim 2017, and *** square feet in interim 2018. *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 34.

⁵¹ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 8-10.

⁵² Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 8-9.

⁵³ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 8-9 & Exh. 2.

⁵⁴ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 9-10 & Exhs. 3-4.

⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table I-7. By quantity, apparent U.S. consumption was *** square feet in 2023. *Id.* The data for apparent U.S. consumption may be understated in these reviews compared to the original investigations due to the lower data coverage of the domestic industry in these reviews. Domestic industry data in these reviews are based upon the responses of domestic producers that accounted for an estimated *** percent of domestic production of QSP in slab form in 2023, whereas domestic industry data in the original investigations were based on the responses of domestic producers that accounted for the vast majority of domestic production of QSP in slab form in 2017. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 4 & CR/PR at Table I-5. The domestic industry data in the original investigations also were based on the questionnaire responses of 17 independent fabricators plus the fabrication data from the only integrated producer, Cambria. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 4. Their responses, when combined with Cambria's, accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. production of fabricated QSP in 2017. *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 5. In the current reviews, however, the Commission did not receive questionnaire responses from independent fabricators and the domestic industry data only includes the fabrication data from the sole integrated producer of QSP, Cambria. See Email from Luke Meisner, Esq. to Julie Duffy dated Dec. 18, 2024 (EDIS Doc. 839698).

nonsubject imports were initially the larger supply sources during the POI, subject imports were the largest supply source by the end of the POI.⁵⁶ The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption, based on value, increased from *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2015 to *** percent in 2016 and then decreased to *** percent in 2017.⁵⁷ The domestic industry's market share, by value, was *** percent in interim 2018, compared to *** percent in interim 2017.⁵⁸

Subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption, based on value, increased from *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2015 to *** percent in 2016 and *** percent in 2017.⁵⁹ Subject imports' market share was *** percent in interim 2018, compared to *** percent in interim 2017.⁶⁰

Nonsubject imports' market share, based on value, decreased from *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2015 to *** percent in 2016 and *** percent in 2017.⁶¹ Nonsubject imports' market share was *** percent in interim 2018, compared to *** percent in interim 2017.⁶² Leading nonsubject sources of QSP were Spain and Israel.⁶³

Current Reviews. U.S. producers were the second largest source of QSP in the U.S. market in 2023, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, by value, that year.⁶⁴ There

⁵⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 23.

⁵⁷ *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 35. In the original investigations, the Commission used value-added shipment data for the fabricators in order to avoid double counting the shipments from the slab producers. Accordingly, the Commission primarily relied upon value data for its assessment of apparent U.S. consumption and market shares. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 23 n.145 (*citing* CR at IV-21 n.19, PR at IV-14 n.19).

⁵⁸ *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 35. The Commission noted that there were three U.S. producers of quartz slabs during the majority of the POI, although new entrants started slab production in late 2018 and early 2019. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 23. It found that domestic slab producers' capacity was less than apparent U.S. consumption throughout the POI. *Id.* It also found that the capacity of both domestic slab producers and fabricators increased over the POI. *Id.*

⁵⁹ *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 35.

⁶⁰ *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 35.

⁶¹ *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 35.

⁶² *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 35.

⁶³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 23.

⁶⁴ CR/PR at Table I-7. The data for the domestic industry's market share may be understated in these reviews compared to the original investigations due to the lower data coverage of the domestic industry in these reviews, as discussed in section III.B.1 above. As explained above, the Commission relied primarily on value data in the original investigations for apparent U.S. consumption and market shares. *See Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 23 n.145. Accordingly, we continue to rely primarily on value data for apparent U.S. consumption and market shares in the current reviews. By volume, the domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent in 2023. CR/PR at Table I-7.

were several changes to the domestic industry during the period of review, including five plant openings, one plant closing, one expansion, and plans by one domestic producer to build a new manufacturing facility by 2028.⁶⁵

Subject imports were the smallest source of QSP in the U.S. market in 2023, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, by value, that year.⁶⁶ The domestic interested parties contend that subject producers of QSP in China began to develop ways to circumvent the orders after they were imposed in 2018.⁶⁷ During the 2021-2024 period, Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) made numerous affirmative determinations under the Enforce and Protect Act (“EAPA”) that QSP produced in China had been transshipped through third countries, including Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam, to the United States, in order to evade the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on QSP from China.⁶⁸ In October 2022, Commerce made a final determination in a country-specific scope inquiry, finding that QSP imported from Malaysia was actually of Chinese origin, and implementing a certification requirement to ensure that imports of QSP from Malaysia do not consist of Chinese-made QSP subject to the orders.⁶⁹ Accordingly, subject import volume and market share based on official import statistics are likely understated, at least prior to the implementation of the certification requirement.

Nonsubject imports were the largest source of QSP in the U.S. market in 2023, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, by value, that year.⁷⁰ The largest sources of nonsubject imports of QSP in 2023 were India, Vietnam, and Spain.⁷¹

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Original Investigations. The Commission found that the domestic like product and subject imports were highly substitutable, and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions for QSP.⁷²

Current Reviews. The record in these five-year reviews contains no new information to indicate that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject

⁶⁵ CR/PR at Table I-4.

⁶⁶ CR/PR at Table I-7. By volume, subject imports’ share of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent in 2023. *Id.*

⁶⁷ Domestic Interested Parties’ Response at 19-21.

⁶⁸ See Domestic Interested Parties’ Response at 19-21, Exhibits 14-22.

⁶⁹ See Domestic Interested Parties’ Response at 20-21.

⁷⁰ CR/PR at Table I-7. By volume, nonsubject imports’ share of apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent in 2023. *Id.*

⁷¹ CR/PR at Table I-6.

⁷² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 24.

imports, or the importance of price in purchasing decisions, have changed since the original investigations. The domestic interested parties argue that the U.S. market remains characterized by a high degree of substitutability between subject imported and domestically-produced QSP, and that price continues to be a primary consideration in purchasing decisions.⁷³ Based on the available information in these expedited reviews, we again find that there is a high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions.

QSP originating in China became subject to a 10 percent *ad valorem* duty on September 24, 2018, under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, which was later increased to 25 percent *ad valorem* on May 10, 2019.⁷⁴

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

1. Original Investigations

The Commission found that the volume of subject imports increased over the POI, from 23.6 million square feet in 2015 to 42.1 million square feet in 2016 and 66.3 million square feet in 2017, an increase of 181.0 percent.⁷⁵ The Commission also found that the volume of subject imports was substantially higher in interim 2018, at 80.6 million square feet, than in interim 2017 when they totaled 46.1 million square feet.⁷⁶ The Commission noted that the volume of subject imports rose at a much faster rate than apparent U.S. consumption, and that subject imports therefore experienced significant gains in market share directly at the expense of the domestic industry.⁷⁷ Based on value, which included value added to slabs by fabricators, the Commission found that subject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2015, *** percent in 2016, and *** percent in 2017.⁷⁸ Subject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in interim 2018, compared to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in interim 2017.⁷⁹ The Commission concluded that the volume of subject imports and the increase in that volume were significant in both absolute terms and relative to U.S.

⁷³ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 13.

⁷⁴ CR/PR at I-7-8 & n.14.

⁷⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 25.

⁷⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 25.

⁷⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 25.

⁷⁸ *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 38.

⁷⁹ *Confidential Original Determinations*, EDIS Doc. 680015 at 38.

production and consumption.⁸⁰

2. Current Reviews

The record in these reviews indicates that the orders have had a disciplining effect on the volume of subject imports. Subject imports were minimal throughout the POR, other than in 2018 when they were higher than during the original investigations.⁸¹ Specifically, subject import volume declined from 83.7 million square feet in 2018, to 7.5 million square feet in 2019, 1.1 million square feet in 2020, 1.2 million square feet in 2021, 2.8 million square feet in 2022, and 1.7 million square feet in 2023, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year.⁸² As discussed in section III.B.2, official import statistics may understate subject import volume, given CBP's determinations under the EAPA that QSP produced in China was transshipped through third countries during the 2021-2024 period to evade the orders.

The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information on the subject industry in China. The information available, however, indicates that subject producers have the ability and incentive to increase their exports of QSP to the U.S. market to a significant level if the orders were revoked. The domestic interested parties have identified 52 possible producers of QSP in China.⁸³ Although data concerning the subject industry's capacity during the POR is unavailable, the subject industry's capacity was 148.2 million square feet in 2017, with a capacity utilization rate of 85.3 percent, and was projected to increase to 170.7 million square feet in 2018.⁸⁴ There is no information on the record indicating that there have been any major changes to the subject industry since imposition of the orders. According to information submitted by the domestic interested parties, Chinese producer Horizon Quartz Stone alone reports annual production capacity of 300 million square meters on its website.⁸⁵

The information available also indicates that the subject industry remains a large exporter. Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") data concerning Chinese exports of manmade stone products under Harmonized Schedule ("HS") subheading 6810.99, which include QSP and out-of-scope products, indicate that the value of such exports increased from \$2.0 billion in 2019 to \$2.9 billion in 2022

⁸⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 26.

⁸¹ CR/PR at Table I-6.

⁸² CR/PR at Tables I-6 & I-7.

⁸³ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at Exh. 1; CR/PR at I-23.

⁸⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913, CR/PR at Table VII-4.

⁸⁵ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 18, Exhibit 13; CR/PR at Table I-7.

before declining to \$1.9 billion in 2023.⁸⁶ China was the world's largest exporter of such merchandise throughout the POR.⁸⁷

The information available further indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to subject producers. Despite official import statistics showing that subject imports maintained only a small presence in the U.S. market during the POR, other than in 2018, GTA data show that the United States was, by value, the largest destination market throughout the POR for Chinese exports of merchandise under HS subheading 6810.99 for manmade stone products, which includes QSP and out-of-scope products.⁸⁸ This indicates that subject producers in China remain interested in serving the U.S. market and have maintained U.S. distribution networks and customers that would enable them to quickly re-enter the U.S. market for QSP after revocation. As further evidence of the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers, the domestic interested parties maintain that the United States was the largest market in the world for quartz countertops during the POR.⁸⁹

Chinese producers have also demonstrated their continued interest in serving the U.S. market since the imposition of the orders through their efforts to evade the orders. As discussed in section III.B.2 above, CBP determined in multiple EAPA investigations that Chinese-made QSP was transshipped through Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam to the United States during the 2021-2024 period to evade the orders.⁹⁰ These transshipments further indicate that subject producers remain highly interested in serving the U.S. market.

Given the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume and market share of subject imports during the original investigations, the Chinese industry's large capacity and exports, the attractiveness of the U.S. market, and the continued presence of subject imports in the U.S. market by transshipment through nonsubject countries, we find that the volume of subject imports from China would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if the orders were revoked.⁹¹

⁸⁶ CR/PR at Table I-9.

⁸⁷ CR/PR at Table I-10.

⁸⁸ CR/PR at Table I-9.

⁸⁹ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 19 & Exh. 14.

⁹⁰ CR/PR at Table I-8; Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 19-21 & Exh. 15-22.

⁹¹ Although subject imports from China are currently subject to a 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under Section 301, neither the domestic interested party nor responding purchasers indicated that this duty would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market at significant levels if the orders were revoked. See generally Domestic interested Party's Response; CR/PR at D-3-D-4. Given this, as well as the large size and exports of the QSP industry in China and the attractiveness of the U.S. market, we find that the section 301 duties would not likely prevent subject imports from increasing to significant levels if the
(Continued ...)

D. Likely Price Effects

1. Original Investigations

In the original investigations, the Commission found that subject imports had a significant adverse effect on U.S. prices.⁹² The Commission found a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.⁹³ The Commission found significant underselling by the subject imports over the POI given their pervasive underselling of the domestic like product, in all 180 quarterly comparisons corresponding to involving 63.3 million square feet of subject imports, and the substantial number of confirmed lost sales, accounting for 19.2 percent of reported purchases.⁹⁴ The Commission found that significant subject import underselling had enabled subject imports to increase their share of the U.S. market.⁹⁵

The Commission also observed that the domestic industry's price increases were not commensurate with rising costs.⁹⁶ The Commission found that the domestic industry's ratio of COGS to net sales fluctuated but increased overall during 2015-2017.⁹⁷ Given the strong demand conditions in the U.S. market for QSP throughout the POI, the Commission found that it would have expected the domestic industry to raise prices, particularly in light of increasing costs in 2017.⁹⁸ Instead, the Commission observed that the domestic industry's prices fell for several of the pricing products while the industry's average unit value ("AUV") for net sales also declined over the POI.⁹⁹ The Commission found that the increasing volume of subject imports were a significant cause of the domestic industry's inability to price its products commensurately with its

orders were revoked.

The record of these five-year reviews do not contain information concerning product shifting or inventories of subject merchandise. QSP from China is not subject to any known antidumping and countervailing duty measures in third country markets. CR/PR at I-27.

⁹² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 29.

⁹³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 26.

⁹⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 27-29. The Commission found that the underselling margins ranged from 4.3 percent to 85.3 percent and averaged 49.2 percent. *Id.* at 27. The Commission also noted that underselling margins increased for the highest volume pricing products (products 3 and 4) for slabs as subject import prices declined. *Id.*

⁹⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 28-29. The domestic industry lost *** percentage points of market share to subject imports during the 2015-2017 and was down *** percentage points of market share to subject imports across interim periods. *Id.* at 29 n.208.

⁹⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 28-29.

⁹⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 29.

⁹⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 29.

⁹⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 29.

costs.¹⁰⁰ Consequently, the Commission found that subject imports prevented price increases for the domestic like product which otherwise would have occurred to a significant degree.¹⁰¹

2. Current Reviews

As discussed in Section III.B.3 above, we have found that there is a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and that price remains important in purchasing decisions.

The record in these expedited reviews does not contain new product-specific pricing information. Given that the domestic like product and subject imports are highly substitutable and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions, we find that the likely significant volume of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree, as during the original investigations, as a means of gaining market share.¹⁰² Absent the discipline of the orders, the likely significant volume of low-priced subject imports would likely force the domestic industry to lower prices or forgo needed price increases, or else lose sales and market share to subject imports. Consequently, we find that subject imports would likely have significant price effects on the domestic like product if the orders were revoked.

E. Likely Impact

1. Original Investigations

In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic industry's performance indicators were generally mixed during the POI despite a large increase in apparent U.S. consumption.¹⁰³ The Commission found that subject imports had captured sales and market share from the domestic industry by underselling the domestic like product.¹⁰⁴ As a result, the domestic industry's production and sales were weaker than they otherwise would have been as

¹⁰⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 29.

¹⁰¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 29.

¹⁰² The domestic interested parties argue that the U.S. market for QSP remains highly price sensitive and that available pricing data show subject imports continue to sell at unit values below those of domestically produced QSP. Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 13. The average unit value ("AUV") of subject imports in 2023, at \$5.58 per 1,000 square feet, was far lower than the AUV of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments that same year, at \$27.12 per 1,000 square feet. CR/PR at Tables I-6 & I-7.

¹⁰³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 30-33.

¹⁰⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 30.

the industry lost market share.¹⁰⁵ In addition, the Commission found that low-priced subject imports had suppressed the domestic industry's prices, further reducing the industry's profitability during the POI.¹⁰⁶

The Commission considered and rejected respondents' arguments regarding allegations of insufficient domestic supply and attenuated competition.¹⁰⁷ Given increased demand during the POI, the Commission found that the domestic industry could have materially increased its output more consistently with demand growth if not for the rapidly increasing volume of subject imports.¹⁰⁸ In rejecting respondents' argument that competition between the subject imports and the domestic product was attenuated because they allegedly served different parts of the QSP market, the Commission found that domestically-produced QSP competed with subject imports for sales to a variety of end users, including builders' residential projects and sales in the commercial portion of the market, rather than being focused only on the luxury portion of the market as respondents argued.¹⁰⁹ In its non-attribution analysis, the Commission found that apparent U.S. consumption for QSP increased over the POI and therefore could not explain the performance of the domestic industry.¹¹⁰ It also examined the role of nonsubject imports and found they could not explain the industry's loss of sales and market share to subject imports, and the resulting declines in the domestic industry's financial performance.¹¹¹

2. Current Reviews¹¹²

The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the original investigations.

The information available indicates differences in the domestic industry's performance in 2023 compared to 2017, the last full year examined in the original investigations.¹¹³ The domestic

¹⁰⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 30, 33.

¹⁰⁶ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 30, 33.

¹⁰⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 33-34.

¹⁰⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 33-34.

¹⁰⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 34.

¹¹⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 33.

¹¹¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4913 at 33.

¹¹² In its expedited review of the antidumping duty order, Commerce determined that revocation of the order would result in the continuation or recurrence of dumping, with margins of up to 326.15 percent. *Certain Quartz Surface Products From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 89 Fed. Reg. 80885, 80886 (Oct.4, 2024).

¹¹³ The domestic industry's performance may be understated in these reviews compared to the original investigations due to the lower data coverage of the domestic industry in these (Continued ...)

industry's capacity, at *** square feet, production, at *** square feet, and capacity utilization, at *** percent, were all lower in 2023 than in 2017.¹¹⁴ The domestic industry's U.S. shipments in 2021, at *** square feet valued at \$***, were lower in 2023 than in 2017.¹¹⁵ The domestic industry's net sales (by value), at \$*** was lower in 2023 than in 2017 at \$***.¹¹⁶ On the other hand, the domestic industry's COGS-to-net-sales ratio (*** percent) was lower in 2023 than in 2017 (*** percent),¹¹⁷ while its gross profit (at \$*** in 2023) was higher than in 2017 (at \$***).¹¹⁸ Nevertheless, the domestic industry's operating income, at \$***, and operating income to net sales ratio, at *** percent, were both lower in 2023 than in 2017.¹¹⁹ The limited information available in these expedited reviews is insufficient for us to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury if the orders were revoked.

Based on the information available on the record, we find that revocation of the orders would likely result in a significant volume of subject imports that likely would undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree. Given the high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely capture sales and market share from the domestic industry and/or depress or suppress prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. The likely significant volume of low-priced subject imports and their adverse price effects would likely have a significant adverse impact on the production, shipments, sales, market share, and revenues of the domestic industry, which, in turn, would have a direct adverse impact on the industry's profitability and employment, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports. Nonsubject imports have substantially increased their presence in the U.S. market since the original investigations, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S.

reviews, as discussed in section III.B.1 above, limiting the utility of direct comparisons.

¹¹⁴ CR/PR at Table I-5. U.S. producers' slab production capacity totaled *** square feet in 2017 and their fab production capacity was *** square feet in 2017. *Id.* U.S. producers' slab production totaled *** square feet in 2017 and their fab production was *** square feet in 2017. *Id.* U.S. slab producers' capacity utilization was *** percent in 2017 and U.S. fabricators' capacity utilization was *** percent in 2017. *Id.*

¹¹⁵ CR/PR at Table I-5.

¹¹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-5.

¹¹⁷ CR/PR at Table I-5.

¹¹⁸ CR/PR at Table I-5.

¹¹⁹ CR/PR at Table I-5. The domestic industry's operating income was \$*** and its operating income to net sales ratio was *** percent in 2017. *Id.*

consumption, by value, in 2023 as compared to *** percent in 2017.¹²⁰ The record provides no indication, however, that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from China from significantly increasing their presence in the U.S. market after revocation. In light of the high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price to purchasers, the increase in low-priced subject imports that we have found likely after revocation would likely come, at least in part, at the expense of the domestic industry and/or depress or suppress prices for the domestic like product. Consequently, we find that any future effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to subject imports and that nonsubject imports would not prevent subject imports from having a significant impact on the domestic industry.

We recognize that the domestic interested parties claim that U.S. demand for QSP has begun to decline and is expected to weaken further in the reasonably foreseeable future, due to the slowing housing market and weakening home remodeling activity.¹²¹ Nevertheless, the information available shows that apparent U.S. consumption, by value, was *** percent higher in 2023 than in 2017, indicating that demand for QSP has grown substantially since the original investigations.¹²² However, given the degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, as well as the importance of price in purchasing decisions, increased demand is unlikely to insulate the domestic industry from the adverse effects of the likely significant volume of subject imports if the orders were revoked. To the extent that demand for QSP weakens within a reasonably foreseeable time, the increase in low-priced subject imports that is likely after revocation would exacerbate the effects of declining demand on the domestic industry. Moreover, any decline in demand for QSP would be unlikely to explain any loss in market share for the domestic industry.

In sum, we conclude that if the orders were revoked, subject imports of QSP from China would likely have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, we determine that revocation of the antidumping and

¹²⁰ CR/PR at Table I-7.

¹²¹ Domestic Interested Parties' Response at 8-11 & 28.

¹²² *Calculated from* CR/PR at Table I-7. Growth in apparent U.S. consumption since the original investigations is likely understated due to the lower data coverage of the domestic industry in these reviews as compared to in the original investigations, as discussed in section III.B.1 above.

countervailing duty orders on QSP from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On June 3, 2024, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”),¹ that it had instituted reviews to determine whether revocation of antidumping and countervailing duty orders on quartz surface products from China would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.² All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.^{3 4} Table I-1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Table I-1
Quartz surface products: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
June 3, 2024	Notice of initiation by Commerce (89 FR 47525, June 3, 2024)
June 3, 2024	Notice of institution by Commission (89 FR 47614, June 3, 2024)
October 6, 2024	Scheduled date for Commission’s vote on adequacy
October 1, 2024	Scheduled date for Commerce’s results of its expedited reviews
January 10, 2025	Commission’s vote
January 17, 2025	Commission’s determinations and views

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 89 FR 47614, June 3, 2024. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 89 FR 47525, June 3, 2024. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

³ As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. That information is presented in app. B. Summary data compiled in the original investigations are presented in app. C.

⁴ Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product and the subject merchandise. Presented in app. D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in this proceeding.

Responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews. They were filed on behalf of the following entities:

1. Cambria Company LLC (“Cambria”), Dal-Tile LLC (“Dal-Tile”), and Guidoni USA, domestic producers of quartz surface products (collectively referred to herein as “domestic interested parties”).

A complete response to the Commission’s notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy or explain deficiencies in their responses and to provide clarifying details where appropriate. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table I-2.

Table I-2
Quartz surface products: Summary of responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Interested party type	Number	Coverage
U.S. producer	3	***%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested parties’ estimate of U.S. production of quartz surface products in 2023 based on number of production lines. This coverage figure does not include fabrication. In their response to the notice of institution the domestic interested parties account for *** known production lines of quartz surface products. The domestic producer coverage may be ***. Domestic interested parties’ response to the notice of institution, July 3, 2024, pp. 25-26.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from the domestic interested parties. The domestic interested parties request that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on quartz surface products.⁵

⁵ Domestic interested parties’ comments on adequacy, August 9, 2024, p. 2.

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on April 17, 2018 with Commerce and the Commission by Cambria, Eden Prairie, Minnesota.⁶ On May 23, 2019, Commerce determined that imports of quartz surface products from China were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the Government of China.⁷ The Commission determined on June 28, 2019 that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV and subsidized imports of quartz surface products from China.⁸ On July 11, 2019, Commerce issued its antidumping and countervailing duty order with final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 295.02 to 336.69 percent and net subsidy rates ranging from 45.32 to 190.99 percent.⁹

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted a number of previous import relief investigations on quartz surface products or similar merchandise, as presented in table I-3.

Table I-3
Quartz surface products: Previous and related Commission proceedings and current status

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
2019	701-TA-624 and 731-TA-1450	India	Affirmative	Orders in place after final investigation.
2019	701-TA-625 and 731-TA-1451	Turkey	Affirmative	Orders in place after final investigation

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission publications and Federal Register notices.

Note: “Date” refers to the year in which the investigation was instituted by the Commission.

⁶ Quartz surface products from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Final), USITC Publication 4913, June 2019 (“Original publication”), p. I-1.

⁷ 84 FR 23767 and 84 FR 23760, May 23, 2019.

⁸ 84 FR 32216, July 5, 2019. The Commission also found that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination were not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the order on China.

⁹ 84 FR 33053, July 11, 2019.

Commerce's five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of quartz surface products from China with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than October 1, 2024.¹⁰ Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx> and subsequently on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System ("EDIS"). Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anticircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of quartz surface products from China are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The scope of the orders covers certain quartz surface products. Quartz surface products consist of slabs and other surfaces created from a mixture of materials that includes predominately silica (e.g., quartz, quartz powder, cristobalite) as well as a resin binder (e.g., an unsaturated polyester). The incorporation of other materials, including, but not limited to, pigments, cement, or other additives does not remove the merchandise from the scope of the orders. However, the scope of the orders only includes products where the silica content is greater than any other single material, by actual weight. Quartz surface products are typically sold as rectangular slabs with a total surface area of approximately 45 to 60 square feet and a nominal thickness of one, two, or three centimeters. However, the scope of the orders includes surface

¹⁰ Letter from Alex Villanueva, Senior Director, Office I, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, June 3, 2024.

products of all other sizes, thicknesses, and shapes. In addition to slabs, the scope of the orders includes, but is not limited to, other surfaces such as countertops, backsplashes, vanity tops, bar tops, work tops, tabletops, flooring, wall facing, shower surrounds, fire place surrounds, mantels, and tiles. Certain quartz surface products are covered by the orders whether polished or unpolished, cut or uncut, fabricated or not fabricated, cured or uncured, edged or not edged, finished or unfinished, thermoformed or not thermoformed, packaged or unpackaged, and regardless of the type of surface finish.

In addition, quartz surface products are covered by the orders whether or not they are imported attached to, or in conjunction with, non-subject merchandise such as sinks, sink bowls, vanities, cabinets, and furniture. If quartz surface products are imported attached to, or in conjunction with, such non-subject merchandise, only the quartz surface product is covered by the scope.

Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise fabricated in a third country, including by cutting, polishing, curing, edging, thermoforming, attaching to, or packaging with another product, or any other finishing, packaging, or fabrication that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the orders if performed in the country of manufacture of the quartz surface products.

The scope of the orders does not cover quarried stone surface products, such as granite, marble, soapstone, or quartzite. Specifically excluded from the scope of the orders are crushed glass surface products. Crushed glass surface products must meet each of the following criteria to qualify for this exclusion: (1) The crushed glass content is greater than any other single material, by actual weight; (2) there are pieces of crushed glass visible across the surface of the product; (3) at least some of the individual pieces of crushed glass that are visible across the surface are larger than one centimeter wide as measured at their widest cross-section (glass pieces); and (4) the distance between any single glass piece and the closest separate glass piece does not exceed three inches.

The products subject to the scope are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under the following subheading: 6810.99.0010. Subject merchandise may also enter under subheadings 6810.11.0010, 6810.11.0070, 6810.19.1200, 6810.19.1400, 6810.19.5000, 6810.91.0000, 6810.99.0080, 6815.99.4070, 2506.10.0010, 2506.10.0050, 2506.20.0010, 2506.20.0080, and 7016.90.10. The HTSUS subheadings set forth above are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the orders is dispositive.¹¹

¹¹ 84 FR 33053, July 11, 2019.

U.S. tariff treatment

Quartz surface products are currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) statistical reporting numbers 6810.99.0020 and 6810.99.0040.¹² The general rate of duty is “free” for HTS subheading 6810.99.00.¹³ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Effective May 10, 2019, quartz surface products originating in China and imported under subheading 6810.99.00, as well as subheadings 2506.10.00, 2506.20.00, 6810.11.00, 6810.19.12, 6810.19.14, 6810.19.50, 6810.91.00, and 6815.99.40 are subjected to existing general duty rates and to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.¹⁴ However, exemptions were

¹² Effective January 1, 2023, HTS statistical reporting number 6810.99.0010 (agglomerated quartz slabs of the type used for countertops) was discontinued and two new HTS statistical reporting number: 6810.99.0020 (in slabs of rectangular shape, with a length of 3 m or more and a width of 1.25 m or more) and 6810.99.0040 (other) were established. See HTS Change Record (Basic Edition), 2023.

¹³ The merchandise subject to these reviews may also be imported HTS statistical reporting numbers: 2506.10.0010, 2506.10.0050, 2506.20.0010, 2506.20.0080, 6810.11.0010, 6810.11.0070, 6810.19.1200, 6810.19.1400, 6810.19.5000, 6810.91.0000, 6810.99.0080, 6815.99.4170, and HTS subheading 7016.90.10. The first two subheadings cover quartz that is in the form of a basic material; the provisions in chapter 68 cover building and flooring materials and other made-up articles in which quartz predominates by weight. The general rate of duty is “free” for HTS subheadings 2506.10.00, 2506.20.00, 6810.91.00, and 6815.99.41; 3.2 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 6810.11.00; 3.9 percent for HTS subheading 6810.19.50; 4.9 percent for HTS subheading 6810.19.12; 9 percent for HTS subheading 6810.19.14; and 8 percent for HTS subheading 7016.90.10. USITC, HTS (2024) Revision 7, Publication 5534, August 2024, pp. 25-2, 68-7, 68-10, 70-24.

Effective January 27, 2022, HTS statistical reporting number 6815.99.40 (Containing by weight more than 70 percent magnesia, expressed as MgO, with carbon content ranging from trace amounts to less than 30 percent, and chemically bonded by resin or pitch) was deleted and 6815.99.41 (Containing by weight more than 70 percent magnesia, expressed as MgO, with carbon content ranging from trace amounts to less than 30 percent, and chemically bonded by resin or pitch) was added. See HTS Change Record (Basic Edition), 2022.

¹⁴ HTS subheadings 2506.10.00, 2506.20.00, 6810.11.00, 6810.19.12, 6810.19.14, 6810.19.50, 6810.91.00, 6810.99.00 and 6815.99.40 were included in the Office of the United States Trade Representative’s (“USTR’s”) third enumeration (“Tranche 3” or “List 3”) of products originating in China that became subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty (Annexes A and C of 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018), effective September 24, 2018. Escalation of this duty to 25 percent ad valorem was rescheduled from January 1, 2019 (Annex B of 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018) to March 2, 2019 (83 FR 65198, December 19, 2018), but was subsequently postponed until further notice (84 FR 7966, March 5, 2019), and then was implemented, effective May 10, 2019 (84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019). A subsequent modification was provided for subject goods exported from China prior to May 10, 2019, not to be subject to the escalated 25 percent duty for such goods entered into the United States prior to

(continued...)

granted for products originating in China and imported under HTS statistical reporting number 6810.99.0080: Figurines and statuettes of agglomerated stone, each measuring at least 100 mm but not more than 310 mm in height and weighing at least 0.1 kg but not more than 2.1 kg.¹⁵

(...continued)

June 1, 2019 (84 FR 21892, May 15, 2019) with the entry date subsequently being extended to prior to June 15, 2019 (84 FR 26930, June 10, 2019). See also HTS heading 9903.88.03 and U.S. notes 20(e) and 20(f) to HTS Subchapter III of Chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. HTSUS (2024) Revision 7, USITC Publication 5534, August 2024, pp. 99-III-28 – 99-III-29, 99-III-33 – 99-III-47, 99-III-311.

¹⁵ See U.S. notes 20(vv) (67) to HTS Subchapter III of Chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. HTSUS (2024) Revision 7, USITC Publication 5534, August 2024, 99-III-152 – 99-III-155.

Description and uses¹⁶

Quartz surface products are a compacted stone composite building material used for countertop surfaces or aesthetic accents in residential, commercial, and industrial properties. Quartz surface products compete with quarried natural stone products, such as granite or marble. Demand for quartz surface products has grown due to its improved aesthetic appeal, durability, stain and scratch resistance, heat tolerance, and anti-microbial properties compared to granite and marble surface products. The visual appearance of quartz surface products has improved from a monochromatic surface to a surface that imitates natural stone patterns. The scope of these investigations covers both raw-material slabs and finished products.

Finished products include fabricated countertop surfaces, cut-to-size slabs used in the hospitality industry, and various other decorative products. Quartz surface products are utilized in commercial, residential, or industrial properties as countertops, tiles, bar surfaces, shower and tub surrounds, fireplace surrounds, walls, floors, bathroom vanities, and furniture surfaces.²⁶ Quartz surface products may be further worked to meet customer specifications. Producers of quartz surface products may attain the Greenguard Gold certification as well as certification from the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF).¹⁷

Unadulterated quartz surface products are white with fine particulates. Manufacturing advances improved the appearance of quartz surface products and enabled producers to make quartz surface products that mimic natural stone or have unique patterns.

Producers of quartz surface products invest in the development of new collections and designs to attract customers. These patterns require specialized machinery and design by teams of engineers whose end products are copyrighted as intellectual property. Figure I-1 shows

¹⁶ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Quartz Surface Products from China, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Final), USITC Publication 4913, June 2019 (“Original publication”), pp. I-11-I-12.

¹⁷ Greenguard is an independent non-profit organization also known as Greenguard Environment Institute (GEI). The GEI offers certification programs for products and buildings. The Greenguard Gold certification sets the most stringent guidelines for total volatile organic compounds emission to ensure that products are low in chemical emission.

The NSF is a non-profit organization that creates standards for food safety and sanitation. NSF standards require that manufacturers only use FDA approved raw materials and the certification guarantees no food contamination by harmful chemicals. Foshan Adamant Science & Technology Co., Ltd, Certificate, “Greenguard & Greenguard Gold,” retrieved August 2, 2024, <http://www.adamancystone.com/Certificate-zs.html>.

several designed aesthetic and color options available to consumers of quartz surface products. Certain design patterns can be created by hand.

Figure I-1

Quartz surface products: Samples of quartz surface products surface patterns



Source: Quartz Surface Products from China, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Final), USITC Publication 4913, June 2019 (“Original publication”), p. I-12.

Manufacturing process¹⁸

All domestically produced quartz surface products are made by using a patented production process and machinery developed by Breton S.p.A. of Italy (“Breton”). Chinese producers do not use Breton technology. The manufacturing process of Chinese producers combines machinery and manual labor to produce quartz slabs.

Quartz surface products are composed of three input ingredients: aggregates, binding agents, and additives. Aggregates account for 93 percent of the mass in a quartz surface. The aggregate materials are quartz and silica minerals. The quartz and silica come from siliceous natural stone materials or man-made materials, such as glass or ceramic materials.¹⁹ The binding agent used in quartz surface products is a polymer resin. Additives make surfaces more aesthetically appealing by allowing quartz surface products to exhibit various colors or patterns. Additives are other stone materials for pigmentation or larger particles of glass or metal flecks for visual effect.

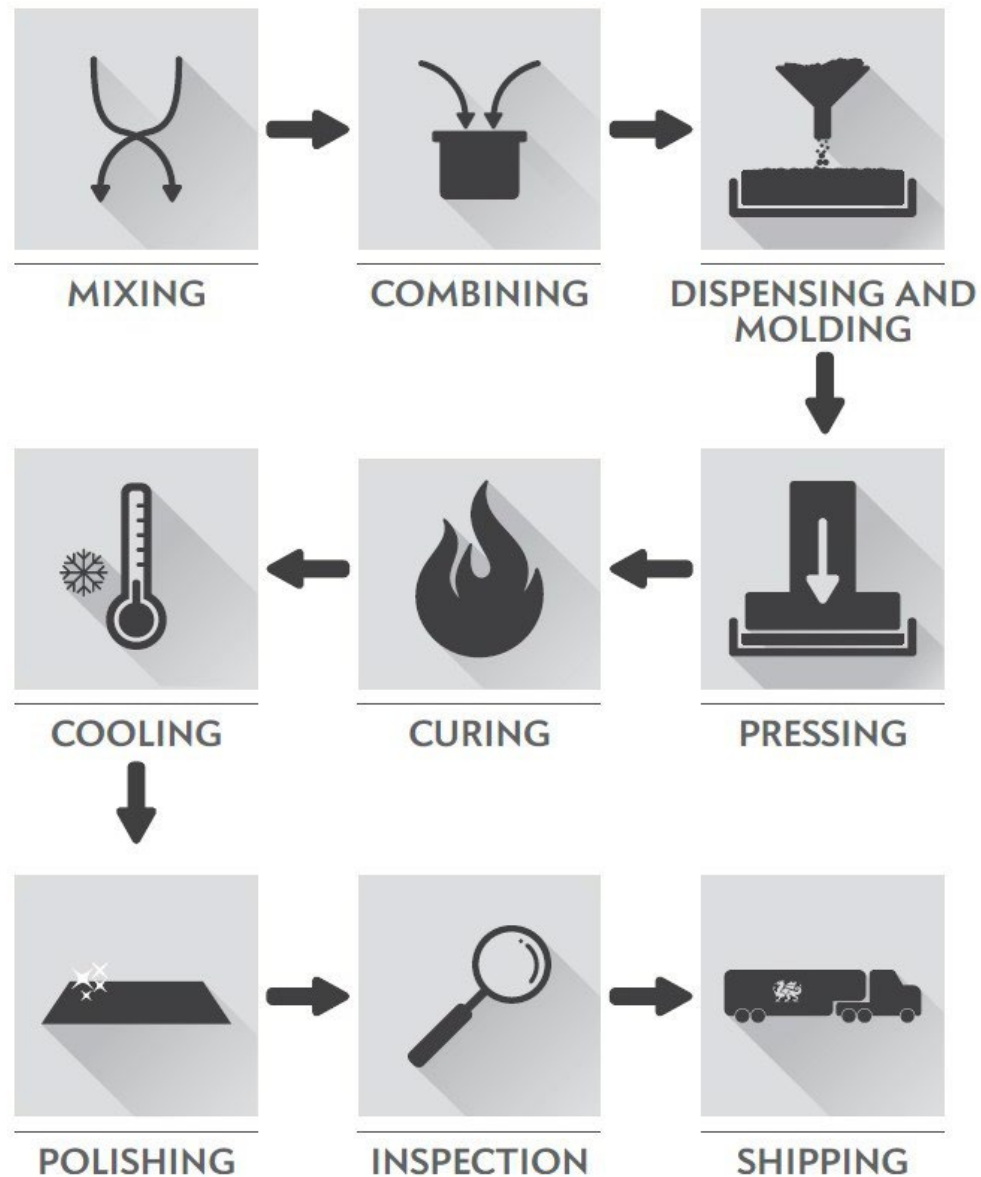
As shown in figure I-2, non-fabricated slabs of quartz surface products are manufactured in a nine-step process. Slabs are then transformed into fabricated quartz surface products through the fabrication process.

¹⁸ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Quartz Surface Products from China, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Final), USITC Publication 4913, June 2019 (“Original publication”), pp. I-12-I-16.

¹⁹ Quartz and silica materials are plentiful, constituting 12 percent of the Earth’s crust. Mottana, Annibale, Rodolfo Crespi, and Giuseppe Liborio, *Simon & Schuster’s Guide to Rocks and Minerals*, edited by Martin Prinz, George Harlow, and Joseph Peters. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster, 1978, pp. 244-246.

Figure I-2

Quartz surface products: Not fabricated slab manufacturing process schematic



Source: Quartz Surface Products from China, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-606 and 731-TA-1416 (Final), USITC Publication 4913, June 2019 (“Original publication”), pp. I-16.

Mixing and combining

Before use, the aggregate materials are crushed down to various particle sizes. Particle size impacts the aesthetic texture of the end product. Fine particles create a smooth quartz surface; whereas, large particles create a surface with visible crystal structures. Each end product has a unique formula that is pre-programmed into the production line. The automated

system then extracts the raw materials from storage and transports them to the mixing system. The mixing system blends all of the ingredients into a consistent mixture, resembling damp sand.²⁰

Dispensing, molding, and pressing

Next, the blended mixture is dispensed into a rubber mold. The rubber mold is passed through a distributing mechanism that shapes and forms the mixture into the desired dimensions. The distributing mechanism utilizes continuous weight control to ensure an even distribution.

The shaped mixture is then transported to the pressing operations. The material is placed into a vacuum-sealed chamber with a vibration system. Shaking the mixture removes gases from the slab that would otherwise weaken the structural integrity of the finished slab. The material is simultaneously compacted and shaken to the desired density to form a slab.

Curing and cooling

After compression, the slab is then baked at 90 degrees Celsius for 45 minutes.²¹ The baking process hardens the slab to form the solid quartz surface. Next, the slab is air cooled in a storage area for 24 hours.

Polishing and inspection

After cooling, the slabs are measured, calibrated, and further worked to ensure they meet the desired dimensions. Disk and milling drills sand-off excess material. The company's logo and other identifying information are then stamped onto the bottom of the slab. After the slab is machine polished, the final product is examined for quality-control purposes. The final inspection checks for condition, shine, tone, color, aspect, and size. After final inspection, the finished slabs are either sent to a warehouse for storage or to a workshop to be cut to customer specifications.

Fabrication process

The fabrication process transforms slabs of quartz surface products into products ready for installation. Independent fabricators contend that, taken together, the independent fabrication industry has substantial equipment, labor, and expertise.

²⁰ Granite Countertops Seattle, "Manufacturing Process of Quartz," July 5, 2015, retrieved August 2, 2024, <https://www.granitemarblewa.com/the-manufacturing-process-of-quartz/>.

²¹ Aggranite Quartz Countertops, "About," retrieved August 2, 2024, <https://www.aggranitequartz.com/about>.

The following information details the transformation process from slab into fabricated products:

A field technician gathers the dimensional measurements to create the design. Design technicians adjust the design to meet customer specifications regarding features like the type of edge, desired configuration, various cutouts and openings, and the backsplash of the surface. The file is then sent to the production facility. The design gets imposed onto a quartz slab to fabricate pieces that match the desired end products.

Next, machines are programmed so that the tools are assigned paths for diamond-edged saw and water jet cutting. Computer networked control (“CNC”) routers are programmed to cut edges and cutouts for sinks and faucets.

Quartz slabs are pulled from inventory and moved to the cutting operation. The diamond blade saw cuts straight lines and waterjets cut arcs and circles into the slab. Cut parts are removed. After the saw and waterjet cutting, the CNC router machining begins by utilizing a crane, lasers, and vacuum cups to position the section for grinding and finishing operations on the edges and cutouts. The finished product is polished and detailed to ensure readiness for installation. The fabricated product is then ready for transportation.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received usable U.S. producer questionnaires from 20 firms. Of which three questionnaire responses were from slab producers that accounted for the vast majority of U.S. slab production and 17 fabricator questionnaire responses that accounted for one percent of U.S. fabrication of quartz surface products in 2018.²²

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in these current reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of 8 known and currently operating U.S. producers of quartz surface products slabs. Three firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution accounted for a substantial portion of production of quartz surface products in the United States during 2023.²³

²² Original publication, pp. III-1–III-2.

²³ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 3, 2024, p. 25. This figure does not include any fabricators.

Recent developments

Table I-4 presents events in the U.S. industry since the Commission’s original investigations.²⁴

Table I-4
Quartz surface products: Developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
Plant opening	USA Quartz	In January 2019, USA Quartz began production operations at its new quartz slab facility in Jacksonville, Florida. However, available information suggests that the facility subsequently closed.
New Coalition	American Quartz Worker Coalition	In January 2019, The American Quartz Worker Coalition was organized and launched in opposition to Cambria’s case and the imposition of trade restrictions on imported quartz.
Plant opening	Dal-Tile	In February 2019, Dal-Tile began production operations at its new slab facility in Dickson, Tennessee. The new plant became fully operational in 2023 and created 142 new jobs.
Plant Opening	Elite Quartz	In May 2019, Elite Quartz (part of the Hirsch Glass Corporation), previously known as Spectrum Quartz, announced plans to open a new quartz slab production facility in Latta, South Carolina. The joint venture agreement between MSI and Elite Quartz was finalized in December 2019. The new facility in Latta, South Carolina began production in early 2020 with two of the four planned production lines becoming operational. The plant created over 150 new jobs in Dillon County, South Carolina.
Plant Opening	American Quartz Group	In November 2019, American Quartz Group Inc. began construction of a quartz surface product manufacturing plant in Barstow, California. Founded in 2020, the Barstow location includes the latest in high-tech machinery and manufacture’s two product lines with 90 full-time employees.
Plant opening	Guidoni Group	In November 2019, Brazilian group Guidoni announced plans to open a new 750,000 square foot quartz slab plant in McRae-Helena, Georgia. The construction of the \$96 million facility was 100 percent funded by Guidoni Group. Production operations started in December 2020 and the facility created 455 new jobs.
Expansion	LG Hausys	On January 20, 2020, LG Hausys announced the expansion of its Adairsville, Georgia location with its new 111,000 square foot quartz slab facility. The facility produces its new Viatera products in Jumbo II slab sizes at 2cm and 3cm thickness. The new production line created 40 jobs and increased production capacity by 50 percent.

²⁴ For recent developments, if any, in tariff treatment, please see “U.S. tariff treatment” section.

Construction	Cosentino	On May 24, 2023, Cosentino announced that it will build a new manufacturing facility in Jacksonville, Florida. The investment is projected to cost \$270 million and is slated to break ground by January 2025 with a target completion date at the end of 2028.
Closure	Caesarstone	On December 13, 2023, Caesarstone announced the closure of its location in Richmond Hill, Georgia, effective mid-January 2024. The business began restructuring in mid-2023 and the closure will result in a savings of \$20 million. The facility is currently closed.

Source: American Quartz Group, "About," accessed August 2, 2024, <https://americanquartz.com/about/#core>; American Quartz Group, "American Quartz Group planned their U.S. expansion carefully," May 7, 2021, <https://americanquartz.com/news/test/>; Caesarstone, "Caesarstone Provides Business Updates," December 13, 2023, <https://ir.caesarstone.com/news/news-details/2023/Caesarstone-Provides-Business-Updates/default.aspx>; Cosentino, "Cosentino Announces Plan to Expand Manufacturing to North America," retrieved August 2, 2024, <https://www.cosentino.com/news/cosentino-announces-plan-to-expand-manufacturing-to-north-america/>; Forbes, "Cosentino Announces The Construction Of Its First U.S. Manufacturing Site," May 24, 2023, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jimvinoski/2023/05/24/cosentino-announces-the-construction-of-its-first-us-manufacturing-site/>; Gadd, D., "100 jobs at new Dickson Dal-Tile facility, company reps at Dickson Co. fair," September 4, 2018, The Tennessean, <https://www.tennessean.com/story/news/local/dickson/2018/09/04/100-jobs-new-dickson-dal-tile-facility-company-reps-dickson-co-fair/1162202002/>; Government of Georgia, "Guidoni Group to Locate New Facility, Create 455 Jobs in Telfair Co.," December 2, 2019, Government of Georgia Press Release, <https://gov.georgia.gov/press-releases/2019-12-02/guidoni-group-locate-new-facility-create-455-jobs-telfair-co>; Mohawk Industries, "Mohawk Industries Reports Q4 Results," February 7, 2019, <http://ir.mohawkind.com/index.php/news-releases/news-release-details/mohawk-industries-reports-q4-results-0>; MSI, "MSI'S New Elite Quartz Manufacturing Facility," September 9, 2022, <https://www.msisurfaces.com/blogs/post/2022/09/09/msis-new-elite-quartz-manufacturing-facility.aspx>; Nathanson, P., "U.S. Quartz Countertop Fabricators Launch Coalition to Fight Trade Case," Associated Press. January 23, 2019, <https://www.apnews.com/8587934c23ec4b109aeb209b00156a8b>; Notice of institution, exhibit 24-25; Reuters, "Owner of Spain's Cosentino admits negligence over silicosis in workers - documents," February 7, 2023, <https://www.reuters.com/business/owner-spains-cosentino-admits-concealing-cause-silicosis-1900-workers-2023-02-07/>; Stone Update, "Quartz-Surfaces Plant Set for California," November 16, 2019, <https://www.stoneupdate.com/news-info/people-n-places/1782-quartz-surfaces-plant-set-forcalifornia>; and The Penetron Group, "Penetron Adds Durability to Georgia (USA) Stone Manufacturing Plant," May 20, 2021, <https://www.prweb.com/releases/penetron-adds-durability-to-georgia-usa-stone-manufacturing-plant-808575439.html>.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year reviews.²⁵ Table I-5 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations and current reviews.

Table I-5
Quartz surface products: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

Quantity in 1,000 square feet; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per 1,000 square feet; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2015	2016	2017	2023
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Net sales	Value	***	***	***	***
COGS	Value	***	***	***	***
COGS to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2015-17, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2023, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested parties. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 3, 2024, exh. 1. For 2015-17, capacity and production data are for slab production. Value data of U.S. shipments for 2015-17 is for the total value of U.S. shipments including the value added to imports through fabrication. Data for 2015-17 excludes four related parties ***. Data for 2023 do not include fabrication.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" section.

²⁵ Individual company trade and financial data are presented in app. B.

Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if “appropriate circumstances” exist.²⁶

In its original determination, the Commission defined the domestic Like product as a single domestic like product including not fabricated slabs of quartz surface products, fabricated quartz surface products, custom-finished fully fabricated quartz surface products, and quartz glass products, that are co-extensive with the scope. The domestic industry is the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. In its original determination, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all producers of quartz surface products, which includes both quartz slab producers and stand-alone fabricators of quartz surface products.²⁷

²⁶ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

²⁷ 89 FR 47614, June 3, 2024.

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 84 firms, which accounted for approximately 69.1 percent of total U.S. imports of slab quartz surface products from China during 2017.²⁸ Import data presented in the original investigations are based on official Commerce statistics supplemented with questionnaire responses.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 46 potential U.S. importers of quartz surface products.²⁹

U.S. imports

Table I-6 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from China as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2023 imports by quantity).

²⁸ Original publication, pp. IV-1-IV-2.

²⁹ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 3, 2024, exh. 1.

Table I-6
Quartz surface products: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 square feet; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per 1,000 square feet

U.S. imports from	Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
China (subject)	Quantity	83,741	7,432	1,076	1,218	2,823	1,667
India	Quantity	11,170	39,331	27,970	55,463	70,473	57,318
Vietnam	Quantity	3,998	11,553	19,318	33,041	34,511	38,348
Spain	Quantity	20,113	30,034	25,037	36,438	43,865	31,384
Turkey	Quantity	3,503	10,392	5,242	10,388	9,494	6,634
All other sources	Quantity	23,983	41,460	56,609	64,588	55,146	52,372
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	62,767	132,770	134,176	199,917	213,488	186,056
All import sources	Quantity	146,509	140,203	135,252	201,135	216,311	187,722
China (subject)	Value	638,254	61,977	9,004	13,095	16,824	9,300
India	Value	76,439	264,291	185,056	383,092	567,021	373,260
Vietnam	Value	49,031	126,197	200,266	348,429	359,009	335,861
Spain	Value	210,671	313,154	258,911	382,773	358,599	243,235
Turkey	Value	29,603	83,342	43,647	87,717	84,072	55,987
All other sources	Value	247,520	408,542	559,944	669,360	608,767	517,150
Nonsubject sources	Value	613,264	1,195,527	1,247,824	1,871,371	1,977,468	1,525,494
All import sources	Value	1,251,518	1,257,504	1,256,828	1,884,466	1,994,292	1,534,794
China (subject)	Unit value	7.62	8.34	8.37	10.75	5.96	5.58
India	Unit value	6.84	6.72	6.62	6.91	8.05	6.51
Vietnam	Unit value	12.26	10.92	10.37	10.55	10.40	8.76
Spain	Unit value	10.47	10.43	10.34	10.50	8.18	7.75
Turkey	Unit value	8.45	8.02	8.33	8.44	8.86	8.44
All other sources	Unit value	10.32	9.85	9.89	10.36	11.04	9.87
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	9.77	9.00	9.30	9.36	9.26	8.20
All import sources	Unit value	8.54	8.97	9.29	9.37	9.22	8.18

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 6810.99.0010, 6810.99.0020, and 6810.99.0040, accessed July 22, 2024.

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-7 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table I-7
Quartz surface products: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 square feet; value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2015	2016	2017	2023
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***
China (subject)	Quantity	23,582	42,056	66,270	1,667
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	45,363	357,885	547,566	186,056
All import sources	Quantity	68,945	89,184	118,750	187,722
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***
China (subject)	Value	204,456	357,885	547,566	9,300
Nonsubject sources	Value	470,845	494,719	553,050	1,525,494
All import sources	Value	675,391	852,604	1,100,617	1,534,794
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
China (subject)	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***	***
China (subject)	Share of value	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2015-17, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2023, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested parties' response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 6810.99.0010, 6810.99.0020, and 6810.99.0040, accessed July 22, 2024. Data for 2015-17 excludes four related parties ***.

Note: Share of quantity is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in percent; share of value is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by value in percent.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections.

The industry in China

Producers in China

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from 40 firms, which accounted for approximately 89.4 percent of production of quartz surface products in China during 2017, and approximately 92.0 percent of quartz surface products exports from China to the United States during 2017.³⁰

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested parties provided a list of 52 possible producers of quartz surface products in China.³¹

Recent developments

Table I-8 presents events in the Chinese industry since the Commission's original investigations. Since the original investigations, the U.S. Custom Border Protection ("CBP") utilized the Enforce and Protect Act ("EAPA") to investigate several Chinese producers and exporters who evaded AD/CVD orders by transshipping Chinese quartz surface product through third countries.

³⁰ Original publication, p. VII-3.

³¹ Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, July 3, 2024, exh. 1.

**Table I-8
Quartz surface products: Developments in the Chinese industry**

Item	Firm	Event
Tariff Evasion	Several Importers	EAPA investigations into 15 individual importers transshipping quartz surface products were consolidated into one investigation and in November 2021, CBP issued a final determination of evasion of AD/CVD orders. These exporters transshipped Chinese exports of quartz surface products through Malaysia using affiliated Malaysian companies.
Tariff Evasion	Vivaldi	In April 2022, CBP affirmed a final determination of evasion covering Texas-based importer Vivaldi. The company imported quartz surface products from China while inaccurately using an HTS statistical reporting number for "crushed glass", which is not covered by AD/CVD orders.
Tariff Evasion	Simpli Home	CBP found Simpli Home guilty of illegally transshipping Chinese quartz surface products through Vietnam on January 25, 2022.
Tariff Evasion	Several Companies	In March 2023, CBP issued an affirmative determination of evasion covering 13 U.S. importers that had been transshipping quartz surface products from China through Malaysia using Malaysian companies, MSW Building Supply Sdn. Bhd. and Ever Stone World Sdn. Bhd.
Tariff Evasion	by Ameri Home Designs, Inc., Viotolo Inc., and Vanguard Trading Co.	In October 2023, CBP affirmed a determination of evasion that imports of the Lucciare product made from fritted sand by Ameri Home Designs, Inc., Viotolo Inc., and Vanguard Trading Co. were evading the AD/CVD orders on quartz surface products from China.
Tariff Evasion	LTT International Trading Co.	In September 2023, CBP reached an affirmative determination that imports of quartz surface products by LTT International Trading Co. were actually Chinese quartz surface products with AD/CVD orders. However, they were transshipped through Taiwan by Cheng Jug Enterprise Co., Ltd.
Tariff Evasion	Kales Quartz and other companies	In January 2024, CBP determined that imports of quartz surface products by Superior Commercial Services were actually Chinese quartz surface products subjected to AD/CVD orders. However, they were transshipped through Vietnam by Kales Quartz and other companies that were affiliated with a Chinese quartz surface products manufacturers.
Tariff Evasion	Legion Furniture and Vanity Art	In June 2024, CBP affirmed a determination of evasion that imports of vanities by Legion Furniture and Vanity Art from Vietnam included Chinese quartz surface products.

Source: Notice of institution, exhibit 17-25; Stoneworld, "U.S. Customs Finds Reasonable Suspicion of Antidumping/Countervailing Duties on Quartz Surface Products From China," February 15, 2022, <https://www.stoneworld.com/articles/92233-us-customs-finds-reasonable-suspicion-of-antidumping-countervailing-duties-on-quartz-surface-products-from-china>.

Exports

Table I-9 presents export data for HTS subheading 6810.99: articles of cement, concrete or artificial stone, whether or not reinforced, nesoi, a category that includes quartz surface products and out-of-scope products, from China (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2023).

Table I-9
Quartz surface product: Value and share of exports from China, by destination and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; share of value in percent

Destination market	Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
United States	Value	895,737	337,171	424,389	604,480	753,161	366,807
Hong Kong	Value	36,566	39,481	68,783	70,966	99,477	155,809
South Korea	Value	54,034	63,214	74,189	118,607	199,417	136,434
Vietnam	Value	25,251	44,420	128,997	138,226	160,999	109,415
Canada	Value	162,388	194,241	165,303	171,953	169,642	96,007
Malaysia	Value	60,029	179,334	281,232	277,274	150,547	93,272
Australia	Value	80,757	87,133	143,471	181,754	165,999	90,905
United Kingdom	Value	102,535	190,190	131,513	174,793	134,045	85,571
Netherlands	Value	125,347	223,903	161,405	251,626	181,855	77,327
Thailand	Value	10,902	15,072	23,537	24,161	42,341	62,502
All other markets	Value	483,655	777,480	739,839	785,097	881,232	602,089
All markets	Value	2,037,201	2,151,639	2,342,657	2,798,937	2,938,716	1,876,137
United States	Share of value	44.0	15.7	18.1	21.6	25.6	19.6
Hong Kong	Share of value	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.5	3.4	8.3
South Korea	Share of value	2.7	2.9	3.2	4.2	6.8	7.3
Vietnam	Share of value	1.2	2.1	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.8
Canada	Share of value	8.0	9.0	7.1	6.1	5.8	5.1
Malaysia	Share of value	2.9	8.3	12.0	9.9	5.1	5.0
Australia	Share of value	4.0	4.0	6.1	6.5	5.6	4.8
United Kingdom	Share of value	5.0	8.8	5.6	6.2	4.6	4.6
Netherlands	Share of value	6.2	10.4	6.9	9.0	6.2	4.1
Thailand	Share of value	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	3.3
All other markets	Share of value	23.7	36.1	31.6	28.0	30.0	32.1
All markets	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 6810.99, accessed August 5, 2024. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 6810.99 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

Note: HS subheading 6810.99 is a basket import category that consists of imports of manmade stone products, which includes quartz surface products, cement, concrete, and other surface products. The trade data covers the scope of the investigation, but the trade data also contains products outside of the scope of this investigation.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Third-country trade actions

Based on available information, quartz surface products from China have not been subject to other antidumping or countervailing duty investigations outside the United States.³²

The global market

Table I-10 presents global export data for HTS subheading 6810.99: articles of cement, concrete or artificial stone, whether or not reinforced, nesoi, a category that includes quartz surface products and out-of-scope products, (by source in descending order of quantity for 2023).

³² Based on publicly available information from the WTO's dispute web portal.

Table I-10
Quartz surface products: Value of global exports by country and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; share in percent

Destination market	Measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
China	Value	2,037,201	2,151,639	2,342,657	2,798,937	2,938,716	1,876,137
Spain	Value	524,443	614,639	556,331	817,627	833,999	715,569
Germany	Value	383,752	372,803	360,672	472,263	447,579	314,343
India	Value	75,513	160,846	139,092	257,081	287,363	276,938
Mexico	Value	133,315	9,711	-	212,018	244,155	253,780
Poland	Value	155,341	179,378	172,047	220,059	180,940	189,993
Malaysia	Value	144,454	219,810	192,062	288,138	154,945	178,470
Canada	Value	175,748	198,167	190,312	209,649	202,226	144,245
United States	Value	129,819	121,270	117,897	163,022	147,923	130,181
Italy	Value	100,856	128,422	107,251	162,363	150,646	129,803
All Other Markets	Value	1,004,394	1,197,747	1,333,439	1,736,904	1,510,610	973,789
All Markets	Value	4,864,836	5,354,431	5,511,759	7,338,063	7,099,103	5,183,248
China	Share of value	41.9	40.2	42.5	38.1	41.4	36.2
Spain	Share of value	10.8	11.5	10.1	11.1	11.7	13.8
Germany	Share of value	7.9	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1
India	Share of value	1.6	3.0	2.5	3.5	4.0	5.3
Mexico	Share of value	2.7	0.2	0.0	2.9	3.4	4.9
Poland	Share of value	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.7
Malaysia	Share of value	3.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	2.2	3.4
Canada	Share of value	3.6	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.8
United States	Share of value	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5
Italy	Share of value	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.5
All Other Markets	Share of value	20.6	22.4	24.2	23.7	21.3	18.8
All Markets	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 6810.99, accessed August 5, 2024. These data may be overstated as HS subheading 6810.99 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

Note: HS subheading 6810.99 is a basket import category that consist of imports of manmade stone products, which includes quartz surface products, cement, concrete, and other surface products. The trade data covers the scope of the investigation, but the trade data also contains products outside of the scope of this investigation.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

APPENDIX A
FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

The Commission makes available notices relevant to its investigations and reviews on its website, www.usitc.gov. In addition, the following tabulation presents, in chronological order, Federal Register notices issued by the Commission and Commerce during the current proceeding.

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 47614, June 3, 2024	Quartz Surface Products From China; Institution of a Five-Year Review	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-06-03/pdf/2024-12090.pdf
89 FR 47525, June 3, 2024	Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-06-03/pdf/2024-12097.pdf

APPENDIX B
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

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APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

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Co-extensive: Slab Producers

Table C-1

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market defining the domestic industry based on producers of the manufactured stone consistent with the preliminary, 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2015	Calendar year 2016	2017	January to September 2017	2018	2015-17	Calendar year 2015-16	2016-17	Jan-Sep 2017-18
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:									
China:									
Quantity.....	23,582	42,056	66,270	46,124	80,620	181.0	78.3	57.6	74.8
Value.....	204,546	357,885	547,566	393,338	620,571	167.7	75.0	53.0	57.8
Unit value.....	\$8.67	\$8.51	\$8.26	\$8.53	\$7.70	(4.7)	(1.9)	(2.9)	(9.7)
Ending inventory quantity.....	7,569	14,067	21,193	19,776	32,628	180.0	85.9	50.7	65.0
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	45,363	47,128	52,479	39,671	44,654	15.7	3.9	11.4	12.6
Value.....	470,845	494,719	553,050	422,156	446,065	17.5	5.1	11.8	5.7
Unit value.....	\$10.38	\$10.50	\$10.54	\$10.64	\$9.99	1.5	1.1	0.4	(6.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	17,728	16,671	21,387	19,312	23,254	20.6	(6.0)	28.3	20.4
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	68,945	89,184	118,750	85,794	125,273	72.2	29.4	33.2	46.0
Value.....	675,391	852,604	1,100,617	815,493	1,066,636	63.0	26.2	29.1	30.8
Unit value.....	\$9.80	\$9.56	\$9.27	\$9.51	\$8.51	(5.4)	(2.4)	(3.1)	(10.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	25,297	30,739	42,579	39,088	55,882	68.3	21.5	38.5	43.0
U.S. producers:									
Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (square feet per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market defining the domestic industry based on producers of the manufactured stone consistent with the preliminary, 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2015	Calendar year		January to September		Calendar year			Jan-Sep
		2016	2017	2017	2018	2015-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
U.S. producers':									
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Notes:

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Undefined.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official import statistics under statistical reporting number 6810.99.0010, accessed on February 13, 2019.

Co-extensive: Slab Producers + Independent Fabricators

Table C-2

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market defining the domestic industry as producers and independent fabricators, 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2015	Calendar year		January to September		Calendar year			Jan-Sep
		2016	2017	2017	2018	2015-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1):									
Fully domestic value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added to subject imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added to nonsubject imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added to imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:									
China:									
Quantity.....	23,582	42,056	66,270	46,124	80,620	181.0	78.3	57.6	74.8
Value.....	204,546	357,885	547,566	393,338	620,571	167.7	75.0	53.0	57.8
Unit value.....	\$8.67	\$8.51	\$8.26	\$8.53	\$7.70	(4.7)	(1.9)	(2.9)	(9.7)
Ending inventory quantity.....	7,569	14,067	21,193	19,776	32,628	180.0	85.9	50.7	65.0
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	45,363	47,128	52,479	39,671	44,654	15.7	3.9	11.4	12.6
Value.....	470,845	494,719	553,050	422,156	446,065	17.5	5.1	11.8	5.7
Unit value.....	\$10.38	\$10.50	\$10.54	\$10.64	\$9.99	1.5	1.1	0.4	(6.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	17,728	16,671	21,387	19,312	23,254	20.6	(6.0)	28.3	20.4
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	68,945	89,184	118,750	85,794	125,273	72.2	29.4	33.2	46.0
Value.....	675,391	852,604	1,100,617	815,493	1,066,636	63.0	26.2	29.1	30.8
Unit value.....	\$9.80	\$9.56	\$9.27	\$9.51	\$8.51	(5.4)	(2.4)	(3.1)	(10.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	25,297	30,739	42,579	39,088	55,882	68.3	21.5	38.5	43.0
U.S. producers':									
Slab: Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments (fn3):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value:									
Fully domestic value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added to subject imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added to nonsubject imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added to imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2--Continued

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market defining the domestic industry as producers and independent fabricators, 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2015	Calendar year		January to September		Calendar year			Jan-Sep
		2016	2017	2017	2018	2015-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
U.S. producers:									
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Productivity (square feet per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Productivity (square feet per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales: (fn4)									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Notes:

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
 fn2.--Undefined.

fn3.--The quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the quantity of quartz surface products sold in the United States from domestically manufactured slab; The value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the value of quartz surface products sold in the United States from domestically manufactured slab plus the additional value added to imported slabs by U.S. fabricators. The average unit values presented for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments excludes the value added to imported quartz surface products. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported once as an import.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official import statistics under statistical reporting number 6810.99.0010, accessed on February 13, 2019.

Split: Slab QSP

Table C-3

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the merchant U.S. market for slabs, 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2015	Calendar year 2016	2017	January to September 2017	2018	2015-17	Calendar year 2015-16	2016-17	Jan-Sep 2017-18
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:									
China:									
Quantity.....	21,013	37,706	60,444	41,918	74,933	187.6	79.4	60.3	78.8
Value.....	183,015	321,769	497,984	358,007	572,950	172.1	75.8	54.8	60.0
Unit value.....	\$8.71	\$8.53	\$8.24	\$8.54	\$7.65	(5.4)	(2.0)	(3.5)	(10.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	6,851	12,796	19,443	18,163	29,512	183.8	86.8	51.9	62.5
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	45,200	46,938	52,030	39,364	44,335	15.1	3.8	10.8	12.6
Value.....	468,945	492,681	548,715	419,146	443,428	17.0	5.1	11.4	5.8
Unit value.....	\$10.37	\$10.50	\$10.55	\$10.65	\$10.00	1.7	1.2	0.5	(6.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	17,700	16,624	21,272	19,223	23,143	20.2	(6.1)	28.0	20.4
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	66,213	84,645	112,475	81,282	119,268	69.9	27.8	32.9	46.7
Value.....	651,960	814,450	1,046,699	777,153	1,016,379	60.5	24.9	28.5	30.8
Unit value.....	\$9.85	\$9.62	\$9.31	\$9.56	\$8.52	(5.5)	(2.3)	(3.3)	(10.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	24,551	29,421	40,715	37,385	52,655	65.8	19.8	38.4	40.8
U.S. producers':									
Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (square feet per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-3--Continued

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the merchant U.S. market for slabs, 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2015	Calendar year		January to September		Calendar year			Jan-Sep
		2016	2017	2017	2018	2015-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
U.S. producers:									
Commercial sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Notes:

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Undefined.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official import statistics under statistical reporting number 6810.99.0010, accessed on February 13, 2019.

Split: Fabricated QSP

Table C-4

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market for fabricated products, 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2015	Calendar year 2016	2017	January to September 2017	2018	2015-17	Calendar year 2015-16	2016-17	Jan-Sep 2017-18
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:									
China:									
Quantity.....	2,569	4,350	5,826	4,206	5,687	126.8	69.3	33.9	35.2
Value.....	21,531	36,116	49,583	35,330	47,621	130.3	67.7	37.3	34.8
Unit value.....	\$8.38	\$8.30	\$8.51	\$8.40	\$8.37	1.5	(0.9)	2.5	(0.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	718	1,271	1,750	1,614	3,116	143.7	77.0	37.7	93.1
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	163	189	449	307	319	175.9	16.4	137.1	3.8
Value.....	1,900	2,038	4,335	3,010	2,636	128.1	7.2	112.7	(12.4)
Unit value.....	\$11.68	\$10.76	\$9.66	\$9.80	\$8.27	(17.3)	(7.8)	(10.3)	(15.6)
Ending inventory quantity.....	28	47	114	89	111	315.7	71.6	142.2	24.2
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	2,732	4,539	6,275	4,513	6,006	129.7	66.2	38.2	33.1
Value.....	23,431	38,154	53,918	38,340	50,257	130.1	62.8	41.3	31.1
Unit value.....	\$8.58	\$8.41	\$8.59	\$8.50	\$8.37	0.2	(2.0)	2.2	(1.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	746	1,318	1,864	1,703	3,227	150.0	76.8	41.4	89.5
U.S. producers:									
Average capacity quantity.....	4,657	5,569	6,498	4,942	5,585	39.5	19.6	16.7	13.0
Production quantity.....	3,659	4,335	4,716	3,652	4,000	28.9	18.5	8.8	9.5
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	78.6	77.9	72.6	73.9	71.6	(6.0)	(0.7)	(5.3)	(2.3)
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (square feet per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-4--Continued

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market for fabricated products, 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	2015	Calendar year		January to September		Calendar year			Jan-Sep
		2016	2017	2017	2018	2015-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
U.S. producers:									
Commercial sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Notes:

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Undefined.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table C-5

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market defining the domestic industry as producers and independent fabricators but excluding three related parties *** 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2017	January to September		Calendar year			Jan-Sep 2017-18
	2015	2016		2017	2018	2015-17	2015-16	2016-17	
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:									
China:									
Quantity.....	23,582	42,056	66,270	46,124	80,620	181.0	78.3	57.6	74.8
Value.....	204,546	357,885	547,566	393,338	620,571	167.7	75.0	53.0	57.8
Unit value.....	\$8.67	\$8.51	\$8.26	\$8.53	\$7.70	(4.7)	(1.9)	(2.9)	(9.7)
Ending inventory quantity.....	7,569	14,067	21,193	19,776	32,628	180.0	85.9	50.7	65.0
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	45,363	47,128	52,479	39,671	44,654	15.7	3.9	11.4	12.6
Value.....	470,845	494,719	553,050	422,156	446,065	17.5	5.1	11.8	5.7
Unit value.....	\$10.38	\$10.50	\$10.54	\$10.64	\$9.99	1.5	1.1	0.4	(6.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	17,728	16,671	21,387	19,312	23,254	20.6	(6.0)	28.3	20.4
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	68,945	89,184	118,750	85,794	125,273	72.2	29.4	33.2	46.0
Value.....	675,391	852,604	1,100,617	815,493	1,066,636	63.0	26.2	29.1	30.8
Unit value.....	\$9.80	\$9.56	\$9.27	\$9.51	\$8.51	(5.4)	(2.4)	(3.1)	(10.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	25,297	30,739	42,579	39,088	55,882	68.3	21.5	38.5	43.0
U.S. producers':									
Slab: Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments (fn3):									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value:									
Fully domestic value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added to subject imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added to nonsubject imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value added to imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-5--Continued

Quartz surface products: Summary data concerning the total U.S. market defining the domestic industry as producers and independent fabricators but excluding three related parties * 2015-17, January to September 2017, and January to September 2018**

(Quantity=1,000 square feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per square foot; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2017	January to September		Calendar year			Jan-Sep
	2015	2016		2017	2018	2015-17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
U.S. producers':									
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Productivity (square feet per hour)....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slab: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Productivity (square feet per hour)....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Fab: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales: (fn4)									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Notes:

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Undefined.

fn3.--The quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the quantity of quartz surface products sold in the United States from domestically manufactured slab; The value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the value of quartz surface products sold in the United States from domestically manufactured slab plus the additional value added to imported slabs by U.S. fabricators. The average unit values presented for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments excludes the value added to imported quartz surface products. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported once as an import.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official import statistics under statistical reporting number 6810.99.0010, accessed on February 13, 2019.

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties and it provided contact information for the following three firms as top purchasers of quartz surface products: ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these five firms and two firms *** provided responses, which are presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for quartz surface products that have occurred in the United States or in the market for quartz surface products in China since January 1, 2019?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Changes that have occurred
***	***	***
***	***	***

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for quartz surface products in the United States or in the market for quartz surface products in China within a reasonably foreseeable time?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Anticipated changes
***	***	***
***	***	***

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