

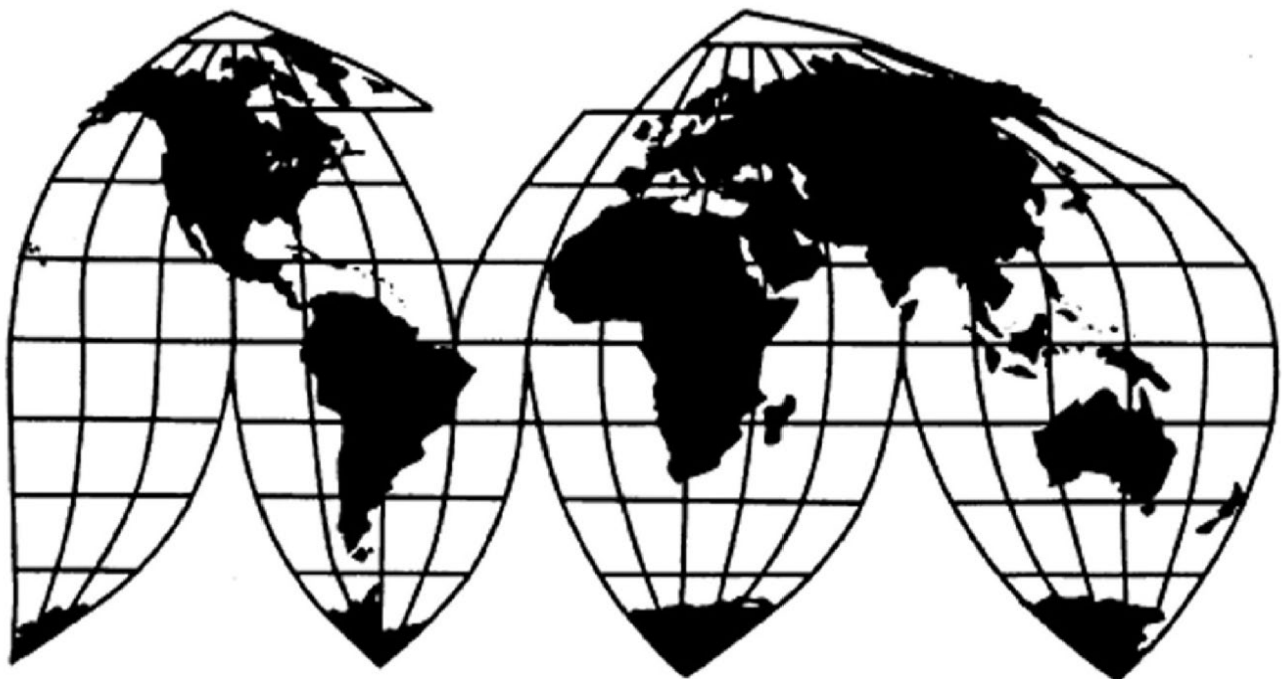
Fiberglass Door Panels from China

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-758 and 731-TA-1739 (Final)

Publication 5766

July 2026

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets ([]) in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as em dashes (—) in tables. If using a screen reader, we recommend increasing the verbosity setting.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-758 and 731-TA-1739 (Final)

Fiberglass Door Panels from China

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of fiberglass door panels from China, provided for in subheading 3925.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”), and imports of the subject merchandise from China that have been found to be subsidized by the government of China.^{2 3}

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these investigations effective March 20, 2025, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the American Fiberglass Door Coalition, the members of which are Therma-Tru Corporation, Maumee, Ohio; PlastPro Doors Inc., Los Angeles, California; and Owens Corning, Toledo, Ohio. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of fiberglass door panels from China were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* on February 6, 2026 (91 FR 5510). The Commission conducted its hearing on June 9, 2026. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

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

² 91 FR 35960 and 35963 (June 15, 2026).

³ Chairman Brett W. Doyle did not participate in this proceeding.

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of fiberglass door panels that are allegedly sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the government of China.

I. Background

Parties to the Investigations. The American Fiberglass Door Coalition (“Petitioner” or “Coalition”), a coalition consisting of Therma-Tru Corporation (“Therma-Tru”), Plastpro Doors, Inc. (“Plastpro”), and Owens Corning, domestic producers of fiberglass door panels, filed the petitions in these investigations. Petitioner participated in the hearing with counsel and submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs.¹

Respondents, Trinity Glass, International, Inc. (“Trinity Glass”), a U.S. importer of subject merchandise, and its affiliated supplier Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd., (“Dalian Capstone”), participated at the hearing with counsel and submitted prehearing and posthearing briefs.²

Data Coverage. The period of investigation in the final phase of these investigations is January 2023 through December 2025. U.S. industry data are based on the questionnaire responses of five domestic producers, which accounted for virtually all U.S. production of fiberglass door panels in 2025.³ U.S. import data are based on questionnaire responses from 28

¹ American Fiberglass Door Coalition’s Submission of Testimony, EDIS Doc. 884488 (June 8, 2026) (“Petitioner’s Prehearing Statement”); American Fiberglass Door Coalition’s Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 883858 (June 1, 2026) (“Petitioner’s Prehearing Brief”); American Fiberglass Door Coalition’s Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 885365 (June 16, 2026) (“Petitioner’s Posthearing Brief”); Petitioner’s Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 887117 (July 6, 2026) (“Petitioner’s Final Comments”); Hearing Transcript, EDIS Doc. 884728 (June 10, 2026) (“Hearing Tr.”).

² Trinity Glass International’s and Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd.’s Submission of Testimony, EDIS Doc. 884492 (June 8, 2026) (“Respondents’ Prehearing Statement”); Trinity Glass International’s and Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd.’s Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 883858 (Jan. 6, 2026) (“Respondents’ Prehearing Brief”); Trinity Glass International’s and Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd.’s Posthearing Brief, EDIS Doc. 885369 (June 16, 2026) (“Respondents’ Posthearing Brief”); Trinity Glass International’s Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 887112 (July 6, 2026) (“Respondents’ Final Comments”).

³ Confidential Staff Report INV-YY-098 (June 29, 2026) (“CR”) at Table 3.1; *Fiberglass Door Panels from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-758 and 731-TA-1739 (Final), USTIC Pub. 5766 (July 2026) (“PR”) at Table 3.1 (together, “CR/PR”).

U.S. importers, estimated to have accounted for a majority of all subject imports.⁴ The Commission received a response to its foreign producer questionnaires from one firm, Dalian Capstone, that in 2025 reportedly accounted for *** percent of production of fiberglass door panels in China and *** percent of subject imports from China.⁵

II. Domestic Like Product

A. In General

In determining whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of subject merchandise, the Commission first defines the “domestic like product” and the “industry.”⁶ Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), defines the relevant domestic industry as the “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.”⁷ In turn, 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.”⁸

By statute, the Commission’s “domestic like product” analysis begins with the “article subject to an investigation,” *i.e.*, the subject merchandise as determined by Commerce.⁹ Therefore, Commerce’s determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value is “necessarily the starting point of the Commission’s like product analysis.”¹⁰ The Commission then defines the domestic like product

⁴ CR/PR at 4.1 & n.2. Commission staff were unable determine a more precise share of imports because the relevant Harmonized Tariff Schedule number contains out-of-scope merchandise.

⁵ CR/PR at Table 7.1. As noted in the note to Table 7.1, the “approximate share of production” reflects the responding firm’s estimate of its production as a share of total China production of fiberglass door panels in 2025.

⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10).

⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10). The Commission must accept Commerce’s determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value. *See, e.g., USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 34 Fed. App’x 725, 730 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (“The ITC may not modify the class or kind of imported merchandise examined by Commerce.”); *Algoma Steel Corp. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1988), *aff’d*, 865 F.3d 240 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 492 U.S. 919 (1989).

¹⁰ *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *see also Hitachi Metals, Ltd. v. United States*, Case No. 19-1289, slip op. at 8-9 (Fed. Circ. Feb. 7, 2020) (the statute requires the (Continued...))

in light of the imported articles Commerce has identified.¹¹ The decision regarding the appropriate domestic like product(s) in an investigation is a factual determination, and the Commission has applied the statutory standard of “like” or “most similar in characteristics and uses” on a case-by-case basis.¹² No single factor is dispositive, and the Commission may consider other factors it deems relevant based on the facts of a particular investigation.¹³ The Commission looks for clear dividing lines among possible like products and disregards minor variations.¹⁴

B. Product Description

Commerce has defined the imported merchandise within the scope of these investigations as:

The merchandise covered by this investigation consists of fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites whether finished or unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled, whether prehung or included in an entry door system. The subject fiberglass door panels consist of at least one fiberglass skin, frames typically made of wood or composite stiles,

Commission to start with Commerce’s subject merchandise in reaching its own like product determination).

¹¹ *Cleo*, 501 F.3d at 1298 n.1 (“Commerce’s {scope} finding does not control the Commission’s {like product} determination.”); *Hosiden Corp. v. Advanced Display Mfrs.*, 85 F.3d 1561, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (the Commission may find a single like product corresponding to several different classes or kinds defined by Commerce); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748–52 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (affirming the Commission’s determination defining six like products in investigations where Commerce found five classes or kinds).

¹² *See, e.g., Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Dep’t of Com.*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 749 n.3 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (“every like product determination ‘must be made on the particular record at issue’ and the ‘unique facts of each case’”). The Commission generally considers a number of factors, including the following: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) interchangeability; (3) channels of distribution; (4) customer and producer perceptions of the products; (5) common manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees; and, where appropriate, (6) price. *See Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455 n.4; *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996).

¹³ *See, e.g., S. Rep. No. 96-249* at 90–91 (1979).

¹⁴ *Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455; *Torrington*, 747 F. Supp. at 748–49; *see also S. Rep. No. 96-249* at 90–91 (Congress has indicated that the like product standard should not be interpreted in “such a narrow fashion as to permit minor differences in physical characteristics or uses to lead to the conclusion that the product and article are not ‘like’ each other, nor should the definition of ‘like product’ be interpreted in such a fashion as to prevent consideration of an industry adversely affected by the imports under consideration.”).

bottom rails, and top rails, binding materials, including adhesives or fasteners, insulation foam, and may be assembled with glass lites (glass that is ultimately installed in the fiberglass door panel). Fiberglass sidelites (or “sidelights”) are typically smaller in width than fiberglass door panels, and consist of at least one fiberglass skin, frames typically made of wood or composite stiles, bottom rails, and top rails, binding materials, including adhesives or fasteners, insulation foam, and may be assembled with glass lites (glass that is ultimately installed in the fiberglass sidelite). Subject merchandise includes fiberglass door panels and sidelites whether the fiberglass skin surface is painted or unpainted, contains or does not contain cut-outs for door components, or assembled or unassembled with glass lites in the door.

Fiberglass door panels and sidelites are covered by the investigation whether they are imported attached to, or in conjunction with door components and accessories (including but not limited to door jambs, door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, door kicks, door thresholds, door sills, and trim), in a prehung door system, or an entry door system. Subject fiberglass door panels and sidelites are covered whether or not they are accompanied by other parts. However, if a subject fiberglass door panel or sidelite is imported in a pre-hung door system or entry door system, only the fiberglass door panel and sidelite, including when assembled with glass lites or when the glass lites are shipped with the subject merchandise for further assembly, are covered by the scope. Door components and accessories (including but not limited to transoms, door jambs, door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, door kicks, door thresholds, door sills, and trim) are not included in the scope when imported with a fiberglass door panel or sidelite, including when such components or accessories are assembled to a fiberglass door panel or sidelite, or when imported separately. Subject merchandise may be impact-rated to withstand hurricane force wind loads and may be reinforced with steel sheet or plate. Impact-rated doors may be certified to Testing Application Standards (TAS) 201/202/203–94/and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E330–02/14/M–14, E1886–05/13a/, or E1996–09/14a.

Subject merchandise may be fire-rated for up to 90 minutes and may contain flame retardant composites, including, but not limited to flame retardant foam or mineral core materials, including but not limited to low density calcium silicate. Fire-rated doors generally satisfy the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 252 Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies and UL10(b) and (c)-Standard for Safety-Fire Tests of Door Assemblies. Subject merchandise also includes fiberglass door panels and sidelites that have been processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: filling with insulation foam, trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, finishing, assembly, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product. The inclusion of other parts, such as door components and accessories (including but not limited to door jambs, door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, door kicks, door thresholds, door sills, and trim) in a third country does not remove the fiberglass door panels and sidelites from the scope.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on wood mouldings and millwork products from China. *See Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 FR 9486 (February 16, 2021); and *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 86 FR 9484 (February 16, 2021).

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty proceedings on float glass products from China. *See Float Glass Products from the People's Republic of China and Malaysia: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 90 FR 1435 (January 8, 2025); and *Float Glass*

Products from the People's Republic of China and Malaysia: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations, 90 FR 1443 (January 8, 2025).¹⁵

Fiberglass door panels and sidelites (or “sidelights”),¹⁶ whether solid or with glass inserts, are designed for permanent installation as parts of exterior or entry doors.¹⁷ Fiberglass door panels are primarily used in residential and mixed-use buildings but can also be used in certain non-residential buildings, such as barns, sheds, and storage buildings. All fiberglass door panels, including sidelites, have the following main components: (1) fiberglass “skins;”¹⁸ (2) frames; and (3) an insulated core. Fiberglass door panels may also have glass inserts.¹⁹ The fiberglass “skins” can have different surfaces and textures, and may be painted or unpainted, stained or unstained, and finished or unfinished.²⁰ Fiberglass door panels reportedly require little maintenance, are long-lasting, lightweight, and water-resistant, and enhance energy efficiency.²¹ The panels may be impact-rated to withstand hurricane force wind loads (reinforced with steel sheet or plate) or fire-rated (containing flame retardant composites) for up to 90 minutes.²²

Fiberglass door panels are manufactured by using heat and pressure to convert sheet molded compound (“SMC”)²³ into fiberglass door skins with the desired forms (such as a six-panel door) and textures (such as a pattern that resembles hardwood grain).²⁴ The fiberglass door skins are then attached to a door frame with adhesives and glues, and glass may be inserted.²⁵ Inserting glass during the manufacturing process creates flush-glazed or direct-glaze

¹⁵ *Fiberglass Door Panels from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 35,960, 35,962-63 (June 15, 2026) (“AD Determination”). The scope of the countervailing duty investigation is identical. *Fiberglass Door Panels from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 91 Fed. Reg. 35,963, 35,966 (June 15, 2026).

¹⁶ Fiberglass sidelites are assemblies containing at least one fiberglass skin that are smaller in width than a fiberglass door panel. CR/PR at 1.12 n.22 & Figure 1.2.

¹⁷ CR/PR at 1.12. Fiberglass panels can be sold with sidelites, without sidelites, or with sidelites sold separately. *Id.* at Table 4.4.

¹⁸ Fiberglass “skins” are the outermost layers that cover a door’s core. CR/PR at 1.12 & Figure 1.1.

¹⁹ CR/PR at 1.12 & Figure 1.1.

²⁰ CR/PR at 1.12.

²¹ CR/PR at 1.12.

²² CR/PR at 1.12.

²³ CR/PR at 1.14. SMC is created by heating a blend of plastic resins and other chemicals into a paste that is spread over a plastic film. *Id.*

²⁴ CR/PR at 1.12.

²⁵ CR/PR at 1.15; Transcript of Preliminary Conference, EDIS Doc. 848627 (April 10, 2025) (Continued...)

fiberglass door panels and sidelites (*i.e.*, they don't have raised moldings with screw holes).²⁶ The product's core is then filled with an expandable insulating foam, such as polyurethane foam, and it is sealed with a plug.²⁷ Some doors have cutouts for door accessories.²⁸ Some fiberglass door panel manufacturers are vertically integrated and finish, assemble, and package their own pre-hung door systems, which are then shipped to the customer.²⁹ Others sell door panels to a door fabricator or prehanger for final finishing and assembly.³⁰

C. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioner argues that the Commission's traditional domestic like product factors support defining a single domestic like product consisting of all fiberglass door panels coextensive with the scope.³¹ Respondents did not address the definition of the domestic like product.

D. Domestic Like Product Analysis

In the preliminary phase of the investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of all fiberglass door panels, coextensive with Commerce's scope of investigation.³² Applying its traditional six-factor like product analysis, the Commission found that, although there were some differences in design and shape, and whether glass was included, all fiberglass door panels consist of the same key components (fiberglass skins, frames, and an insulated core) were designed for exterior use, were manufactured in the same facilities by the same employees using the same production processes, and were sold through the same channels of distribution.³³ It also found that producers and customers perceived all

("Conference Tr.") at 22 (Dotson). A door frame typically consists of door stiles, a top and bottom door rail, and a wooden lock block. CR/PR at 1.13 & Figure 1.1.

²⁶ CR/PR at 1.12-1.13 & n.23; Conference Tr. at 120-21 (Dotson), 183 (Nonemaker); Petitioner's Prehearing Statement at slides 3-4 & 13.

²⁷ CR/PR at 1.15.

²⁸ CR/PR at 1.15.

²⁹ CR/PR at 3.16 (explaining that all five U.S. producers reported internal consumption of fiberglass door panels for the production of downstream pre-hung door systems).

³⁰ CR/PR at 1.15; Petitioner's Prehearing Statement at slide 5 ("Routes to Market"); Hearing Tr. at 33-34 (Fein); Conference Tr. at 22-23 (Dotson), 19-20 (Brightbill).

³¹ Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at 3; Petitioner's Final Comments at 2.

³² *Fiberglass Door Panels from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-758 and 731-TA-1739, USITC Pub. 5623 (May 2025) ("*Preliminary Determinations*") at 12.

³³ *Preliminary Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5623 at 12.

fiberglass door panels as generally interchangeable.³⁴ Lastly, the Commission found that even though there are some differences in price based upon whether the fiberglass door panels contained glass, the record did not indicate that those differences constituted clear dividing lines between fiberglass door panels that contain glass and those that do not.³⁵

The record in the final phase of the investigations does not contain any new information suggesting that the Commission should revisit its definition of the domestic like product. Accordingly, and in absence of any argument to the contrary, we define a single domestic like product consisting of fiberglass door panels coextensive with the scope of the investigations.

III. Domestic Industry

The domestic industry is defined 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.”³⁶ 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.³⁷ Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission’s discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.³⁸

³⁴ *Preliminary Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5623 at 12.

³⁵ *Preliminary Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5623 at 12.

³⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

³⁷ 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).

³⁸ 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;

(Continued...)

A. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioner argues that the Commission should define the domestic industry as including all U.S. manufacturers of fiberglass door panels, as it did in the preliminary determinations.³⁹

Respondents did not address the definition of the domestic industry in their briefing.

B. Analysis

Two U.S. producers are subject to possible exclusion under the related parties provision:⁴⁰ *** because it imported subject merchandise in 2024 and 2025 and also because it is affiliated with a U.S. importer of subject merchandise ***,⁴¹ and *** because it imported subject merchandise in 2023 and 2024, and purchased subject merchandise in 2024 and 2025.⁴² We consider below whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude either of these producers from the domestic industry.

*** is *** and was the *** domestic producer in 2025, accounting for *** percent of reported domestic production.⁴³ *** imports of subject merchandise were *** units in 2024 and *** units in 2025.⁴⁴ The firm's domestic production was *** units in 2024 and *** units in 2025.⁴⁵ The ratio of the firm's imports of subject merchandise to its domestic production was less than *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025, which were the only years that it imported subject merchandise.⁴⁶ *** reported its reasons for importing as ***.⁴⁷ During the investigation period, *** made capital investments of \$*** in 2023, \$*** in 2024, and \$*** in 2025.⁴⁸

(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); see also *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

³⁹ Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at 4 (citing *Preliminary Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5623 at 14-15).

⁴⁰ CR/PR at 3.19 & 3.20.

⁴¹ CR/PR at 3.19 & Tables 3.2 & 3.15.

⁴² CR/PR at Tables 3.14 & 3.17. *** is accordingly subject to the related parties provision under 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B)(i).

⁴³ CR/PR at Table 3.1.

⁴⁴ CR/PR at Table 3.15.

⁴⁵ CR/PR at Table 3.15.

⁴⁶ CR/PR at Table 3.15.

⁴⁷ CR/PR at Table 3.16.

⁴⁸ CR/PR at Table 6.5.

As *** is ***, and the ratio of its subject imports to its domestic production was extremely low, its primary interest appears to be in domestic production and not in importation of subject merchandise. There also is no information on the record suggesting that *** was shielded from subject import competition by virtue of its relationship with an affiliated U.S. importer of subject merchandise or that its domestic production operations benefitted from its limited imports of subject merchandise such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury. Accordingly, and in the absence of any argument to the contrary, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

***.⁴⁹ *** was the *** U.S. producer of fiberglass door panels in 2025, accounting for *** percent of domestic production.⁵⁰ *** imports of subject merchandise were *** units in 2023 and *** units in 2024.⁵¹ The firm's domestic production was *** units in 2023 and *** units in 2024.⁵² The ratio of the firm's imports of subject merchandise to its domestic production was less than *** percent in 2023 and *** percent in 2024, which were the only years that it imported subject merchandise.⁵³ *** reported that it had imported subject merchandise ***.⁵⁴ When asked to identify the benefits of importing subject merchandise instead of purchasing directly from a U.S. importer or U.S. producer, *** stated that ***.⁵⁵

*** also reported purchasing subject merchandise during the period of investigation from importers ***.⁵⁶ It reported that it purchased *** units from *** in 2024 and *** units in 2025 and that it purchased *** units from *** in 2024.⁵⁷ Its purchases were small in comparison to its U.S. production.⁵⁸ As *** is subject to the related parties provision by reason

⁴⁹ In the preliminary phase of these investigations, *** did not submit a U.S. producer questionnaire response; thus, the Commission did not analyze whether it should have been excluded pursuant to the related parties provision. *Preliminary Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5623 at 14 n.53.

⁵⁰ CR/PR at Table 3.1.

⁵¹ CR/PR at Table 3.14; *** U.S. Importer's Questionnaire Response at II-5a.

⁵² CR/PR at Table 3.14.

⁵³ CR/PR at Table 3.14.

⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table 3.16.

⁵⁵ *** U.S. Importer's Questionnaire Response at III-3f.i.

⁵⁶ CR/PR at Table 3.17. Data regarding *** U.S. imports are limited because it did not submit either a preliminary or a final phase U.S. importer's questionnaire response. *Id.* at Table 3.17 note. As a result, the data for *** are estimations drawn from that company's foreign producer questionnaire response in the preliminary phase of the investigations. *Id.*

⁵⁷ *** U.S. Producer Questionnaire Response at II-15.

⁵⁸ CR/PR at Table 3.17. *** reported purchases of subject merchandise represented *** percent of its domestic production in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. *Calculated from id.*

of its imports, we see no need to evaluate whether its purchases of subject merchandise also warrant treating it as a related party.⁵⁹

During the investigation period, *** made capital investments of \$*** in 2023, \$*** in 2024, and \$*** in 2025.⁶⁰ *** reported that it imported and purchased subject imports for various reasons including ***.⁶¹

During the investigation period, *** was the *** domestic producer, and the volume of *** imports and purchases of subject imports were relatively small, resulting in small ratios of subject imports/purchases to domestic production. Thus, its primary interest was in U.S. production. Further, it does not appear that *** limited imports and purchases of subject imports benefited its domestic production operations such that its inclusion in the domestic industry would skew industry data or mask injury. Accordingly, and in the absence of any argument to the contrary, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry.

Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry as all domestic producers of fiberglass door panels.

IV. Negligible Imports

Section 771(24) of the Tariff Act, which defines “negligibility,” provides that imports from a subject country that are less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or self-initiation, as the case may be, shall be deemed negligible.⁶² The statute further provides that subject imports from a single country which comprise less than 3 percent of total such imports of the product may not be considered negligible if there are several countries subject to investigation with negligible imports and the sum of such imports from all those countries collectively accounts for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States.⁶³

During the 12-month period preceding filing of the petition (March 2024–February 2025), subject imports from China accounted for 62.3 percent of total imports of fiberglass door

⁵⁹ We could not reconcile the volume of subject imports that *** reported purchasing from *** with the volume of subject merchandise that *** reported importing. CR/PR at Table 3.17 note. For purposes of this analysis, we make the conservative assumption that the larger volumes reported by *** are correct.

⁶⁰ CR/PR at Table 6.5.

⁶¹ CR/PR at Table 3.18.

⁶² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(i).

⁶³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(ii).

panels.⁶⁴ As subject imports from China are clearly above the statutory threshold, we find that imports from both of them are not negligible.

V. Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we find that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of fiberglass door panels from China that Commerce has found to be sold in the United States at less than fair value and subsidized by the government of China.

A. Legal Standards

In the final phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, the Commission determines whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of the imports under investigation.⁶⁵ In making this determination, the Commission must consider the volume of subject imports, their effect on prices for the domestic like product, and their impact on domestic producers of the domestic like product, but only in the context of U.S. production operations.⁶⁶ The statute defines “material injury” as “harm which is not inconsequential, immaterial, or unimportant.”⁶⁷ In assessing whether the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports, we consider all relevant economic factors that bear on the state of the industry in the United States.⁶⁸ No single factor is dispositive, and all relevant factors are considered “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁶⁹

Although the statute requires the Commission to determine whether the domestic industry is “materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of” unfairly traded imports,⁷⁰ it does not define the phrase “by reason of,” indicating that this aspect of the injury

⁶⁴ CR/PR at Table 4.7.

⁶⁵ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b), 1673d(b).

⁶⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B). The Commission “may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination” but shall “identify each {such} factor . . . and explain in full its relevance to the determination.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B).

⁶⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(A).

⁶⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

⁶⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

⁷⁰ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b), 1673d(b).

analysis is left to the Commission's reasonable exercise of its discretion.⁷¹ In identifying a causal link, if any, between subject imports and material injury to the domestic industry, the Commission examines the facts of record that relate to the significance of the volume and price effects of the subject imports and any impact of those imports on the condition of the domestic industry. This evaluation under the "by reason of" standard must ensure that subject imports are more than a minimal or tangential cause of injury and that there is a sufficient causal, not merely a temporal, nexus between subject imports and material injury.⁷²

In many investigations, there are other economic factors at work, some or all of which may also be having adverse effects on the domestic industry. Such economic factors might include nonsubject imports; changes in technology, demand, or consumer tastes; competition among domestic producers; or management decisions by domestic producers. The legislative history explains that the Commission must examine factors other than subject imports to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other factors to the subject imports, thereby inflating an otherwise tangential cause of injury into one that satisfies the statutory material injury threshold.⁷³ In performing its examination, however, the Commission need not isolate

⁷¹ *Angus Chem. Co. v. United States*, 140 F.3d 1478, 1484–85 (Fed. Cir. 1998) ("[T]he statute does not 'compel the commissioners' to employ {a particular methodology}.", *aff'd* 944 F. Supp. 943, 951 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996).

⁷² The Federal Circuit, in addressing the causation standard of the statute, observed that "{a}s long as its effects are not merely incidental, tangential, or trivial, the foreign product sold at less than fair value meets the causation requirement." *Nippon Steel Corp. v. USITC*, 345 F.3d 1379, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2003). This was further ratified in *Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. v. United States*, 542 F.3d 867, 873 (Fed. Cir. 2008), where the Federal Circuit, quoting *Gerald Metals, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.3d 716, 722 (Fed. Cir. 1997), stated that "this court requires evidence in the record 'to show that the harm occurred 'by reason of' the LTFV imports, not by reason of a minimal or tangential contribution to material harm caused by LTFV goods.'" See also *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 458 F.3d 1345, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *Taiwan Semiconductor Indus. Ass'n v. USITC*, 266 F.3d 1339, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

⁷³ Uruguay Round Agreements Act Statement of Administrative Action ("SAA"), H.R. Doc. No. 103-316, vol. I, at 851–52 (1994) ("[T]he Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports."); S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (1979) (the Commission "will consider information which indicates that harm is caused by factors other than less-than-fair-value imports."); H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47 (1979) ("in examining the overall injury being experienced by a domestic industry, the ITC will take into account evidence presented to it which demonstrates that the harm attributed by the petitioner to the subsidized or dumped imports is attributable to such other factors;" those factors include "the volume and prices of nonsubsidized imports or imports sold at fair value, contraction in demand or changes in patterns of consumption, trade restrictive practices of and competition between the foreign and domestic producers, developments in technology and the export performance and productivity of the domestic industry"); *accord Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 877.

the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfairly traded imports.⁷⁴ Nor does the “by reason of” standard require that unfairly traded imports be the “principal” cause of injury or contemplate that injury from unfairly traded imports be weighed against other factors, such as nonsubject imports, which may be contributing to overall injury to an industry.⁷⁵ It is clear that the existence of injury caused by other factors does not compel a negative determination.⁷⁶

Assessment of whether material injury to the domestic industry is “by reason of” subject imports “does not require the Commission to address the causation issue in any particular way” as long as “the injury to the domestic industry can reasonably be attributed to the subject imports.”⁷⁷ The Commission ensures that it has “evidence in the record” to “show that the harm occurred ‘by reason of’ the LTFV imports,” and that it is “not attributing injury from other

⁷⁴ SAA at 851–52 (“{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports.”); *Taiwan Semiconductor Indus. Ass’n*, 266 F.3d at 1345 (“{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports Rather, the Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports.” (emphasis in original)); *Asociacion de Productores de Salmon y Trucha de Chile AG v. United States*, 180 F. Supp. 2d 1360, 1375 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2002) (“{t}he Commission is not required to isolate the effects of subject imports from other factors contributing to injury” or make “bright-line distinctions” between the effects of subject imports and other causes.); see also *Softwood Lumber from Canada*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-414 & 731-TA-928 (Remand), USITC Pub. 3658 at 100–01 (Dec. 2003) (Commission recognized that “{i}f an alleged other factor is found not to have or threaten to have injurious effects to the domestic industry, i.e., it is not an ‘other causal factor,’ then there is nothing to further examine regarding attribution to injury”), citing *Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722 (the statute “does not suggest that an importer of LTFV goods can escape countervailing duties by finding some tangential or minor cause unrelated to the LTFV goods that contributed to the harmful effects on domestic market prices.”).

⁷⁵ S. Rep. 96-249 at 74–75; H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47.

⁷⁶ See *Nippon Steel Corp.*, 345 F.3d at 1381 (“an affirmative material-injury determination under the statute requires no more than a substantial-factor showing. That is, the ‘dumping’ need not be the sole or principal cause of injury.”).

⁷⁷ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 876, 878; see also *id.* at 873 (“While the Commission may not enter an affirmative determination unless it finds that a domestic industry is materially injured ‘by reason of’ subject imports, the Commission is not required to follow a single methodology for making that determination . . . {and has} broad discretion with respect to its choice of methodology.”) citing *United States Steel Group v. United States*, 96 F.3d 1352, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1996) and S. Rep. 96-249 at 75. In its decision in *Swiff-Train v. United States*, 793 F.3d 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2015), the Federal Circuit affirmed the Commission’s causation analysis as comporting with the Court’s guidance in *Mittal*.

sources to the subject imports.”⁷⁸ The Federal Circuit has examined and affirmed various Commission methodologies and has disavowed “rigid adherence to a specific formula.”⁷⁹

The question of whether the material injury threshold for subject imports is satisfied notwithstanding any injury from other factors is factual, subject to review under the substantial evidence standard.⁸⁰ Congress has delegated this factual finding to the Commission because of the agency’s institutional expertise in resolving injury issues.⁸¹

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

The following conditions of competition inform our analysis of whether there is material injury by reason of subject imports.

1. Captive Production

The domestic industry captively consumes a portion of its production of fiberglass door panels in the manufacture of downstream products, particularly pre-hung door systems. We therefore consider the applicability of the statutory captive production provision, and whether to focus our analysis primarily on the merchant market when assessing market share and the factors affecting the financial performance of the domestic industry.⁸²

⁷⁸ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873 (quoting from *Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722), 877–79. We note that one relevant “other factor” may involve the presence of significant volumes of price-competitive nonsubject imports in the U.S. market, particularly when a commodity product is at issue. In appropriate cases, the Commission collects information regarding nonsubject imports and producers in nonsubject countries in order to conduct its analysis.

⁷⁹ *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 414 F.3d 1331, 1336, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *see also Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 879 (“*Bratsk* did not read into the antidumping statute a Procrustean formula for determining whether a domestic injury was ‘by reason’ of subject imports.”).

⁸⁰ We provide in our discussion below a full analysis of other factors alleged to have caused any material injury experienced by the domestic industry.

⁸¹ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873; *Nippon Steel Corp.*, 458 F.3d at 1350, *citing U.S. Steel Group*, 96 F.3d at 1357; S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (“The determination of the ITC with respect to causation is . . . complex and difficult, and is a matter for the judgment of the ITC.”).

⁸² The captive production provision can be applied only if, as a threshold matter, significant production of the domestic like product is internally transferred and significant production is sold in the merchant market. The captive production provision, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iv), as amended by the Trade Preferences Extension Act (“TPEA”) of 2015, provides:

(iv) CAPTIVE PRODUCTION – If domestic producers internally transfer significant production of the domestic like product for the production of a downstream article and sell significant production of the domestic like product in the merchant market, and the Commission finds that-

(Continued...)

a. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioner argues that the Commission correctly elected not to apply the captive production provision in the preliminary phase of these investigations.⁸³ It contends that the captive production provision should not apply in the final phase because the first statutory criterion is not met.⁸⁴ Petitioner argues, however, that the captive production provision is a relevant condition of competition because internally consumed fiberglass door panels are typically processed by *** and then directly sold to retailers.⁸⁵ Respondents did not address captive production.

b. Analysis and Conclusion

Threshold Criterion. The captive production provision can be applied only if, as a threshold matter, significant production of the domestic like product is internally transferred for the production of a separate, distinct downstream article and significant production of the domestic like product is sold in the merchant market.

In the preliminary phase of these investigations, we declined to apply the captive production provision because we found that, whether or not the threshold criterion is met, the first statutory criterion is not met and, therefore, the captive production provision does not apply.⁸⁶ The record for the final phase of these investigations indicates that fiberglass door panels, whether internally transferred or sold on the merchant market, are fabricated into pre-

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- (I) the domestic like product produced that is internally transferred for processing into that downstream article does not enter the merchant market for the domestic like product, and
 - (II) the domestic like product is the predominant material input in the production of that downstream article.

The SAA indicates that where a domestic like product is transferred internally for the production of another article coming within the definition of the domestic like product, such transfers do not constitute internal transfers for the production of a “downstream article” for purposes of the captive production provision. SAA at 853.

The TPEA eliminated what had been the third statutory criterion of the captive production provision. Pub. L. 114-27, § 503(c).

⁸³ Petitioner’s Prehearing Brief at 4-5 (citing *Preliminary Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5623 at 19-20); Petitioner’s Posthearing Brief at 3 & Ex. 1 at 54-57.

⁸⁴ Petitioner’s Prehearing Brief at 5; Petitioner’s Final Comments at 3.

⁸⁵ Petitioner’s Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 55-56.

⁸⁶ *Preliminary Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5623 at 19-20.

hung doors or entry door systems.⁸⁷ Given our finding that the domestic like product is coterminous with the scope definition, the internally transferred door panels incorporated into finished products (pre-hung or entry door systems) remain part of the domestic like product. Therefore, this is not a case of the domestic like product being internally transferred for the production of a downstream article that is not part of the domestic like product. Accordingly, the threshold criterion is not met, and it is unnecessary to address the remaining statutory criteria.

In light of the above, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we determine that the captive production provision does not apply. Nevertheless, because 12 to 14 percent of U.S. producers' shipments are pre-hung doors or door systems sold directly to retailers, we consider the domestic industry's internal consumption to be a relevant condition of competition.⁸⁸

2. Demand Considerations

U.S. demand for fiberglass door panels typically follows trends in residential construction and remodeling.⁸⁹ During the investigation period, domestically produced fiberglass door panels and subject imports were sold to distributors, retailers, builders, contractors, and other end users.⁹⁰

U.S. demand for fiberglass door panels is cyclical, and generally follows trends in residential construction and remodeling and general economic conditions.⁹¹ Petitioner asserts that, during the investigation period, demand for new residential construction and repair and remodel activity was "relatively flat to down."⁹² Respondents maintain that demand was essentially flat among distributors and end users but increased among retailers.⁹³

Market participants' perceptions of recent trends for fiberglass door panels varied. The responses of U.S. producers were mixed, with one reporting that demand for fiberglass door panels had steadily increased since January 1, 2023, two reporting that demand has fluctuated downward, and two reporting no change.⁹⁴ A plurality of importers, 13 of 27, reported that

⁸⁷ Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 55-56 & Ex. 3; Hearing Tr. at 33-34, 66-67, 90-91 (Fein), 20-21 (Brightbill); Petitioner's Prehearing Statement at slide 5 ("Routes to Market").

⁸⁸ CR/PR at Table 2.4; Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 56-57.

⁸⁹ CR/PR at 2.11; Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at 6; Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 5.

⁹⁰ CR/PR at Table 2.4.

⁹¹ CR/PR at 2.11.

⁹² Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at 6-7; Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at 8; CR/PR at 2.11.

⁹³ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 5-8.

⁹⁴ CR/PR at Table 2.9.

demand has steadily increased or fluctuated upward, five reported that demand had fluctuated downward, and nine reported no change.⁹⁵ A majority of U.S. purchasers, 12 of 21, reported that demand has either steadily increased or fluctuated upward, seven reported that demand has either steadily decreased or fluctuated downward, and two reported no change.⁹⁶

Apparent U.S. consumption of fiberglass door panels increased from 4.5 million units in 2023 to 5.0 million units in 2024 before falling to 4.8 million units in 2025, for an overall increase of 5.8 percent.⁹⁷

3. Supply Considerations

The domestic industry was the largest source of supply in the U.S. market throughout the investigation period.⁹⁸ The industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption steadily decreased from 80.7 percent in 2023 to 74.6 percent in 2024 and 72.6 percent in 2025, for an overall decrease of 8.1 percentage points.⁹⁹

Therma-Tru announced a new partnership during the investigation period, and several producers acquired new facilities, expanded their facilities, or began using new technologies.¹⁰⁰ However, U.S. producers *** and *** closed facilities, and several producers curtailed

⁹⁵ CR/PR at Table 2.9.

⁹⁶ CR/PR at Table 2.9.

⁹⁷ CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1. In the merchant market, apparent U.S. consumption increased from 3.7 million units in 2023 to 4.2 million units in 2024, before falling to 4.0 million units in 2025 for an overall increase of 8.3 percent. *Id.* at Table C.2.

⁹⁸ CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1.

⁹⁹ CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1.

¹⁰⁰ CR/PR at Tables 3.3 & 3.4. Therma-Tru initiated an agreement with Windsor Windows and Doors on a "private label entry door program" in July 2025. *Id.* at Table 3.3. Masonite, a firm that was subsequently acquired by Owens Corning, announced its intent to acquire PGT Innovations, a manufacturer and supplier of high-end windows, doors, and garage doors in 2023, and Owens Corning acquired Masonite International Corporation in May 2024. *Id.* at Tables 3.3 & 3.4. Petitioner Plastpro *** *Id.* at Table 3.4. As to expansions, in 2024, Plastpro acquired Mohawk Fine Paper facility in Ashtabula, Ohio, and expanded its Ashtabula production facility by 1.2 million square feet. *Id.* at Table 3.3. U.S. producer ProVia announced its intent to buy two properties in Dalton, Ohio, in July 2024 in order to expand its door manufacturing capacity, including for fiberglass doors. *Id.* ProVia also *** *Id.* at Table 3.4. U.S. producer *** *Id.* Producer ODL, Inc. ("ODL"), a producer of blinds and glass for doors, located in Zeeland, Michigan, announced that it was acquiring Tru Tech Doors of Ontario, Canada, in March 2023 and would begin supplying exterior doors. *Id.* at Table 3.3. In terms of new technologies, Masonite International Corporation (now owned by Owens Corning) announced in January 2023 that it would be marketing its first-generation powered M-Pwr Smart Doors, which are residential exterior doors, at Home Depot; however, in 2024, it announced that it would stop selling those doors. *Id.* In January 2026, ProVia announced a new line of exterior fiberglass doors with thicker fiberglass skins than other doors, and ODL added hurricane-impact fiberglass doors to its product line. *Id.*

production.¹⁰¹ The domestic industry's practical production capacity for fiberglass door panels was flat at 6.2 million units throughout the investigation period.¹⁰² Its practical capacity utilization rate declined irregularly by 1.8 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, rising from 59.4 percent in 2023 to 61.6 percent in 2024 before falling to 57.5 percent in 2025.¹⁰³

Subject imports were the second-largest supply source for the U.S. market during the investigation period.¹⁰⁴ Their share of apparent U.S. consumption in quantity terms increased by 5.0 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, rising from 11.8 percent in 2023 to 15.2 percent in 2024 and 16.8 percent in 2025.¹⁰⁵

Nonsubject imports were the smallest supply source for the U.S. market during the investigation period.¹⁰⁶ Their share of apparent U.S. consumption increased by 3.1 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, rising from 7.5 percent in 2023 to 10.3 percent in 2024 and 10.6 percent in 2025.¹⁰⁷ The largest sources of nonsubject imports from 2023 to 2025 were Canada and Taiwan.¹⁰⁸

*** U.S. producers and U.S. importers reported that they had not experienced any supply constraints since January 1, 2023.¹⁰⁹ However, *** reported that it had experienced supply constraints in 2024,¹¹⁰ and three importers reported that they had experienced supply constraints at points in the investigations.¹¹¹ Similarly, a majority (19 of 23) of U.S. purchasers reported that they had not experienced supply constraints during the investigation period.¹¹² Of

¹⁰¹ In 2025, U.S. Producer ***, and ***. CR/PR at Table 3.4. ***. *Id.* In addition, ***. *Id.* Similarly, in ***. *Id.* *** also furloughed employees and reduced its workforce. *Id.* at Table 3.4.

¹⁰² CR/PR at Tables 3.5 & C.1.

¹⁰³ CR/PR at Tables 3.5 & C.1.

¹⁰⁴ CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1.

¹⁰⁵ CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1.

¹⁰⁶ CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1.

¹⁰⁷ CR/PR at Tables 4.13 & C.1.

¹⁰⁸ CR/PR at 2.7.

¹⁰⁹ CR/PR at 2.7 & Table 2.7.

¹¹⁰ CR/PR at 2.7. *** reported that the constraint occurred at only one of its facilities, for three weeks in March 2024, and affected only the lead times for a small number of stock keeping units ("SKUs"). *Id.*

¹¹¹ CR/PR at 2.7 & Table 2.7. Importer and purchaser *** reported that it had experienced supply constraints in 2023 because U.S. producers *** experienced SMC and polyurethane shortages. *Id.* at 2.8. *But see* Hearing Tr. at 111-12 (Fein, Contat, Johnson & An) (stating that Therma-Tru, Owens Corning, and Plastpro did not experience supply constraints in 2023). Importers *** reported that some shipments were delayed in 2023 because of long shipping lead times, space limitations, and high ocean freight costs. CR/PR at 2.8. *** also reported that its *** in 2024, while *** reported delayed shipments of specific products due an issue with ***. *Id.* U.S. importers *** reported constraints due to the imposition of new tariffs in 2025. *Id.*

¹¹² CR/PR at 2.8.

those that reported constraints during the investigation period, four reported constraints from domestic producers in 2023, three reported constraints from domestic producers in 2024, and two reported such constraints in 2025.¹¹³ Two purchasers reported supply constraints from import sources in 2025.¹¹⁴

4. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Based on the record, we find that there is a moderately high degree of substitutability between domestically produced fiberglass door panels and subject imports from China.¹¹⁵ Most U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reported that the domestic like product and subject imports are always or frequently interchangeable.¹¹⁶ A majority of responding purchasers reported that the domestic like product is comparable to subject imports with respect to ten of 17 non-price purchasing factors, including factors addressing whether quality meets or exceeds industry standards and minimum quantity requirements.¹¹⁷ The responding purchasers reported that the main differences between the domestic like product and subject imports are that domestically produced fiberglass door panels are superior to subject imports in delivery time, product range, delivery terms, technical support, and brand name, but are inferior in price.¹¹⁸

The record indicates that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions for fiberglass door panels, among other important factors. U.S. purchasers reported that price was among the top three factors that influenced their purchasing decisions, along with quality and availability/supply.¹¹⁹ Of the top three purchasing factors, price/cost was the second-most frequently cited (reported by 18 purchasers), only surpassed by quality (21 purchasers), and

¹¹³ CR/PR at Table 2.7.

¹¹⁴ CR/PR at Table 2.7.

¹¹⁵ CR/PR at 2.13.

¹¹⁶ CR/PR at Table 2.16; *see also* Hearing Tr. at 49-50 (Kaplan) (explaining that “most purchasers, producers, and importers consider the products interchangeable”), 35 (Fein) (explaining that “fiberglass door panels are sold largely on price and are interchangeable for fabricators and installers regardless of source”), 39 (Marcon) (explaining that “the difference in price for Chinese products, which is often more than 30 percent, becomes too much for our customers to deny. As a result, we are seeing our customers shift more and more of their portfolios to Chinese imports, which offer the same styles of fiberglass door panels as U.S. producers.”), 71-72 (Youn) (explaining that Therma-Tru had examined fiberglass door panels manufactured in China and “realized . . . that aside from some minor differences, they were largely the same type of fiberglass doors undergoing the same process in manufacturing and procedures, largely interchangeable.”).

¹¹⁷ CR/PR at 2.19 & Table 2.15.

¹¹⁸ CR/PR at 2.19 & Table 2.15.

¹¹⁹ CR/PR at Table 2.11.

followed by availability/supply (11 purchasers).¹²⁰ Quality was most frequently rated as the most important purchasing factor (cited by seven firms), followed by price/cost (five firms) and availability/supply (three firms).¹²¹ Seventeen of 23 responding purchasers reported that price was a very important purchasing factor, and the remaining six purchasers reported that price was a somewhat important purchasing factor.¹²²

Most responding domestic producers reported that factors other than price are never significant in comparisons of domestically produced fiberglass door panels and subject imports.¹²³ Conversely, a majority of responding importers reported that there are always significant differences other than price between domestically produced fiberglass door panels and subject imports.¹²⁴ Responding U.S. purchasers were evenly divided on the frequency of the significance of non-price differences, with 11 reporting that there are always or frequently significant differences other than price, and the other 11 reporting that there are never or only sometimes significant differences.¹²⁵

In 2025, all U.S. producers and almost all U.S. importers reported setting prices mostly by using set price lists, with a lesser amount reported on a transaction-by-transaction or contract basis.¹²⁶ U.S. producers sold their fiberglass door panels primarily using ***, with lesser quantities sold *** and under *** contracts.¹²⁷ U.S. importers primarily sold their fiberglass door panels under *** and on the ***, with a smaller share sold under ***.¹²⁸

The record indicates that fiberglass door panels are primarily sold from inventory.¹²⁹ U.S. producers reported that 70.4 of their commercial shipments of fiberglass door panels in 2025 were sold from inventories, with lead times averaging 12 days, while 29.6 percent were produced to order, with lead times averaging 30 days.¹³⁰ During the same period, U.S.

¹²⁰ CR/PR at Table 2.11.

¹²¹ CR/PR at Table 2.11. Five purchasers rated price as the most important purchasing factor, seven purchasers rated it as the second-most important factor, and six purchasers rated price as the third-most important purchasing factor. *Id.*

¹²² CR/PR at Table 2.12. Purchasers most frequently rated availability and product consistency (22 purchasers), reliability of supply (21 purchasers), delivery time (19 purchasers), quality meets industry standards (18 purchasers), price (17 purchasers), and warranty (15 purchasers) as very important purchasing factors. *Id.*

¹²³ CR/PR at Table 2.17.

¹²⁴ CR/PR at Table 2.17.

¹²⁵ CR/PR at Table 2.17.

¹²⁶ CR/PR at Table 5.2.

¹²⁷ CR/PR at 5.5 & Table 5.3.

¹²⁸ CR/PR at 5.5 & Table 5.3.

¹²⁹ CR/PR at 2.16.

¹³⁰ CR/PR at 2.16.

importers reported that 70.8 percent of their commercial shipments of fiberglass door panels were sold from domestic inventories, with lead times averaging 16 days, and 29.2 percent were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging 61 days.¹³¹

Raw material costs represented the largest component of the domestic industry's total cost of goods sold ("COGS"), throughout the investigation period, with raw materials' share of COGS declining irregularly by 1.6 percent during investigation period, rising from 61.0 percent in 2023 to 62.2 percent in 2024, then falling to 60.9 percent in 2025.¹³² SMC is one of the most important raw materials in the manufacture of fiberglass door panels. Every producer of fiberglass door panels uses the same raw materials, but SMC includes many chemical inputs, such that no single input drives the cost, and the specific individual "mix" of SMC is proprietary among the different producers.¹³³ The other major raw materials include wood composite, glass, polyurethane insulation foam, and glues.¹³⁴ The costs for most of the major raw materials other than softwood lumber generally fluctuated upwards from 2023 to 2025.¹³⁵

Effective September 1, 2019, subject imports have been subject to tariffs under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974¹³⁶ at a rate of 7.5 percent during the investigation period.¹³⁷

Beginning in February 2025, fiberglass door panels originating in China were subject to varying levels of additional duties pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"). It was announced on February 20, 2026, that tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were no longer in effect.¹³⁸

Effective February 14, 2026, fiberglass door panels originating in China were subject to an additional 10 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.¹³⁹

Respondents assert that, although fiberglass door panels are not subject to tariffs pursuant to section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, 19 U.S.C. § 1862, steel doors are

¹³¹ CR/PR at 2.16.

¹³² CR/PR at Tables 6.1, 6.2 & C.1.

¹³³ CR/PR at 5.1. Producers' formulas vary, but most contain at least ***. *Id.*

¹³⁴ CR/PR at 5.1, Table 5.1 & Table 6.4.

¹³⁵ CR/PR at 5.1, Table 5.1 & Figure 5.1. Glass prices fluctuated slightly upwards throughout the POI, ending at a price that was 4.9 percent higher than in January 2023. *Calculated from id.* at Table 5.1. Reinforced fiberglass components prices fluctuated upwards throughout the POI, ending at a price that was 17.8 percent higher than in January 2023. *Calculated from id.* Wood product prices, however, fluctuated slightly downwards, ending at a price that was 3.3 percent lower than in January 2023. *Calculated from id.* Polyurethane foam prices fluctuated slightly upwards throughout the POI, ending at a price that was 2.7 percent higher than in January 2023. *Calculated from id.*

¹³⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 2411, *et seq.*

¹³⁷ CR/PR at 1.9-1.10.

¹³⁸ CR/PR at 1.10-1.11.

¹³⁹ CR/PR at 1.10.

subject to those tariffs. They note that *** reported that the section 232 tariffs on steel doors had increased demand for fiberglass doors.¹⁴⁰

C. Volume of Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(i) of the Tariff Act provides that the “Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States, is significant.”¹⁴¹

The volume of subject imports increased irregularly by 16.4 percent during the investigation period, rising from 612,887 units in 2023 to 875,925 units in 2024, then falling to 713,244 units in 2025.¹⁴² Subject imports’ share of apparent U.S. consumption increased by 5.0 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, rising from 11.8 percent in 2023 to 15.2 percent in 2024 and 16.8 percent in 2025.¹⁴³ The ratio of subject imports to domestic production increased by 3.3 percentage points during the investigation period, rising from 16.6 percent in 2023 to 22.9 percent in 2024, then falling to 19.9 percent in 2025.¹⁴⁴

Based on the record, we find that the volume and increase in volume of subject imports is significant in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States.¹⁴⁵

D. Price Effects of the Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(ii) of the Tariff Act provides that, in evaluating the price effects of the subject imports, the Commission shall consider whether

(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and

¹⁴⁰ Respondents’ Prehearing Brief at 7.

¹⁴¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(i).

¹⁴² CR/PR at Tables 4.2 & 4.3.

¹⁴³ CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1.

¹⁴⁴ CR/PR at 4.4 & Table 4.2.

¹⁴⁵ We address Respondents’ arguments that the volume of subject imports was not significant below, in section V.E. Further, we note that the statute does not require the Commission to consider volume effects as part of its assessment of the significance of subject import volume. See *OCTAL Inc. v. United States*, 539 F. Supp. 3d 1291, 1299-1300 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2021) (citing 10 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(i)); *ITG Voma Corp. v. U.S. Int’l Trade Comm’n*, 253 F. Supp. 3d 1339, 1357 (2017), *aff’d without op.*, 753 F. App’x 913 (Fed. Cir. 2019).

(II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.¹⁴⁶

As previously discussed, we find that there is a moderately high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions, among other important factors.

The Commission collected quarterly pricing data from five domestic producers and 12 U.S. importers for four pricing products shipped to unrelated customers during the investigation period, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.¹⁴⁷ Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for *** percent of U.S. shipments of

¹⁴⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii).

¹⁴⁷ CR/PR at 5.8. The pricing products are:

Product 1.-- Six-panel door panel made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, with dimensions of 35 ¾" – 36" wide by 79 – 79 ¼" tall. Not prehung, unglazed (i.e., without any glass components), with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Product 2.-- Door panel with recessed panel(s) made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, with dimensions of 35 ¾" – 36" wide by 79 – 79 ¼" tall. Not prehung, unglazed (i.e., without any glass components), with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Product 3.-- Door panel with recessed panel made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, flush or direct glazed dual pane Low E insulated glass, or clear glass with a dimension of approximately 22"-23" wide by 15-16" tall located at the top of the door panel. An overall door panel dimensions of 35 ¾" – 36" wide by 79-79 ¼" tall. Not prehung, with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), and unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Product 4.-- Full lite flush glazed door made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, flush or direct glazed dual pane Low E insulated glass or clear glass with a dimension of approximately 22-25" wide by 63-65" tall. An overall door panel dimension of 35 ¾" – 36" wide by 79-79 ¼" tall. Not prehung, with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), and unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Id. at 5.7.

domestically produced fiberglass door panels in 2025 and *** percent of U.S. shipments of subject imports from China in 2025.¹⁴⁸

Subject imports undersold the domestic like product in all 47 quarterly comparisons in the investigation period, corresponding to reported subject import sales of all *** units of subject imports reported in the pricing data.¹⁴⁹ The margins of underselling ranged from *** percent and averaged *** percent.¹⁵⁰

The Commission also collected import purchase cost data for pricing products 1 through 4 on a landed duty paid (“LDP”) basis.¹⁵¹ Three firms reported usable purchase cost data, which accounted for *** percent of subject imports from China in 2025.¹⁵² LDP costs for fiberglass door panels imported from China were below the sales price for U.S.-produced product in all 36 instances, accounting for *** units of subject imports.¹⁵³

We recognize that import purchase cost data may not reflect the total cost of importing. Therefore, we requested that importers provide additional information regarding the costs and benefits of directly importing fiberglass door panels for internal consumption. Three of nine importers reported that they incurred additional costs, which ranged from 2.0 to 13.0 percent of the landed duty value, and included costs such as ocean freight, drayage, broker fees, and delivery from port.¹⁵⁴ When asked to compare the additional costs incurred by importing fiberglass door panels with the additional costs incurred when purchasing from a U.S. producer or U.S. importer, four importers estimated that they saved between *** percent of the purchase price by importing fiberglass door panels and saved between *** percent compared to purchasing the product from a domestic producer.¹⁵⁵

We have also considered information concerning lost sales. Thirteen of 23 responding purchasers¹⁵⁶ reported that they had purchased subject imports instead of domestically produced fiberglass door panels during the investigation period, 12 of 13 reported that the price of subject imports was lower than the price of the domestic product, and six reported that

¹⁴⁸ CR/PR at 5.8.

¹⁴⁹ CR/PR at 5.22 & Table 5.12.

¹⁵⁰ CR/PR at 5.22 & Table 5.12.

¹⁵¹ CR/PR at 5.8.

¹⁵² CR/PR at 5.8.

¹⁵³ CR/PR at Tables 5.14 through 5.15.

¹⁵⁴ CR/PR at 5.8-5.9. Landed duty-paid costs normally include any ocean freight or broker fees. As such, ocean freight and broker fees are not additional costs of the purchaser importing directly because they are costs it would incur if it purchased through a U.S. importer.

¹⁵⁵ CR/PR at 5.9.

¹⁵⁶ The total purchases reported by these 23 responding purchasers were equivalent to 119 percent of apparent U.S. consumption during the POI. *Calculated from CR/PR Tables 4.8, 5.17.*

price was a primary reason for their decision to purchase subject imports rather than the domestic like product.¹⁵⁷ These six purchasers provided estimates of the quantity of subject imports purchased instead of domestic fiberglass door panels primarily due to the lower price of the subject imports, which totaled *** units over the investigation period.¹⁵⁸ These confirmed lost sales are equivalent to *** percent of importers' U.S. shipments of subject imports during the POI and *** percent of the domestic industry's U.S. shipments from 2023 to 2025.¹⁵⁹

Respondents concede that "the record shows that subject imports were priced lower than U.S. producers by reference to the pricing products and AUVs {average unit values},"¹⁶⁰ but contends that underselling was not significant in part because the pricing data covers "too small a sample from which to draw the conclusion that underselling was significant during the POI."¹⁶¹ We disagree. Given that fiberglass door panels have a wide range of glass options, surfaces, textures, colors, stains, and finishes that may affect the price, obtaining like-for-like comparisons covering a high share of shipments would require an unrealistically large number of pricing products.¹⁶² Therefore, the Commission opted for a limited number of pricing products that were representative of competition between the domestic like product and subject imports. We find corroboration of their representativeness in the AUV data, which cover all U.S. shipments of U.S. producers and subject imports and, like the quarterly pricing data, show values for subject imports consistently below those for the domestic like product.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁷ CR/PR at 5.24 & Table 5.17.

¹⁵⁸ CR/PR at 5.24 & Table 5.17.

¹⁵⁹ *Calculated from* CR/PR at Tables 5.17 & C.1. Petitioner has also submitted price quotes indicating *** of the domestic industry by subject imports. Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at 10-11 (citing *id.* at Exs. 4-6).

¹⁶⁰ Respondents' Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 16.

¹⁶¹ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 19; Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 7.

¹⁶² Conference Tr. at 16 (Brightbill) (explaining that even with a few basic styles "the Chinese door panels can be made into hundreds or even thousands of different SKUs"), 23 (Dotson) (explaining that Therma-Tru offers "hundreds of SKUs" with a range of designs, glass options, and features); Hearing Tr. at 101 (Dotson) (discussing Therma-Tru's "large{" publicly available catalogue containing an "assortment of product{s}" with different "combinations of features and textures" and that the possibility of door configurations that Therma-Tru can build is "almost infinite"), 102-03 (Contat), 107 (Marcon); Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at Ex. 13-17 (attaching examples of the variety of door customizations offered by both the domestic industry and subject imports); Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 4-5 (arguing that subject imports have gained market share by offering a variety of designs and customizations); *see also* CR/PR at 1.12-1.13 (indicating that fiberglass door panels can have many different features and designs).

¹⁶³ *Calculated from* CR/PR at Table C.1. Subject import AUVs were between 27.0 percent and 53.6 percent lower than the domestic like product AUVs.

The pricing product comparisons are also consistent with the lost sales data in which nearly half of the responding purchasers reported that subject import prices were lower than domestic producers, and the purchase factor data indicating that the majority of producers rated the domestic industry as inferior on price compared to subject imports.¹⁶⁴ Finally, we note that in their comments on the Commission’s draft final phase questionnaire, Respondents did not object to any of the proposed pricing products and did not offer additional pricing products that would increase coverage.¹⁶⁵

Respondents also contend that underselling is not significant because the domestic like product and subject imports are not interchangeable, such that purchasing decisions are necessarily based upon non-price factors, and that subject imports provide superior product range and features.¹⁶⁶ We disagree. As explained in section V.B.4, above, questionnaire responses from U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers indicate that the domestic like product and subject imports are always or frequently interchangeable.¹⁶⁷ Further, purchaser questionnaire responses confirm that domestically produced fiberglass door panels and subject imports are comparable on ten of 17 non-price purchase factors, one of which was innovation, and that domestically priced products are superior to subject imports on factors such as delivery time, product range, and technical support.¹⁶⁸ In addition, we find that the domestic industry sells fiberglass door panels that offer a wide variety of features, sizes, and options.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁴ CR/PR at 5.24-5.25 & Tables 2.15 & 5.17.

¹⁶⁵ Respondents’ Comments on the Commission’s Draft Questionnaire, EDIS Doc. 857250 (Jul. 18, 2025). Respondents proposed only one additional product, which contained several features, most notably including “smart glass.” *Id.* at 2. As Petitioners explained, although domestic producer Masonite International, now Owens Corning, introduced a door with various “smart” features in January 2023, it withdrew the product from the market in July 2024 “due to the presence of low-priced Chinese imports in the market.” Conference Tr. at 40 (Jaskiewicz); CR/PR at Table 3.3. Therefore, Respondents’ proposed additional product would not allow assessment of competition between subject imports and the domestic like product over the full course of the investigation period and inclusion of it would not have yielded substantial additional price comparisons. CR/PR at 2.22 & n.17 (citing Email Correspondence, EDIS Doc. 870033 (Jan. 16, 2026) (***)); Hearing Tr. at 158 (So) (stating that it was “correct” that no domestic producers manufacture smart doors). Moreover, such doors appear to be a small part of the market. Hearing Tr. at 159 (So) (responding to a request to estimate the market share of smart doors by stating that “it’s still something that needs to be marketed a little bit further with consumers not understanding directly what the product does” and that it would take “a few years” in order to “gain a huge portion of the market”).

¹⁶⁶ Respondents’ Prehearing Brief at 15-19.

¹⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table. 2.16.

¹⁶⁸ CR/PR at 2.19 & Table 2.15.

¹⁶⁹ Petitioner’s Posthearing Brief at 5-6 & Ex. 1 at 41-50 (citing Hearing Tr. at 42 (An), 94-95 (Johnson), 97 (Dotson), 101 (Dotson), 102 (Contat), 103 (Kaplan), 108 (Fein), U.S. Importers’ (Continued...))

To the extent that the domestic industry does not currently offer a smart door similar to the one imported by Trinity Glass, the domestic industry has introduced similar types of products, such as Owens Corning's M-Pwr Smart Door, but discontinued the product because it could not compete with low-priced subject imports.¹⁷⁰ Accordingly, the record supports that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions among other factors.

We also find unpersuasive Respondents' argument that underselling was not significant because, if it were, the pervasive underselling indicated by the record would have had more of an effect on the domestic industry's pricing than the modest declines in AUVs and prices that occurred.¹⁷¹ As discussed below, the record indicates that underselling by subject imports had an adverse impact on the industry's condition, including its market share and financial performance. That the declines in the industry's condition were not worse does not obviate the effects we find or disprove a causal connection between the industry's unquestionably worsening condition and the increasing volumes of low-priced subject imports.

Based on these considerations, including the moderately high degree of substitutability between domestically produced fiberglass door panels and subject imports, the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the universal subject import underselling, and purchasers' reports that subject imports were lower-priced than domestic product, we find that underselling by subject imports was significant and contributed to subject imports gaining market share at the expense of the domestic industry during the investigation period.¹⁷² Subject imports gained 5.0

Questionnaire Responses at III-11, U.S. Importer's Questionnaire Response for *** at II-5a, Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at Exs. 13-17); *see also* Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 51-53 (citing *id.* at Exs. 18-21 & Conference Tr. at 138 (Jaskiewicz) (arguing that Respondents "feature dump" and include upgraded features at no additional charge and explaining that, although the domestic industry can provide those features, the industry cannot do so without charging more for those features)).

¹⁷⁰ Hearing Tr. at 39-40 (Marcon); CR/PR at Tables 3.3, 6.12 & 6.13 (indicating that ***); Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 51-53 (citing *id.* at Exs. 18-21, Hearing Tr. at 50 (Kaplan), 95 (Johnson) & Conference Tr. at 138 (Jaskiewicz)).

¹⁷¹ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 22-23; Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 8-9.

¹⁷² Respondents contend that the Commission should afford limited weight to the reported lost sales because, for the 6 of 23 purchasers that reported purchasing subject imports rather than domestic product primarily due to lower prices and also provided relevant quantities, such quantities accounted for small shares of purchases from subject sources and of apparent U.S. consumption. Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 23-30; Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 9. While we recognize the reported volumes of lost sales, we note that just over half of responding purchasers reported that subject imports were lower-priced, and an additional four reported purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product primarily due to price but did not provide volumes. This record evidence adds further support to the other record evidence discussed herein that provides substantial evidence that subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product, resulting in subject imports gaining market share at the expense of the domestic industry. CR/PR at 5.24-5.25 & Tables 5.17-5.18.

percentage points of market share from 2023 to 2025 at the expense of the domestic industry.¹⁷³

We have also considered whether subject imports depressed domestic prices or prevented price increases that otherwise would have occurred to a significant degree. Domestic prices for pricing products 1 and 2, which were the pricing products with the highest volumes, fell by *** percent and *** percent, respectively.¹⁷⁴ Likewise, domestic prices for pricing product 4 fell by *** percent.¹⁷⁵ For pricing product 3, however, U.S. producers' prices increased by *** percent.¹⁷⁶ Subject import prices for pricing products 1-4 increased over the POI with fluctuations.¹⁷⁷ The domestic industry's AUV declined by 1.6 percent during the investigation period.¹⁷⁸ Therefore, we find that domestic prices overall decreased.

We also find a clear link between those price decreases and low-priced subject imports. As discussed above, we find a moderately high degree of substitutability between subject imports and domestic product, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions. Ten of 23 responding purchasers reported that U.S. producers had reduced their prices in order to compete with lower-priced subject imports, while nine reported that U.S. producers had not lowered their prices, and four purchasers reported that they did not know.¹⁷⁹ The reported estimated price reductions ranged from *** percent.¹⁸⁰ Further, these declines occurred despite apparent U.S. consumption increasing irregularly during the investigation period. Respondents emphasize that prices for subject imports of the pricing products and the AUVs of subject imports increased over the course of the investigation period.¹⁸¹ Although the gap between them and the domestic like product decreased, prices and AUVs for subject imports remained consistently and considerably below prices and AUVs for the domestic like product.

¹⁷³ CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1.

¹⁷⁴ CR/PR at Table 5.8. Domestic prices for pricing product 1 declined throughout the POI with fluctuations, with the ***. *Id.* at Table 5.9 & Figure 5.2. Domestic prices for pricing product 2 ***. *Id.* at Table 5.9 & Figure 5.3.

¹⁷⁵ CR/PR at Table 5.8. Domestic prices for pricing product 4 *** *Id.* at Table 5.9 & Figure 5.4.

¹⁷⁶ CR/PR at Table 5.8. Domestic prices for pricing product 3 ***, then ***. *Id.* at Table 5.9 & Figure 5.4.

¹⁷⁷ CR/PR at Tables 5.8, 5.10 & Figure 5.7. For pricing products 1, 2, and 3, subject import prices rose by *** percent, *** percent, and *** percent, respectively. *Id.* at Table 5.8. There was insufficient data for subject imports of pricing product 4 to indicate an overall trend. *Id.*

¹⁷⁸ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 & C.1. The domestic industry's AUVs fell from \$192 per unit in 2023 to \$191 per unit in 2024 and \$188 per unit in 2025. *Id.*

¹⁷⁹ CR/PR at 5.24 & Table 5.18.

¹⁸⁰ CR/PR at 5.24-5.25 & Tables 5.17-5.18.

¹⁸¹ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 2-4; Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 8 n.50.

We therefore find that consistent underselling by subject imports depressed prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree during the investigation period.

We have also examined the industry's total market unit net sales values relative to its costs and observe that the domestic industry's net sales AUVs declined absolutely and relative to its costs. During the investigation period, the domestic industry's unit COGS increased, while its net sales unit value declined, resulting in the domestic industry's ratio of COGS to net sales increasing by 2.8 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, rising from 76.4 percent in 2023 to 78.4 percent in 2024 and 79.2 percent in 2025.¹⁸² The domestic industry's total market net sales AUV was \$191 per unit in 2023 and 2024 and decreased by 1.3 percent (\$2.55 per unit) from 2024 to 2025.¹⁸³ The domestic industry's unit COGS increased by 2.3 percent (\$3.41 per unit) from 2023 to 2024, then declined by 0.3 percent (\$0.41 per unit) from 2024 to 2025, for an overall increase of 2.1 percent (\$3.00 per unit) from 2023 to 2025.¹⁸⁴ The total increase in unit COGS during the investigation period was primarily driven by other factory costs, which increased by 7.0 percent (\$2.60 per unit) from 2023 to 2025, and by raw material costs, which increased by 2.0 percent (\$1.81 per unit).¹⁸⁵ In addition, the industry's selling, general, and administrative expense unit values increased by 11.6 percent (\$4.34 per unit) during the investigation period.¹⁸⁶

Therefore, the domestic industry experienced a cost-price squeeze that resulted in *** losses by 2025, as its net sales AUVs fell to unprofitable levels.¹⁸⁷ This occurred despite apparent U.S. consumption increasing irregularly during the investigation period. For these reasons, we find that consistent underselling by subject imports suppressed domestic prices to a significant degree.

¹⁸² CR/PR at Tables 6.1 & C.1.

¹⁸³ CR/PR at Tables 6.1, 6.2 & C.1. Between 2023 and 2025, the industry's net sales unit value declined by *** percent (\$***).

¹⁸⁴ CR/PR at Tables 6.1, 6.2 & C.1.

¹⁸⁵ CR/PR at Table 6.2. The domestic industry's unit other factory costs decreased by 1.1 percent (\$0.41 per unit) from 2023 to 2024, then increased by 8.1 percent (\$3.01 per unit) from 2024 to 2025, for an overall increase of 7.0 percent (\$2.60 per unit) from 2023 to 2025. *Id.* The domestic industry's unit raw material COGS increased by 4.4 percent (\$3.95 per unit) from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 2.3 percent (\$2.15 per unit) from 2024 to 2025, for an overall increase of 2.0 percent (\$1.81 per unit) from 2023 to 2025. *Id.* at Tables 6.1, 6.2 & C.1.

¹⁸⁶ CR/PR at Tables 6.1, 6.2 & C.1. The industry's unit selling, general and administrative expenses rose overall, increasing from \$37 per unit in 2023 to \$40 per unit in 2024 and \$42 per unit in 2025.

¹⁸⁷ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 & C.1; *see also* Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at 39-40 (arguing that subject imports suppressed U.S. prices).

We are unpersuaded by Respondents' argument that the domestic industry did not experience negative price effects because prices for the domestically produced pricing products and AUVs for the domestic like product did not fall significantly over the investigation period and the industry's volume for *** pricing products increased.¹⁸⁸ First, as we explain above, the domestic industry lost 5.0 percentage points of market share to low-priced subject imports, which on its own would be sufficient to establish significant price effects. Further, as explained above, the prices of three of the domestic industry's pricing products, products 1, 2, and 4, fell during the investigation period. The price decreases for pricing products 1 and 2, which were the highest-volume pricing products, fell by *** percent and *** percent, respectively.¹⁸⁹ Similarly, the domestic industry's AUVs fell in every year of the investigation period.¹⁹⁰ The resulting increase in the industry's COGS to net sales ratio was sufficient to result in a 5.5 percentage point decline in its operating income to net sales ratio, with that ratio being negative in 2025.¹⁹¹

The significance of the domestic industry's price declines is underscored by hearing testimony and questionnaire responses confirming that *** U.S. producers have had to reduce costs to remain competitive, and that, even with those reductions, U.S. producers still lost sales.¹⁹² It is also supported by purchaser questionnaire responses indicating that *** reported that subject imports were priced lower than the domestic like product and *** reported that U.S. producers reduced prices to compete with lower priced subject imports.¹⁹³ Petitioner has

¹⁸⁸ Respondents' Final Comments at 9.

¹⁸⁹ CR/PR at Table 5.8; Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at 36-39; Petitioner's Final Comments at 10-12. Pricing product 1 was the highest volume pricing product for both the domestic industry and subject imports, with a total *** units for the domestic industry and *** units for subject imports. CR/PR at Table 5.8. Pricing product 2 was the second-highest volume pricing product for both sources, with a total *** units for the domestic industry and *** units for subject imports. *Id.* See also *id.* at Tables 5.4 through 5.5 & Figures 5.2 through 5.3.

¹⁹⁰ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 & C.1.

¹⁹¹ CR/PR at Table 6.1.

¹⁹² CR/PR at 5.24-5.25 & Table 5.18; U.S. Producers' Questionnaire Responses at IV-26 (indicating that *** U.S. producers *** in order to avoid losing sales to subject imports and that ***); U.S. Producer's Questionnaire Response for *** at III-16 (stating that ***); Hearing Tr. at 73 (Marcon) (explaining that domestic producer Owens Corning has had to "reduce prices to be able to compete against these Chinese imports . . . across the board"), 36 (Fein) ("To remain competitive, {domestic producer Therma-Tru} reduced prices and cut production costs, but these measures have not been enough."); Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at 12 (citing *id.* at Ex. 7 (indicating that ***).

¹⁹³ CR/PR at 5.24-5.25 & Tables 5.17 through 5.18. For example, *** reported that the domestic industry had *** to compete with subject imports. *Id.* at Table 5.18. ***, reported that the domestic industry had reduced prices by *** to compete with subject imports. *Id.* Purchaser *** also reported that the domestic industry had reduced prices by *** to compete with low-priced subject imports. *Id.*

also submitted examples of competition between domestically produced fiberglass door panels and low-priced subject imports.¹⁹⁴ Further, testimony from industry witnesses confirms it was difficult and sometimes impossible to continue to reduce prices to compete with subject imports that were often priced well below the domestic industry's cost of production.¹⁹⁵ Likewise, the domestic industry has submitted evidence indicating that "{e}ven seemingly small changes in aggregate AUVs translate{s} into meaningful swings in financial performance."¹⁹⁶ Thus, we reject Respondents' argument that subject imports did not significantly impact the domestic industry's prices.

In sum, based on the record in these final investigations, we find that subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product. This significant underselling resulted in the domestic industry losing market share to subject imports over the investigation period. We also find that subject imports depressed and suppressed U.S. prices to a significant degree. We therefore find that subject imports had significant price effects.

E. Impact of the Subject Imports¹⁹⁷

Section 771(7)(C)(iii) of the Tariff Act provides that in examining the impact of subject imports, the Commission "shall evaluate all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on

¹⁹⁴ Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at 10-11 (citing *id.* at Exs. 4-6).

¹⁹⁵ Hearing Tr. at 30 (Youn) ("To avoid losing even more sales, we have had to reduce our prices to levels that do not adequately reflect the quality of our products, the scale of our domestic operations, or the costs of maintaining a US manufacturing base"), 40 (Marcon) (stating that "Chinese fiberglass door panels are being imported at rock bottom prices" and that "{t}hese unfair prices are often below our cost"); 43 (An) (discussing domestic producer Plastpro's experience, stating "Chinese pricing is so aggressive that our price reduction{s} are not {enough} even to make us competitive" and that subject imports are "often price{d} so low we will need to reduce our price below the cost of production"), 70 (Youn) (explaining that "{m}ultiple cases of {subject import} doors where their fully landed costs, meaning the cost to make, ship across oceans, including tariffs, were below the cost of making our product alone"), 86-87 (Youn) (explaining that subject imports were priced so low that his company was unable to resolve it "through cost cutting, price concessions, slowing down of investments, trying to recreate our product in a way that would be able to compete on those levels").

¹⁹⁶ Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 33-40 (citing *id.* at Exs. 16 through 17; Hearing Tr. at 47 (Johnson); U.S. Purchaser's Questionnaire Response for *** at II-4b; U.S. Producer's Questionnaire Response for *** at III-16).

¹⁹⁷ In its final determination of sales at LTFV, Commerce found dumping margins of 104.31 percent for exporter/producer Jiangxi Fangda Tec. Col, Ltd./Jiangxi Handa Tech Co., Ltd./Jiangxi Onda Tech. Co., Ltd., 73.07 percent for three of the individually examined respondents, including producer/exporter Anhui Xinyu Fiberglass Door Co., Ltd., exporter East Grace Corporation and producer Wuxi Lutong Fiberglass Doors Co., Ltd., and exporter Wuxi Xinli New Material Co., Ltd. and producer Wuxi Lutong Fiberglass Doors Co., Ltd., 41.82 percent for producer/exporter Dalian Capstone (Continued...)

the state of the industry.”¹⁹⁸ These factors include output, sales, inventories, capacity utilization, market share, employment, wages, productivity, gross profits, net profits, operating profits, cash flow, return on investment, return on capital, ability to raise capital, ability to service debts, research and development, and factors affecting domestic prices. No single factor is dispositive and all relevant factors are considered “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”¹⁹⁹

During the investigation period the domestic industry’s output indicia declined by most measures as subject imports undersold the domestic like product and gained market share. Although practical capacity remained flat during the investigation period, the industry’s production declined and capacity utilization declined irregularly by 3.1 percent and 1.8 percentage points, respectively.²⁰⁰

The domestic industry’s U.S. shipments also declined irregularly by 4.8 percent in quantity terms from 2023 to 2025.²⁰¹ Similarly, the domestic industry’s market share declined steadily throughout the investigation period, falling overall by 8.1 percentage points.²⁰²

Likewise, nearly all of the industry’s employment indicia declined during the investigation period. The number of production and related workers (“PRWs”) declined irregularly by 2.7 percent from 2023 to 2025.²⁰³ Total hours worked declined irregularly by 21.6

Engineering Co., Ltd. and a rate of 147.85 percent for the non-individually examined exporters/producers. CR/PR at Table 1.3 (citing *AD Determination*, 91 Fed. Reg. at 35,961).

¹⁹⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii); *see also* SAA at 851 and 885 (“In material injury determinations, 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 also may demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.”).

¹⁹⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii). This provision was amended by the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, Pub. L. 114-27.

²⁰⁰ CR/PR at Tables 3.5 & C.1. The domestic industry’s capacity was 6.2 million units from 2023 to 2025. *Id.* Its production increased from 3.7 million units in 2023 to 3.8 million units in 2024, then declined to 3.6 million units in 2025. *Id.* The industry’s capacity utilization rate rose from 59.4 percent in 2023 to 61.6 percent in 2024, then fell to 57.5 percent in 2025. *Id.*

²⁰¹ CR/PR at Tables 3.9 & C.1. The domestic industry’s U.S. shipments rose from 3.6 million units in 2023 to 3.7 million units in 2024, and then fell to 3.5 million units in 2025. *Id.*

²⁰² CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1. The domestic industry’s market share decreased from 80.7 percent in 2023 to 74.6 percent in 2024 and to 72.6 percent in 2025. *Id.*

²⁰³ CR/PR at Tables 3.19 & C.1. The domestic industry’s number of PRWs declined irregularly, increasing from 2,425 PRWs in 2023 to 2,465 PRWs in 2024, then falling to 2,359 PRWs in 2025.

percent, and industry's wages paid fell by 18.2 percent during that time.²⁰⁴ The industry's productivity increased by 23.5 percent from 2023 to 2025.²⁰⁵

The domestic industry's financial performance also deteriorated during the investigation period. Its gross profits fell by *** percent from 2023 to 2025.²⁰⁶ The industry's operating income and net income both fell *** during the investigation period.²⁰⁷ This resulted in the industry's ratios of operating income and net income to net sales worsening and turning ***.²⁰⁸

The industry's capital expenditures declined irregularly by 35.9 percent during the investigation period, while R&D expenses steadily declined.²⁰⁹ Its total assets and its operating return on assets also worsened.²¹⁰ In addition, domestic producers reported actual and anticipated negative effects on investment and growth due to subject imports.²¹¹

As discussed above, we have found that the significant volume of subject imports undersold the domestic like product to a significant degree, taking sales and market share from the domestic industry and depressing and suppressing domestic prices to a significant degree. This resulted in declines in the domestic industry's trade, employment, and financial performance indicators over the investigation period. Notably, the significant underselling by subject imports and its effects on the domestic industry drove the industry to an *** level in

²⁰⁴ CR/PR at Tables 3.19 & C.1. Total hours worked fell from 4.9 million hours in 2023 to 4.2 million hours in 2024 and to 3.8 million hours in 2025. *Id.*

Wages paid fell from \$117.2 million in 2023 to \$106.8 million in 2024 and to \$95.9 million in 2025. *Id.*

²⁰⁵ CR/PR at Tables 3.19 & C.1. The industry's productivity rose from 752.1 units per 1,000 hours in 2023 to 912.6 units per 1,000 hours in 2024 and to 929.2 units per 1,000 hours in 2025. *Id.*

²⁰⁶ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 & C.1. The industry's gross profits fell from \$*** in 2023 to \$*** in 2024 and to \$*** in 2025. *Id.*

²⁰⁷ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 & C.1. The domestic industry's operating income fell from \$*** in 2023 to \$*** in 2025 and turned to a loss (***) in 2025. *Id.* Similarly, the industry's net income fell from \$*** in 2023 to \$*** in 2024 and \$*** in 2025. *Id.*

²⁰⁸ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 & C.1. The domestic industry's ratios of operating income to net sales and net income to net sales declined by 4.1 and *** percent respectively in 2023 to 0.5 percent and *** percent in 2024 and were negative 1.4 and *** percent in 2025. *Id.*

²⁰⁹ CR/PR at Tables 6.5, 6.7 & C.1. The domestic industry's capital expenditures decreased from \$44.6 million in 2023 to \$22.6 million in 2024, before rising to \$28.6 million in 2025. *Id.* at Tables 6.5 & C.1. The industry's R&D expenses declined by *** percent during the POI, falling from \$*** in 2023 to \$*** in 2024 and \$*** in 2025. *Id.* at Tables 6.7 & C.1.

²¹⁰ CR/PR at Tables 6.9-6.10 & C.1. The domestic industry's total net assets declined irregularly during the POI, rising from \$280.1 million in 2023 to \$306.4 million in 2024, before falling to \$271.3 million in 2025. *Id.* at Tables 6.9 & C.1. Its return on assets declined steadily during the POI, falling from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025. *Id.* at Tables 6.10 & C.1.

²¹¹ CR/PR at Tables 6.12-6.13.

2025. Accordingly, we find that subject imports had a significant impact on the domestic industry.

Respondents argue that the volume of subject imports could not have been responsible for the industry's poor and declining performance because subject imports were concentrated in the retail channel, whereas the domestic industry was concentrated in the distributor channel.²¹² We disagree. As an initial matter, the record indicates that there is a substantial amount of domestic like product in the retail channel and that both the domestic industry and subject imports compete in all channels.²¹³

We also disagree with the implicit premises of Respondents' argument – that the channels of distribution are insulated from one another such that subject imports sold in the retail channel do not affect prices in the distributor channel, and that because the domestic industry has a greater share in one channel (distributors), it could not compete as well in another channel (retail). To the contrary, the record evidence shows that there was significant cross-channel competition. In fact, the parties agree that sales channels in the fiberglass door industry do not exist “in silos.”²¹⁴ There are multiple routes that a fiberglass door panel can take to become a door or door system delivered to the same ultimate customers. For example, there are “two-step” chains in which a fiberglass door panel is sold to a distributor/fabricator, who then sells the panel to a dealer, then to a builder contractor, and ultimately the homeowner.²¹⁵ There are also “one-step” chains, such as the dealer fabricator “door shop” value chain, in which the manufacturer sells to a dealer/fabricator, who then sells to a builder/contractor, and then to the homeowner, and retail value chains in which a manufacturer sells to a retailer who then sells to a builder/contractor, and then the homeowner.²¹⁶ Regardless of the distribution chain, the ultimate customers are all the same:

²¹² Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 4-9, 30-31 (citing *id.* at Exs. VOL-1 & VOL-3); Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 4-6 & Ex.1 at 5-8; Respondents' Final Comments at 1-6 & Ex. 1.

²¹³ CR/PR at Tables 4.15 through 4.17; Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 4-7 (citing *id.* at Exs. 3 & 8).

²¹⁴ Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 10 (citing Hearing Tr. at 144 (Dougan); Petitioner's Prehearing Statement at slides 17-18); Hearing Tr. at 164 (Nonemaker) (indicating that retail stores such as “Lowe's and Home Depots” “definitely want to gain traction in that pro side and I think that's more of getting . . . some more of the larger builders which have been predominantly controlled by the lumber yards through the two-step distribution channel or direct through one step or even door shops with those large buildings that some Petitioners already have that business today”).

²¹⁵ Petitioner's Prehearing Statement at slide 5 (“Routes to Market”); Hearing Tr. at 20 (Brightbill), 32-34, 66-67 (Fein) (explaining this process); Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 3 (explaining ***).

²¹⁶ Petitioner's Prehearing Statement at slide 5 (“Routes to Market”); Hearing Tr. at 20 (Continued...)

“builders, contractors, and homeowners.”²¹⁷ Record evidence indicates that subject imports from China drive down the prices in all channels, which, in turn, creates a situation in which low-priced subject imports in one segment of the market cause other segments of the market to “expect these low prices.”²¹⁸ Moreover, the record indicates that the domestic industry has

(Brightbill), 32-34, 66-67 (Fein) (explaining this process).

As the parties have explained, these chains can “blur together,” for example when a “pro shop” at a retailer reaches out to distributors and dealers to ask them to supply fabricated doors to their customers. Hearing Tr. at 64 (DeFrancesco); 76-78 (Fein) (explaining that retail pro shops often reach out through the distribution chain), 164 (Nonemaker) (explaining that retail chains seek to “gain traction” in “the pro side”). Petitioner’s Posthearing Brief at 6-7 & Ex. 1 at 11 (citing Hearing Tr. at 67 (Fein)). Testimony describes “wholesalers selling directly to Home Depot and Lowe’s for prices they’re quoting relative to products and prices that are coming from domestic importers.” Hearing Tr. at 66-67 (Fein). And “even in that process, they’re competing against other fabricators that are trying to entertain the same styles with import doors. . . . because of that low, low, price, the harm is still persistent in retail, both from the retailers and wholesalers that support retail.” *Id.*; see also Petitioner’s Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 11 & Ex. 2 (explaining that retailers purchase styles from distributors as well as special orders that an end-user such as a contractor purchases and ***); U.S. Purchaser’s Questionnaire Response of *** at VI-1 (“We have experienced significant margin erosion in our fiberglass door category . . . we had to drop our door prices 20-25% to compete {with} distributors supplying import Chinese doors to house builders”); CRPR at Table 5.18.

²¹⁷ Hearing Tr. at 46 (Johnson), 21-22 (Brightbill), 42 (An) (“We all sell the same product to the same customer”), 51 (Kaplan) (explaining that subject imports are in the “same channels” and with “the same exact customers”), 62-63 (Fein) (explaining that whether fiberglass door panels are purchased from a retailer or a dealer “they’re all going into single family or multi-family abodes for new construction and remodeling, and all of these products end up taking the same route to the same place”).

²¹⁸ Petitioner’s Posthearing Brief at 6-7 & Ex. 1 at 10-12; Hearing Tr. at 46-47 (Johnson) (“Because Chinese products drive down prices in all channels, builders, contractors, and homeowners have come to expect these low prices”), 38 (Marcon) (explaining that Owens Corning “sell{s} to distributors, and through our in-house door fabrication shops, we sell to big box retailers, like The Home Depot. These channels support high volume sales, which unfairly priced Chinese imports continue to target.”), 45 (Johnson) (explaining that he sees import “competition from both sides of our business” in that importers of Chinese fiberglass door panels “compete with U.S. producers to sell to us, and they also compete by selling directly to our customers”), 67 (Contat) (explaining that the retail channel is important in “the whole shopping process for homeowners because big box stores are in so many locations” such that even if they do not purchase directly from a retailer they play “a very important role” because visiting a retailer often informs homeowners’ “preliminary stages of shopping” in terms of “styles, designs, understanding pricing”), 72 (Youn) (stating that “regardless of channel . . . these products have drastically undercut price and cost in a very, very standard industry”), 73 (Marcon) (explaining that to remain competitive Owens Corning has to “follow prices . . . across all channels” and that it has had to “reduce prices to be able to compete against those Chinese imports . . . {in} all channels across the board”); see also Hearing Tr. at 164 (Nonemaker) (explaining that big box retailers such as Lowe’s and Home Depot “definitely want to gain traction on the pro side” and that “pros” could include “an installer that’s installing for a homeowner or . . . a small builder,” as well as other
(Continued...)

a substantial presence in the retail channel, accounting for over half of total shipments to that channel over the investigation period.²¹⁹ Consequently, we find that the domestic industry has lost sales and market share in every channel because of subject imports.

We are also unpersuaded by Respondents' assertion that competition between subject imports and the domestic industry is limited because the domestic industry does not offer the same range or types of innovative products as subject producers, such as smart doors.²²⁰ As discussed in sections V.B.4 and V.D above, we find that the domestic industry offers a full range of fiberglass door panels and a wide range of features, sizes, and options.²²¹ In addition, we find that Respondents overstate the impact of smart doors in the investigation period. Trinity Glass did not introduce its smart door until late 2024.²²² As explained in section V.D above, to the extent the domestic industry currently does not offer a similar smart door, it is because of competition from low-priced subject imports.²²³ Similarly flawed are Respondents' claims that U.S. purchasers have imported from importers such as *** because those importers offer *** doors that U.S. producers do not manufacture.²²⁴ As one of Trinity's witnesses conceded at the staff conference, direct-glazed door panels and flush-glazed door panels are essentially the same thing,²²⁵ and the record indicates that domestic producers manufacture flush-glazed door

professionals that had been "controlled by the lumber yards through the two-step distribution channel or direct through one step or even door shops with those large buildings that some Petitioners already have that business today"); Conference Tr. at 27-29 (Fein) (explaining how low-priced subject imports had penetrated the market through all channels of distribution).

²¹⁹ CR/PR at Table 4.16.

²²⁰ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 15-19 & 33-37; Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 4-6 (citing *id.* at Ex. 1 at 1-3 & 5-8); Respondents' Final Comments at 5-6.

²²¹ See also Hearing Tr. at 108 (Fein) (stating that it is "categorically false" that "the domestic manufacturers, in aggregate, aren't able to meet {a customer's} need"), 107 (Marcon) ("I think you would probably be shocked walking around our plants, see the amount of customization we have, all of us, because we know in the market we are working in we have no choice and that customization is very, very important").

²²² Conference Tr. at 171 (So) (explaining that the "Smart Door is a new program that launched in 2024, towards the end of 2024 . . . {i}t occupies a very small portion of what we do"); Hearing Tr. at 118-19 (So); Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 13 n.71. During the hearing Mr. So of Trinity Glass appeared to concede that smart doors constitute a small portion of the market. Specifically, when asked to estimate the current market share of smart doors for the overall door market, Mr. So responded that the product needed to be "marketed a little bit further" and that "in order for it to gain a huge portion of the market traction would take a few years to do so." Hearing Tr. at 159 (So).

²²³ Further, Petitioners have demonstrated that *** claims that its customer *** arguments that only *** can meet its performance requirements are overstated. Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 44-46 (citing website excerpts and Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at Ex. 16).

²²⁴ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 11-14; Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 4-7 & Ex. 1 at 6-8.

²²⁵ Conference Tr. at 183 (Nonemaker) ("Direct glaze. Petitioners call it a flush glaze door, I (Continued...)

panels. Petitioner has also demonstrated that U.S. producers make the same types of products as those offered by certain importers discussed in Respondents' briefing such as ***²²⁶ and ***.^{227 228}

Also unpersuasive is Respondents' contention that subject imports were not a cause of injury in the end user channel, particularly in "niche" applications, because the domestic industry either does not serve or "minimally serve{s}" the non-residential market, which includes door panels for structures such as barns, sheds, and storage buildings.²²⁹ Thus, in Respondents' view, the domestic industry is not harmed by the market share gains by importers ***, who all import door panels for non-residential structures.²³⁰ Contrary to Respondents' assertions, record evidence does not indicate that there is anything unique or "niche" about producing non-residential door panels, or that they are different than any other type of door panel. Further, as Respondents appear to concede in their Final Comments, the

consider it more of a direct glaze product since the glass is directly glazed into the door slab."); *see also* Petitioner's Prehearing Statement at slide 13 (showing glass paneled doors from the domestic industry and subject imports competing side-by-side in the retail sector); Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 18 (citing *id.* at Exs. 9-11); Petitioner's Final Comments at 6-7.

²²⁶ Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 18-19 (citing *id.* at Exs. 9-11); *see also* Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 18 nn.46-47 (citing U.S. Importer's Questionnaire Response for *** at III-26, U.S. Purchaser's Questionnaire Response for *** at II-6, U.S. Producer's Questionnaire Response for *** at IV-25, U.S. Purchaser's Questionnaire Response for *** at II-6; Petitioner's Final Comments at 6-7. In addition, pricing product 4 is a flush glazed door, which was sold by both the domestic industry and subject imports. CR/PR at 5.7 & Table 5.8.

²²⁷ Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 18-20 (citing *id.* at Exs. 9-13, U.S. Importer's Questionnaire Response of *** at II-8, III-26, U.S. Producer's Questionnaire Response of *** at IV-25, U.S. Producer's Questionnaire Response of *** at IV-25, U.S. Purchaser's Questionnaire Response of *** at IV-25).

²²⁸ Respondents also raise a variety of arguments that other purchasers – such as *** and *** – elected to purchase subject imports because the domestic industry does not *** and U.S. designs are ***. Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 5-6 & Ex. 1 at 5-7; Respondents' Final Comments at 5-6. As explained in sections V.B.4 and V.D above, we find that the domestic like product and subject imports have a moderately high degree of substitutability and that the domestic industry either offers or possesses the capability to supply the same range of colors, sizes, designs, and options as subject imports.

²²⁹ Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 9-10, 31 & Ex. VOL-2; Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 4-6 & Ex. 1 at 5-8, 17-18 & Ex. 2; Respondents' Final Comments at 6-7.

²³⁰ Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 6-7, Ex. 1 at 17-18 & Ex. 2 (breaking out sales among these importers); Respondents' Final Comments at 6-7.

domestic industry previously produced non-residential door panels but was forced out of the market due to low-priced subject import competition.^{231 232}

Equally flawed is Respondents' contention that analyzing "overall market shares by product type . . . breaks any causal link between the domestic industry's condition and subject imports."²³³ According to Respondent, the domestic industry lost market share in only one "product type" – panels without sidelites. Analyzing the "panels without sidelites" market, Respondent contends that among subject imports, domestic producers lost market share only to importers such as *** that they allege offer various features and designs that the domestic industry does not offer, or ***, which manufactures purportedly "niche" door products for sheds and other non-residential structures.²³⁴ As a general matter, if the ultimate door installed in a structure has sidelites, it may be made from a door panel that incorporates sidelites, or from a door panel and separately acquired sidelites. Therefore, we do not find that it makes sense to divide fiberglass door panels by the type of additional features incorporated into the panel.²³⁵ Regardless, as explained in the preceding paragraphs, we reject Respondents'

²³¹ Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 21; Petitioner's Final Comments at 7-8. As Mr. Dotson explained at the hearing, "{o}ur products are classified as exterior doors, and we make a multitude of sizes for any application that is for an exterior door. So that could be a garage, it could be a shed, it could be an outbuilding." Hearing Tr. at 97; *see also id.* at 97-98 (Johnson) (explaining that the impact to the non-residential sector of Lumberman's business because of low-priced subject imports had been "huge" and that it was one of "areas of our business that had been impacted the most"). Mr. Johnson also explained that previously the "base entry level door market" had been "a pretty predominant part of our business that helped fill our trucks up so we could make runs that were more profitable and meaningful." *Id.* at 98.

²³² Respondents seek to establish domestic producers' absence from the "niche end-user market" by asserting that they do not serve subject importers' largest customers in that channel. Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 12-13 & Ex. 2; Respondents' Final Comments at 6-7. However, subject importers' customer lists are not exhaustive. For example, *** purchaser questionnaire response identified only four customers accounting for only *** percent of its sales. *See* Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 20 (citing U.S. Purchaser's Questionnaire Response of *** at III-26). In addition, Petitioners have demonstrated that U.S. producer *** and U.S. producer *** have a common customer. Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 8.

²³³ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 10-14 & 31; Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 6-7, Ex. 1 at 16-18 & Ex. 2; Respondents' Final Comments at 6-7.

²³⁴ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 10-14 & 31; Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 6-7, Ex. 1 at 16-18 & Ex. 2; Respondents' Final Comments at 6-7.

²³⁵ Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1. at 21-22 (citing Hearing Tr. at 57-58 (Dotson), 60-61 (Fein), 61 (Johnson) & Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Exs. 3 & 14); *see also* Hearing Tr. at 61 (Fein) (explaining that all products, regardless of product type, compete against one another and that "any package that would include sidelights or not sidelights is going to cause harm to {domestic producers} because it's the same product. {Domestic producers are} competing with the same product on the basis of price. So there's no scenario where sidelights that would be provided by the importers would be a differentiated product than us.").

contention that the domestic industry cannot manufacture products similar to those offered by the cited importers.

Finally, we disagree with Respondents' argument that subject imports are not a source of material injury because they started from a "much smaller base" and the domestic industry's market share decreased by more than subject imports increased.²³⁶ As explained in section V.C above, we find that regardless of their starting point, subject imports had a significant presence in the U.S. industry during the investigation period and it increased, taking market share from the domestic industry.

We also have considered whether there are other factors that may have had an impact on the domestic industry to ensure that we are not attributing injury from such other factors to subject imports. In particular, Respondents assert that nonsubject imports, including those imported by ODL, were responsible for the injury to the domestic industry.²³⁷ We find this argument unpersuasive. Nonsubject imports were the smallest source of supply to the U.S. market throughout the investigation period. Their market share was lower than that of subject imports, and the gap between market shares increased over the POI.²³⁸ Moreover, nonsubject imports' AUV was consistently higher than that of subject imports, and was also higher than that for shipments of domestic product.²³⁹ Thus, nonsubject imports do not obviate the injury we have found by reason of subject imports.

Finally, we are also unpersuaded by Respondents' argument that any injury to the domestic industry should be disregarded because the industry, which imports from nonsubject sources, lost market share to nonsubject imports in segments of the market.²⁴⁰ As we have explained, nonsubject imports do not account for the injury to the domestic industry. The fact that domestic producers account for some, but not all, of those imports does not affect that conclusion. In addition, for the reasons explained above, we reject Respondents' arguments that we should evaluate impact by distribution channel or product type.

²³⁶ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 2-3.

²³⁷ Respondents' Posthearing Brief at 2-5 & Ex. 1 at 12-14; Respondents' Final Comments at 2-3.

²³⁸ CR/PR at Tables 4.8 & C.1; Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 26-28 (citing Hearing Tr. at 72-73 (Fein), 73 (Marcon), 73-74 (An)); Petitioner's Final Comments at 13-14. Record evidence also indicates that the domestic industry did not benefit from its nonsubject imports. Petitioner's Posthearing Brief at Ex. 1 at 26-27 (noting that domestic producer *** imports were priced higher than its ***) (citing U.S. Importer's Questionnaire Response of *** & CR/PR at Table C.1).

²³⁹ CR/PR at Table C.1.

²⁴⁰ Respondents' Prehearing Brief at 32-33.

In conclusion, we find that subject imports had a significant impact on the domestic industry. We determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports from China.

VI. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports fiberglass door panels from China that are sold in the United States at less than fair value and subsidized by the government of China.

Part 1: Introduction

Background

These investigations result from petitions filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (“USITC” or “Commission”) by the American Fiberglass Door Coalition, the members of which are Therma-Tru Corporation (“Therma-Tru”), Maumee, Ohio; Plastpro Doors Inc. (“Plastpro”), Los Angeles, California; and Owens Corning, Toledo, Ohio, on March 20, 2025, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of fiberglass door panels¹ from China. Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.^{2 3}

Table 1.1 Fiberglass door panels: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
March 20, 2025	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission investigations (90 FR 13778, March 26, 2025)
April 9, 2025	Commerce’s notice of initiation (90 FR 15684 and 15692, April 15, 2025)
May 5, 2025	Commission’s preliminary determinations (90 FR 19730, May 9, 2025)
August 21, 2025	Commerce’s preliminary CVD determination (90 FR 40818, August 21, 2025)
January 22, 2026	Commerce’s preliminary AD determination (91 FR 2736, January 22, 2026); scheduling of final phase of Commission investigations (91 FR 5510, February 6, 2026)
June 9, 2026	Commission’s hearing
June 15, 2026	Commerce’s final determinations (91 FR 35960 and 35963)
July 9, 2026	Commission’s vote
July 28, 2026	Commission’s views

¹ See the section entitled “The subject merchandise” in Part 1 of this report for a complete description of the merchandise subject in this proceeding.

² Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in appendix A and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

³ Appendix B presents the witnesses who appeared at the Commission’s hearing.

Statutory criteria

Section 771(7)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the “Act”) (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B)) provides that in making its determinations of injury to an industry in the United States, the Commission—

shall consider (I) the volume of imports of the subject merchandise, (II) the effect of imports of that merchandise on prices in the United States for domestic like products, and (III) the impact of imports of such merchandise on domestic producers of domestic like products, but only in the context of production operations within the United States; and. . . may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination regarding whether there is material injury by reason of imports.

Section 771(7)(C) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)) further provides that—⁴

In evaluating the volume of imports of merchandise, the Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States is significant.. . .In evaluating the effect of imports of such merchandise on prices, the Commission shall consider whether. . .(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.. . . In examining the impact required to be considered under subparagraph (B)(i)(III), the Commission shall evaluate (within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry) all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including, but not limited to. . . (I) actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, gross profits, operating profits, net profits, ability to service debt, productivity, return on investments, return on assets, and utilization of capacity, (II) factors affecting domestic prices, (III) actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment, (IV) actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative

⁴ Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and (V) in {an antidumping investigation}, the magnitude of the margin of dumping.

In addition, Section 771(7)(J) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(J)) provides that—⁵

(J) EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY.—The Commission may not determine that there is no material injury or threat of material injury to an industry in the United States merely because that industry is profitable or because the performance of that industry has recently improved.

Organization of report

Part 1 of this report presents information on the subject merchandise, subsidy rates/dumping margins, and domestic like product. Part 2 of this report presents information on conditions of competition and other relevant economic factors. Part 3 presents information on the condition of the U.S. industry, including data on capacity, production, shipments, inventories, and employment. Parts 4 and 5 present the volume of subject imports and pricing of domestic and imported products, respectively. Part 6 presents information on the financial experience of U.S. producers. Part 7 presents the statutory requirements and information obtained for use in the Commission’s consideration of the question of threat of material injury as well as information regarding nonsubject countries.

⁵ Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

Market summary

Fiberglass door panels are generally used as exterior or entry doors in residential or mixed-use buildings.⁶ The leading U.S. producers of fiberglass door panels are ***, while leading producers of fiberglass door panels outside the United States include *** of China. The leading U.S. importers of fiberglass door panels from China are ***. Leading importers of product from nonsubject sources (primarily Canada and Taiwan) include ***. U.S. purchasers of fiberglass door panels are largely distributors, with some being finishers and pre-hangers that sell complete door systems; leading purchasers include ***.

Apparent U.S. consumption of fiberglass door panels totaled approximately 4.8 million units (\$861.5 million) in 2025. Currently, five firms are known to produce fiberglass door panels in the United States. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of fiberglass door panels totaled 3.5 million units (\$650.7 million) in 2025, and accounted for 72.6 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 75.5 percent by value. U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources totaled 800,895 units (\$118.7 million) in 2025 and accounted for 16.8 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 13.8 percent by value. U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources totaled 503,822 units (\$92.1 million) in 2025 and accounted for 10.6 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 10.7 percent by value.

Summary data and data sources

A summary of data collected in these investigations is presented in appendix C, tables C.1 and C.2. The Commission's questionnaires collected data for the years 2023 to 2025. Except as noted, U.S. industry data are based on questionnaire responses of five firms that accounted for virtually all U.S. production of fiberglass door panels during 2025. U.S. imports are based on questionnaire responses of 28 firms. Foreign industry data are based on the questionnaire response of one firm.

⁶ Fiberglass door panels may also be used in non-residential applications such as barns, sheds, and storage buildings. Petition, pp. 6 to 7.

Previous and related investigations

Fiberglass door panels have not been the subject of prior countervailing or antidumping duty investigations in the United States.

Nature and extent of subsidies and sales at LTFV

Subsidies

On June 15, 2026, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determination of countervailable subsidies for producers and exporters of fiberglass door panels from China.⁷ Table 1.2 presents Commerce’s findings of subsidization of fiberglass door panels in China.

Table 1.2 Fiberglass door panels: Commerce’s final subsidy determination with respect to imports from China

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd.	66.22
Jiangxi Fangda Tech Co., Ltd.	58.50
Kits Glass (China) Limited	186.46
Hebei Charlotte Enterprise Co., Ltd	186.46
Lily Industries Co., Ltd	186.46
Shanghai Unikey International Trading Co., Ltd	186.46
Zhejiang Kuchuan Door Co., Ltd	186.46
Zhenshi Group Huamei New Materials Co Ltd	186.46
All others	60.64

Source: 91 FR 35963, June 15, 2026.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce’s associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁷ 91 FR 35963, June 15, 2026.

Sales at LTFV

On June 15, 2026, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determination of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from China.⁸ Table 1.3 presents Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of product from China.

Table 1.3 Fiberglass door panels: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from China

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Anhui Xinyu Fiberglass Door Co., Ltd	Anhui Xinyu Fiberglass Door Co., Ltd	73.07
East Grace Corporation	Wuxi Lutong Fiberglass Doors Co., Ltd	73.07
Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd	Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd	41.82
Jiangxi Fangda Tech Co., Ltd./Jiangxi Hangda Tech Co., Ltd./Jiangxi Onda Tech Co., Ltd	Jiangxi Fangda Tech Co., Ltd./Jiangxi Hangda Tech Co., Ltd./Jiangxi Onda Tech Co., Ltd	104.31
Wuxi Xinli New Material Co., Ltd	Wuxi Lutong Fiberglass Door Co., Ltd	73.07
All others		147.85

Source: 91 FR 35960, June 15, 2026.

⁸ 91 FR 35960, June 15, 2026.

The subject merchandise

Commerce's scope

In the current proceeding, Commerce has defined the scope as follows:⁹

The merchandise covered by this investigation consists of fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, whether finished or unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled, whether pre-hung or included in an entry door system. The subject fiberglass door panels consist of at least one fiberglass skin, and may contain (1) frames typically made of wood or composite stiles, bottom rails, and top rails, (2) binding materials, including adhesives or fasteners, and (3) insulation foam or other insulating material, and may be assembled with glass lites (glass that is ultimately installed in the fiberglass door panel). Fiberglass sidelites (or "sidelights") are typically smaller in width than fiberglass door panels, and consist of at least one fiberglass skin, and may contain (1) frames typically made of wood or composite stiles, bottom rails, and top rails, (2) binding materials, including adhesives or fasteners, and (3) insulation foam or other insulating material, and may be assembled with glass lites (glass that is ultimately installed in the fiberglass sidelite). Subject merchandise includes fiberglass door panels and sidelites whether the fiberglass skin surface is painted or unpainted, contains or does not contain cut-outs for door components, or assembled or unassembled with glass lites in the door.

The country of origin of the fiberglass door panel is determined by where the fiberglass door skin is pressed.

Fiberglass door panels and sidelites are covered by the investigation whether they are imported attached to, or in conjunction with door components and accessories (including but not limited to door jambs, door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, door kicks, door thresholds, door sills, and trim), in a pre-hung door system, or an entry door system. Subject fiberglass door panels and sidelites are covered whether or not they are accompanied by other parts. However, if a subject fiberglass door panel or sidelite is imported in a pre-hung door system or entry door system, only the fiberglass door panel and sidelite, including when assembled with glass lites or when the glass lites are shipped with the subject merchandise for further assembly, are covered by the scope. Door components and accessories (including but not limited to transoms, door jambs, door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, door kicks, door

⁹ 91 FR 35960 and 35963, June 15, 2026.

thresholds, door sills, and trim) are not included in the scope when imported with a fiberglass door panel or sidelite, including when such components or accessories are assembled to a fiberglass door panel or sidelite, or when imported separately. Subject merchandise may be impact-rated to withstand hurricane force wind loads and may be reinforced with steel sheet or plate. Impact-rated doors may be certified to Testing Application Standards (TAS) 201/202/203-94/and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E330-02/14/M-14, E1886-05/13a/, or E1996-09/14a.

Subject merchandise may be fire-rated for up to 90 minutes and may contain flame retardant composites, including, but not limited to flame retardant foam or mineral core materials, including but not limited to low density calcium silicate. Fire-rated doors generally satisfy the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 252 Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies and UL10(b) and (c)-Standard for Safety-Fire Tests of Door Assemblies.

Subject merchandise also includes fiberglass door panels and sidelites that have been processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: filling with insulation foam, trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, finishing, assembly, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product. The inclusion of other parts, such as door components and accessories (including but not limited to door jambs, door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, door kicks, door thresholds, door sills, and trim) in a third country does not remove the fiberglass door panels and sidelites from the scope.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on wood mouldings and millwork products from China. *See Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 FR 9486 (February 16, 2021); and *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 86 FR 9484 (February 16, 2021).

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty proceedings on float glass products from China. *See Float Glass Products from the People's Republic of China and Malaysia: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 90 FR 1435 (January 8, 2025); and *Float Glass*

Tariff treatment

Fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, are currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) statistical reporting number 3925.20.0010. This tariff classification also contains products outside the scope of these investigations. The general rate of duty is 5.3 percent ad valorem for HTS statistical reporting number 3925.20.0010.¹⁰ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Below is a summary of additional tariffs applied to fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, from China. Table 1.4 provides a summary of additional tariffs in place as of June 22, 2026, and historical information is summarized thereafter.

Table 1.4 Fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites: Additional tariffs on imports originating in China as of June 22, 2026.

Duty rates in percent ad valorem

Additional tariff	China
Section 301	7.5
Section 122	10.0
Total additional ad valorem rate	17.5

Source: Federal Register notices and other sources cited in this section (Tariff treatment).

Note: Duty rates in the table reflect the duty rates as of the writing of this report. See the text below for historical changes to the additional tariffs.

¹⁰ USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, p. 39.34.

Section 301 tariffs

Effective September 1, 2019, fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China were subject to an additional 15 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective February 14, 2020, the section 301 duty for fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, was reduced to 7.5 percent.¹¹

Section 122 tariffs

Effective February 24, 2026, fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China are subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.¹²

Tariffs initiated under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”)¹³

Effective February 20, 2026, all tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated. Below is a history of the IEEPA tariffs relevant to fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China that were in effect until February 20, 2026.¹⁴

Country specific IEEPA tariffs

Effective February 4, 2025, fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China were subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA, and on March 4, 2025, that additional duty increased to 20 percent ad valorem. However, effective

¹¹ 84 FR 45821, August 30, 2019; 85 FR 3741, January 22, 2020. See also HTS heading 9903.88.15 and U.S. notes 20(r) and 20(s) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.156 to 99.3.169, and 99.3.428.

¹² Section 122 authorizes the President to impose a temporary import surcharge for a period not exceeding 150 days unless such period is extended by an Act of the Congress. 91 FR 9339, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.03.01 and U.S. note 2(aa) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.49 to 99.3.59, and 99.3.404.

¹³ Multiple tariffs were enacted under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), including tariffs that applied to countries that may not be subject in this proceeding. Tariffs specific to Canada, China, and Mexico were initiated in February 2025. Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA were applied globally. Tariffs specific to Brazil were initiated in July 2025. Tariffs specific to India were initiated in August 2025 and terminated effective February 7, 2026. Tariffs under IEEPA were amended over time. All tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated effective February 20, 2026. 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

¹⁴ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

November 10, 2025, that additional duty was reduced back to 10 percent.¹⁵ Effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.¹⁶

Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA

Effective April 5, 2025, fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China were subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. That duty rose to 84 percent ad valorem effective April 9, 2025, and rose again to 125 percent effective April 10, 2025. However, effective May 14, 2025, the duty rate for tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA on products originating in China was reduced to 10 percent.¹⁷ Effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.¹⁸

¹⁵ 90 FR 9121, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 11426, March 6, 2025; 90 FR 11463, March 7, 2025; 90 FR 50725, November 7, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.01.20 and U.S. note 2(s) and HTS heading 9903.01.24 and U.S. note 2(u) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.4 and 99.3.369.

¹⁶ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

¹⁷ For China, the duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA was in addition to the 10 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA that went into effect on November 10, 2025. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15509, April 14, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 21831, May 21, 2025; 90 FR 39305, August 14, 2025; 90 FR 50729, November 7, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.63 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.4 to 99.3.41, 99.3.376 and 99.3.369.

¹⁸ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

The product

Description and applications¹⁹

Fiberglass²⁰ door panels and sidelites (or “sidelights”),²¹ whether solid or with glass inserts, are designed for permanent installation as exterior or entry doors.²² The fiberglass products are primarily used in residential and mixed-use buildings but can also be used in certain non-residential buildings such as barns, sheds, and storage buildings. These panels and sidelites have the same main components: (1) fiberglass skins; (2) frames; (3) an insulated core; and (4) glass, if they have glass inserts. The fiberglass skins can have different surfaces and textures, and can be painted or unpainted, stained or unstained, and/or finished or unfinished. Fiberglass door panels and sidelites reportedly require little maintenance; are long-lasting, lightweight, and water-resistant; and enhance energy efficiency. The fiberglass door panels and sidelites may be impact-rated to withstand hurricane force wind loads (reinforced with steel sheet or plate) and/or fire-rated (containing flame retardant composites) for up to 90 minutes.

Companies continue conducting research into new materials, features, and technologies, including realistic wood grain patterns, solar-powered functions, direct glaze doors, and glass coatings to reduce heat transmission.²³ New “smart” features are also being

¹⁹ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Fiberglass Door Panels from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-758 and 731-TA-1739 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5623, May 2025 (“Preliminary publication”), pp. 1.8 to 1.9.

²⁰ Fiberglass is a composite product created by using thin glass fibers to strengthen plastic.

²¹ In some cases, fiberglass panels (and sidelites, as appropriate) are sold already assembled with hinges in a frame (i.e., pre-hung); the entire assembled product is then installed rather than just a door. The petitioner states that although “pre-hung doors” are not included in the scope, the fiberglass door panel and sidelite in the pre-hung doors, including when assembled with glass lites or when the glass lites are shipped with the subject merchandise for further assembly, would be included. Conference transcript, p. 52 (Brightbill); Marc McCollough, “Prehung Entrance Doors and Interior Doors vs. Slab Doors,” December 23, 2024, <https://www.lowes.com/n/buying-guide/prehung-vs-slab-doors>.

²² The petitioner defines sidelites as “narrower fiberglass door panels.” Sidelites can also be narrow vertical windows (about 12 to 14 inches wide) typically placed on one or both sides of an exterior or entry door. Sidelites that are all glass (like transoms) and do not consist of at least one fiberglass skin are not covered by the scope of these investigations. The petitioner indicates that approximately 20 percent of the doors in the market are doors with sidelights. Marvin Replacements, “What is a Sidelite?,” accessed May 13, 2026, <https://www.marvinreplacement.com/knowledge-center/what-is-a-sidelite>; Hearing transcript, p. 58 (Dotson).

²³ Hearing transcript, pp. 117 to 118 (So); Petitioner’s posthearing brief, p. 43. Direct glaze fiberglass doors are doors with glass panes with no sash that are sealed directly into the door rather than panes (continued...)

added to the door panels, including glass inserts that change from clear to opaque.²⁴ During the period of investigation, for example, Owens Corning introduced M-Pwr Smart Doors, a smart door with integrated lights, a video doorbell, and a smart lock, in 2023 but then discontinued them as of July 31, 2024 (for more information on industry developments such as the M-Pwr Smart Doors see part 3, table 3.3).²⁵ In another example, Trinity Glass introduced a smart glass system in 2024 that changes between clear glass and opaque glass, describing the system as “built-in functionality integrated with Smart controls designed in the door panel itself.”²⁶ Figure 1.1 depicts the components of a fiberglass door panel, with and without a glass insert, and figure 1.2 depicts the components of a fiberglass door panel with sidelites.

Figure 1.1 Fiberglass door panels, with and without a glass insert



Source: Preliminary publication, p. 1.9.

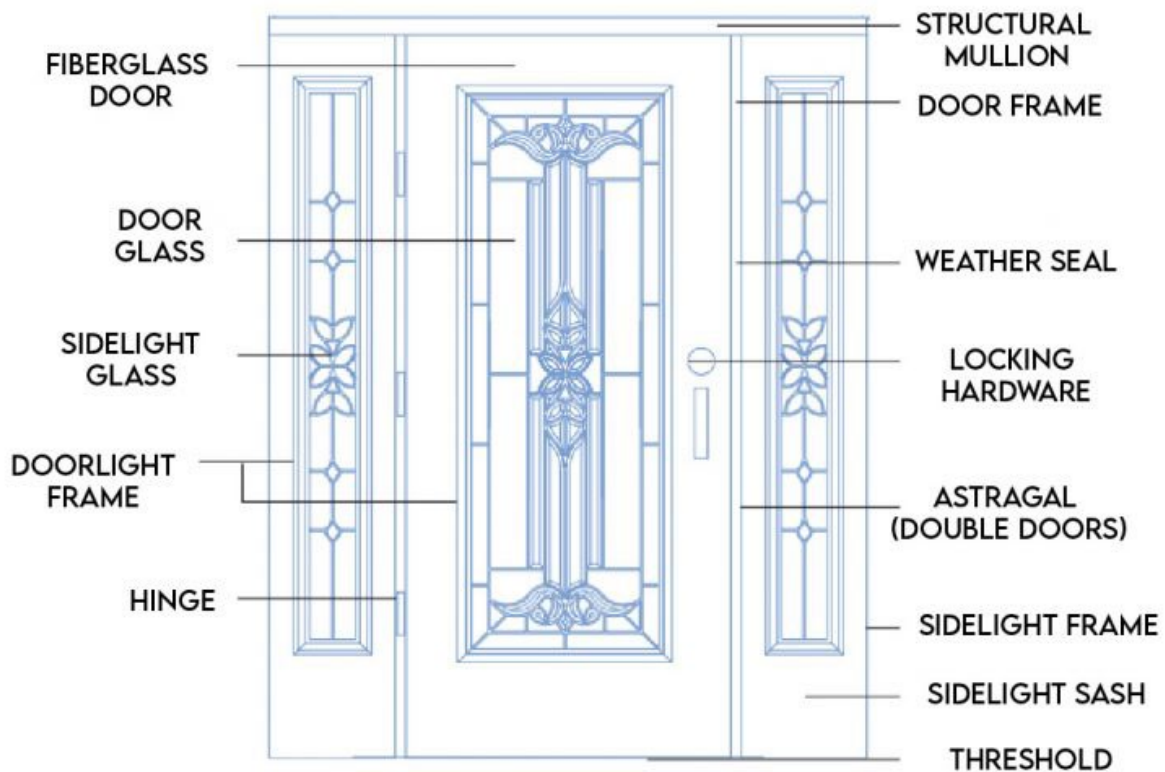
that are inserted into frames in the door. JELD-WEN, “Elevate Any Home with JELD-WEN Direct Glaze Fiberglass Doors,” October 19, 2023, <https://bringithome.jeld-wen.com/elevate-your-home-with-jeld-wen-direct-glaze-fiberglass-doors/>; Marvin, “Glossary of Window, Door and Marvin Product Terms,” accessed June 22, 2026, <https://www.marvin.com/support/glossary>.

²⁴ Hearing transcript, pp. 118 to 119 (So); Petitioner’s posthearing brief, pp. 51 to 52.

²⁵ Hearing transcript, pp. 39 to 40 (Marcon).

²⁶ Hearing transcript, pp. 118 and 120 (So).

Figure 1.2 Fiberglass door with sidelites



Source: Karoly Windows and Doors, "Fiberglass Front Entry Door Replacement," November 24, 2020, <https://karolywindows.com/door-replacement-fiberglass-front-entry/>.

Manufacturing processes

The first step in manufacturing fiberglass door panels and sidelites is to use heat and pressure to convert sheet molded compound ("SMC") into fiberglass door skins with the desired forms and textures. SMC is created by heating a blend of plastic resins and other chemicals into a paste that is then spread over a plastic film. Glass fibers are added to the paste and another layer of paste is added on top of the glass fiber mixture. The resulting "sandwich" is compacted and allowed to set and harden to desired specifications. Some fiberglass door panel manufacturers are vertically integrated and produce their own SMC, while others purchase SMC and/or fiberglass door skins from outside vendors.

The fiberglass door skins are then attached to door frames and, if the style includes glass, glass is inserted.²⁷ For styles that are rated as being impact-resistant or fire-resistant, steel sheets/plates or an additional composite foam would be added at this step.²⁸ The product's core is then filled with an expandable insulating foam (e.g., polyurethane foam) and sealed with a plug. Final steps include preparing the cutouts for door accessories, final fabrication, and packaging.

Domestic like product issues

In the preliminary phase of these investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of fiberglass door panels, coextensive with the scope.²⁹ Petitioner argued that the Commission's traditional domestic like product factors supported defining a single domestic like product consisting of all fiberglass door panels, coextensive with the scope.³⁰ Respondents did not raise arguments concerning the definition of the domestic like product in the preliminary phase of these investigations.³¹

In the final phase of these investigations, no parties requested data or other information necessary for the analysis of the domestic like product. Petitioner continues to argue that the Commission should define a single domestic like product coextensive with the scope.³²

²⁷ Although some producers cut fiberglass panels to insert glass, Trinity stated that it uses a "molded open door design" in which they shape their panels around the glass inserts, thereby improving the doors' structural integrity and reducing waste that would normally be generated by cutting the panels. Hearing transcript, pp. 118 to 119 (So). The "molded open door design" is part of the processing and separate from the sheet molded compound input.

²⁸ As noted in the scope, the products have to also meet certain certifications to be rated as being impact-resistant or fire-resistant: impact-rated doors may be certified to Testing Application Standards (TAS) 201/202/203-94/ and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E330-02/14/M-14, E1886-05/13a/, or E1996-09/14a; and fire-rated doors generally satisfy the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 252 Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies and UL10(b) and (c)-Standard for Safety-Fire Tests of Door Assemblies.

²⁹ Preliminary publication, p. 12.

³⁰ Preliminary publication, p. 10.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Petitioner's prehearing brief, p. 3.

Statutory criteria

Section 771(7)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the “Act”) (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B)) provides that in making its determinations of injury to an industry in the United States, the Commission—

shall consider (I) the volume of imports of the subject merchandise, (II) the effect of imports of that merchandise on prices in the United States for domestic like products, and (III) the impact of imports of such merchandise on domestic producers of domestic like products, but only in the context of production operations within the United States; and. . . may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination regarding whether there is material injury by reason of imports.

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In evaluating the volume of imports of merchandise, the Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States is significant.. . .In evaluating the effect of imports of such merchandise on prices, the Commission shall consider whether. . .(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.. . . In examining the impact required to be considered under subparagraph (B)(i)(III), the Commission shall evaluate (within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry) all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including, but not limited to. . . (I) actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, gross profits, operating profits, net profits, ability to service debt, productivity, return on investments, return on assets, and utilization of capacity, (II) factors affecting domestic prices, (III) actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment, (IV) actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative

⁴ Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and (V) in {an antidumping investigation}, the magnitude of the margin of dumping.

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⁵ Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

Market summary

Fiberglass door panels are generally used as exterior or entry doors in residential or mixed-use buildings.⁶ The leading U.S. producers of fiberglass door panels are ***, while leading producers of fiberglass door panels outside the United States include *** of China. The leading U.S. importers of fiberglass door panels from China are ***. Leading importers of product from nonsubject sources (primarily Canada and Taiwan) include ***. U.S. purchasers of fiberglass door panels are largely distributors, with some being finishers and pre-hangers that sell complete door systems; leading purchasers include ***.

Apparent U.S. consumption of fiberglass door panels totaled approximately 4.8 million units (\$861.5 million) in 2025. Currently, five firms are known to produce fiberglass door panels in the United States. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of fiberglass door panels totaled 3.5 million units (\$650.7 million) in 2025, and accounted for 72.6 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 75.5 percent by value. U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources totaled 800,895 units (\$118.7 million) in 2025 and accounted for 16.8 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 13.8 percent by value. U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources totaled 503,822 units (\$92.1 million) in 2025 and accounted for 10.6 percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and 10.7 percent by value.

Summary data and data sources

A summary of data collected in these investigations is presented in appendix C, tables C.1 and C.2. The Commission's questionnaires collected data for the years 2023 to 2025. Except as noted, U.S. industry data are based on questionnaire responses of five firms that accounted for virtually all U.S. production of fiberglass door panels during 2025. U.S. imports are based on questionnaire responses of 28 firms. Foreign industry data are based on the questionnaire response of one firm.

⁶ Fiberglass door panels may also be used in non-residential applications such as barns, sheds, and storage buildings. Petition, pp. 6 to 7.

Previous and related investigations

Fiberglass door panels have not been the subject of prior countervailing or antidumping duty investigations in the United States.

Nature and extent of subsidies and sales at LTFV

Subsidies

On June 15, 2026, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determination of countervailable subsidies for producers and exporters of fiberglass door panels from China.⁷ Table 1.2 presents Commerce’s findings of subsidization of fiberglass door panels in China.

Table 1.2 Fiberglass door panels: Commerce’s final subsidy determination with respect to imports from China

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd.	66.22
Jiangxi Fangda Tech Co., Ltd.	58.50
Kits Glass (China) Limited	186.46
Hebei Charlotte Enterprise Co., Ltd	186.46
Lily Industries Co., Ltd	186.46
Shanghai Unikey International Trading Co., Ltd	186.46
Zhejiang Kuchuan Door Co., Ltd	186.46
Zhenshi Group Huamei New Materials Co Ltd	186.46
All others	60.64

Source: 91 FR 35963, June 15, 2026.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce’s associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁷ 91 FR 35963, June 15, 2026.

Sales at LTFV

On June 15, 2026, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determination of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from China.⁸ Table 1.3 presents Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of product from China.

Table 1.3 Fiberglass door panels: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from China

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Anhui Xinyu Fiberglass Door Co., Ltd	Anhui Xinyu Fiberglass Door Co., Ltd	73.07
East Grace Corporation	Wuxi Lutong Fiberglass Doors Co., Ltd	73.07
Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd	Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd	41.82
Jiangxi Fangda Tech Co., Ltd./Jiangxi Hangda Tech Co., Ltd./Jiangxi Onda Tech Co., Ltd	Jiangxi Fangda Tech Co., Ltd./Jiangxi Hangda Tech Co., Ltd./Jiangxi Onda Tech Co., Ltd	104.31
Wuxi Xinli New Material Co., Ltd	Wuxi Lutong Fiberglass Door Co., Ltd	73.07
All others		147.85

Source: 91 FR 35960, June 15, 2026.

⁸ 91 FR 35960, June 15, 2026.

The subject merchandise

Commerce's scope

In the current proceeding, Commerce has defined the scope as follows:⁹

The merchandise covered by this investigation consists of fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, whether finished or unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled, whether pre-hung or included in an entry door system. The subject fiberglass door panels consist of at least one fiberglass skin, and may contain (1) frames typically made of wood or composite stiles, bottom rails, and top rails, (2) binding materials, including adhesives or fasteners, and (3) insulation foam or other insulating material, and may be assembled with glass lites (glass that is ultimately installed in the fiberglass door panel). Fiberglass sidelites (or "sidelights") are typically smaller in width than fiberglass door panels, and consist of at least one fiberglass skin, and may contain (1) frames typically made of wood or composite stiles, bottom rails, and top rails, (2) binding materials, including adhesives or fasteners, and (3) insulation foam or other insulating material, and may be assembled with glass lites (glass that is ultimately installed in the fiberglass sidelite). Subject merchandise includes fiberglass door panels and sidelites whether the fiberglass skin surface is painted or unpainted, contains or does not contain cut-outs for door components, or assembled or unassembled with glass lites in the door.

The country of origin of the fiberglass door panel is determined by where the fiberglass door skin is pressed.

Fiberglass door panels and sidelites are covered by the investigation whether they are imported attached to, or in conjunction with door components and accessories (including but not limited to door jambs, door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, door kicks, door thresholds, door sills, and trim), in a pre-hung door system, or an entry door system. Subject fiberglass door panels and sidelites are covered whether or not they are accompanied by other parts. However, if a subject fiberglass door panel or sidelite is imported in a pre-hung door system or entry door system, only the fiberglass door panel and sidelite, including when assembled with glass lites or when the glass lites are shipped with the subject merchandise for further assembly, are covered by the scope. Door components and accessories (including but not limited to transoms, door jambs, door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, door kicks, door

⁹ 91 FR 35960 and 35963, June 15, 2026.

thresholds, door sills, and trim) are not included in the scope when imported with a fiberglass door panel or sidelite, including when such components or accessories are assembled to a fiberglass door panel or sidelite, or when imported separately. Subject merchandise may be impact-rated to withstand hurricane force wind loads and may be reinforced with steel sheet or plate. Impact-rated doors may be certified to Testing Application Standards (TAS) 201/202/203-94/and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E330-02/14/M-14, E1886-05/13a/, or E1996-09/14a.

Subject merchandise may be fire-rated for up to 90 minutes and may contain flame retardant composites, including, but not limited to flame retardant foam or mineral core materials, including but not limited to low density calcium silicate. Fire-rated doors generally satisfy the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 252 Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies and UL10(b) and (c)-Standard for Safety-Fire Tests of Door Assemblies.

Subject merchandise also includes fiberglass door panels and sidelites that have been processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: filling with insulation foam, trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, finishing, assembly, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product. The inclusion of other parts, such as door components and accessories (including but not limited to door jambs, door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, door kicks, door thresholds, door sills, and trim) in a third country does not remove the fiberglass door panels and sidelites from the scope.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on wood mouldings and millwork products from China. *See Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 FR 9486 (February 16, 2021); and *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 86 FR 9484 (February 16, 2021).

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty and countervailing duty proceedings on float glass products from China. *See Float Glass Products from the People's Republic of China and Malaysia: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 90 FR 1435 (January 8, 2025); and *Float Glass*

Tariff treatment

Fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, are currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) statistical reporting number 3925.20.0010. This tariff classification also contains products outside the scope of these investigations. The general rate of duty is 5.3 percent ad valorem for HTS statistical reporting number 3925.20.0010.¹⁰ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Below is a summary of additional tariffs applied to fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, from China. Table 1.4 provides a summary of additional tariffs in place as of June 22, 2026, and historical information is summarized thereafter.

Table 1.4 Fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites: Additional tariffs on imports originating in China as of June 22, 2026.

Duty rates in percent ad valorem

Additional tariff	China
Section 301	7.5
Section 122	10.0
Total additional ad valorem rate	17.5

Source: Federal Register notices and other sources cited in this section (Tariff treatment).

Note: Duty rates in the table reflect the duty rates as of the writing of this report. See the text below for historical changes to the additional tariffs.

¹⁰ USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, p. 39.34.

Section 301 tariffs

Effective September 1, 2019, fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China were subject to an additional 15 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective February 14, 2020, the section 301 duty for fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, was reduced to 7.5 percent.¹¹

Section 122 tariffs

Effective February 24, 2026, fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China are subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.¹²

Tariffs initiated under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”)¹³

Effective February 20, 2026, all tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated. Below is a history of the IEEPA tariffs relevant to fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China that were in effect until February 20, 2026.¹⁴

Country specific IEEPA tariffs

Effective February 4, 2025, fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China were subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA, and on March 4, 2025, that additional duty increased to 20 percent ad valorem. However, effective

¹¹ 84 FR 45821, August 30, 2019; 85 FR 3741, January 22, 2020. See also HTS heading 9903.88.15 and U.S. notes 20(r) and 20(s) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.156 to 99.3.169, and 99.3.428.

¹² Section 122 authorizes the President to impose a temporary import surcharge for a period not exceeding 150 days unless such period is extended by an Act of the Congress. 91 FR 9339, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.03.01 and U.S. note 2(aa) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.49 to 99.3.59, and 99.3.404.

¹³ Multiple tariffs were enacted under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), including tariffs that applied to countries that may not be subject in this proceeding. Tariffs specific to Canada, China, and Mexico were initiated in February 2025. Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA were applied globally. Tariffs specific to Brazil were initiated in July 2025. Tariffs specific to India were initiated in August 2025 and terminated effective February 7, 2026. Tariffs under IEEPA were amended over time. All tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated effective February 20, 2026. 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

¹⁴ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

November 10, 2025, that additional duty was reduced back to 10 percent.¹⁵ Effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.¹⁶

Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA

Effective April 5, 2025, fiberglass door panels, including fiberglass sidelites, originating in China were subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. That duty rose to 84 percent ad valorem effective April 9, 2025, and rose again to 125 percent effective April 10, 2025. However, effective May 14, 2025, the duty rate for tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA on products originating in China was reduced to 10 percent.¹⁷ Effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.¹⁸

¹⁵ 90 FR 9121, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 11426, March 6, 2025; 90 FR 11463, March 7, 2025; 90 FR 50725, November 7, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.01.20 and U.S. note 2(s) and HTS heading 9903.01.24 and U.S. note 2(u) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.4 and 99.3.369.

¹⁶ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

¹⁷ For China, the duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA was in addition to the 10 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA that went into effect on November 10, 2025. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15509, April 14, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 21831, May 21, 2025; 90 FR 39305, August 14, 2025; 90 FR 50729, November 7, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.63 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.4 to 99.3.41, 99.3.376 and 99.3.369.

¹⁸ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

The product

Description and applications¹⁹

Fiberglass²⁰ door panels and sidelites (or “sidelights”),²¹ whether solid or with glass inserts, are designed for permanent installation as exterior or entry doors.²² The fiberglass products are primarily used in residential and mixed-use buildings but can also be used in certain non-residential buildings such as barns, sheds, and storage buildings. These panels and sidelites have the same main components: (1) fiberglass skins; (2) frames; (3) an insulated core; and (4) glass, if they have glass inserts. The fiberglass skins can have different surfaces and textures, and can be painted or unpainted, stained or unstained, and/or finished or unfinished. Fiberglass door panels and sidelites reportedly require little maintenance; are long-lasting, lightweight, and water-resistant; and enhance energy efficiency. The fiberglass door panels and sidelites may be impact-rated to withstand hurricane force wind loads (reinforced with steel sheet or plate) and/or fire-rated (containing flame retardant composites) for up to 90 minutes.

Companies continue conducting research into new materials, features, and technologies, including realistic wood grain patterns, solar-powered functions, direct glaze doors, and glass coatings to reduce heat transmission.²³ New “smart” features are also being

¹⁹ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Fiberglass Door Panels from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-758 and 731-TA-1739 (Preliminary), USITC Publication 5623, May 2025 (“Preliminary publication”), pp. 1.8 to 1.9.

²⁰ Fiberglass is a composite product created by using thin glass fibers to strengthen plastic.

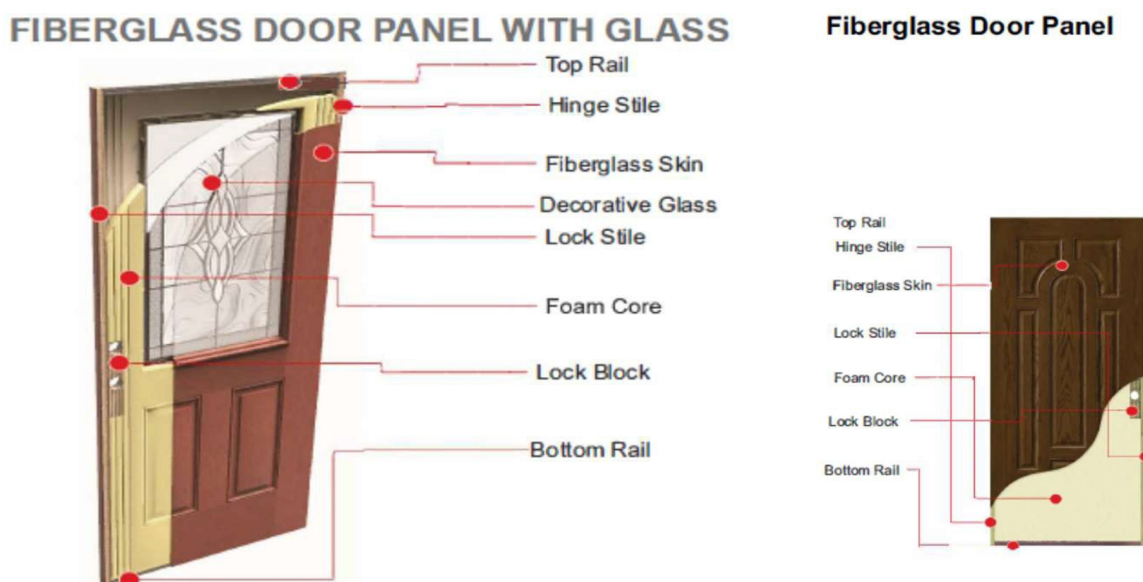
²¹ In some cases, fiberglass panels (and sidelites, as appropriate) are sold already assembled with hinges in a frame (i.e., pre-hung); the entire assembled product is then installed rather than just a door. The petitioner states that although “pre-hung doors” are not included in the scope, the fiberglass door panel and sidelite in the pre-hung doors, including when assembled with glass lites or when the glass lites are shipped with the subject merchandise for further assembly, would be included. Conference transcript, p. 52 (Brightbill); Marc McCollough, “Prehung Entrance Doors and Interior Doors vs. Slab Doors,” December 23, 2024, <https://www.lowes.com/n/buying-guide/prehung-vs-slab-doors>.

²² The petitioner defines sidelites as “narrower fiberglass door panels.” Sidelites can also be narrow vertical windows (about 12 to 14 inches wide) typically placed on one or both sides of an exterior or entry door. Sidelites that are all glass (like transoms) and do not consist of at least one fiberglass skin are not covered by the scope of these investigations. The petitioner indicates that approximately 20 percent of the doors in the market are doors with sidelights. Marvin Replacements, “What is a Sidelite?,” accessed May 13, 2026, <https://www.marvinreplacement.com/knowledge-center/what-is-a-sidelite>; Hearing transcript, p. 58 (Dotson).

²³ Hearing transcript, pp. 117 to 118 (So); Petitioner’s posthearing brief, p. 43. Direct glaze fiberglass doors are doors with glass panes with no sash that are sealed directly into the door rather than panes (continued...)

added to the door panels, including glass inserts that change from clear to opaque.²⁴ During the period of investigation, for example, Owens Corning introduced M-Pwr Smart Doors, a smart door with integrated lights, a video doorbell, and a smart lock, in 2023 but then discontinued them as of July 31, 2024 (for more information on industry developments such as the M-Pwr Smart Doors see part 3, table 3.3).²⁵ In another example, Trinity Glass introduced a smart glass system in 2024 that changes between clear glass and opaque glass, describing the system as “built-in functionality integrated with Smart controls designed in the door panel itself.”²⁶ Figure 1.1 depicts the components of a fiberglass door panel, with and without a glass insert, and figure 1.2 depicts the components of a fiberglass door panel with sidelites.

Figure 1.1 Fiberglass door panels, with and without a glass insert



Source: Preliminary publication, p. 1.9.

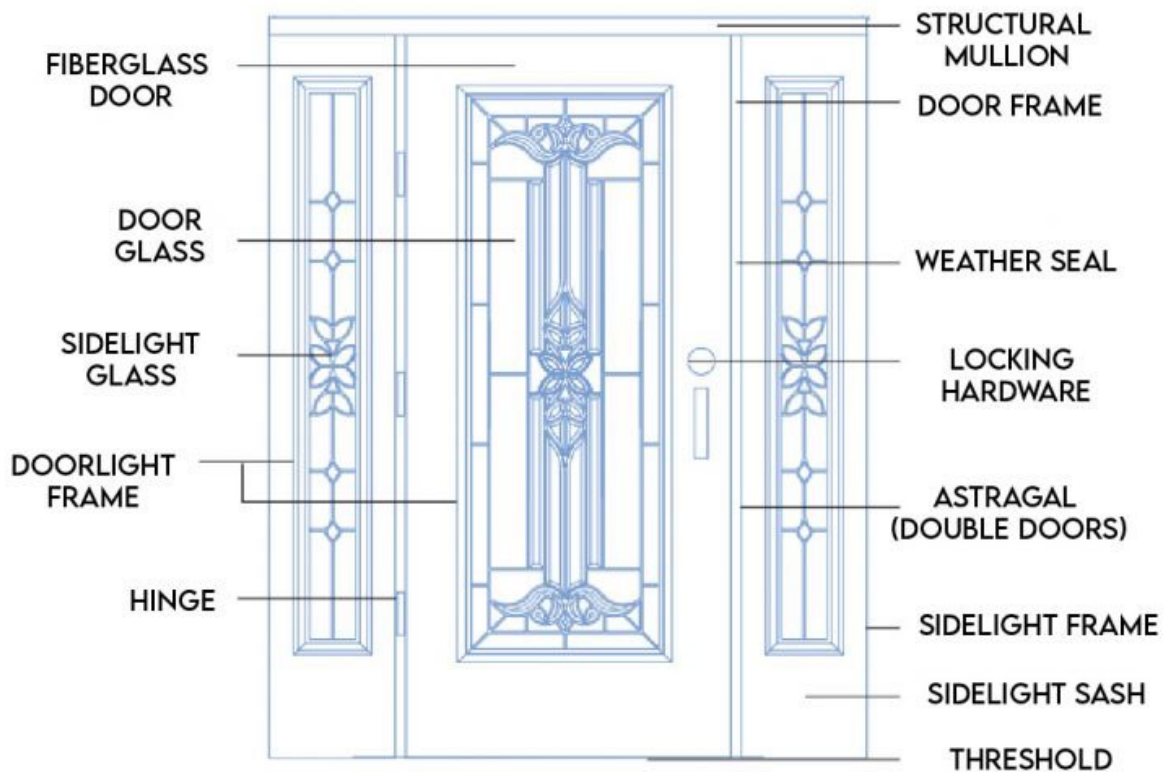
that are inserted into frames in the door. JELD-WEN, “Elevate Any Home with JELD-WEN Direct Glaze Fiberglass Doors,” October 19, 2023, <https://bringithome.jeld-wen.com/elevate-your-home-with-jeld-wen-direct-glaze-fiberglass-doors/>; Marvin, “Glossary of Window, Door and Marvin Product Terms,” accessed June 22, 2026, <https://www.marvin.com/support/glossary>.

²⁴ Hearing transcript, pp. 118 to 119 (So); Petitioner’s posthearing brief, pp. 51 to 52.

²⁵ Hearing transcript, pp. 39 to 40 (Marcon).

²⁶ Hearing transcript, pp. 118 and 120 (So).

Figure 1.2 Fiberglass door with sidelites



Source: Karoly Windows and Doors, "Fiberglass Front Entry Door Replacement," November 24, 2020, <https://karolywindows.com/door-replacement-fiberglass-front-entry/>.

Manufacturing processes

The first step in manufacturing fiberglass door panels and sidelites is to use heat and pressure to convert sheet molded compound ("SMC") into fiberglass door skins with the desired forms and textures. SMC is created by heating a blend of plastic resins and other chemicals into a paste that is then spread over a plastic film. Glass fibers are added to the paste and another layer of paste is added on top of the glass fiber mixture. The resulting "sandwich" is compacted and allowed to set and harden to desired specifications. Some fiberglass door panel manufacturers are vertically integrated and produce their own SMC, while others purchase SMC and/or fiberglass door skins from outside vendors.

The fiberglass door skins are then attached to door frames and, if the style includes glass, glass is inserted.²⁷ For styles that are rated as being impact-resistant or fire-resistant, steel sheets/plates or an additional composite foam would be added at this step.²⁸ The product's core is then filled with an expandable insulating foam (e.g., polyurethane foam) and sealed with a plug. Final steps include preparing the cutouts for door accessories, final fabrication, and packaging.

Domestic like product issues

In the preliminary phase of these investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of fiberglass door panels, coextensive with the scope.²⁹ Petitioner argued that the Commission's traditional domestic like product factors supported defining a single domestic like product consisting of all fiberglass door panels, coextensive with the scope.³⁰ Respondents did not raise arguments concerning the definition of the domestic like product in the preliminary phase of these investigations.³¹

In the final phase of these investigations, no parties requested data or other information necessary for the analysis of the domestic like product. Petitioner continues to argue that the Commission should define a single domestic like product coextensive with the scope.³²

²⁷ Although some producers cut fiberglass panels to insert glass, Trinity stated that it uses a "molded open door design" in which they shape their panels around the glass inserts, thereby improving the doors' structural integrity and reducing waste that would normally be generated by cutting the panels. Hearing transcript, pp. 118 to 119 (So). The "molded open door design" is part of the processing and separate from the sheet molded compound input.

²⁸ As noted in the scope, the products have to also meet certain certifications to be rated as being impact-resistant or fire-resistant: impact-rated doors may be certified to Testing Application Standards (TAS) 201/202/203-94/ and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E330-02/14/M-14, E1886-05/13a/, or E1996-09/14a; and fire-rated doors generally satisfy the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 252 Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies and UL10(b) and (c)-Standard for Safety-Fire Tests of Door Assemblies.

²⁹ Preliminary publication, p. 12.

³⁰ Preliminary publication, p. 10.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Petitioner's prehearing brief, p. 3.

Part 2: Conditions of competition in the U.S. market

U.S. market characteristics

Fiberglass door panels are primarily used as exterior or entry doors in residential and mixed-use buildings but may be used in non-residential applications such as barns, sheds, and storage buildings. These fiberglass door panels comprise, at a minimum, three main components: fiberglass skins, frames, and an insulated core. Specifically, the two fiberglass skins are usually attached to a frame, which is typically produced from laminated veneer lumber or composite materials consisting of stiles and rails, and the core of the door is filled with insulation foam. The fiberglass skin can be pressed into different models, styles, and configurations, including smooth, embossed, and textured door panels. Covered fiberglass door panels can be painted or unpainted, stained or unstained, finished or unfinished.

Following a period of high demand in 2022, drivers of U.S. demand, such as residential construction, began to soften in 2023, as interest rates increased and new builds slowed. Residential construction spending decreased in late 2022 and into 2023 before fluctuating up in 2024, down in the first half of 2025 and then fluctuating back up in the second half of 2025 and into 2026 returning to its high level in 2024 (see U.S. demand below). Apparent U.S. consumption of fiberglass door panels fluctuated during January 2023 to December 2025. Overall, apparent U.S. consumption in 2025 was higher than in 2023 but lower than in 2024.

Four of five U.S. producers and 11 importers (including *** firms that also produce in the United States)¹ indicated that the fiberglass door panel market was subject to distinctive conditions of competition. Specifically, U.S. producers described the market as being price sensitive and vulnerable to subject imports. U.S. producer *** stated that Chinese producers are ramping up their distribution networks in the United States with low pricing. U.S. producer *** described competition as based on the product's ability to look like a wooden door.

Importer *** indicated that in 2023, there was a lack of available resin for domestic fiberglass manufacturers, causing idled fiberglass door panel production and, in turn, distributors looking for alternative sources of supply. Importer *** indicated that demand for fiberglass door panels follows new housing market conditions, and importer *** indicated that competition in the U.S. market had increased. Sixteen

¹ *** submitted both U.S. producers' and importers' questionnaires.

importers indicated that the fiberglass door panel market was not subject to distinctive conditions of competition.

U.S. purchasers

The Commission received 23 usable questionnaire responses from firms that had purchased fiberglass door panels during January 2023 to December 2025.^{2 3 4} Sixteen responding purchasers are distributors, 6 are retailers, and 3 are end users. Ultimate end users include production builders, small builders and remodelers, contractors and homeowners.⁵ In general, responding U.S. purchasers were located in the Northeastern, Southeastern, Midwestern, and Pacific Coastal regions of the United States. Large purchasers of fiberglass door panels include ***.

Impact of section 301 and 232 tariffs, and of new and modified tariffs

U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to report the impact of section 301 tariffs, 232 tariffs, and of new and modified tariffs on overall demand, supply, prices, or raw material costs (tables 2.1 to 2.3).

Table 2.1 Fiberglass door panels: Count of firms' responses regarding whether there was an impact of section 301 tariffs, by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. producers	3	1	1
Importers	5	14	9
Purchasers	7	9	7

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

² The following firms provided purchaser questionnaire responses: ***.

³ Of the 23 responding purchasers, 20 purchased domestic fiberglass door panels, 15 purchased imports of the subject merchandise from China, and 13 purchased imports from other sources.

⁴ Nineteen purchasers indicated they had marketing/pricing knowledge of domestic product, 17 of Chinese product, and 14 of product from nonsubject countries.

⁵ Hearing transcript, pp. 32 and 33 (Fein).

Table 2.2 Fiberglass door panels: Count of firms' responses regarding whether there was an impact of section 232 measures, by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. producers	3	0	2
Importers	8	9	11
Purchasers	8	4	11

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

Table 2.3 Fiberglass door panels: Count of firms' responses regarding whether there was an impact of new/modified tariffs (e.g., IEEPA, reciprocal), by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm type	No	Yes	Don't know
U.S. producers	2	2	1
Importers	1	19	8
Purchasers	6	9	8

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

Three U.S. producers reported that section 301 tariffs did not have any impact on the market while one U.S. producer reported that the tariffs did have an impact. The three producers stated that the section 301 tariffs have been in place since 2019 but have not prevented Chinese imports from pricing their fiberglass door panels below the cost of their own production. Petitioner stated that subject producers have simply absorbed section 301 duties as the cost of doing business.⁶ Fourteen importers reported that the section 301 tariffs did have an impact by generally raising costs. Five importers reported that the section 301 tariffs did not have an impact, and nine importers reported they did not know.

Three U.S. producers responded that section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminum did not have any impact on the market, and two producers responded that they did not know. Producer *** reported that since fiberglass door panels have very little, if any, steel inputs, there has not been an impact on the panels' cost price, supply, or demand because of these tariffs. Nine importers reported that the section 232 tariffs did have an impact. Importer *** reported that tooling cost went up, impacting the panel price, and that metal inlays were also impacted by the tariffs, increasing the overall price. Several importers mentioned that the section 232 tariffs increased the cost of steel doors, and as a result, the price gap between steel and fiberglass doors has narrowed. Fiberglass doors have traditionally been perceived as a premium product compared to steel doors; now, due to the increased cost of steel, fiberglass doors can capture some market share that had traditionally belonged

⁶ Petitioner's postconference brief p. 66.

exclusively to the steel door market. Eight importers reported that the section 232 tariffs did not have an impact, and 11 importers reported they did not know.

Two U.S. producers responded that executive orders related to tariffs since January 1, 2025 (e.g., new Canada or Mexico tariffs, China tariffs as imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), and reciprocal tariffs) did have an impact on the market, two U.S. producers responded that the tariffs did not have an impact, and one producer stated that it did not know. U.S. producers largely reported increases in raw material costs and that the tariffs did not slow down continued imports of Chinese products. U.S. producers reported that the IEEPA tariffs were ruled unconstitutional in February 2026 and that the subsequent, temporary section 122 tariffs are only at 10 percent. U.S. producers stated that as Chinese producers shipped through the higher IEEPA tariffs in 2025, the section 122 tariffs have not and will not prevent Chinese producers from targeting the U.S. market.

Nineteen importers reported that the proposed tariffs stemming from recent executive orders had an impact by generally raising costs and prices. One importer reported that these tariffs did not have an impact, and eight importers reported they did not know.

Channels of distribution

U.S. producers sold mainly to distributors, as shown in table 2.4. Subject imports mainly sold to retailers but reported that a large portion of their sales also were to distributors and end users.

Table 2.4 Fiberglass door panels: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Share in percent; Interim period is none

Source	Channel	2023	2024	2025
United States	Distributors	79.9	79.8	79.8
United States	Retailers	11.6	12.4	13.6
United States	End users	8.6	7.7	6.6
China	Distributors	23.5	28.8	17.3
China	Retailers	56.4	51.7	59.5
China	End users	20.1	19.5	23.2
Nonsubject	Distributors	82.9	83.0	85.8
Nonsubject	Retailers	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonsubject	End users	17.1	17.0	14.2
All imports	Distributors	46.6	50.7	43.8
All imports	Retailers	34.5	30.8	36.5
All imports	End users	18.9	18.5	19.7

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

Geographic distribution

U.S. producers reported selling fiberglass door panels to all regions of the contiguous United States (table 2.5). Importers reported selling mostly to the Midwest, Northeast, and Southeast, but at least some importers sold product in all regions. For U.S. producers, 2.4 percent of sales were within 100 miles of their production facility, 50.6 percent were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and 46.9 percent were over 1,000 miles. Importers sold 47.9 percent within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment, 39.3 percent between 101 and 1,000 miles, and 12.8 percent over 1,000 miles.

Table 2.5 Fiberglass door panels: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Region	U.S. producers	China
Northeast	5	11
Midwest	5	17
Southeast	5	13
Central Southwest	5	11
Mountains	5	8
Pacific Coast	5	9
Other	3	2
All regions (except Other)	5	7
Reporting firms	5	22

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

Note: Other U.S. markets include AK, HI, PR, and VI.

Supply and demand considerations

U.S. supply

Table 2.6 provides a summary of the supply factors regarding fiberglass door panels from U.S. producers and from the subject country. The single responding Chinese producer reported their capacity and capacity utilization remained steady during the period of investigation.⁷ Domestic capacity also remained steady, and capacity utilization decreased 1.9 percentage points.

U.S. producers Therma-Tru, Owens Corning, and Plastpro all stated that their capacity utilization would ideally sit at or slightly above 80 percent since the firms want to preserve some level of surge capacity in case demand were to have a massive flux. The U.S. producers stated that they would typically like to have excess unused capacity in the 15 to 20 percent

⁷ In the preliminary phase of these investigations, the three responding Chinese producers reported their capacity grew *** percent from *** units in 2022 to *** units in 2024.

range. U.S producer Therma-Tru reported that prior to the period of investigation, it was running at or above its ideal capacity utilization rates, and during the COVID-19 pandemic it was even on allocation.⁸

Table 2.6 Fiberglass door panels: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in units; ratios and shares in percent; Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Measure	United States	China
Capacity 2023	Quantity	***	***
Capacity 2025	Quantity	***	***
Capacity utilization 2023	Ratio	***	***
Capacity utilization 2025	Ratio	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2023	Ratio	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2025	Ratio	***	***
Home market shipments 2025	Share	***	***
Non-US export market shipments 2025	Share	***	***
Ability to shift production	Count	***	***

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

Note: Responding U.S. producers accounted for virtually all U.S. production of fiberglass door panels in 2025. Responding Chinese producers/exporters accounted for less than half of U.S. imports of fiberglass door panels from China in 2025, as reported by responding U.S. importers. For additional data on the number of responding firms and their share of U.S. production and of U.S. imports from the subject country, please refer to Parts 3 and 7.

Domestic production

Based on available information, U.S. producers of fiberglass door panels have the ability to respond to changes in demand with large changes in the quantity of shipments of U.S.-produced fiberglass door panels to the U.S. market. The main contributing factor to this degree of responsiveness of supply is the substantial availability of unused capacity. U.S. producer practical capacity remained stable throughout the period of investigation while production decreased by 3.1 percent, leading to a decrease in capacity utilization.

Factors mitigating responsiveness of supply include limited inventories, very limited ability to shift shipments from alternate markets, and an inability to shift production to or from alternate products. Domestic producers reported that they cannot produce other products on the same equipment as fiberglass door panels.

⁸ Hearing transcript, pp. 109 and 110 (Youn, Contat, and An).

Subject imports from China

Based on available information⁹, producers of fiberglass door panels from China have the ability to respond to changes in demand with moderate to large changes in the quantity of shipments of fiberglass door panels to the U.S. market. The main contributing factors to this degree of responsiveness of supply are the ability to shift shipments from alternate markets, and the ability to increase capacity massively year over year (as seen in the increase in Chinese capacity from the preliminary investigations); thus, the reported high utilization by Chinese firms has not shown to be a binding constraint. Factors mitigating responsiveness of supply include limited availability of inventories, and limited ability to shift production to or from alternate products. Foreign producers reported that they cannot produce other products on the same equipment as fiberglass door panels.

Imports from nonsubject sources

Nonsubject imports accounted for 43.0 percent of total U.S. imports by quantity in 2025. The largest sources of nonsubject imports during January 2023 to December 2025 were Canada and Taiwan.

Supply constraints

Four of five U.S. producers and 21 of 27 importers reported that they had not experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2023. However, one U.S. producer and six importers indicated that they had (table 2.7). Of those that reported they had experienced supply constraints, the U.S. producer *** reported that the constraints only occurred during March 2024, where it temporarily paused fiberglass door skin production at its facility *** for three weeks due to a non-production related incident. Its other facilities that produce fiberglass door panels were still operating and producing fiberglass door panels during the three-week period and throughout the POI. While the incident at its facility influenced the lead times for a small percentage of SKUs, the firm was able to serve its customers as its facilities did not stop production of fiberglass door panels.

Of the importers, three firms each reported the constraints occurred during 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Importer and purchaser *** stated that, into 2023, U.S. producer *** experienced supply constraints due to shortages of U.S. sourced sheet molded compound

⁹ In the final investigations there was only one responding Chinese producer while in the preliminary investigations there were two additional responding foreign producers.

(SMC) and polyurethane. *** also reported that *** did not want to ship product from Taiwan due to increased freight rates that caused delays, which in turn caused *** to experience stock outs and limited its sales. *** also described that importer *** had the same issue with SMC and polyurethane, but not to the same degree, and *** ultimately was able to find alternative import options. Importers *** indicated that in 2023 they experienced long shipping lead times, space limitations, and high ocean freight costs, which delayed some shipments.

In 2024, importer *** reported that its ***. Importer *** reported that ***, had tools break, which delayed shipments of specific products and caused stock outs.

In 2025, importer *** reported that renewing inventory was a challenge due to uncertain tariffs and the AD/CVD petitions. *** reported that, during the second half of 2025, increased tariffs caused the landed final cost on these fiberglass door panels to increase. This immediately limited the sales potential of these products and the firm stopped buying fiberglass doors for resale and supplying them as its inventory declined. Importer *** also reported that rising import costs hampered any business for any product.

Nineteen of 23 responding purchasers reported that they had not experienced supply constraints. Four reported various supply constraints from U.S producers throughout the POI and two reported supply constraints from foreign producers or importers in 2025 (table 2.7). Purchaser *** stated that ***, a large domestic supplier of critical foam component on fiberglass doors stopped selling it in 2023. Purchaser *** stated that *** has historically had a problem shipping doors in a timely manner, which improved a little in 2025 as *** added more ready to ship inventory. Purchaser *** reported that *** would not produce to its requirements. Purchaser *** reported that ODL, a Canadian importer, refused to accept new orders in 2025 due to capacity constraints and prioritizing core customers.

Table 2.7 Fiberglass door panels: Count of firms' responses indicating supply constraints, by firm type and period

Count in number of firms reporting

Reporting firm: Whose constraint(s)	2023	2024	2025
Producers: Indicating own constraints	0	1	0
Purchasers: Indicating producer constraints	4	3	2
Importers: Indicating own constraints	3	3	3
Purchasers: Indicating importer constraints	0	0	2

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

New suppliers

Ten of 23 purchasers indicated that new suppliers entered the U.S. market since January 1, 2023. Purchasers cited multiple Chinese fiberglass manufacturers including Mennie, Lutong, Lily Industries, Jiangxi Fangda, Wuxi Lutong, Lucy Door, and Xinyu. Purchasers also mentioned Woodgrain and Taylor Entrance Systems, which begun manufacturing skins in 2026 in Canada and assembling them as doors in Michigan.

U.S. demand

Based on available information, the overall demand for fiberglass door panels is likely to experience small changes in response to changes in price. The main contributing factors are the lack of substitute products for residential homes and the low-cost share and importance of doors in residential construction.

U.S. producers stated that demand in the fiberglass door panel market is seasonal and generally follows the housing markets. Total construction spending on residential buildings in the United States (table 2.8 and figure 2.1) saw a period of softening in 2023 as the demand increase after the COVID-19 pandemic began declining. Residential construction spending then rebounded and increased in 2024, softened slightly in 2025, and began rising again in late 2025 and into 2026.

Petitioner stated that national residential home builders increase their profits by carefully managing the costs of building materials, including fiberglass door panels. These builders exert pricing pressure by contracting with dealers that can offer lower prices.¹⁰

¹⁰ Email from Petitioner, April 16, 2025.

Table 2.8 Fiberglass door panels: Seasonally Adjusted Residential Construction Spending in the United States, by month

Index in percent, Jan 2023 = 100.0 percent.

Month	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	100.0	105.7	106.9	107.4
February	99.5	107.2	106.6	105.3
March	98.8	106.5	105.3	106.0
April	98.9	109.7	105.0	106.8
May	100.9	111.6	104.7	NA
June	101.7	110.3	105.8	NA
July	103.4	109.7	106.5	NA
August	103.4	109.3	107.5	NA
September	103.9	108.7	106.0	NA
October	103.9	108.6	106.0	NA
November	104.5	108.3	107.7	NA
December	104.8	108.8	112.5	NA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Total Construction Spending: Residential in the United States, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TLRESCONS>, June 22, 2026

Note: Data series covers "Construction work done each month on new structures or improvements to existing structures for private and public sectors (in 50 states and the District of Columbia)."

Figure 2.1 Fiberglass door panels: Seasonally Adjusted Residential Construction Spending in the United States, by month



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Total Construction Spending: Residential in the United States, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TLRESCONS>, June 22, 2026

End uses and cost share

U.S. demand for fiberglass door panels depends on the demand for U.S.-produced exterior door systems, usually for residential homes. Fiberglass door panels account for a moderate share of the cost of the pre-hung door system in which they are used. Reported cost shares of fiberglass door panels in a pre-hung door system ranged from 22 to 80 percent. Three U.S. producers reported that the end use for fiberglass door panels is the installation of the panel in a residential home and reported the cost shares of fiberglass door panels in a residential home as under 1 percent. The U.S. producers report that the other costs in a home include the land, labor, and building materials, such as framing, concrete for the foundation, roofing, and internal fixtures.

Business cycles

All five U.S. producers, 14 of 28 importers, and 16 of 22 responding purchasers indicated that the market was subject to business cycles. Many firms stated that fiberglass door panel business cycles generally follow the housing markets and are thus more active in the spring/summer and the market responds to changes in interest rates. The market is typically slower in the first quarter due to lower demand for home remodeling and construction during colder months.

Demand trends

Most importers reported an increase in U.S. demand for fiberglass door panels since January 1, 2023 (table 2.9), while only one U.S. producer reported that demand had increased, two U.S. producers reported that demand had fluctuated downward, and two reported no change. U.S. producers reported that overall demand in the market generally follows demand for residential housing, which has been roughly flat, but reported that demand for U.S.-produced fiberglass door panels has declined due to low-priced imports.

Importers describing demand increases generally attributed the increases to substitution away from steel doors and, to a lesser extent, wooden doors, largely due to steel prices having risen and customers increasingly considering fiberglass doors superior to other door types. On the other hand, some importers attributed demand decreases to higher interest rates and other slowdowns in the U.S. housing market.

Many firms reported that the Chinese residential construction market has declined and remained low for many years, causing already low Chinese demand for fiberglass door panels to shrink further. U.S. producer Plastpro and importer Trinity Glass stated that the fiberglass doors

that are sold in the United States were never intended for the Chinese market, since the Chinese residential market is predominantly high rises and their specifications and requirements are quite different often requiring steel doors. The demand for fiberglass doors is based on whether consumers in China want a western style home.¹¹

Importer *** noted that, according to a market report by the Window and Door Manufacturers Association, demand has increased since a high in 2022. Overall market demand is expected to be stable through 2026 and predicted to increase 3 percent in 2027.

Table 2.9 Fiberglass door panels: Count of firms' responses regarding overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Market	Firm type	Steadily Increase	Fluctuate Up	No change	Fluctuate Down	Steadily Decrease
Domestic demand	U.S. producers	1	0	2	2	0
Domestic demand	Importers	9	4	9	5	0
Domestic demand	Purchasers	6	6	2	4	3
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	0	1	0	1	2
Foreign demand	Importers	1	0	6	2	1
Foreign demand	Purchasers	0	1	1	1	0
Demand for end use products	Purchasers	3	3	0	3	4

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

Substitute products

All five U.S. producers, 12 of 24 importers, and 7 of 23 purchasers indicated that there were no substitutes for fiberglass door panels. Firms generally cited steel, wood, and sometimes aluminum panels as possible substitutes. U.S. producer and importer *** indicated that steel panels can sometimes be a substitute, but that steel panels are not typical substitutes with fiberglass door panels due to fiberglass having better aesthetics, rust and dent resistance, energy efficiency, and lower overall maintenance. Importers *** also described steel doors as “inferior” substitutes for fiberglass door panels. U.S. producer and importer *** reported that wood slabs are not directly substitutable with fiberglass panels because fiberglass has better weather and water resistance, longevity, and lower overall maintenance. However, importer *** stated that consumers consider wood doors superior to fiberglass door panels and are thus higher priced.

¹¹ Conference transcript, pp. 128 (An) and 194 (So).

Only three firms indicated that changes in the prices of substitutes had affected the price of fiberglass door panels. Importer *** reported that the higher prices for steel doors caused by Section 232 tariffs has increased demand for fiberglass doors.

Substitutability issues

This section assesses the degree to which U.S.-produced fiberglass door panels and imports of fiberglass door panels from subject countries can be substituted for one another by examining the importance of certain purchasing factors and the comparability of fiberglass door panels from domestic and imported sources based on those factors. Based on available data, staff believes that there is a moderately high degree of substitutability between domestically produced fiberglass door panels and fiberglass door panels imported from subject sources.¹² Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include similar quality, availability, and lead times for fiberglass door panels from inventory, and interchangeability between domestic and subject sources. Factors reducing substitutability include different lead times from domestic/subject sources when produced-to-order and differences in factors other than price that firms consider, such as the design of the panels and the range of designs available.

Factors affecting purchasing decisions

Purchaser decisions based on source

As shown in table 2.10, a plurality of purchasers (8 of 24) always make purchasing decisions based on the producer. Of the 8 purchasers that reported that they always make decisions based on the manufacturer, firms cited longstanding relationships with their suppliers that are able to meet certain purchaser specifications. Firms discussed variations in quality between producers and consequently having preferences for certain producers. A majority of responding purchasers reported never (15 of 23) making purchasing decisions based on the country of origin.

¹² The degree of substitution between domestic and imported fiberglass door panels depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products and reflects how easily purchasers can switch from domestically produced fiberglass door panels to the fiberglass door panels imported from subject countries (or vice versa) when prices change. The degree of substitution may include such factors as quality differences (e.g., grade standards, defect rates, etc.), and differences in sales conditions (e.g., lead times between order and delivery dates, reliability of supply, product services, etc.).

Table 2.10 Fiberglass door panels: Count of purchasing decisions by purchaser or their customer, based on producer and country of origin

Count in number of firms reporting

Firm making decision	Decision based on	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Purchaser	Producer	8	5	6	5
Customer	Producer	2	1	9	8
Purchaser	Country	2	5	1	15
Customer	Country	0	1	4	15

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

Importance of purchasing domestic product

Nineteen of 21 responding purchasers reported that most or all of their purchases did not require purchasing U.S.-produced product. Three reported that domestic product was required by law (for 0.3 percent of their purchases), five reported it was required by their customers (for 4.9 percent of their purchases), and six reported other preferences for domestic products. Reasons cited for preferring domestic product included a belief that it is important to have domestic manufacturing supply of fiberglass doors in case there are issues abroad that would require the firms to source locally.

Most important purchase factors

Purchasers were asked to identify the main purchasing factors their firm considers in their purchasing decisions for fiberglass door panels. The most often cited top three factors firms consider in their purchasing decisions for fiberglass door panels were quality (21 firms), price (18 firms), and availability of supply (11 firms), as shown in table 2.11. Quality was the most frequently cited first-most important factor (cited by seven firms), followed by price (five firms); quality again was the most frequently reported second-most important factor (nine firms); and price along with availability of supply were the most frequently reported third-most important factor (six firms each).

Table 2.11 Fiberglass door panels: Count of ranking of factors used in purchasing decisions as reported by U.S. purchasers, by factor

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	First	Second	Third	Total
Quality	7	9	5	21
Price / Cost	5	7	6	18
Availability / Supply	3	2	6	11
Range of product line	3	1	2	6
Lead/Delivery time	0	2	3	5
Meet Certain Specifications	3	0	0	3
Longstanding Relationship	1	1	0	2
Service	0	1	1	2
Brand	1	0	0	1

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

The majority of purchasers (14 of 23) reported that they only sometimes purchase the lowest-priced product. Seven purchasers reported that they usually purchase the lowest-priced product and two never purchase the lowest-priced product.

Importance of specified purchase factors

Purchasers were asked to rate the importance of 18 factors in their purchasing decisions (table 2.12). The factors rated as very important by more than half of responding purchasers were availability and product consistency (22 each); reliability of supply (21 firms); delivery time (19 firms); quality meets industry standards (18 firms); price (17 firms); warranty (15 firms); product range (14 firms); innovative design/aesthetics, and quality exceeds industry standards (13 each).

Table 2.12 Fiberglass door panels: Count of importance of purchase factors, as reported by U.S. purchasers, by factor

Factor	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
Availability	22	1	0
Product consistency	22	1	0
Reliability of supply	21	2	0
Delivery time	19	4	0
Quality meets industry standards	18	4	1
Price	17	6	0
Warranty	15	6	2
Product range	14	8	1
Innovative design / aesthetics	13	9	1
Quality exceeds industry standards	13	7	3
Delivery terms	11	11	1
Discounts offered	11	10	1
Technical support/service	11	9	3
Payment terms	8	13	2
Energy efficiency	6	12	5
Minimum quantity requirements	6	11	6
Packaging	5	14	4
Brand name	5	11	7

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

Lead times

Fiberglass door panels are primarily sold from inventory. U.S. producers reported that 70.4 percent of their commercial shipments were sold from inventory, with lead times averaging 12 days. The remaining 29.6 percent of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging 30 days. Importers reported that 70.8 percent of their commercial shipments were from U.S. inventories, with lead times averaging 16 days. The remaining 29.2 percent of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging 61 days.

Supplier certification

Eleven of 23 responding purchasers require their suppliers to become certified or qualified to sell fiberglass door panels to their firm. Purchasers reported that the time to qualify a new supplier ranged from 14 days to a year. Firms stated that the products need to be certified and tested for performance and meet various ratings such as Energy Star, Fire Ratings, NFRC (National Fenestration Rating Council), NAMI (National Accreditation & Management Institute) and others. Three purchasers reported that a domestic or foreign supplier had failed in its attempt to qualify fiberglass door panels, or had lost its approved status since 2023.

Purchaser *** reported that *** could not meet custom sizing requirements, custom finishing, custom glass lay, and a 10 day or less manufacturing lead time. Purchaser *** reported that *** could not be certified because of quality.

Minimum quality specifications

As can be seen from table 2.13, nine responding purchasers reported that domestically produced product always met minimum quality specifications. Six responding purchasers reported that the fiberglass door panels imported from China always met minimum quality specifications.

Table 2.13 Fiberglass door panels: Count of U.S. purchasers' responses regarding suppliers' ability to meet minimum quality specifications, by source

Count in number of firms reporting

Source of purchases	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never	Don't Know
United States	9	10	0	1	3
China	6	9	1	1	5
All other sources	6	8	0	0	6

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

Note: Purchasers were asked how often domestically produced or imported fiberglass door panels meets minimum quality specifications for their own or their customers' uses.

Responding purchasers reported factors that determined quality included ratings, and certifications such as Sound Transmission Class requirements, National Fenestration Rating Council ratings, Hallmark certification (for air, water, structural and impact performance standards), and fire ratings. Factors such as the look and texture of the skin, color hold, aesthetics, and defect-free finishes significantly impact perceived quality. Firms stated that they consider overall lifespan and product performance such as resistance to delamination, warping, builder call-backs, and field issues. Two purchasers also stated that a robust warranty is seen as a key assurance of product quality.

Purchaser *** reported that it buys a custom sized, custom finished, custom designed panel on a rapid lead time with high quality standards. the skin for the finished panel is pressed in China, but it reports that significant value is added in the United States. *** reported that only its current supplier, importer ***, can meet its performance requirements, which is the primary reason why *** purchases from ***.

Changes in purchasing patterns

Eight purchasers reported that they had changed suppliers since January 1, 2023, while 15 reported that they had not. Specifically, purchaser *** stated that it added imports from China due to price point. Purchaser *** dropped ***. Purchaser *** dropped *** as a supplier in favor of Chinese product from *** in 2024, then changed from *** to *** in 2025. Purchaser *** dropped *** as a supplier and added *** due to quality and availability. Purchaser *** dropped *** as a supplier because of price increases and dropped *** due to quality issues. Purchaser *** dropped *** as a supplier in late 2023/early 2024 after deciding to strengthen its strategic partnership with ***.

Purchasers were also asked about changes in their purchasing patterns from different countries since January 1, 2023 (table 2.14). Purchasers generally reported increased purchases of U.S.-produced product, and a variety of firms reported opening new locations, new product lines, and marketing and sales efforts. Firms reporting decreased purchases of U.S.-produced product, mentioned a soft housing market with business slowing and new entrants from Canada and Southeast Asia. Purchaser *** stated that U.S.-produced product has trended down overall since 2023 customers demand contemporary doors designs and U.S. manufacturers' designs are outdated.

Purchasers were evenly split between reporting increases and decreases of purchases of product from China. Purchasers reported increasing purchases from China due to the lower price point to stay price competitive and problems getting product from U.S. producer ***. Some firms also reported better quality and a variety of different styles. Purchasers reported decreasing purchases from China due to U.S. trade actions and other business reasons to purchase more from U.S. companies.

Purchasers were also evenly split when reporting increases and decreases of purchases of product from nonsubject countries. They reported such increases were due to lower prices and decreases were due to U.S. trade actions.

Table 2.14 Fiberglass door panels: Count of purchasers' responses regarding changes in purchase patterns from U.S., subject, and nonsubject countries

Count in number of firms reporting

Source of purchases	Steadily Increase	Fluctuate Up	No change	Fluctuate Down	Steadily Decrease	Did not purchase
United States	5	8	1	3	3	1
China	2	5	1	6	1	6
All other sources	2	2	3	1	3	5
Sources unknown	1	1	1	1	0	8

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

Purchase factor comparisons of domestic products, subject imports, and nonsubject imports

Purchasers were asked to compare fiberglass door panels produced in the United States, subject countries, and nonsubject countries. They were asked for a country-by-country comparison on the same 18 purchasing factors (table 2.15) for which they were asked to rate the importance.

Most purchasers reported that U.S.-produced fiberglass door panels and fiberglass door panels imported from China were comparable on product consistency, quality meets industry standards, warranty, innovative design/aesthetics, quality exceeds industry standards, discounts offered, payment terms, minimum quantity requirements, packaging, and energy efficiency. Purchasers compared fiberglass door panels from China and the United States with those from nonsubject sources, and purchasers reported that the panels from both China and the United States were comparable to panels from nonsubject countries on all factor other than delivery time and price.

Table 2.15 Fiberglass door panels: Count of U.S. purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs China	8	9	2
Product consistency	U.S. vs China	3	13	3
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs China	7	9	3
Delivery time	U.S. vs China	14	4	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs China	2	16	1
Price	U.S. vs China	0	5	14
Warranty	U.S. vs China	6	13	0
Product range	U.S. vs China	10	7	2
Innovative design / aesthetics	U.S. vs China	5	11	3
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs China	7	11	1
Delivery terms	U.S. vs China	12	7	0
Discounts offered	U.S. vs China	0	12	6
Technical support/service	U.S. vs China	10	5	4
Payment terms	U.S. vs China	4	15	0
Energy efficiency	U.S. vs China	3	15	1
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs China	6	13	0
Packaging	U.S. vs China	3	16	0
Brand name	U.S. vs China	12	7	0

Table continued.

Table 2.15 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: Count of U.S. purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	1	10	1
Product consistency	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	0	11	1
Reliability of supply	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	2	9	1
Delivery time	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	6	5	1
Quality meets industry standards	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	1	11	0
Price	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	0	5	7
Warranty	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	1	11	0
Product range	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	3	9	0
Innovative design / aesthetics	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	0	10	2
Quality exceeds industry standards	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	2	9	0
Delivery terms	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	3	9	0
Discounts offered	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	0	10	2
Technical support/service	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	3	7	2
Payment terms	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	0	12	0
Energy efficiency	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	0	12	0
Minimum quantity requirements	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	2	10	0
Packaging	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	0	12	0
Brand name	U.S. vs Nonsubject sources	5	7	0

Table continued.

Table 2.15 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: Count of U.S. purchasers' responses comparing U.S.-produced and imported product, by factor and country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Factor	Country pair	Superior	Comparable	Inferior
Availability	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	9	3
Product consistency	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	11	1
Reliability of supply	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	9	3
Delivery time	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	6	6
Quality meets industry standards	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	11	1
Price	China vs Nonsubject sources	8	2	2
Warranty	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	10	2
Product range	China vs Nonsubject sources	1	6	5
Innovative design / aesthetics	China vs Nonsubject sources	1	8	3
Quality exceeds industry standards	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	10	2
Delivery terms	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	8	4
Discounts offered	China vs Nonsubject sources	3	7	2
Technical support/service	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	8	4
Payment terms	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	11	1
Energy efficiency	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	10	2
Minimum quantity requirements	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	10	2
Packaging	China vs Nonsubject sources	0	10	2
Brand name	China vs Nonsubject sources	1	7	4

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

Note: With respect to cost/price factors, a rating of superior means that the cost/price for the first source in the country pair is generally lower. For example, if a firm reported "U.S. superior," it meant that the U.S. product was generally priced lower than the imported product.

Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported fiberglass door panels

In order to determine whether U.S.-produced fiberglass door panels can generally be used in the same applications as imports from China, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked whether the products can always, frequently, sometimes, or never be used interchangeably. As shown in table 2.16, three U.S. producers reported that fiberglass door panels from all sources were always interchangeable and one producer, ***, reported that panels from China and nonsubject sources were frequently interchangeable. Petitioner stated that the "domestic industry offers a multitude of designs and customization options similar or superior to those of Chinese producers.... There are no features that subject producers offer that the domestic industry cannot produce".¹³ U.S. producer Therma-Tru stated it maintains a "multitude of presses and our publicly available catalogue is the largest" in terms of the "assortment of product, the size and scope of product that we have, and combinations of

¹³ Petitioner's posthearing brief, Exhibit 1, p. 41.

features and textures.” Further, Therma-Tru stated that it can build almost infinite different door configurations for its customers.¹⁴

Most responding importers described fiberglass door panels from all sources as ranging from always to sometimes interchangeable.

Petitioner stated that domestic and subject products are highly fungible, interchangeable, and substitutable.¹⁵ U.S. producer Plastpro stated that it never encountered an instance where the Chinese manufacturers did not have all the necessary certifications to sell fiberglass doors in certain markets, such as in Florida.¹⁶

Importer *** stated that fiberglass door panels from China are sometimes interchangeable with those produced in the United States due to inconsistent quality and design differences from certain manufacturers that prevent proper fit and performance in U.S. applications. It reported that panels from Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and India are also sometimes interchangeable. *** stated that limitations on interchangeability include higher cost for Canadian and Mexican products, limited product range and sizing for panels from Mexico and India, and ***. *** indicated that limited current experience with the U.S. market constrains imports from India. Importer *** stated that the prices for fiberglass door panels from China are so low that non-price factors are never significant. Importer *** noted that, while some panel doors are interchangeable, most of its doors and sidelites are uniquely designed for its own system. Its products require panels to have openings molded for custom glass sizes requiring specific frames, and many include built-in locking systems not compatible with other products.

Importer *** reported that it imports fiberglass door panels with smart glass or switchable glass from private to clear for door systems sold to ***. The door panels include an accessory kit that powers smart glass units without hard wiring with rechargeable lithium-ion batteries. *** reports that its smart doors fully integrate with proprietary smart glass and electronics, making them non-interchangeable with other market options. None of the petitioning U.S. producers manufacture smart doors, ***.¹⁷ Owens Corning stated that low-priced

¹⁴ Hearing transcript, p. 101 (Dotson).

¹⁵ Conference transcript, p. 50 (Kaplan) and Hearing transcript, pp. 62 and 63 (Fein).

¹⁶ Conference transcript, p. 98 (Tull).

¹⁷ Email correspondence to USITC staff from Petitioner, *** January 16, 2026.

subject imports had prevented it from introducing a “fully integrated smart door” that involved a “multi-year, multi-million dollar, very significant investment” in the third quarter of 2024.¹⁸

Table 2.16 Fiberglass door panels: Count of U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reporting interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Firm Type	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China	U.S. producers	3	1	0	0
United States vs. Other	U.S. producers	3	1	0	0
China vs. Other	U.S. producers	3	1	0	0
United States vs. China	Importers	7	8	7	0
United States vs. Other	Importers	8	5	3	0
China vs. Other	Importers	5	5	3	0
United States vs. China	Purchasers	5	11	5	1
United States vs. Other	Purchasers	3	8	5	1
China vs. Other	Purchasers	2	7	5	1

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

In addition, U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers were asked to assess how often differences other than price were significant in sales of fiberglass door panels from the United States, subject, or nonsubject countries. As seen in table 2.17, three U.S. producers described such differences as never significant, while one U.S. producer, ***, reported such differences as always significant. Importers’ responses were varied, with a plurality of importers reporting differences other than price as always significant.

Producer Therma-Tru stated that, historically, there were many important factors other than price, including warranty and product performance. However, it stated, that over the last two years, the value of those factors drastically decreased because the gross gap in pricing is too much to account for those other factors.¹⁹ Petitioner stated that many of the non-price factors have equalized, and that price is now the predominant factor.²⁰ Producer *** reported that prices for fiberglass door panels from China are so low that non-price factors are never significant. Importer *** described U.S. producers as leading the way in providing new products that meet all codes and energy efficiency demands

Several importers reported that product design and the range of designs available were non-price reasons for importing fiberglass panels. Importer *** reported that availability and product range are limited for U.S. products compared to other countries.

¹⁸ Conference transcript, pp. 40 and 115 (Jaskiewicz).

¹⁹ Conference transcript, pp. 82 to 83 (Fein).

²⁰ Conference transcript, p. 72 (Kaplan).

Importer *** stated that domestic suppliers have a limited offering of fiberglass doors and are less likely to work with customers to customize their products, while international suppliers have varied designs and the ability to customize different door types for customers. Importer *** reported that product design was a significant non price factor. Importer *** stated that it cannot keep up with current trends through U.S. manufacturers. Importer *** stated that factors other than price are frequently and often the most significant in its firm's sales of fiberglass door panels, whether sourced from China or other countries. It reported that *** are critical and frequently more important than price. *** further explained that a poorly designed or low-quality door is not marketable in the United States regardless of cost, and even good products fail if suppliers have slow lead times or difficult logistics.

Importer Trinity Glass stated that, while price is a factor, consumer preferences play a role, which are usually based on what configuration or design the consumer is looking for, such as painted or stained, the addition of various features, the attached components, or the assembly of the door. Trinity Glass stated that "everything is not a particularly like item...so everything's not apples to apples when it comes to look or design in particular door panels."²¹ Trinity Glass provided their patented molded open flush-glazed panel design as an example of a non-price factor consumer might consider. The molded open flush-glazed panels feature glass incorporated directly into the door's structure without any visible framing while providing high structural integrity. Importer *** stated that quality, aesthetics, and other door/sidelite specifications, including manufacturing processes, are significant non-price factors differentiating panel manufacturers. It reported that it is contracted to produce door panels in accordance with certain quality, aesthetics, and other specifications, and manufactured using specific processes. *** stated that these other factors underlie its programs with ***.

²¹ Conference transcript, p. 178 (Nonemaker)

Table 2.17 Fiberglass door panels: Count of U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Firm Type	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. China	U.S. producers	1	0	0	3
United States vs. Other	U.S. producers	1	0	0	3
China vs. Other	U.S. producers	1	0	0	3
United States vs. China	Importers	13	3	3	4
United States vs. Other	Importers	7	3	3	2
China vs. Other	Importers	5	3	2	3
United States vs. China	Purchasers	4	7	8	3
United States vs. Other	Purchasers	2	6	7	2
China vs. Other	Purchasers	1	5	7	2

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

Elasticity estimates

This section discusses elasticity estimates; parties did not provide comment on these estimates in their prehearing or posthearing brief.

U.S. supply elasticity

The domestic supply elasticity for fiberglass door panels measures the sensitivity of the quantity supplied by U.S. producers to changes in the U.S. market price of fiberglass door panels. The elasticity of domestic supply depends on several factors including the level of excess capacity, the ease with which producers can alter capacity, producers' ability to shift to production of other products, the existence of inventories, and the availability of alternate markets for U.S.-produced fiberglass door panels. Analysis of these factors above indicates that the U.S. industry has the ability to greatly increase or decrease shipments to the U.S. market; an estimate in the range of 6 to 8 is suggested.

U.S. demand elasticity

The U.S. demand elasticity for fiberglass door panels measures the sensitivity of the overall quantity demanded to a change in the U.S. market price of fiberglass door panels. This estimate depends on factors discussed above such as the existence, availability, and commercial viability of substitute products, as well as the component share of the fiberglass door panels in the production of any downstream products. Based on the available information, the aggregate demand for fiberglass door panels is likely to be moderately to very inelastic; a range of -0.25 to -0.75 is suggested.

Substitution elasticity

The elasticity of substitution depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products.²² Product differentiation, in turn, depends upon such factors as quality (e.g., chemistry, appearance, etc.) and conditions of sale (e.g., availability, sales terms/discounts/promotions, etc.). Based on available information, the elasticity of substitution between U.S.-produced fiberglass door panels and imported fiberglass door panels is moderately high and likely to be in the range of 3 to 6. Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include similar quality, availability, and lead times for fiberglass door panels from inventory, interchangeability between domestic and subject sources, and limited significant factors other than price. Factors reducing substitutability include different lead times from domestic/subject sources when produced-to-order and factors other than price that firms consider, such as the design of the panels and the range of designs available.

²² The substitution elasticity measures the responsiveness of the relative U.S. consumption levels of the subject imports and the domestic like products to changes in their relative prices. This reflects how easily purchasers switch from the U.S. product to the subject products (or vice versa) when prices change.

Part 3: U.S. producers' production, shipments, and employment

The Commission analyzes a number of factors in making injury determinations (see 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677(7)(B) and 1677(7)(C)). Information on the subsidies and dumping margins was presented in Part 1 of this report and information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Part 4 and Part 5. Information on the other factors specified is presented in this section and/or Part 6 and (except as noted) is based on the questionnaire responses of five firms that accounted for virtually all U.S. production of fiberglass door panels during 2025.¹

U.S. producers

The Commission issued a U.S. producer questionnaire to six firms based on information contained in the petition. Five firms provided usable data on their operations. Table 3.1 lists U.S. producers of fiberglass door panels, their production locations, positions on the petition, and shares of total production.

¹ Petitioner estimates that total domestic production of fiberglass door panels was *** units in 2024, which is roughly equivalent to the amount reported by responding U.S. producers (3.8 million units). There have been no reported entries or exits within the domestic industry during this period. Accordingly, staff believe that responding U.S. producers continued to represent virtually all U.S. production of fiberglass door panels in 2025. Petition, p. 4.

Table 3.1 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers, their positions on the petition, production locations, and shares of reported production, 2025

Firm	Position on petition	Production location(s)	Share of production
Jeld-Wen	***	North Wilkesboro, NC Sulphur Springs, TX Grinnell, IA	***
Owens Corning	Petitioner	Laurel, MS Dickson, TN Pittsburg, KS	***
Plastpro	Petitioner	Ashtabula, OH	***
ProVia	***	Sugarcreek, OH	***
Therma-Tru	Petitioner	Butler, IN	***
All firms	Various	Various	100.0

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

Table 3.2 presents information on U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms. No U.S. producer is related to foreign producers/exporters of the subject merchandise or importers of the subject merchandise. As discussed in greater detail below, two U.S. producers (***) directly import fiberglass door panels from China and one U.S. producer (***) purchases fiberglass door panels from China through U.S. importers.

Table 3.2 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms

Reporting firm	Relationship type and related firm	Details of relationship
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***

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

Table 3.3 presents events in the U.S. industry since January 1, 2023.

Table 3.3 Fiberglass door panels: Important industry events since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm	Event
New technology	Masonite International Corporation (newly owned by Owens Corning as of May 2024)	Announced on January 4, 2023, that it would be marketing its first-generation powered M-Pwr™ Smart Doors (residential exterior doors) through Home Depot later in 2023. Features lights, a smart lock, and a Ring Video Doorbell. Masonite announced in 2024 that it would stop selling its M-Pwr Smart Doors as of July 31, 2024.
New technology	ProVia	On January 7, 2026, ProVia announced a new line of exterior fiberglass doors with thicker fiberglass skins than others.
New technology	ODL Inc.	As of January 2026, ODL Inc. added hurricane-impact fiberglass doors to its product line. The fiberglass doors have a PVC composite insert to enhance strength in severe weather conditions.
Acquisition	ODL Inc.	ODL Inc. (a producer of blinds and glass for doors, headquartered in Zeeland, Michigan) announced on March 31, 2023, that it was acquiring Tru Tech Doors of Ontario, CA, and would start supplying exterior doors.
Acquisition	Masonite	Masonite announced on December 18, 2023, that it will acquire PGT Innovations.
Acquisition	Owens Corning	Owens Corning acquired Masonite International Corporation in May 2024.
Acquisition	Plastpro	Petitioner Plastpro acquired Mohawk Fine Paper facility in Ashtabula, County, Ohio, in November 2024.
Partnership	Therma-Tru	Therma Tru initiated an agreement with Windsor Windows and Doors in July 2025 on a “private-label entry door program.”
Expansion	PlastPro	In 2021, PlastPro expanded its Ashtabula, OH, production facility by 40,000 square feet. In 2024, it added 1.2 million square feet to the same facility.
Expansion	ProVia	On July 16, 2024, ProVia announced the intent to buy two properties in Dalton, OH, to expand its door manufacturing capacity, including the production of fiberglass entry doors.
Investment	MILGARD Windows and Doors	Announced on January 14, 2026, the completion of a total renovation of its fiberglass door production facility in Tacoma, WA, adding new equipment and automation to support new products launched in the first quarter of 2026. The company supported the renovation with a “multimillion-dollar investment.”

Source: Masonite International Corporation, “Member Press Release: Masonite Announces Retail Availability of M-Pwr™ Smart Doors,” January 4, 2023, https://z-wavealliance.org/news_p/member-press-release-masonite-announces-retail-availability-of-m-pwr-smart-doors/#:~:text=%E2%84%A2%20SMART%20DOORS-.Member%20Press%20Release:%20MASONITE%20ANNOUNCES%20RETAIL%20AVAILABILITY%20OF%20M%20Pwr,at%20Home%20Depot%20locations%20nationwide.%E2%80%9D; Masonite International Corporation, “As of July 31, Masonite Has Discontinued Sales of the First Generation of M-Pwr Smart Doors,” retrieved April 29, 2026, <https://www.masonite.com/mpwr-smart-doors/>; Preliminary publication, p. 22; Owens Corning, “Owens Corning Completes Acquisition of Masonite, Strengthening Leadership in Building and Construction Materials,” May 15, 2024, <https://newsroom.owenscorning.com/all-news-releases/news-details/2024/Owens-Corning-Completes-Acquisition-of-Masonite-Strengthening-Leadership-in-Building-and-Construction-Materials/default.aspx>;

PlastPro, "How We Got Here," retrieved April 30, 2026, <https://www.plastproinc.com/timeline/>; *Glass Magazine*, "Masonite to Acquire PGT Innovations in \$3 Billion Deal," December 18, 2023, <https://www.glassmagazine.com/news/masonite-acquire-pgt-innovations-3-billion-deal>; ODL Inc., "ODL, Inc. Acquires Tru Tech Doors, Becoming an Exterior Door Manufacturer," March 31, 2023, <https://blog.odl.com/news/odl-inc.-acquires-tru-tech-doors-becoming-an-exterior-door-manufacturer>; ProVia, "ProVia® Introduces Ascent™ Fiberglass Entry Doors," press release, January 7, 2026, <https://www.provia.com/article/provia-introduces-ascent-fiberglass-entry-doors/>; LBM Journal, "ProVia Announces Intent to Purchase Dalton, OH Properties," July 16, 2024, <https://www.lbmjournal.com/industry-news/news/15785865/provia-announces-intent-to-purchase-dalton-oh-properties>; Catherine Kavanaugh, "ProVia Buying Ohio Sites for Door Manufacturing Expansion," *Plastics News*, July 17, 2024, <https://www.plasticsnews.com/news/provia-buying-ohio-site-door-manufacturing-expansion/>; Catherine Kavanaugh, "New Doors, Windows Focus on Protection, Performance, Style," *Plastics News*, March 11, 2026, <https://www.plasticsnews.com/end-markets/construction/pn-doors-windows-ibs2026/>; MILGARD Windows and Doors, "MILGARD Windows and Doors Makes a Multimillion-Dollar Investment to Drive Innovation in 2026," January 14, 2026, <https://www.milgard.com/news/milgard-investment-innovation-2026>.

Producers in the United States were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of fiberglass door panels since 2023. All U.S. producers indicated in their questionnaire responses that they had experienced such changes. Table 3.4 presents the changes identified by these producers.

Table 3.4 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Plant closings	***
Plant closings	***
Prolonged shutdowns	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Acquisitions	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Acquisitions	***
Consolidations	***
Other	***

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

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

Table 3.5 presents U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment. U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity were flat from 2023 to 2025. Installed overall capacity utilization increased by 1.4 percentage points from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 2.5 percentage points from 2024 to 2025, ending 1.1 percentage points lower in 2025 compared to 2023.

Table 3.5 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by period

Capacity and production in units; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Installed overall	Capacity	10,120,244	10,120,244	10,120,244
Installed overall	Production	3,690,402	3,829,401	3,576,347
Installed overall	Utilization	36.5	37.8	35.3
Practical overall	Capacity	6,216,180	6,216,180	6,216,180
Practical overall	Production	3,690,402	3,829,401	3,576,347
Practical overall	Utilization	59.4	61.6	57.5
Practical fiberglass door panels	Capacity	6,216,180	6,216,180	6,216,180
Practical fiberglass door panels	Production	3,690,402	3,829,401	3,576,347
Practical fiberglass door panels	Utilization	59.4	61.6	57.5

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

Table 3.6 presents U.S. producers' reported narratives regarding practical capacity constraints.

Table 3.6 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' reported capacity constraints since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Storage capacity	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

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

Table 3.7 and figure 3.1 present U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization. U.S. producers' practical capacity was flat during 2023 to 2025. In contrast, production increased by 3.8 percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 6.6 percent from 2024 to 2025, for an overall 3.1 percent decrease between 2023 and 2025.^{2 3} U.S. producers' capacity utilization increased by 2.2 percentage points from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 4.1 percentage points from 2024 to 2025, decreasing overall by 1.8 percentage points during 2023 to 2025.

Table 3.7 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in units

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	6,216,180	6,216,180	6,216,180

Table continued.

Table 3.7 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Production

Production in units

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	3,690,402	3,829,401	3,576,347

Table continued.

² *** was the largest U.S. producer in each year between 2023 and 2025, and its share of domestic production increased from *** percent to *** percent over that period.

³ The overall decrease in U.S. production from 2023 to 2025 is driven by declining production levels from ***, which more than offset the increases reported by ***.

Table 3.7 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	59.4	61.6	57.5

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the U.S. producer's production to its production capacity.

Table continued.

Table 3.7 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

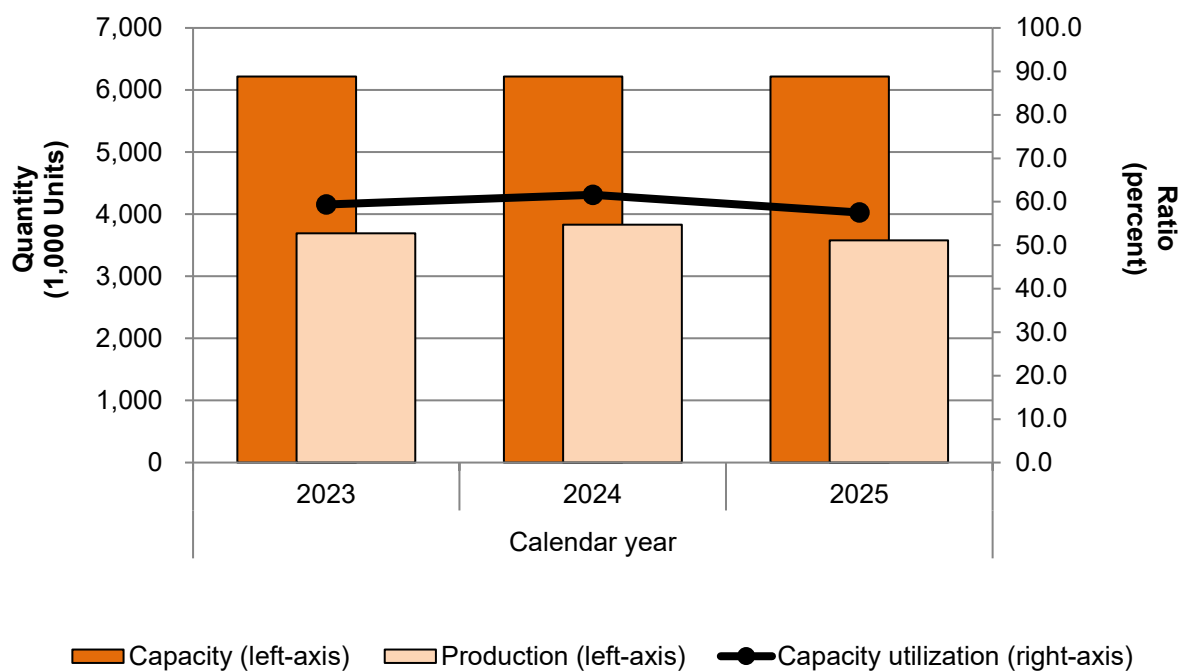
Share of production

Shares in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Figure 3.1 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' output, by period



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

Alternative products

No responding U.S. producer reported production of any other products on the same equipment used to produce fiberglass door panels.

U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and exports

Table 3.8 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. *** U.S. producers' shipments remained within the domestic market, with less than *** percent destined for export markets.⁴ U.S. shipments increased by 3.2 percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 7.8 percent from 2024 to 2025, for an overall decrease of 4.8 percent between 2023 and 2025. Export shipments fell by *** percent from 2023 to 2024, then increased by *** percent from 2024 to 2025, increasing overall by *** percent during 2023 to 2025. Unit values for U.S. shipments and export shipments were *** in each year between 2023 and 2025.

Table 3.8 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per unit; shares in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. shipments	Quantity	3,628,740	3,745,905	3,454,508
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	694,958	715,220	650,721
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	192	191	188
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

⁴ *** reported export shipments to Canada and various Caribbean markets.

Table 3.9 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments by type. Commercial shipments accounted for more than three-fourths of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments from 2023 to 2025, followed by internal consumption (roughly ***). Commercial shipments increased by 3.5 percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 7.6 percent from 2024 to 2025, for an overall 4.4 percent decrease between 2023 and 2025. Similarly, internal consumption increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by *** percent from 2024 to 2025, for an overall decrease of *** percent during 2023 to 2025.

Table 3.9 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, by type and period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per units; shares in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Commercial U.S. shipments	Quantity	2,859,271	2,958,683	2,734,086
Internal consumption	Quantity	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	3,628,740	3,745,905	3,454,508
Commercial U.S. shipments	Value	535,901	552,791	500,242
Internal consumption	Value	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	694,958	715,220	650,721
Commercial U.S. shipments	Unit value	187	187	183
Internal consumption	Unit value	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Unit value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	192	191	188
Commercial U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	78.8	79.0	79.1
Internal consumption	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Share of quantity	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commercial U.S. shipments	Share of value	77.1	77.3	76.9
Internal consumption	Share of value	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Share of value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table 3.10 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments by product type. Panels without sidelites accounted for more than four-fifths of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments by quantity during 2023 to 2025, while further processed panels accounted for between *** percent, and sidelites sold separately accounted for between 5.9 and 6.4 percent.⁵ ⁶ Unit values for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments across product types fell between 2023 and 2025.

⁵ Unit values for U.S. shipments of panels without sidelites reported by individual U.S. producers varied, ranging from \$*** to \$***.

⁶ *** U.S. shipments of panels with sidelites. Petitioner explained that U.S. producers *** who then assemble the sidelites and panels into a pre-hung door unit. Petitioner's posthearing brief, p. 21.

Table 3.10 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, by product type and period

Quantity in units; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per unit; Shares in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Further processed panels	Quantity	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Quantity	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Quantity	2,973,587	3,038,715	2,780,274
Sidelites sold separately	Quantity	230,474	234,255	202,159
All product types	Quantity	3,628,739	3,745,905	3,454,507
Further processed panels	Value	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Value	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Value	555,339	564,351	506,773
Sidelites sold separately	Value	39,403	39,734	34,305
All product types	Value	694,958	715,220	650,722
Further processed panels	Unit value	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Unit value	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Unit value	187	186	182
Sidelites sold separately	Unit value	171	170	170
All product types	Unit value	192	191	188
Further processed panels	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Share of quantity	81.9	81.1	80.5
Sidelites sold separately	Share of quantity	6.4	6.3	5.9
All product types	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Further processed panels	Share of value	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Share of value	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Share of value	79.9	78.9	77.9
Sidelites sold separately	Share of value	5.7	5.6	5.3
All product types	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”. The lines for "further processed panels" relate to fiber glass door panels with or without sidelights that have been incorporated into or attached to out-of-scope merchandise. The quantities and values reported for "further processed panels" relate solely to that of the fiberglass door panels (scope merchandise) and exclude any out-of-scope components or products to which it is attached.

Captive production

Section 771(7)(C)(iv) of the Act states that—⁷

If domestic producers internally transfer significant production of the domestic like product for the production of a downstream article and sell significant production of the domestic like product in the merchant market, and the Commission finds that—

- (I) the domestic like product produced that is internally transferred for processing into that downstream article does not enter the merchant market for the domestic like product,*
- (II) the domestic like product is the predominant material input in the production of that downstream article, and*

then the Commission, in determining market share and the factors affecting financial performance . . . , shall focus primarily on the merchant market for the domestic like product.

Transfers and sales

As reported in table 3.9, internal consumption accounted for between *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of fiberglass door panels.

First statutory criterion in captive production

The first requirement for application of the captive production provision is that the domestic like product that is internally transferred for processing into that downstream article not enter the merchant market for the domestic like product. Table 3.11 presents U.S. producers' production used in downstream products by type of consumption. All five U.S. producers reported internal consumption of fiberglass door panels for the production of downstream pre-hung door systems and one U.S. producer (***) reported transfers to related firms.⁸ One U.S. producer (***) reported diverting fiberglass door panels intended for internal consumption to the merchant market. Between *** percent of ***'s internal consumption was sold as is in each year from 2023 to 2025.

⁷ Amended by PL 114–27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

⁸ *** reported transfers to related firms ***. These firms are owned by ***.

Table 3.11 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' production used in downstream products, by type of consumption and period

Quantity in units; Shares in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Sold as is	Quantity	***	***	***
Processed into downstream products	Quantity	***	***	***
All internal consumption and transfers	Quantity	769,469	787,222	720,422
Sold as is	Share	***	***	***
Processed into downstream products	Share	***	***	***
All internal consumption and transfers	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Second statutory criterion in captive production

The second criterion of the captive production provision concerns whether the domestic like product is the predominant material input in the production of the downstream article that is captively produced. Table 3.12 presents U.S. producers' fiberglass door panel contribution to downstream products. With respect to the downstream articles resulting from captive production, fiberglass door panels reportedly account for 44.6 percent of the finished cost of downstream products.⁹

Table 3.12 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' fiberglass door panel contribution to downstream products, by material input, 2025

Shares in percent

Material input	Share of value	Share of quantity
Fiberglass door panels	44.6	62.2
All other material inputs	55.4	37.8
All material inputs	100.0	100.0

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

⁹ Of the four U.S. producers that responded to this question, three (***) reported that fiberglass door panels account for more than *** percent of the finished cost of downstream products, while *** reported that they account for *** percent.

U.S. producers' inventories

Table 3.13 presents U.S. producers' end-of-period inventories and the ratio of these inventories to U.S. producers' production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments.¹⁰ U.S. producers' inventories increased year-over-year between 2023 and 2025, increasing overall by *** percent. Inventories increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2024 then further increased by *** percent from 2024 to 2025.¹¹ The ratio of U.S. producers' inventories to U.S. production was flat from 2023 to 2024, then increased by *** percentage points from 2024 to 2025. Similarly, the ratios of U.S. producers' inventories to U.S. shipments and total shipments were flat from 2023 to 2024, then increased by *** and *** percentage points, respectively, from 2024 to 2025.

Table 3.13 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in units; ratios in percent

Item	2023	2024	2025
End-of-period inventory quantity	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***

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

¹⁰ Two U.S. producers (***) did not report inventories of fiberglass door panels.

¹¹ ***, the largest U.S. producer, accounted for more than half of U.S. producers' total inventories of fiberglass door panels in each year; from 2023 to 2025, its inventories increased by *** units (** percent).

U.S. producers' imports from subject sources

As shown in tables 3.14 through 3.16, two U.S. producers (***) reported imports of fiberglass door panels from China. *** imported *** units of fiberglass door panels from China in 2023 and *** units in 2024, which it explained were **. ***'s imports from China were equivalent to less than ** percent in 2023 and ** percent in 2024 of its production in those years. *** imported *** units of fiberglass door panels from China in 2024 and *** units in 2025, which it indicated were **. ***'s imports from China were equivalent to less than ** percent in 2024 and ** percent in 2025 of its production in those years.

Table 3.14 Fiberglass door panels: *'s U.S. production, subject imports, and ratio of subject imports to production, by source and period**

Quantity in units; ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***
Imports from China	Quantity	***	***	***
Imports from China to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”. Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent.

Table 3.15 Fiberglass door panels: *'s U.S. production, subject imports, and ratio of subject imports to production, by source and period**

Quantity in units; ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***
Imports from China	Quantity	***	***	***
Imports from China to U.S. production	Ratio	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”. Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent.

Table 3.16 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' reasons for importing

Item	Narrative response on reasons for importing
***'s reason for importing	***
***'s reason for importing	***

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

U.S. producers' purchases of imports from subject sources

U.S. producers' purchases of imports from subject sources are presented in table 3.17.

*** reported purchases of imports from China imported by *** totaling *** units in 2024 and *** units in 2025.

Table 3.17 Fiberglass door panels: *'s purchases of imports from subject sources, by source, importer of record, and period**

Quantity in units; ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
***'s U.S. production	Quantity	***	***	***
***'s purchases of imports from China imported by ***.	Quantity	***	***	***
***'s U.S. imports from China	Quantity	***	***	***
Ratio 1: ***'s purchases relative to the importers' imports	Ratio	***	***	***
Overall U.S. imports from subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Ratio 2: ***'s imports relative to overall U.S. imports	Ratio	***	***	***
Ratio 3: ***'s U.S. imports relative to the producer's production	Ratio	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”. U.S. producer *** listed the importers of record of subject source purchases as ***. It is likely that Commission staff do not have the exact importer of record information for purchases associated with *** as it is a foreign producer/exporter with less direct imports as importer of record. *** did not provide an importer questionnaire response in the preliminary or final phase investigations, so data for *** are compiled using its preliminary phase foreign producer questionnaire for 2023 and 2024. *** did not report projections in its preliminary phase foreign producer questionnaire, so data for 2024 are used as a proxy for 2025. Additionally, ***'s reported purchases of subject imports where *** was the importer of record (*** units in 2024 and *** units in 2025) are higher than import levels reported in ***'s importer questionnaire response (*** units in 2024 and *** units in 2025). Commission staff followed up with *** about these purchases of subject imports, and *** confirmed that its reporting was accurate. Email from ***, June 18, 2026.

Table 3.18 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' reasons for purchasing

Item	Narrative response on reasons for purchasing
***'s reason for purchasing	***

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

U.S. employment, wages, and productivity

Table 3.19 shows U.S. producers' employment-related data. The number of production and related workers (PRWs) decreased irregularly by 2.7 percent between 2023 and 2025, while hourly wages increased irregularly by 4.3 percent. Total hours worked and hours worked per PRW declined by 21.6 percent and 19.4 percent, respectively, from 2023 to 2025. Wages paid and unit labor costs decreased by 18.2 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively, over the same period. Productivity increased by 23.5 percent from 2023 to 2025.

Table 3.19 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' employment related information, by period

Item	2023	2024	2025
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	2,425	2,465	2,359
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	4,907	4,196	3,849
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	2,024	1,702	1,632
Wages paid (\$1,000)	117,249	106,750	95,935
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	\$23.89	\$25.44	\$24.92
Productivity (units per 1,000 hours)	752.1	912.6	929.2
Unit labor costs (dollars per unit)	\$31.77	\$27.88	\$26.82

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

Part 4: U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares

U.S. importers

The Commission issued importer questionnaires to 91 firms believed to be importers of subject fiberglass door panels, as well as to all U.S. producers of fiberglass door panels.¹ Usable questionnaire responses were received from 28 companies, which Commission staff believe represent a majority of U.S. imports of fiberglass door panels from China in 2025.² ³ Table 4.1 lists all responding U.S. importers of fiberglass door panels from China and other sources, their locations, and their shares of U.S. imports, in 2025.

¹ The Commission issued questionnaires to those firms identified in the petitions; staff research; and proprietary, Census-edited Customs' import records.

² Fiberglass door panels are primarily imported under HTS statistical reporting number 3925.20.0010, a basket category that covers doors and door frames, of plastics. Petitioner and respondents both noted the inclusion of out-of-scope framing materials and parts under this HTS number. Based on a combination of information from questionnaire responses and proprietary, Census-edited Customs' import records, Commission staff believe that a substantial majority of imports that enter under this HTS number 3925.20.0010 is out-of-scope merchandise. Accordingly, import data presented in this report are based on data submitted in response to the Commission's importer questionnaire. Petitioner's postconference brief, p. 5; respondents' postconference brief, p. 6.

³ Seven firms (***) certified that they had not imported fiberglass door panels from any source since January 1, 2023.

Table 4.1 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of imports within each source, 2025

Shares in percent

Firm	Headquarters	China	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
Blevins	Nashville, TN	***	***	***
Builders Surplus	Broadview, IL	***	***	***
Cross Door	La Grange, TX	***	***	***
Davis Building	Livonia, MI	***	***	***
Doorscapes	Houston, TX	***	***	***
Dortek	Conshohocken, PA	***	***	***
EC Barton	Jonesboro, AR	***	***	***
ETO Doors	Los Angeles, CA	***	***	***
GlassCraft	Houston, TX	***	***	***
Global Pointe	Genoa City, WI	***	***	***
Home Depot	Atlanta, GA	***	***	***
Home Surplus	Keyport, NJ	***	***	***
International Door Products	Southfield, MI	***	***	***
Jeld-Wen	Charlotte, NC	***	***	***
Mayfield	Mayfield, KY	***	***	***
Mennie Canada	Concord, ON	***	***	***
ODL	Zeeland, MI	***	***	***
OHS Ventures	Dover, PA	***	***	***
Owens Corning	Toledo, OH	***	***	***
Plastpro	Los Angeles, CA	***	***	***
Ryan-Al	Diamond Bar, CA	***	***	***
Steves & Sons	San Antonio, TX	***	***	***
Style Crest	Ocala, FL	***	***	***
Trimlite	Puyallup, WA	***	***	***
Trinity Glass	Federal Way, WA	***	***	***
Weber	Midland, ON	***	***	***
WorldSynergy	Middleton, WI	***	***	***
Worldwide Door	Lutz, FL	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

U.S. imports

Table 4.2 and 4.3 and figure 4.1 present data for U.S. imports of fiberglass door panels from China and all other sources. From 2023 to 2025, total U.S. imports of fiberglass door panels increased overall by 40.3 percent in quantity and by 66.2 percent in value. During this period, imports from China accounted for 57.0 to 68.8 percent of total import quantity and 50.7 to 55.0 percent of total import value.^{4 5} Imports from China increased by 42.9 percent in quantity and 57.3 percent in value from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 18.6 percent in quantity and 1.2 percent in value from 2024 to 2025.⁶ Imports from nonsubject sources increased by 93.9 percent in quantity and 86.3 percent in value from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 0.4 percent in quantity and 3.7 percent in value from 2024 to 2025.^{7 8} Imports from China increased overall by 16.4 percent in quantity and 55.4 percent in value between 2023 and 2025 and imports from nonsubject sources increased overall by 93.1 percent in quantity and 79.4 percent in value.⁹

Unit values of imports from China, ranging from \$81 to \$109 per unit, were consistently lower than unit values of nonsubject imports, which ranged from \$136 to \$147 per unit. Unit values of imports from China increased by 10.0 percent from 2023 to 2024 and further increased by 21.4 percent from 2024 to 2025, increasing overall by 33.6 percent during 2023 to 2025. In contrast, unit values of imports from nonsubject sources decreased by 3.9 percent from 2023 to 2024 and further decreased by 3.3 percent from 2024 to 2025, decreasing overall by 7.1 percent between 2023 and 2025.

⁴ From 2023 to 2025, China's share of total imports fell by 11.7 percentage points in quantity and by 3.6 percentage points in value.

⁵ *** was the largest importer of fiberglass door panels from China, representing approximately one-third of such imports from 2023 to 2025.

⁶ The majority of responding importers of fiberglass door panels from China reported increases in imports from 2023 to 2024 and decreases from 2024 to 2025. *** reported the largest net increases from 2023 to 2025, while *** reported the largest net decrease.

⁷ U.S. producer *** was the largest importer of fiberglass door panels from nonsubject sources, accounting for roughly one-half of such imports from 2023 to 2025; its nonsubject imports increased by roughly *** units (**% percent) over this period.

⁸ *** was the second largest importer of nonsubject imports, accounting for more than one-fourth of such imports from 2023 to 2025; its nonsubject imports increased by approximately *** units (**% percent) over this period. *** entered the market for fiberglass door panels in March 2023 through the acquisition of Canadian producer ***. The firm reported that it ***. ***'s importer questionnaire response, section 2.4.

⁹ U.S. producers *** reported net increases in imports from nonsubject sources from 2023 to 2025.

The ratio of imports from China to U.S. production increased from 16.6 percent in 2023 to 22.9 percent in 2024, then decreased to 19.9 percent in 2025, increasing overall by 3.3 percentage points during 2023 to 2025.

Table 4.2 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. imports, by source and period

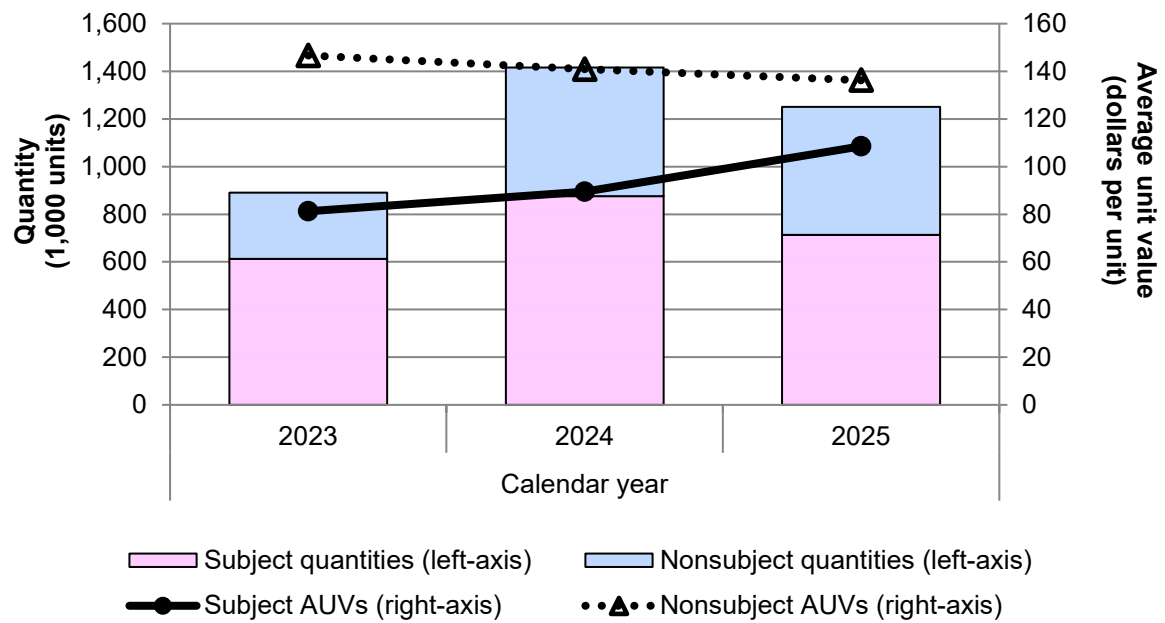
Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per unit; shares and ratios in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
China	Quantity	612,887	875,925	713,244
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	278,252	539,572	537,369
All import sources	Quantity	891,139	1,415,497	1,250,613
China	Value	49,800	78,325	77,400
Nonsubject sources	Value	40,806	76,027	73,208
All import sources	Value	90,606	154,352	150,608
China	Unit value	81	89	109
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	147	141	136
All import sources	Unit value	102	109	120
China	Share of quantity	68.8	61.9	57.0
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	31.2	38.1	43.0
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	Share of value	55.0	50.7	51.4
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	45.0	49.3	48.6
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	Ratio	16.6	22.9	19.9
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	7.5	14.1	15.0
All import sources	Ratio	24.1	37.0	35.0

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

Note: Share of quantity is the share of U.S. imports by quantity; share of value is the share of U.S. imports by value; ratio are U.S. imports to production.

Figure 4.1 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period



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

Table 4.3 Fiberglass door panels: Changes in U.S. imports, by source and periodChanges (Δ) in percent (%) or percentage point (ppt)

Source	Measure	2023 to 2025	2023 to 2024	2024 to 2025
China	% Δ Quantity	▲ 16.4	▲ 42.9	▼ (18.6)
Nonsubject sources	% Δ Quantity	▲ 93.1	▲ 93.9	▼ (0.4)
All import sources	% Δ Quantity	▲ 40.3	▲ 58.8	▼ (11.6)
China	% Δ Value	▲ 55.4	▲ 57.3	▼ (1.2)
Nonsubject sources	% Δ Value	▲ 79.4	▲ 86.3	▼ (3.7)
All import sources	% Δ Value	▲ 66.2	▲ 70.4	▼ (2.4)
China	% Δ Unit value	▲ 33.6	▲ 10.0	▲ 21.4
Nonsubject sources	% Δ Unit value	▼ (7.1)	▼ (3.9)	▼ (3.3)
All import sources	% Δ Unit value	▲ 18.4	▲ 7.2	▲ 10.4
China	ppt Δ Quantity	▼ (11.7)	▼ (6.9)	▼ (4.8)
Nonsubject sources	ppt Δ Quantity	▲ 11.7	▲ 6.9	▲ 4.8
All import sources	ppt Δ Quantity	—	—	—
China	ppt Δ Value	▼ (3.6)	▼ (4.2)	▲ 0.6
Nonsubject sources	ppt Δ Value	▲ 3.6	▲ 4.2	▼ (0.6)
All import sources	ppt Δ Value	—	—	—
China	ppt Δ Ratio	▲ 3.3	▲ 6.3	▼ (2.9)
Nonsubject sources	ppt Δ Ratio	▲ 7.5	▲ 6.6	▲ 0.9
All import sources	ppt Δ Ratio	▲ 10.8	▲ 12.8	▼ (2.0)

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”. Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Tables 4.4 and 4.5 present U.S. importers’ U.S. imports by product type: further processed panels, panels with sidelites, panels without sidelites, and sidelites sold separately. Most imports were panels without sidelites, representing over *** percent of imports from China and over *** percent of imports from nonsubject sources.¹⁰

¹⁰ Unit values for panels without sidelites reported by individual importers varied, ranging from \$*** to \$*** for imports from China and ranging from \$*** to \$*** for imports from nonsubject sources.

Table 4.4 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from China, by product type and period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per unit; shares in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Further processed panels	Quantity	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Quantity	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Quantity	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	612,887	875,925	713,244
Further processed panels	Value	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Value	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Value	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Value	***	***	***
All product types	Value	49,800	78,326	77,400
Further processed panels	Unit value	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Unit value	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Unit value	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Unit value	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	81	89	109
Further processed panels	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Further processed panels	Share of value	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Share of value	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Share of value	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Share of value	***	***	***
All product types	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: The lines for "further processed panels" relate to fiber glass door panels with or without sidelights that have been incorporated into or attached to out-of-scope merchandise. The quantities and values reported for "further processed panels" relate solely to that of the fiberglass door panels (scope merchandise) and exclude any out-of-scope components or products to which it is attached.

Table 4.5 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. importers' U.S. imports from nonsubject sources, by product type and period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per unit; shares in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Further processed panels	Quantity	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Quantity	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Quantity	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Quantity	278,252	539,572	537,369
Further processed panels	Value	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Value	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Value	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Value	***	***	***
All product types	Value	40,806	76,027	73,208
Further processed panels	Unit value	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Unit value	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Unit value	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Unit value	***	***	***
All product types	Unit value	147	141	136
Further processed panels	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All product types	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Further processed panels	Share of value	***	***	***
Panels with sidelites	Share of value	***	***	***
Panels without sidelites	Share of value	***	***	***
Sidelites sold separately	Share of value	***	***	***
All product types	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: The lines for "further processed panels" relate to fiber glass door panels with or without sidelights that have been incorporated into or attached to out-of-scope merchandise. The quantities and values reported for "further processed panels" relate solely to that of the fiberglass door panels (scope merchandise) and exclude any out-of-scope components or products to which it is attached.

Table 4.6 presents data for U.S. producers' and their affiliates' U.S. imports. *** imported a total of *** units from China in 2023 and 2024 and *** imported a total of *** units from China in 2024 and 2025. *** also reported imports from nonsubject sources in 2025, while *** imported from nonsubject sources each year from 2023 to 2025.

Table 4.6 Fiberglass door panels: U.S producers' and affiliated firms' U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in units; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Share reflects the U.S. producers and affiliated firms' imports quantity relative to total imports by source presented in table 4.2.

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.¹¹ Negligible imports are generally defined in the Act, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.¹² Imports from China accounted for 62.3 percent of total imports of fiberglass door panels by quantity from March 2024 through February 2025.

Table 4.7 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition, March 2024 through February 2025

Quantity in units; shares in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity
China	962,926	62.3
All other sources	582,233	37.7
All import sources	1,545,159	100.0

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

¹¹ Sections 703(a)(1), 705(b)(1), 733(a)(1), and 735(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a)(1), 1671d(b)(1), 1673b(a)(1), and 1673d(b)(1)).

¹² Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares¹³

Quantity

Table 4.8 and figure 4.2 presents data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by quantity for fiberglass door panels. Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity increased by 11.7 percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 5.2 percent from 2024 to 2025, increasing overall by 5.8 percent between 2023 and 2025. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments accounted for the largest share of apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity, although that share declined over this period. U.S. producers' market share by quantity decreased by 8.1 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, while subject import market share increased by 5.0 percentage points and nonsubject import market share increased by 3.1 percentage points.

Table 4.8 Fiberglass door panels: Apparent U.S. total market consumption and market shares based on quantity, by source and period

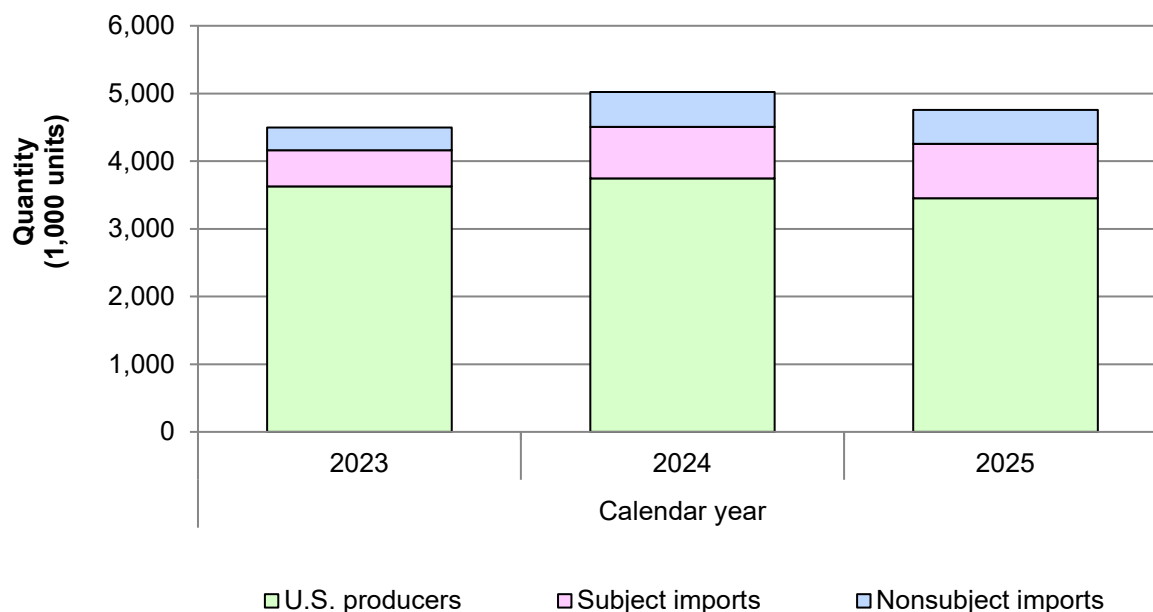
Quantity in units; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producer: Jeld-Wen	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Owens Corning	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Plastpro	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producer: ProVia	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Therma-Tru	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers total	Quantity	3,628,740	3,745,905	3,454,508
China	Quantity	530,773	761,469	800,895
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	338,718	515,131	503,822
All import sources	Quantity	869,491	1,276,600	1,304,717
All sources	Quantity	4,498,231	5,022,505	4,759,225
U.S. producer: Jeld-Wen	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Owens Corning	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Plastpro	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: ProVia	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Therma-Tru	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producers total	Share	80.7	74.6	72.6
China	Share	11.8	15.2	16.8
Nonsubject sources	Share	7.5	10.3	10.6
All import sources	Share	19.3	25.4	27.4
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

¹³ Information on apparent U.S. merchant market consumption and market shares is presented in appendix D.

Figure 4.2 Fiberglass door panels: Apparent U.S. total market consumption based on quantity, by source and period



Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires

Value

Table 4.9 and figure 4.3 presents data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for fiberglass door panels. Apparent U.S. consumption based on value increased by 10.4 percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 6.3 percent from 2024 to 2025, for an overall 5.0 percent increase from 2023 to 2025. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments accounted for the largest share of apparent U.S. consumption based on value, although that share declined over this period. U.S. producers' market share by value decreased by 7.9 percentage points from 2023 to 2025, while subject import market share increased by 5.8 percentage points. Nonsubject import market share increased irregularly by 2.1 percentage points during 2023 to 2025.

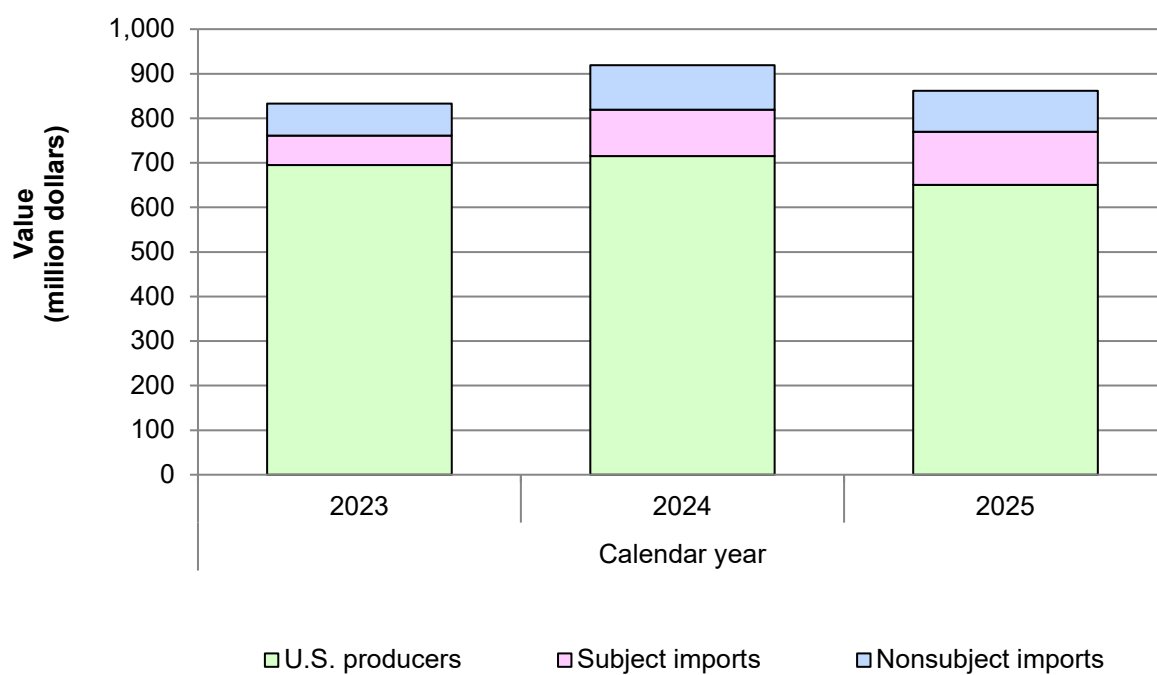
Table 4.9 Fiberglass door panels: Apparent U.S. total market consumption and market shares based on value, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producer: Jeld-Wen	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Owens Corning	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Plastpro	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producer: ProVia	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Therma-Tru	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producers total	Value	694,958	715,220	650,721
China	Value	66,086	104,096	118,723
Nonsubject sources	Value	71,559	100,161	92,075
All import sources	Value	137,645	204,257	210,798
All sources	Value	832,603	919,477	861,519
U.S. producer: Jeld-Wen	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Owens Corning	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Plastpro	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: ProVia	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Therma-Tru	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	83.5	77.8	75.5
China	Share	7.9	11.3	13.8
Nonsubject sources	Share	8.6	10.9	10.7
All import sources	Share	16.5	22.2	24.5
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Figure 4.3 Fiberglass door panels: Apparent U.S. total market consumption based on value, by source and period



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

U.S. shipments and U.S. imports by product type

Tables 4.10 through 4.14 present data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. imports, by product type.

Table 4.10 Fiberglass door panels attached to out-of-scope merchandise: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in units; shares and ratios in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	27,774	90,171	95,900
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	***	***	***
China	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All sources	Ratio	***	***	***

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

Table 4.11 Fiberglass door panels with sidelites: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in units; shares and ratios in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	111,515	104,442	28,816
All sources	Quantity	111,515	104,442	28,816
U.S. producers	Share	—	—	—
China	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	—	—	—
China	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	3.1	2.8	0.8
All sources	Ratio	3.1	2.8	0.8

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table 4.12 Fiberglass door panels without sidelites: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in units; shares and ratios in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	2,973,587	3,038,715	2,780,274
China	Quantity	446,796	646,988	575,623
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	252,296	497,296	487,047
All import sources	Quantity	699,092	1,144,284	1,062,670
All sources	Quantity	3,672,679	4,182,999	3,842,944
U.S. producers	Share	81.0	72.6	72.3
China	Share	12.2	15.5	15.0
Nonsubject sources	Share	6.9	11.9	12.7
All import sources	Share	19.0	27.4	27.7
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	81.9	81.1	80.5
China	Ratio	12.3	17.3	16.7
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	7.0	13.3	14.1
All import sources	Ratio	19.3	30.5	30.8
All sources	Ratio	101.2	111.7	111.2

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

Table 4.13 Fiberglass door panels with sidelites sold separately: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in units; shares and ratios in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	230,474	234,255	202,159
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	52,758	76,600	63,227
All sources	Quantity	283,232	310,855	265,386
U.S. producers	Share	81.4	75.4	76.2
China	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	18.6	24.6	23.8
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	6.4	6.3	5.9
China	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	1.5	2.0	1.8
All sources	Ratio	7.8	8.3	7.7

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

Table 4.14 All fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in units; shares and ratios in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	3,628,739	3,745,905	3,454,507
China	Quantity	612,887	875,925	713,244
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	278,252	539,572	537,369
All import sources	Quantity	891,139	1,415,497	1,250,613
All sources	Quantity	4,519,878	5,161,402	4,705,120
U.S. producers	Share	80.3	72.6	73.4
China	Share	13.6	17.0	15.2
Nonsubject sources	Share	6.2	10.5	11.4
All import sources	Share	19.7	27.4	26.6
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	100.0	100.0	100.0
China	Ratio	16.9	23.4	20.6
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	7.7	14.4	15.6
All import sources	Ratio	24.6	37.8	36.2
All sources	Ratio	124.6	137.8	136.2

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

U.S. shipments by channel

Tables 4.15 through 4.17 and figure 4.4 present data on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by channel of distribution.

Table 4.15 Fiberglass door panels shipped to distributors: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and period

Quantity in units; shares and ratios in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	2,898,495	2,990,944	2,757,409
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	405,528	647,197	571,296
All sources	Quantity	3,304,023	3,638,141	3,328,705
U.S. producers	Share	87.7	82.2	82.8
China	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	12.3	17.8	17.2
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	79.9	79.8	79.8
China	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	11.2	17.3	16.5
All sources	Ratio	91.1	97.1	96.4

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

Table 4.16 Fiberglass door panels shipped to retailers: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and period

Quantity in units; shares and ratios in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	419,779	466,177	469,699
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	299,548	393,542	476,499
All sources	Quantity	719,327	859,719	946,198
U.S. producers	Share	58.4	54.2	49.6
China	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	41.6	45.8	50.4
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	11.6	12.4	13.6
China	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	8.3	10.5	13.8
All sources	Ratio	19.8	23.0	27.4

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.

Table 4.17 Fiberglass door panels shipped to end users: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and period

Quantity in units; shares and ratios in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. producers' total U.S. shipments

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	310,466	288,784	227,400
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	164,415	235,862	256,922
All sources	Quantity	474,881	524,646	484,322
U.S. producers	Share	65.4	55.0	47.0
China	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	34.6	45.0	53.0
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. producers	Ratio	8.6	7.7	6.6
China	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	4.5	6.3	7.4
All sources	Ratio	13.1	14.0	14.0

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

Figure 4.4 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by channel and period

* * * * *

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

Note: "Dist" = Distributors; "Ret" = Retailers; "End" = End users.

Figure 4.5 presents the changes in quantity of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by channel of distribution. Between 2023 and 2025, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments declined overall, while U.S. importers' U.S. shipments from both subject and nonsubject sources increased. The reduction in U.S. producers' U.S. shipments was primarily attributable to decreased shipments to distributors and end users, which more than offset increased shipments to retailers. In contrast, the growth in U.S. importers' U.S. shipments from subject sources was mainly driven by higher shipments to retailers and end users. The increase in U.S. importers' U.S. shipments from nonsubject sources was predominantly attributable to higher shipments to distributors.

Figure 4.5 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' change in quantity of aggregate and disaggregate U.S. shipments, by source and contribution type

* * * * *

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

Note: Aggregate = The change between 2023 and 2025 on an "aggregated" basis for that source within the main apparent consumption table; Disaggregate = the change between 2023 and 2025 on a "disaggregated" basis for that source by channel of distribution within the U.S. shipments by channel tables.

Part 5: Pricing data

Factors affecting prices

Raw material costs

SMC is one of the most important inputs in the manufacture of fiberglass door panels. It is consumed to produce the fiberglass door skin which covers the front and rear faces. Other primary raw material costs for fiberglass door panels are wood composite, glass, polyurethane insulation foam, and glues. Figure 5.1 and table 5.1 show price indices for fiberglass, wood, glass, and polyurethane insulation. Major raw material input costs fluctuated upwards from 2023 to 2025 with the exception of softwood lumber, which ended slightly lower in 2025.

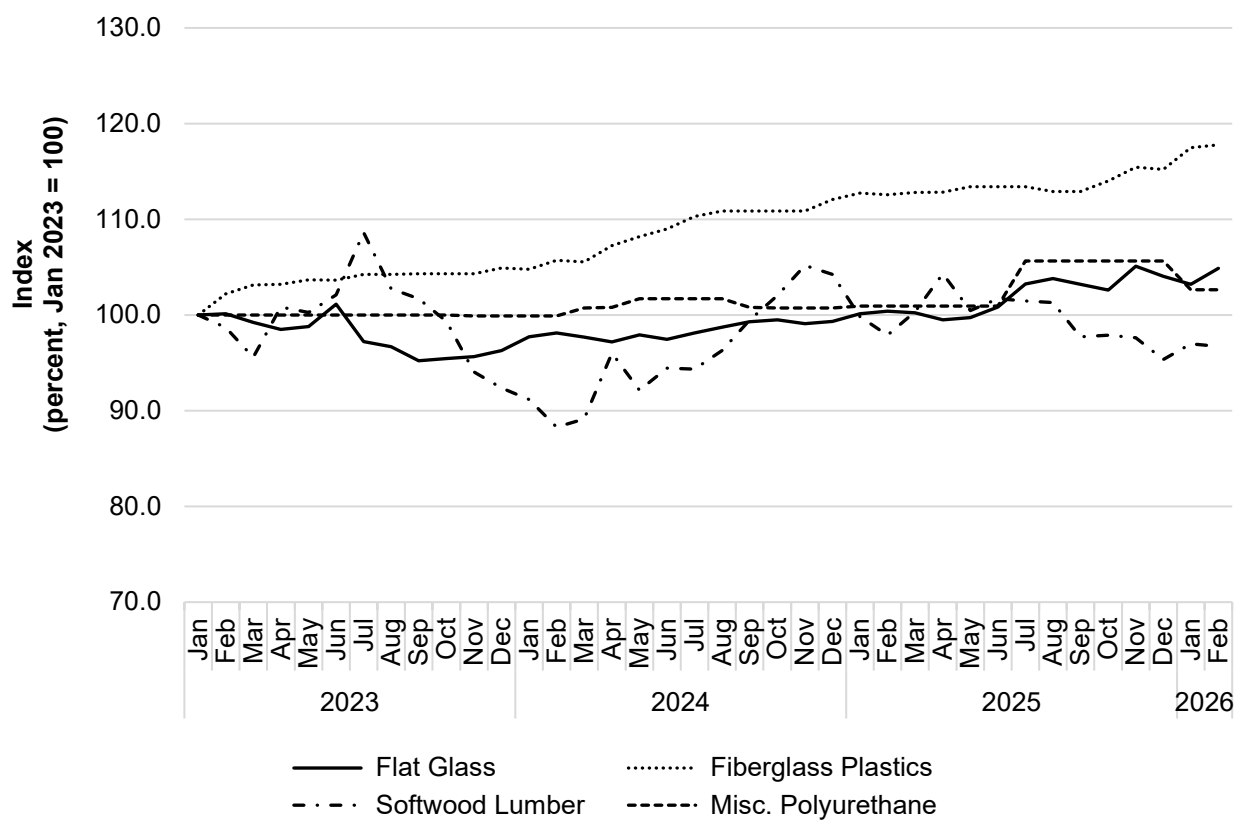
There are many chemical inputs in SMC such that no single input drives the cost of the SMC. While each producer has a slightly different formula for SMC, most formulas contain at least ***. Wood composites used in the production of fiberglass doors consist of both an laminated veneer lumber structural wood material and a cellular PVC plastic cap and are used on the sides and top and bottom rails of the fiberglass door panel. Incorporating a glass lite in the fiberglass door panel adds a significant cost. Typically, fiberglass door panels with more glass will cost more than fiberglass door panels with less glass. Polyurethane foam is injected into the hollow-door and sealed with a plastic cap, making a structural composite, and offers insulation performance that sets fiberglass door panels apart from other types of door panels, including wood and Medium-Density Fiberboard (MDF).¹

Raw material costs accounted for the largest share of the domestic industry's total cost of goods sold ("COGS"). Raw materials as a share of U.S. producers' COGS declined irregularly from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025. Each U.S. producer typically uses the same general raw materials, but they have different cost structures and product mixes leading to different raw materials being used more than others.²

¹ Petitioner's postconference brief pp. 56 to 58.

² Petitioner's postconference brief p. 56.

Figure 5.1 Fiberglass door panels: Raw material price indices, by month and index



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Industry: Flat Glass Manufacturing: Flat Glass (Float, Sheet, and Plate Process), Made by Flat Glass Producers ***, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCU3272113272111>, March 27, 2026. ; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Commodity: Rubber and Plastic Products: All Other Reinforced and Fiberglass Plastics Products ***, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPU07290197>, March 27, 2026. ; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Commodity: Lumber and Wood Products: Softwood Lumber ***, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPS0811>, April 23, 2026.; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Industry: Urethane and Other Foam Product Manufacturing: All Other Miscellaneous Polyurethane Foam Products ***, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCU3261503261506>, March 27, 2026.

Note: The graphic's vertical axis is not set to zero as the point of an indexed analysis is to compare the evolution of a data series relative to the indexed period, not to zero.

Table 5.1 Fiberglass door panels: Raw material price indices, by month and index

Indices in percent; January 2023 = 100.0

Year	Month	Flat Glass Manufacturing: Float, sheet, and plate process	All other Reinforced and Fiberglass plastics products	Lumber and Wood Products: Softwood lumber	All Other Miscellaneous Polyurethane Foam Products
2023	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2023	February	100.1	102.2	98.7	100.0
2023	March	99.2	103.1	95.6	100.0
2023	April	98.5	103.2	100.8	100.0
2023	May	98.8	103.7	100.3	100.0
2023	June	101.1	103.7	102.1	100.0
2023	July	97.2	104.2	108.6	100.0
2023	August	96.7	104.2	102.7	100.0
2023	September	95.2	104.3	101.7	100.0
2023	October	95.5	104.3	99.3	100.0
2023	November	95.7	104.3	94.1	99.9
2023	December	96.3	104.9	92.4	99.9
2024	January	97.7	104.8	91.2	99.9
2024	February	98.1	105.7	88.3	99.9
2024	March	97.7	105.6	89.1	100.7
2024	April	97.2	107.2	96.0	100.8
2024	May	97.9	108.2	92.1	101.7
2024	June	97.5	109.0	94.4	101.7
2024	July	98.1	110.3	94.4	101.7
2024	August	98.7	110.9	96.3	101.7
2024	September	99.3	110.9	99.5	100.8
2024	October	99.5	110.9	102.0	100.8
2024	November	99.1	110.9	105.2	100.8
2024	December	99.3	112.1	104.2	100.8
2025	January	100.1	112.7	99.8	101.0
2025	February	100.4	112.6	97.9	101.0
2025	March	100.2	112.8	100.3	101.0
2025	April	99.5	112.9	104.3	101.0
2025	May	99.7	113.4	100.5	101.0
2025	June	100.8	113.4	101.7	101.0
2025	July	103.2	113.4	101.5	105.6
2025	August	103.8	112.9	101.3	105.6
2025	September	103.2	112.9	97.7	105.6
2025	October	102.6	114.0	97.9	105.6
2025	November	105.1	115.4	97.6	105.6
2025	December	104.1	115.2	95.3	105.6
2026	January	103.2	117.5	97.0	102.7
2026	February	104.9	117.8	96.7	102.7

Table 5.1 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: Raw material price indices, by month and index

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Industry: Flat Glass Manufacturing: Flat Glass (Float, Sheet, and Plate Process), Made by Flat Glass Producers ***, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCU3272113272111>, March 27, 2026. ; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Commodity: Rubber and Plastic Products: All Other Reinforced and Fiberglass Plastics Products ***, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPU07290197>, March 27, 2026. ; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Commodity: Lumber and Wood Products: Softwood Lumber ***, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WPS0811>, April 23, 2026.; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Producer Price Index by Industry: Urethane and Other Foam Product Manufacturing: All Other Miscellaneous Polyurethane Foam Products ***, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCU3261503261506>, March 27, 2026.

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Transportation costs for fiberglass door panels shipped from China to the United States averaged 8.4 percent during 2025. These estimates were derived from official import data and represent the transportation and other charges on imports.³

U.S. inland transportation costs

All responding U.S. producers and 22 of 27 importers reported that they typically arrange transportation to their customers. U.S. producers reported that their U.S. inland transportation costs ranged from 3.1 to 5.6 percent, while most importers reported costs of 2.0 to 13.0 percent. Importers *** reported slightly higher costs with 26 percent and 20 percent respectively.

Pricing practices

Pricing methods

U.S. producers and importers reported setting prices using mostly set price lists (table 5.2). U.S. producer *** reported that while it does maintain a list price, pricing for each customer is driven by the size/volume of the customer, the regionality of the customer, and the portfolio of products purchased. Importer *** reported that it determined prices according to a standard pricing guide, allowing discounts based on annual total sales volume. Importer *** reported that its dealer customers are assigned a

***.

³ The estimated transportation costs were obtained by subtracting the customs value from the c.i.f. value of the imports for 2025 and then dividing by the customs value based on the HTS statistical reporting number 3925.20.0010.

Table 5.2 Fiberglass door panels: Count of U.S. producers' and importers' reported price setting methods

Count in number of firms reporting

Method	U.S. producers	U.S. importers
Transaction-by-transaction	1	5
Contract	2	3
Set price list	5	19
Other	2	7
Responding firms	5	27

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

Note: The sum of responses down may not add up to the total number of responding firms as each firm was instructed to check all applicable price setting methods employed.

Table 5.3 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' and subject U.S. importers' shares of commercial U.S. shipments by type of sale, 2025

Share in percent

Sale type	U.S. producers	Subject U.S. importers
Long-term contracts	***	***
Annual contract	***	***
Short-term contracts	***	***
Spot sales	***	***
All sales types	100.0	100.0

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

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

U.S. producers reported selling the vast majority of their fiberglass door panels under annual contracts (***) percent), while importers were mostly selling through spot sales, with the remainder largely being sold pursuant to long-term contracts (table 5.3).

Two U.S. producers reported offering short-term contracts lasting *** days, four U.S. producers offered annual contracts, one offered long-term contracts, and three offered spot sales. Three U.S. producers indicated that their annual contracts did allow price renegotiation, with two offering fixed price and one offering fixed quantity. None of the responding U.S. producers reported that their annual contracts were indexed to raw materials.

One importer reported offering short-term contracts lasting *** days and indicated that their short-term contracts did not allow price renegotiation and were fixed to price and quantity. Three importers offered annual contracts, with two of the importers reporting that

their annual contracts did allow price renegotiation, and one of the importers also allowed fixed prices. Two importers offered long-term contracts ranging between 366 to 730 days, and 16 offered spot sales.

Nine purchasers reported that they purchase product daily, nine purchase weekly, and four purchase monthly. All responding purchasers reported that their purchasing frequency had not changed since 2023. Most (20 of 23) responding purchasers contact one to three suppliers before making a purchase.

Sales terms and discounts

Three U.S. producers and 13 importers reported quoting prices on a delivered basis. Two U.S. producers and 11 importers reported quoting prices on an f.o.b. basis. Four U.S. producers offered total volume discounts, and two offered a quantity discount. U.S. producer *** also offered a rebate program, U.S. producer *** reported that discounts were determined on a case-by-case basis, U.S. producer *** reported that on occasion it may offer a specific discount for a particular project to be competitive. U.S. producer *** has base and volume discount structures as well as quantity discounts for some multi-family jobs. Seven importers offered total quantity discounts, six offered total volume discounts, and 11 reported no discount policy. Importer *** offered a rebate program on all products sold, and importer *** reported that it offers competitive market discounts as needed.

Price leadership

Three purchasers reported that there were no price leaders in the fiberglass door panels market. Of the purchasers reporting price leaders, eight reported that Therma-Tru was a leader, seven reported that Masonite was a price leader, three each reported Plastpro and Jeld-Wen, and two each reported Lily Industries and Jiangxi Fangda. Purchasers, naming domestic price leaders indicated that they led by being the first to announce price increases that other firms subsequently follow. Firms that named Chinese producers as price leaders reported that they provided a floor on cost for the fiberglass market for other Chinese importers based on the product cost delivered to the United States.

Price and purchase cost data

The Commission requested U.S. producers and importers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of the following fiberglass door panels products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2023 to December 2025. Firms that imported these products from China for own use or retail sale were requested to provide import purchase cost data.

Product 1.-- Six-panel door panel made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, with dimensions of 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ " – 36" wide by 79 – 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ " tall. Not prehung, unglazed (i.e., without any glass components), with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Product 2.-- Door panel with recessed panel(s) made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, with dimensions of 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ " – 36" wide by 79 – 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ " tall. Not prehung, unglazed (i.e., without any glass components), with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Product 3.-- Door panel with recessed panel made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, flush or direct glazed dual pane Low E insulated glass, or clear glass with a dimension of approximately 22"-23" wide by 15-16" tall located at the top of the door panel. An overall door panel dimensions of 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ " – 36" wide by 79-79 $\frac{1}{4}$ " tall. Not prehung, with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), and unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Product 4.-- Full lite flush glazed door made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, flush or direct glazed dual pane Low E insulated glass or clear glass with a dimension of approximately 22-25" wide by 63-65" tall. An overall door panel dimension of 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ " – 36" wide by 79-79 $\frac{1}{4}$ " tall. Not prehung, with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), and unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Price data

Five U.S. producers and 12 importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.^{4 5} Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of fiberglass door panels, and *** percent of imports from China in 2025.⁶ Price data for products 1 through 4 are presented in tables 5.4 to 5.7 and figures 5.2 to 5.5.

Import purchase cost data

Five importers reported useable import purchase cost data for products 1 through 4.⁷ Purchase cost data reported by these firms accounted for *** percent of imports from China in 2025. Landed duty-paid ("LDP") purchase cost data for imports from China are also presented in tables 5.4 to 5.7 and figures 5.2 to 5.5 along with U.S. producers' sales prices.⁸

Importers reporting import purchase cost data were asked to provide additional information regarding the costs and benefits of importing fiberglass door panels themselves.

Three of nine responding importers reported that they incurred additional costs beyond landed duty-paid costs by importing fiberglass door panels themselves rather than purchasing from a U.S. producer or U.S. importer. Of these, three importers estimated the total additional cost incurred; estimates ranged from 2 to 15 percent compared to the landed duty-paid value.

⁴ Per-unit pricing data are calculated from total quantity and total value data provided by U.S. producers and importers. The precision and variation of these figures may be affected by rounding, limited quantities, and producer or importer estimates.

⁵ Three quarters of data from importer *** were removed ***.

⁶ Pricing coverage is based on imports reported in questionnaires.

⁷ One quarter of data from importer *** for product 2, second quarter in 2024, were removed by staff as an outlier because the per unit price was very high with a small quantity of only ***. The importer reported that the demand for product 2 was very low in that quarter, and therefore a very high cost to import each unit.

⁸ LDP import value does not include any potential additional costs that a purchaser may incur by importing rather than purchasing from another importer or U.S. producer. Price-cost differences are based on LDP import values whereas margins of underselling/overselling are based on importer sales prices.

Firms were also asked to identify specific additional costs they incurred as a result of importing fiberglass door panels. Reported costs include ocean freight (5 to 13 percent), drayage (2 percent), broker fees (2 percent), and delivery from port (2 percent).

Five of 10 responding importers reported that they compare costs of importing to the cost of purchasing from a U.S. producer in determining whether to import fiberglass door panels, four importers compare costs to purchasing from a U.S. importer, and six importers do not compare costs of purchasing from either U.S. producers or importers.

Eleven importers identified benefits from importing fiberglass door panels themselves instead of purchasing from U.S. producers or importers, including lower cost, general product availability, better quality than domestic products, greater ability for customizing the panels, availability in specialty sizes, and one importer *** that reported that the major U.S. door manufacturers do not produce a lower end door.

Firms were also asked whether the import cost (both excluding and including additional costs) of fiberglass door panels they imported are lower than the price of purchasing fiberglass door panels from a U.S. producer or importer.

Four importers estimated that they saved between *** percent of the purchase price by importing fiberglass door panels rather than purchasing from a U.S. importer, and three reported saving between *** percent compared to purchasing the product from a U.S. producer.⁹

⁹ Four firms reported that they based their estimates on previous company transactions, three reported basing their estimates on market research, and two reported other bases for their estimates, including local vendors and foreign supplier quotes.

Table 5.4 Fiberglass door panels: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in units; Prices and unit LDP value in dollars per unit; Margins and differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China price	China quantity	China margin	China unit LDP value	China cost quantity	China differential
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 1: Six-panel door panel made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, with dimensions of 35 ¾" – 36" wide by 79 – 79 ¼" tall. Not prehung, unglazed (i.e., without any glass components), with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Figure 5.2 Fiberglass door panels: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, by source and quarter

Price of product 1

* * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * *

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

Table 5.5 Fiberglass door panels: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in units; Prices and unit LDP value in dollars per unit; Margins and differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China price	China quantity	China margin	China unit LDP value	China cost quantity	China differential
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 2: Door panel with recessed panel(s) made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, with dimensions of 35 ¾" – 36" wide by 79 – 79 ¼" tall. Not prehung, unglazed (i.e., without any glass components), with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Figure 5.3 Fiberglass door panels: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, by source and quarter

Price of product 2

* * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * *

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

Table 5.6 Fiberglass door panels: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in units; Prices and unit LDP value in dollars per unit; Margins and differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China price	China quantity	China margin	China unit LDP value	China cost quantity	China differential
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 3: Door panel with recessed panel made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, flush or direct glazed dual pane Low E insulated glass, or clear glass with a dimension of approximately 22"-23" wide by 15-16" tall located at the top of the door panel. An overall door panel dimensions of 35 ¾" – 36" wide by 79-79 ¼" tall. Not prehung, with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), and unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Figure 5.4 Fiberglass door panels: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, by source and quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * *

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

Table 5.7 Fiberglass door panels: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Quantity in units; Prices and unit LDP value in dollars per unit; Margins and differentials in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	China price	China quantity	China margin	China unit LDP value	China cost quantity	China differential
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Product 4: Full lite flush glazed door made of fiberglass skins and a foam core, flush or direct glazed dual pane Low E insulated glass or clear glass with a dimension of approximately 22-25" wide by 63-65" tall. An overall door panel dimension of 35 ¾" – 36" wide by 79-79 ¼" tall. Not prehung, with or without hinge or bore prep, without accessories attached (including but not limited to door handles, locks, hinges, door stoppers, and door kicks), and unfinished (i.e., not painted, varnished, stained, or coated), and not fire or impact rated (not rated to withstand hurricane force winds).

Figure 5.5 Fiberglass door panels: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, by source and quarter

Price of product 4

* * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * *

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

Price and purchase cost trends

In general, import prices increased while most domestic prices decreased during January 2023 to December 2025. Domestic prices for products 1 and 2 increased through the third quarter of 2023 before fluctuating down the rest of the period, while Product 4 fluctuated throughout and Product 3 increased until the first quarter of 2025. Table 5.8 summarizes the price trends, by country and by product. As shown in the table, domestic price decreases ranged from *** to *** percent, with product *** seeing an increase of *** percent during January 2023 to December 2025. Import price increases ranged from *** to *** percent. Landed duty-paid cost increased *** percent for product ***.

Tables 5.9 to 5.11 and figures 5.6 to 5.8 show indexed prices and purchase cost data to more easily compare changes during the period of investigation.

Table 5.8 Fiberglass door panels: Summary of price and cost data, by product and source, January 2023 through December 2025

Prices and unit LDP values in dollars per unit; Quantity in units; Change in percent

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Quantity	Low price/unit LDP value	High price/unit LDP value	First quarter price/unit LDP Value	Last quarter price/unit LDP value	Change over period
Product 1	United States	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	China - price	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	China - cost	11	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	United States	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	China - price	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	China - cost	6	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	United States	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	China - price	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	China - cost	10	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	United States	12	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	China - price	11	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	China - cost	9	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

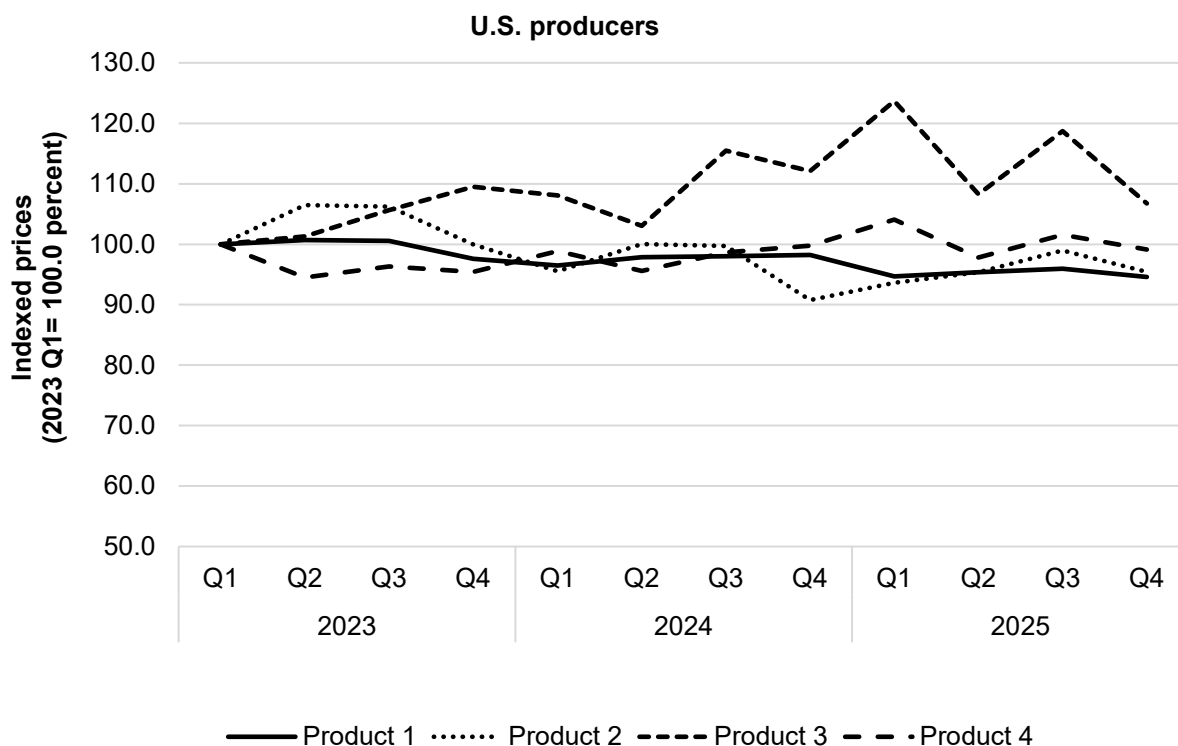
Table 5.9 Fiberglass door panels: Indexed U.S. producer prices, by quarter

Index in percent, 2023 Q1= 100.0 percent

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
2023 Q1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2023 Q2	100.7	106.5	101.3	94.5
2023 Q3	100.6	106.2	105.6	96.3
2023 Q4	97.6	100.0	109.5	95.4
2024 Q1	96.5	95.5	108.1	98.8
2024 Q2	97.8	100.0	103.1	95.6
2024 Q3	98.0	99.7	115.5	98.6
2024 Q4	98.2	90.8	112.1	99.8
2025 Q1	94.7	93.6	123.7	104.1
2025 Q2	95.4	95.4	108.3	97.8
2025 Q3	95.9	99.0	118.7	101.6
2025 Q4	94.6	95.4	106.8	99.2

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

Figure 5.6 Fiberglass door panels: Indexed U.S. producer prices, by quarter



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

Table 5.10 Fiberglass door panels: Indexed subject U.S. importer prices, by quarter

Index in percent, 2023 Q1= 100.0 percent

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Product 4 was indexed starting from Q2 2023.

Figure 5.7 Fiberglass door panels: Indexed subject U.S. importer prices, by quarter

* * * * *

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

Table 5.11 Fiberglass door panels: Indexed subject U.S. importer costs, by quarter

Index in percent, 2023 Q1= 100.0 percent

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Product 3 was indexed starting from Q3 2023. Product 4 was indexed starting from Q4 2023.

Figure 5.8 Fiberglass door panels: Indexed subject U.S. importer costs, by quarter

* * * * *

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

Price and purchase cost comparisons

Price comparisons

As shown in tables 5.12 and 5.13, prices for product imported from China were below those for U.S.-produced product in all 47 instances (***) units); margins of underselling ranged from *** to *** percent.

Table 5.12 Fiberglass door panels: Instances and quantities of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by product

Quantity in units; Margins in percent

Products	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	11	***	***	***	***
All products	Underselling	47	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
All products	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***

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

Table 5.13 Fiberglass door panels: Instances and quantities of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by period

Quantity in units; Margins in percent

Period	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2023	Underselling	15	***	***	***	***
2024	Underselling	16	***	***	***	***
2025	Underselling	16	***	***	***	***
All periods	Underselling	47	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
2024	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
2025	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
All periods	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Price-cost comparisons

As shown in tables 5.14 and 5.15, landed duty-paid costs for fiberglass door panels imported from China were below the sales price for U.S.-produced product in all 36 instances (** units); price-cost differentials ranged from *** to *** percent.

Table 5.14 Fiberglass door panels: Instances and quantities of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by product

Quantity in units; Differentials in percent

Products	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average differential	Min differential	Max differential
Product 1	Lower than US	11	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Lower than US	6	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Lower than US	10	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Lower than US	9	***	***	***	***
All products	Lower than US	36	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
All products	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***

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

Table 5.15 Fiberglass door panels: Instances and quantities of lower/(higher) average unit purchase costs compared to U.S. prices and the range and average of price/cost differentials, by period

Quantity in units; Differentials in percent

Period	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average differential	Min differential	Max differential
2023	Lower than US	10	***	***	***	***
2024	Lower than US	15	***	***	***	***
2025	Lower than US	11	***	***	***	***
All periods	Lower than US	36	***	***	***	***
2023	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
2024	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
2025	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***
All periods	Higher than US	—	***	***	***	***

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Lost sales and lost revenue

In the preliminary phase of these investigations, the Commission requested that U.S. producers of fiberglass door panels report purchasers with which they experienced instances of lost sales or revenue due to competition from imports of fiberglass door panels from China during January 2022 to December 2024. Four U.S. producers submitted lost sales and lost revenue allegations. The responding U.S. producers identified 26 firms with which they lost sales or revenue (5 consisting lost sales allegations, 7 consisting of lost revenue allegations, and 14 consisting of both types of allegations).

In the final phase of these investigations, of the five responding U.S. producers, four reported that they had to reduce prices, one reported that they had to roll back announced price increases, and four firms reported that they had lost sales.

Staff contacted 72 purchasers and received responses from 23 purchasers. Responding purchasers reported purchasing *** units of fiberglass door panels during January 2023 to December 2025 (table 5.16).¹⁰

Of the 23 responding purchasers, 13 reported that, since 2023, they had purchased imported fiberglass door panels from China instead of U.S.-produced product. Twelve of these purchasers reported that subject import prices were lower than U.S.-produced product, and six of these purchasers reported that price was a primary reason for the decision to purchase imported product rather than U.S.-produced product. Four purchasers estimated the quantity of fiberglass door panels from China purchased instead of domestic product; quantities ranged from *** units to *** units (table 5.17). Purchasers identified the following non-price reasons for purchasing imported rather than U.S.-produced product: specialty designs that could not be purchased domestically, artistic control in designing finished products, the varied designs in the product offerings, upgraded specs such as direct glazed products, and better communication and support. Purchaser *** claimed that there were doors which its domestic supplier *** could not manufacture with 3/4" thick glass so the purchaser imported those.

Of the 23 responding purchasers, 10 reported that U.S. producers had reduced prices in order to compete with lower-priced imports from China; four reported that they did not know (table 5.18). The reported estimated price reduction ranged from *** to *** percent. In

¹⁰ Reported quantity from *** was not included since it claimed domestic purchases that were impossibly high, reporting purchases of *** units in 2025, which is more door panels than are produced domestically every year.

describing the price reductions, purchasers indicated that the price reductions were a competitive response to purchases of lower cost imports, mostly from China.

In responding to the lost sales lost revenue survey, some purchasers provided additional information on purchases and market dynamics.

Purchaser *** reported that it does not import fiberglass door panels and that its purchasing decisions are not made on the basis of purchasing the lowest-priced fiberglass doors available for sale. However, due to competition from subject imports, it has been forced to carry higher quantities of entry level door systems in order to compete based on speed to market. Because Chinese imports are priced so low, it claimed to have to purchase higher volumes of lower-priced models produced by its U.S. suppliers because many of its customers focus on price. It added that some of its higher-priced offerings are also being significantly undercut by subject imports. This has led to decreased sales efficiency: from 2022 to 2023, it reported that it lost about *** percentage points in operating income; from 2023 to 2024, about *** percentage points; and from 2024 to 2025, about *** percentage points. In total, it reported losing around *** percentage points in operating income during the investigatory period.

Quantity in units; Change in shares in percentage points

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

Quantity in units

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

Count in number of firms reporting; Price reductions in percent

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

Part 6: Financial experience of U.S. producers

Background¹

Five firms, Jeld-Wen, Owens Corning, Plastpro, ProVia, and Therma-Tru, provided usable financial results on their fiberglass door panel operations.² U.S. producers reported financial data based on a calendar year and *** on the basis of GAAP. The industry's net sales are composed of commercial sales, transfers, and internal consumption.³ During the period for which data were collected, commercial sales accounted for the vast majority of total net sales quantity.^{4 5 6 7}

Figure 6.1 presents each responding firm's share of the total reported net sales quantity for the total market in 2025.⁸

¹ The following abbreviations are used in the tables and/or text of this section: generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), fiscal year ("FY"), net sales ("NS"), cost of goods sold ("COGS" or "production cost"), selling, general, and administrative expenses ("SG&A expenses"), average unit values ("AUVs"), research and development expenses ("R&D expenses"), and return on assets ("ROA"), January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2025 ("period for which data were collected" or "period examined").

² The trade and financial sections reconciled. Therma-Tru became part of Fortune Brands Innovations in 2003. Hearing transcript, p. 28 (Youn). Through Owens Corning's acquisition of Masonite International Corporation and its subsidiary Endura Products in May 2024, Owens Corning expanded its product offerings to include fiberglass door panels and door systems. Hearing transcript, p. 37 (Macron). Staff verified the results of Therma-Tru with its corporate records. ***. Staff verification report, Therma-Tru, June 2026.

³ Commercial sales represented *** percent of total net sales quantity, internal consumption represented *** percent, and transfers represented *** percent.

⁴ ***. Email from ***, April 22 and May 5, 2026.

⁵ ***. Email from ***, May 6, 2026.

⁶ ***. Email from ***, May 7, 2026.

⁷ ***. Email from ***, May 6, 2026.

⁸ This section of the staff report discusses U.S. producers' total market operations in the fiberglass door panel industry. For financial results specific to the merchant market, see appendix D.

Figure 6.1 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers’ share of net sales quantity for the total market in 2025, by firm

* * * * *

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

Operations on fiberglass door panels

Table 6.1 presents data on the U.S. producers’ total operations in relation to fiberglass door panels, while table 6.2 presents corresponding changes in AUVs. Table 6.3 presents selected company-specific financial data.

Table 6.1 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' results of total market operations, by item and period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; ratios in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Commercial sales	Quantity	2,933,555	3,031,845	2,810,594
Internal consumption	Quantity	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Quantity	***	***	***
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***
Commercial sales	Value	549,966	566,730	514,237
Internal consumption	Value	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Value	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
Interest expense	Value	***	***	***
All other expenses	Value	***	***	***
All other income	Value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	46.5	48.8	48.3
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	10.3	10.3	9.7
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	19.5	19.3	21.2
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	76.4	78.4	79.2
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	23.6	21.6	20.8
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	19.5	21.2	22.1
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	4.1	0.5	(1.4)
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.1 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' results of total market operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per unit; count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share of COGS	61.0	62.2	60.9
COGS: Direct labor	Share of COGS	13.5	13.1	12.3
COGS: Other factory	Share of COGS	25.5	24.7	26.8
COGS: Total	Share of COGS	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commercial sales	Unit value	187	187	183
Internal consumption	Unit value	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Unit value	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	191	191	188
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	89	93	91
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	20	20	18
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	37	37	40
COGS: Total	Unit value	146	150	149
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	45	41	39
SG&A expenses	Unit value	37	40	42
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	8	1	(3)
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	2	3	3
Net losses	Count	2	3	4
Data	Count	5	5	5

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

Table 6.2 Fiberglass door panels: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for the total market

Changes in percent

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Commercial sales	▼(2.4)	▼(0.3)	▼(2.1)
Internal consumption	▲***	▼***	▲***
Transfers to related firms	▲***	▼***	▲***
Total net sales	▼(1.6)	▼(0.3)	▼(1.3)
COGS: Raw materials	▲2.0	▲4.4	▼(2.3)
COGS: Direct labor	▼(7.1)	▼(0.7)	▼(6.5)
COGS: Other factory	▲7.0	▼(1.1)	▲8.1
COGS: Total	▲2.1	▲2.3	▼(0.3)

Table continued.

Table 6.2 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for the total market

Changes in dollars per unit

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Commercial sales	▼(4.51)	▼(0.55)	▼(3.96)
Internal consumption	▲***	▼***	▲***
Transfers to related firms	▲***	▼***	▲***
Total net sales	▼(3.09)	▼(0.55)	▼(2.55)
COGS: Raw materials	▲1.81	▲3.95	▼(2.15)
COGS: Direct labor	▼(1.40)	▼(0.13)	▼(1.27)
COGS: Other factory	▲2.60	▼(0.41)	▲3.01
COGS: Total	▲3.00	▲3.41	▼(0.41)
Gross profit or (loss)	▼(6.10)	▼(3.96)	▼(2.14)
SG&A expense	▲4.34	▲3.02	▲1.32
Operating income or (loss)	▼(10.44)	▼(6.98)	▼(3.45)
Net income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▼***

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

Note: Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table 6.3: Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in units

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	76.4	78.4	79.2

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	23.6	21.6	20.8

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	19.5	21.2	22.1

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	4.1	0.5	(1.4)

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratios in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit values in dollars per unit

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	191	191	188

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit raw material costs

Unit values in dollars per unit

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	89	93	91

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit direct labor costs

Unit values in dollars per unit

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	20	20	18

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit values in dollars per unit

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
Provia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	37	37	40

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit values in dollars per unit

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
Provia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	146	150	149

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per unit

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
Provia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	45	41	39

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit values in dollars per unit

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
Provia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	37	40	42

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per unit

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
Provia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	8	1	(3)

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit values in dollars per unit

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
Provia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

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

Note: Shares represent the share of COGS.

Net sales⁹

As shown in table 6.1, U.S. producers' total market net sales quantity and value decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2025. U.S. producers experienced a modest decline in overall sales, with AUVs edging lower.

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss

Table 6.1 shows that raw materials continued to account for the largest (and majority) share of total COGS, followed by other factory costs, then by direct labor costs. Absolute raw material costs decreased irregularly but on a per unit basis increased irregularly from 2023 to 2025. As presented in table 6.3, individual firm's raw materials AUVs varied, driven partially by product mix.^{10 11} Table 6.4 presents raw material costs, by type.¹²

⁹ From 2023 to 2025, net sales quantity and value for the total market decreased irregularly by *** percent and by *** percent, respectively.

¹⁰ ***. Email from ***, May 7, 2026.

¹¹ ***. Email from ***, May 6, 2026.

¹² The related supplier inputs reported by *** were *** of its 2025 COGS. The corresponding valuation basis was ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire, sections 3.5 to 3.7a. The related supplier inputs reported by *** were *** of its 2025 COGS. The corresponding valuation basis was ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire, sections 3.5 to 3.7a. The related supplier inputs reported by *** were *** of its 2025 COGS. The corresponding valuation basis was ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire, sections 3.5 to 3.7a.

Table 6.4 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' total market raw material costs in 2025, by major material inputs

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

Item	Value	Share of value
Sheet molded compound	***	46.3
Wood composite	***	23.4
Glass components for windows	***	18.7
Insulation	***	7.9
Other material inputs	***	3.6
All raw materials	***	100.0

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

Note: ***.

Other factory costs in absolute values increased irregularly and increased on a per-unit basis from 2023 to 2025.¹³ U.S. producers' cost of direct labor decreased irregularly while the average unit cost of direct labor decreased from 2023 to 2025.¹⁴

Total COGS in absolute values decreased irregularly while increasing each year as a ratio to net sales value from 2023 to 2025. Gross profits declined steadily, as declining sales outpaced declining COGS in 2025 compared to 2023.

¹³ ***. Email from ***, May 6, 2026.

¹⁴ ***. Email from ***, May 6, 2026.

SG&A expenses and operating income or loss

Table 6.1 shows that SG&A expenses increased irregularly in absolute terms from 2023 to 2025. The SG&A expense ratio (SG&A expenses as a ratio to sales) increased each year from 2023 to 2025.¹⁵

Operating income in absolute values decreased each year from 2023 to 2025. Operating margin (operating income as a ratio to net sales) decreased each year during the same period. Operating income weakened substantially, amplified by higher SG&A burdens from 2023 to 2025.

All other expenses and net income or loss

Classified below the total market operating income level are interest expense, other expenses, and other income. Interest expenses and all other expenses increased, while all other income decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2025.^{16 17}

¹⁵ ***. Email from ***, May 6, 2026. ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire, section 3.10b. ***. Email from ***, May 22, 2026.

¹⁶ ***. *** U.S. producer questionnaire, section 3.10b.

¹⁷ ***. Email from ***, May 6 and 7, 2026; U.S. producers' questionnaire, section 3.10b.

Net income, in absolute values and as a ratio to net sales, declined from 2023 to 2025.^{18 19}

Capital expenditures and research and development expenses

Table 6.5 presents capital expenditures, by firm, and table 6.7 presents R&D expenses, by firm. Tables 6.6 and 6.8 present the firms' narrative explanations of the nature, focus, and significance of their capital expenditures and R&D expenses, respectively. Investment activity slowed, with capital spending decreasing irregularly and R&D outlays declining each year from 2023 to 2025.

Table 6.5 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	44,596	22,642	28,597

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

Table 6.6 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
Jeld-Wen	***
Owens Corning	***
Plastpro	***
ProVia	***
Therma-Tru	***

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

¹⁸ Net income declined each year from \$***.

¹⁹ A variance analysis is not presented here because of the differences in the variety of products manufactured by firms.

Table 6.7 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' R&D expenses, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

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

Table 6.8 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their R&D expenses, by firm

Firm	Narrative on R&D expenses
Jeld-Wen	***
Owens Corning	***
Plastpro	***
ProVia	***
Therma-Tru	***

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

Assets and return on assets

Table 6.9 presents data on the U.S. producers' total assets while table 6.10 presents their operating ROA.²⁰ Table 6.11 presents U.S. producers' narrative responses explaining their major asset categories and any significant changes in asset levels over time. Net assets of U.S. producers decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2025, with ROA consistently falling.

Table 6.9 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' total net assets, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	280,081	306,415	271,296

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

Table 6.10 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' ROA, by firm and period

Ratio in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Jeld-Wen	***	***	***
Owens Corning	***	***	***
Plastpro	***	***	***
ProVia	***	***	***
Therma-Tru	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

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

²⁰ The operating ROA is calculated as operating income divided by total assets. With respect to a firm's overall operations, the total asset value reflects an aggregation of a number of assets which are generally not product specific. Thus, high-level allocations are generally required in order to report a total asset value on a product-specific basis.

Table 6.11 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their total net assets, by firm

Firm	Narrative on assets
Jeld-Wen	***
Owens Corning	***
Plastpro	***
ProVia	***
Therma-Tru	***

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

Capital and investment

The Commission requested U.S. producers of fiberglass door panels to describe any actual or potential negative effects of imports of fiberglass door panels from China on their firms' growth, investment, ability to raise capital, development and production efforts, or the scale of capital investments. Table 6.12 presents the number of firms reporting an impact in each category and table 6.13 provides the U.S. producers' narrative responses.

Table 6.12 Fiberglass door panels: Count of firms indicating actual and anticipated negative effects of imports from subject sources on investment, growth, and development since January 1, 2023, by effect

Number of firms reporting

Effect	Category	Count
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	Investment	2
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	Investment	0
Reduction in the size of capital investments	Investment	2
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	Investment	5
Other investment effects	Investment	0
Any negative effects on investment	Investment	5
Rejection of bank loans	Growth	0
Lowering of credit rating	Growth	0
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds	Growth	0
Ability to service debt	Growth	0
Other growth and development effects	Growth	5
Any negative effects on growth and development	Growth	5
Anticipated negative effects of imports	Future	5

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

Table 6.13 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2023, by firm and effect

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***

Table continued.

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Other effects on growth and development	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***

Table continued.

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***
Anticipated effects of imports	***

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

Part 7: Threat considerations and information on nonsubject countries

Section 771(7)(F)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(i)) provides that—

In determining whether an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports (or sales for importation) of the subject merchandise, the Commission shall consider, among other relevant economic factors¹--

- (I) if a countervailable subsidy is involved, such information as may be presented to it by the administering authority as to the nature of the subsidy (particularly as to whether the countervailable subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement), and whether imports of the subject merchandise are likely to increase,
- (II) any existing unused production capacity or imminent, substantial increase in production capacity in the exporting country indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports of the subject merchandise into the United States, taking into account the availability of other export markets to absorb any additional exports,
- (III) a significant rate of increase of the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject merchandise indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports,
- (IV) whether imports of the subject merchandise are entering at prices that are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices, and are likely to increase demand for further imports,
- (V) inventories of the subject merchandise,

¹ Section 771(7)(F)(ii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii)) provides that “The Commission shall consider {these factors} . . . as a whole in making a determination of whether further dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of imports would occur unless an order is issued or a suspension agreement is accepted under this title. The presence or absence of any factor which the Commission is required to consider . . . shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the determination. Such a determination may not be made on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition.”

- (VI) 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,
- (VII) in any investigation under this title which involves imports of both a raw agricultural product (within the meaning of paragraph (4)(E)(iv)) and any product processed from such raw agricultural product, the likelihood that there will be increased imports, by reason of product shifting, if there is an affirmative determination by the Commission under section 705(b)(1) or 735(b)(1) with respect to either the raw agricultural product or the processed agricultural product (but not both),
- (VIII) the actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and
- (IX) any other demonstrable adverse trends that indicate the probability that there is likely to be material injury by reason of imports (or sale for importation) of the subject merchandise (whether or not it is actually being imported at the time).²

Information on the nature of the subsidies was presented earlier in this report; information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Parts 4 and 5; and information on the effects of imports of the subject merchandise on U.S. producers' existing development and production efforts is presented in Part 6. Information on inventories of the subject merchandise; foreign producers' operations, including the potential for "product-shifting;" any other threat indicators, if applicable; and any dumping in third-country markets, follows. Also presented in this section of the report is information obtained for consideration by the Commission on nonsubject countries.

² Section 771(7)(F)(iii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(iii)) further provides that, in antidumping investigations, "... the Commission shall consider whether dumping in the markets of foreign countries (as evidenced by dumping findings or antidumping remedies in other WTO member markets against the same class or kind of merchandise manufactured or exported by the same party as under investigation) suggests a threat of material injury to the domestic industry."

The industry in China

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to 50 firms believed to produce and/or export fiberglass door panels from China.³ A usable response to the Commission's questionnaire was received from one firm: Dalian Capstone.⁴

Table 7.1 presents the number of producers/exporters in China that responded to the Commission's questionnaire, their exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports from China in 2025, and their estimated share of total production of fiberglass door panels in China during 2025.

Table 7.1 Fiberglass door panels: Number of responding producers/exporters, approximate share of production, and exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports from China, 2025

Country	Number of responding firms	Approximate share of production (percent)	Exports as a share of U.S. imports from subject country (percent)
China	1	***	***

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

Note: "Approximate share of production" reflects the responding firms' estimates of their production as a share of total China production of fiberglass door panels in 2025. Since not all firms have perfect knowledge of the industry in their home market, different firms might use different denominators in estimating their firm's share of the total requested. Approximate shares are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Note: "Exports as a share of U.S. imports" reflects a comparison of export data reported by firms in response to the Commission's foreign producer/exporter questionnaire with import data reported by firms in response to the Commission's importer questionnaire.

Table 7.2 presents information on the fiberglass door panels operations of the responding producer/exporter in China.

³ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and presented in third-party sources.

⁴ Two additional Chinese producers/exporters, Jiangxi Fangda Tech Co., Ltd. ("Fangda Tech") and Wuxi Lutong Fiberglass Door Co., Ltd. ("Wuxi Lutong"), submitted questionnaire responses during the preliminary phase of these investigations. However, these firms did not provide responses to the Commission's questionnaire during the final phase. During 2024, Fangda Tech produced *** units of fiberglass door panels and exported *** units to the United States, while Wuxi Lutong produced *** units of fiberglass door panels and exported *** units to the United States.

Table 7.2 Fiberglass door panels: Summary data for subject foreign producers in China, by firm, 2025

Producer name	Production (units)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (units)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (units)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
Dalian Capstone	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***
All individual producers	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***

Table 7.3 presents events in the industry in China since January 1, 2023.

Table 7.3 Fiberglass door panels: Important industry events in China since January 1, 2023

Item	Event
Expansions	In 2023, Jiangxi Fangda Tech Co., Ltd., one of the largest Chinese exporters of fiberglass doors, reported that it entered the third phase of its expansion of its production facility, adding a new product line, improving automation, and increasing capacity. In 2024, the company entered the 4 th phase of its ongoing expansion, bringing a new production facility online for fiberglass exterior doors.

Source: Jiangxi Fangda Tech Co., Ltd., "Our History," retrieved May 1, 2026, <https://fangdadoors.com/pages/about-us>.

Changes in operations

Producers in China were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of fiberglass door panels since January 1, 2023. Table 7.4 presents the changes identified by the responding producer.

Table 7.4 Fiberglass door panels: Reported changes in operations in China since January 1, 2023, by firm

Item	Firm: narrative response regarding changes in operations
Expansions	***
Production curtailments	***

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

Installed and practical overall capacity

Table 7.5 presents data on Dalian Capstone's installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical fiberglass door panels capacity and production on the same equipment in China. Installed overall capacity increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2024, then remained constant from 2024 to 2025. Practical overall capacity increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by *** percent from 2024 to 2025, for an overall increase of *** percent between 2023 and 2025.

Installed overall capacity utilization decreased by *** percentage points from 2023 to 2024 and by *** percentage points from 2024 to 2025, ending *** percentage points lower in 2025 compared to 2023. Practical overall capacity utilization decreased by *** percentage points from 2023 to 2024 and by *** percentage points from 2024 to 2025, decreasing overall by *** percentage points between 2023 and 2025.

Table 7.5 Fiberglass door panels: Dalian Capstone' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as in-scope production in China, by period

Quantity in units; utilization in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Installed overall	Capacity	***	***	***
Installed overall	Production	***	***	***
Installed overall	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical overall	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical overall	Production	***	***	***
Practical overall	Utilization	***	***	***
Practical fiberglass door panels	Capacity	***	***	***
Practical fiberglass door panels	Production	***	***	***
Practical fiberglass door panels	Utilization	***	***	***

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

Operations on fiberglass door panels

Table 7.6 presents information on the fiberglass door panels operations of the responding producer/exporter in China. Capacity increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2024, reflecting Dalian Capstone's *** in 2024. However, capacity decreased by *** percent from 2024 to 2025 (returning to 2023 levels) as Dalian Capstone ***. Production followed a similar trend, increasing by *** percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreasing by *** percent from 2024 to 2025, ending *** percent lower in 2025 than in 2023.⁵ Capacity and production are both projected to be lower in 2026 and 2027 compared to 2025. Dalian Capstone explained that *** and further stated that ***.

Dalian Capstone is ***, with *** of its shipments of fiberglass door panels destined for export markets.⁶ Between *** and *** percent of Chinese shipments were exported to the United States during 2023 to 2025. Exports to the United States increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by *** percent from 2024 to 2025, increasing overall by *** percent from 2023 to 2025. Exports to all other markets increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by *** percent from 2024 to 2025, for an overall *** percent decrease between 2023 and 2025.⁷ Exports to the United States are projected to decrease in 2026 and 2027 compared to 2025 levels, while exports to all other markets are projected to remain virtually unchanged.

⁵ Production levels are projected to further decrease by *** percent from 2025 to 2026 and by *** percent from 2026 to 2027.

⁶ Home market shipments accounted for less than *** percent of total shipments from 2023 to 2025. Parties note that there is limited use of fiberglass door panels in the Chinese market as much of the residential market is comprised of high-rise buildings with different specifications and requirements. Conference transcript, pp. 128 (An) and 194 (So).

⁷ Other export markets include ***.

Table 7.6 Fiberglass door panels: Data on industry in China, by period

Quantity in units

Item	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.6 Fiberglass door panels: Data on industry in China, by period

Ratios and shares in percent

Item	2023	2024	2025	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
Capacity utilization ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States share	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets share	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments share	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Alternative products

As shown in table 7.7, Dalian Capstone produced other products on the same equipment and machinery used to produce fiberglass door panels, namely ***. Out-of-scope products accounted for more than *** of overall production from 2023 to 2025, although that share declined slightly (by *** percentage points) over this period.

Table 7.7 Fiberglass door panels: Dalian Capstone's overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production in China, by period

Quantity in units; ratios and shares in percent

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Fiberglass door panels	Quantity	***	***	***
Other products	Quantity	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***
Fiberglass door panels	Share	***	***	***
Other products	Share	***	***	***
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Exports

According to GTA data, the leading export markets for doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, of plastics (a category that includes fiberglass door panels and out-of-scope products) from China are the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Israel (table 7.8). During 2025, the United States was the top export market for such exports from China, accounting for 28.8 percent of exports by value, followed by Saudi Arabia (13.7 percent) and Israel (9.4 percent).

Table 7.8 Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, of plastics: Exports from China, by destination market and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Destination market	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Value	157,702	221,591	180,600
Saudi Arabia	Value	45,070	62,349	85,984
Israel	Value	48,813	50,080	58,985
Thailand	Value	22,692	22,576	25,778
Indonesia	Value	16,443	18,147	23,977
Iraq	Value	4,153	7,988	18,593
Canada	Value	10,161	15,023	15,929
United Kingdom	Value	14,194	17,639	15,455
Kuwait	Value	4,149	7,423	12,513
All other destination markets	Value	127,563	143,450	188,300
Non-U.S. destination markets	Value	293,238	344,676	445,515
All destination markets	Value	450,940	566,266	626,115
United States	Share	35.0	39.1	28.8
Saudi Arabia	Share	10.0	11.0	13.7
Israel	Share	10.8	8.8	9.4
Thailand	Share	5.0	4.0	4.1
Indonesia	Share	3.6	3.2	3.8
Iraq	Share	0.9	1.4	3.0
Canada	Share	2.3	2.7	2.5
United Kingdom	Share	3.1	3.1	2.5
Kuwait	Share	0.9	1.3	2.0
All other destination markets	Share	28.3	25.3	30.1
Non-U.S. destination markets	Share	65.0	60.9	71.2
All destination markets	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 3925.20 as reported by China Customs in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed March 20, 2026.

Note: Top export destinations are shown in descending order of 2025 data.

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table 7.9 presents data on U.S. importers' reported inventories of fiberglass door panels. Inventories of imports from China increased by 59.2 percent from 2023 to 2024, then decreased by 28.3 percent from 2024 to 2025, for an overall 14.2 percent increase between 2023 and 2025. Inventories of imports from nonsubject sources more than *** from 2023 to 2025, increasing overall by *** percent.

Table 7.9 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in units; ratios in percent

Measure	Source	2023	2024	2025
Inventories quantity	China	193,551	308,072	221,019
Ratio to imports	China	31.6	35.2	31.0
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	China	36.5	40.5	27.6
Ratio to total shipments of imports	China	36.5	40.5	27.6
Inventories quantity	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All import sources	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All import sources	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All import sources	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All import sources	***	***	***

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

U.S. importers' outstanding orders

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they imported or arranged for the importation of fiberglass door panels from China and all other sources after December 31, 2025. Their reported data are presented in table 7.10. Six firms reported arranged imports from China and nine firms reported arranged imports from nonsubject sources. Imports from China represent 60.3 percent of U.S. importers' total arranged imports.

Table 7.10 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. importers' arranged imports, by source and period

Quantity in units

Source	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	Q4 2026	Total
China	143,218	125,789	6,443	—	275,450
Nonsubject sources	106,984	47,546	26,896	—	181,426
All import sources	250,202	173,335	33,339	—	456,876

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

Third-country trade actions

There are no known trade remedy actions on fiberglass door panels in third-country markets.

Information on nonsubject countries

Table 7.11 presents global export data for doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, of plastics (a category that includes fiberglass door panels and out-of-scope products). The largest global exporter in 2025 was Poland, representing 37.0 percent of global exports by value, with exports of about \$2.1 billion.⁸ The next four leading nonsubject exporters, which accounted for a combined 20.3 percent of global export value in 2025, were Germany, Romania, Turkey, and Canada. Exports from nonsubject countries, combined, represented 86.6 percent of total global export values in 2025.

⁸ U.S. trade statistics indicate that the majority of U.S. imports of products under HS 3925.20 from Poland are windows.

Table 7.11 Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, of plastics: Global exports by exporter and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Exporting country	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Value	148,086	146,873	123,109
China	Value	450,940	566,266	626,115
Poland	Value	2,228,126	2,205,069	2,068,453
Germany	Value	396,036	356,149	376,545
Romania	Value	460,948	392,664	345,690
Turkey	Value	205,945	194,779	210,102
Canada	Value	176,169	179,811	201,400
Slovakia	Value	142,916	126,975	151,430
Austria	Value	191,503	158,030	144,395
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Value	155,767	132,766	141,433
Lithuania	Value	68,331	90,879	111,947
United Kingdom	Value	74,153	82,095	95,256
All other exporters	Value	1,025,552	970,774	988,257
All reporting exporters	Value	5,724,471	5,603,131	5,584,133
United States	Share	2.6	2.6	2.2
China	Share	7.9	10.1	11.2
Poland	Share	38.9	39.4	37.0
Germany	Share	6.9	6.4	6.7
Romania	Share	8.1	7.0	6.2
Turkey	Share	3.6	3.5	3.8
Canada	Share	3.1	3.2	3.6
Slovakia	Share	2.5	2.3	2.7
Austria	Share	3.3	2.8	2.6
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Share	2.7	2.4	2.5
Lithuania	Share	1.2	1.6	2.0
United Kingdom	Share	1.3	1.5	1.7
All other exporters	Share	17.9	17.3	17.7
All reporting exporters	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics under HS subheading 3925.20 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed March 20, 2026.

Note: United States is shown at the top followed by the country under investigation. All remaining top exporting countries are presented in descending order of 2025 data.

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
90 FR 13778, March 26, 2025	Fiberglass Door Panels From China; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2025-03-26/pdf/2025-05143.pdf
90 FR 15684, April 15, 2025	Fiberglass Door Panels From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2025-04-15/pdf/2025-06383.pdf
90 FR 15692, April 15, 2025	Fiberglass Door Panels From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2025-04-15/pdf/2025-06384.pdf
90 FR 19730, May 9, 2025	Fiberglass Door Panels from China	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2025-05-09/pdf/2025-08103.pdf
90 FR 21455, May 20, 2025	Less-Than-Fair Value and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Fiberglass Door Panels and Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the People's Republic of China; Correction	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2025-05-20/pdf/2025-08975.pdf
90 FR 22704, May 29, 2025	Fiberglass Door Panels From the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2025-05-29/pdf/2025-09690.pdf
90 FR 38725, August 12, 2025	Fiberglass Door Panels From the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2025-08-12/pdf/2025-15247.pdf
90 FR 40818, August 21, 2025	Fiberglass Door Panels From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2025-08-21/pdf/2025-16043.pdf
91 FR 2736, January 22, 2026	Fiberglass Door Panels From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2026-01-22/pdf/2026-01191.pdf
91 FR 5510, February 6, 2026	Fiberglass Door Panels From China; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2026-02-06/pdf/2026-02403.pdf
91 FR 35960, June 15, 2026	Fiberglass Door Panels From People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value	https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2026-06-15/pdf/2026-11930.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
91 FR 35963, June 15, 2026	Fiberglass Door Panels From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination	<a href="https://www.govinfo.gov/cont
ent/pkg/FR-2026-06-
15/pdf/2026-11929.pdf">https://www.govinfo.gov/cont ent/pkg/FR-2026-06- 15/pdf/2026-11929.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject: Fiberglass Door Panels from China
Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-758 and 731-TA-1739 (Final)
Date and Time: June 9, 2026 – 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with these investigations in the Main Hearing Room (Room 101), 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC.

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Derick G. Holt**, Wiley Rein LLP)
In Opposition to Imposition (**Julia K. Eppard**, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP)

In Support of the Imposition of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Wiley Rein LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

American Fiberglass Door Coalition

David Youn, President, Outdoors, Fortune Brands Innovations, Inc.

Eric Dotson, Vice President, Product Management B2B Outdoors, Fortune Brands Innovations, Inc.

Kevin Fein, General Manager, Outdoors, Fortune Brands Innovations, Inc.

Brian Slade, Associate General Counsel, Commercial, Fortune Brands Innovations, Inc.

Rachel Marcon, President, Doors, Owens Corning Doors

In Support of the Imposition of the

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):

Bradley Link, General Counsel, Doors, Owens Corning Doors

Donna Contat, Senior Director, Product, Owens Corning Doors

Franco An, President, Plastpro 2000 Inc.

David Johnson, Vice President, Doors Division, Lumbermen's Inc.

Seth Kaplan, President, International Economic Research LLC

Timothy C. Brightbill)
Robert E. DeFrancesco, III) – OF COUNSEL
Derick G. Holt)

In Opposition to the Imposition of

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP

Washington, DC

on behalf of

Trinity Glass International Inc. ("Trinity Glass")

Dalian Capstone Engineering Co., Ltd. ("Dalian Capstone")

Chong S. So, President, Trinity Glass

George Nonemaker, Vice President, Sales, Trinity Glass

Victor Masey, Vice President, Product Development, Trinity Glass

James P. Dougan, Partner, ION Economics LLC

J. Christian Riva, Economic Consultant, ION Economics LLC

Julia K. Eppard)
) – OF COUNSEL
Yuzhe PengLing)

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Robert E. DeFrancesco**, Wiley Rein LLP)

In Opposition to Imposition (**Julia K. Eppard**, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP)

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA

Table C.1: Fiberglass door panels: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market	C.3
Table C.2: Fiberglass door panels: Summary data concerning the U.S. merchant market.....	C.5

Total Market

Table C.1

Fiberglass door panels: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market, by item and period

Quantity=units; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per unit; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data			Period change comparisons		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023-25	2023-24	2024-25
U.S. total market consumption quantity:						
Amount.....	4,498,231	5,022,505	4,759,225	▲5.8	▲11.7	▼(5.2)
Producers' share (fn1).....	80.7	74.6	72.6	▼(8.1)	▼(6.1)	▼(2.0)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	11.8	15.2	16.8	▲5.0	▲3.4	▲1.7
Nonsubject sources.....	7.5	10.3	10.6	▲3.1	▲2.7	▲0.3
All import sources.....	19.3	25.4	27.4	▲8.1	▲6.1	▲2.0
U.S. total market consumption value:						
Amount.....	832,603	919,477	861,519	▲3.5	▲10.4	▼(6.3)
Producers' share (fn1).....	83.5	77.8	75.5	▼(7.9)	▼(5.7)	▼(2.3)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	7.9	11.3	13.8	▲5.8	▲3.4	▲2.5
Nonsubject sources.....	8.6	10.9	10.7	▲2.1	▲2.3	▼(0.2)
All import sources.....	16.5	22.2	24.5	▲7.9	▲5.7	▲2.3
U.S. importers U.S. shipments of imports from.--						
China:						
Quantity.....	530,773	761,469	800,895	▲50.9	▲43.5	▲5.2
Value.....	66,086	104,096	118,723	▲79.6	▲57.5	▲14.1
Unit value.....	\$125	\$137	\$148	▲19.1	▲9.8	▲8.4
Ending inventory quantity.....	193,551	308,072	221,019	▲14.2	▲59.2	▼(28.3)
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity.....	338,718	515,131	503,822	▲48.7	▲52.1	▼(2.2)
Value.....	71,559	100,161	92,075	▲28.7	▲40.0	▼(8.1)
Unit value.....	\$211	\$194	\$183	▼(13.5)	▼(8.0)	▼(6.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources:						
Quantity.....	869,491	1,276,600	1,304,717	▲50.1	▲46.8	▲2.2
Value.....	137,645	204,257	210,798	▲53.1	▲48.4	▲3.2
Unit value.....	\$158	\$160	\$162	▲2.1	▲1.1	▲1.0
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. producers':						
Practical capacity quantity.....	6,216,180	6,216,180	6,216,180	—	—	—
Production quantity.....	3,690,402	3,829,401	3,576,347	▼(3.1)	▲3.8	▼(6.6)
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	59.4	61.6	57.5	▼(1.8)	▲2.2	▼(4.1)
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity.....	3,628,740	3,745,905	3,454,508	▼(4.8)	▲3.2	▼(7.8)
Value.....	694,958	715,220	650,721	▼(6.4)	▲2.9	▼(9.0)
Unit value.....	\$192	\$191	\$188	▼(1.6)	▼(0.3)	▼(1.3)

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

Fiberglass door panels: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market, by item and period

Quantity=units; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per unit; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

Item	Reported data			Period change comparisons		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. producers'--Continued						
Export shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
Value.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
Production workers.....	2,425	2,465	2,359	▼ (2.7)	▲ 1.6	▼ (4.3)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	4,907	4,196	3,849	▼ (21.6)	▼ (14.5)	▼ (8.3)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	117,249	106,750	95,935	▼ (18.2)	▼ (9.0)	▼ (10.1)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$23.89	\$25.44	\$24.92	▲ 4.3	▲ 6.5	▼ (2.0)
Productivity (units per 1,000 hours).....	752.1	912.6	929.2	▲ 23.5	▲ 21.3	▲ 1.8
Unit labor costs.....	\$32	\$28	\$27	▼ (15.6)	▼ (12.3)	▼ (3.8)
Net sales:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Value.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Unit value.....	\$191	\$191	\$188	▼ (1.6)	▼ (0.3)	▼ (1.3)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Unit COGS.....	\$146	\$150	\$149	▲ 2.1	▲ 2.3	▼ (0.3)
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$37	\$40	\$42	▲ 11.6	▲ 8.1	▲ 3.3
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$8	\$1	\$(3)	▼ —	▼ (88.5)	▼ —
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	76.4	78.4	79.2	▲ 2.8	▲ 2.0	▲ 0.8
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	4.12	0.47	(1.35)	▼ (5.5)	▼ (3.6)	▼ (1.8)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Capital expenditures.....	44,596	22,642	28,597	▼ (35.9)	▼ (49.2)	▲ 26.3
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Total assets.....	280,081	306,415	271,296	▼ (3.1)	▲ 9.4	▼ (11.5)

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in parts 3, 4, 6, and 7 of this report.

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

fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

Merchant Market

Table C.2

Fiberglass door panels: Summary data concerning the U.S. merchant market, by item and period

Quantity=units; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per unit; Period changes=percent--exceptions

Item	Reported data			Period change comparisons		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. merchant market consumption quantity:						
Amount.....	3,728,762	4,235,283	4,038,803	▲8.3	▲13.6	▼(4.6)
Producers' share (fn1).....	76.7	69.9	67.7	▼(9.0)	▼(6.8)	▼(2.2)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	14.2	18.0	19.8	▲5.6	▲3.7	▲1.9
Nonsubject sources.....	9.1	12.2	12.5	▲3.4	▲3.1	▲0.3
All import sources.....	23.3	30.1	32.3	▲9.0	▲6.8	▲2.2
U.S. merchant market consumption value:						
Amount.....	673,546	757,048	711,040	▲5.6	▲12.4	▼(6.1)
Producers' share (fn1).....	79.6	73.0	70.4	▼(9.2)	▼(6.5)	▼(2.7)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	9.8	13.8	16.7	▲6.9	▲3.9	▲2.9
Nonsubject sources.....	10.6	13.2	12.9	▲2.3	▲2.6	▼(0.3)
All import sources.....	20.4	27.0	29.6	▲9.2	▲6.5	▲2.7
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from.--						
China:						
Quantity.....	530,773	761,469	800,895	▲50.9	▲43.5	▲5.2
Value.....	66,086	104,096	118,723	▲79.6	▲57.5	▲14.1
Unit value.....	\$125	\$137	\$148	▲19.1	▲9.8	▲8.4
Ending inventory quantity.....	193,551	308,072	221,019	▲14.2	▲59.2	▼(28.3)
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity.....	338,718	515,131	503,822	▲48.7	▲52.1	▼(2.2)
Value.....	71,559	100,161	92,075	▲28.7	▲40.0	▼(8.1)
Unit value.....	\$211	\$194	\$183	▼(13.5)	▼(8.0)	▼(6.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources:						
Quantity.....	869,491	1,276,600	1,304,717	▲50.1	▲46.8	▲2.2
Value.....	137,645	204,257	210,798	▲53.1	▲48.4	▲3.2
Unit value.....	\$158	\$160	\$162	▲2.1	▲1.1	▲1.0
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. producers':						
Commercial U.S. shipments						
Quantity.....	2,859,271	2,958,683	2,734,086	▼(4.4)	▲3.5	▼(7.6)
Value.....	535,901	552,791	500,242	▼(6.7)	▲3.2	▼(9.5)
Unit value.....	\$187	\$187	\$183	▼(2.4)	▼(0.3)	▼(2.1)

Table continued.

Table C.2 Continued

Fiberglass door panels: Summary data concerning the U.S. merchant market, by item and period

Quantity=units; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per unit; Period changes=percent--exceptions

Item	Reported data			Period change comparisons		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2023	2024	2025	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
U.S. producers':--Continued						
Commercial sales:						
Quantity.....	2,933,555	3,031,845	2,810,594	▼(4.2)	▲3.4	▼(7.3)
Value.....	549,966	566,730	514,237	▼(6.5)	▲3.0	▼(9.3)
Unit value.....	\$187	\$187	\$183	▼(2.4)	▼(0.3)	▼(2.1)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	396,802	410,124	384,123	▼(3.2)	▲3.4	▼(6.3)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	153,164	156,606	130,114	▼(15.0)	▲2.2	▼(16.9)
SG&A expenses.....	118,888	132,258	127,036	▲6.9	▲11.2	▼(3.9)
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	34,276	24,348	3,078	▼(91.0)	▼(29.0)	▼(87.4)
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit COGS.....	\$135	\$135	\$137	▲1.0	▲0.0	▲1.0
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$41	\$44	\$45	▲11.5	▲7.6	▲3.6
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$12	\$8	\$1	▼(90.6)	▼(31.3)	▼(86.4)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	72.2	72.4	74.7	▲2.5	▲0.2	▲2.3
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	6.2	4.3	0.6	▼(5.6)	▼(1.9)	▼(3.7)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in parts 3, 4, 6, 7 and appendix D of this report.

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

fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

APPENDIX D

MERCHANT MARKET DATA

Figure D.1 and tables D.1 and D.2 present financial data for U.S. producers' merchant market operations. Tables D.3 and D.4 and figures D.2 and D.3 present data for apparent U.S. merchant market consumption.

Figure D.1 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' share of commercial sales quantity for the merchant market in 2025, by firm

* * * * *

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

Note: ***.

Table D.1 Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' results of merchant market operations, by item and period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
Commercial sales	Quantity	2,933,555	3,031,845	2,810,594
Commercial sales	Value	549,966	566,730	514,237
COGS: Raw materials	Value	233,063	242,861	221,359
COGS: Direct labor	Value	48,378	49,953	43,747
COGS: Other factory	Value	115,361	117,310	119,017
COGS: Total	Value	396,802	410,124	384,123
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	153,164	156,606	130,114
SG&A expenses	Value	118,888	132,258	127,036
Operating income or (loss)	Value	34,276	24,348	3,078
Other expense / (income), net	Value	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to CS	42.4	42.9	43.0
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to CS	8.8	8.8	8.5
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to CS	21.0	20.7	23.1
COGS: Total	Ratio to CS	72.2	72.4	74.7
Gross profit	Ratio to CS	27.8	27.6	25.3
SG&A expense	Ratio to CS	21.6	23.3	24.7
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to CS	6.2	4.3	0.6
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to CS	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table D.1 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: U.S. producers' results of merchant market operations, by item and period

Shares in percent; unit values in dollars per unit; count in number of firms reporting

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025
COGS: Raw materials	Share	58.7	59.2	57.6
COGS: Direct labor	Share	12.2	12.2	11.4
COGS: Other factory	Share	29.1	28.6	31.0
COGS: Total	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commercial sales	Unit value	187	187	183
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	79	80	79
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	16	16	16
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	39	39	42
COGS: Total	Unit value	135	135	137
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	52	52	46
SG&A expenses	Unit value	41	44	45
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	12	8	1
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	2	2	3
Net losses	Count	***	***	***
Data	Count	4	4	4

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

Note: CS is commercial sales

Table D.2 Fiberglass door panels: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for merchant market operations

Changes in percent

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Commercial sales	▼(2.4)	▼(0.3)	▼(2.1)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(0.9)	▲0.8	▼(1.7)
COGS: Direct labor	▼(5.6)	▼(0.1)	▼(5.5)
COGS: Other factory	▲7.7	▼(1.6)	▲9.4
COGS: Total	▲1.0	▲0.0	▲1.0

Table continued.

Table D.2 (Continued) Fiberglass door panels: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods for merchant market operations

Changes in dollars per unit

Item	2023–25	2023–24	2024–25
Commercial sales	▼(4.51)	▼(0.55)	▼(3.96)
COGS: Raw materials	▼(0.69)	▲0.66	▼(1.34)
COGS: Direct labor	▼(0.93)	▼(0.02)	▼(0.91)
COGS: Other factory	▲3.02	▼(0.63)	▲3.65
COGS: Total	▲1.41	▲0.01	▲1.40
Gross profit or (loss)	▼(5.92)	▼(0.56)	▼(5.36)
SG&A expense	▲4.67	▲3.10	▲1.58
Operating income or (loss)	▼(10.59)	▼(3.65)	▼(6.94)
Net income or (loss)	▼***	▼***	▼***

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

Note: Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table D.3 Fiberglass door panels: Apparent U.S. merchant market consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

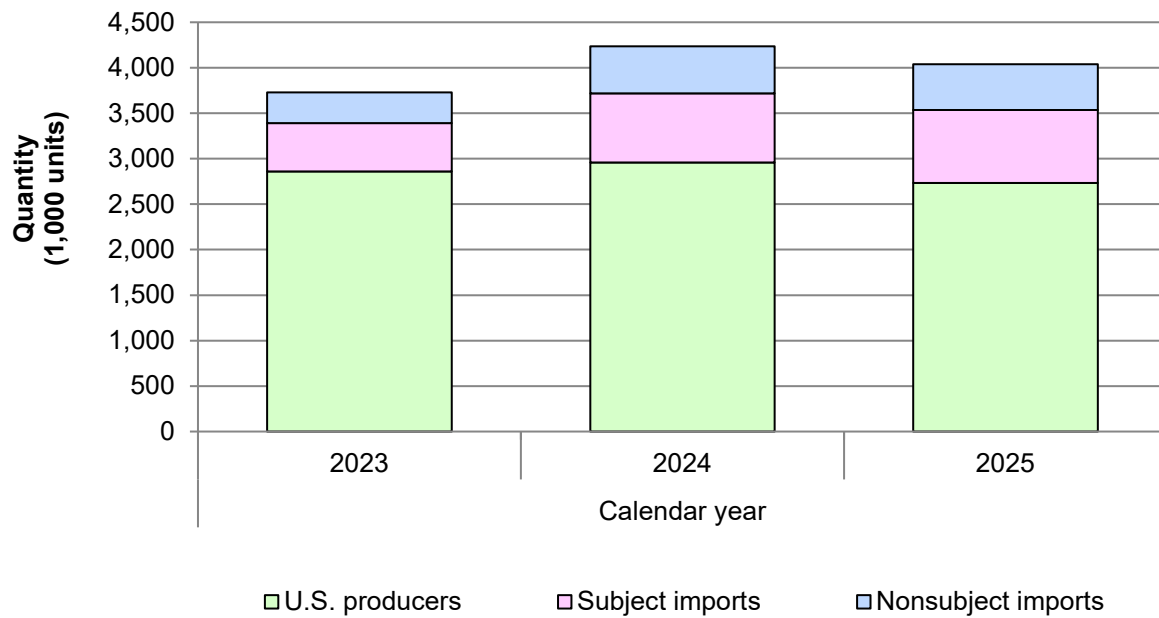
Quantity in units; share in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producer: Jeld-Wen	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Owens Corning	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Plastpro	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producer: ProVia	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Therma-Tru	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Quantity	2,859,271	2,958,683	2,734,086
China	Quantity	530,773	761,469	800,895
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	338,718	515,131	503,822
All import sources	Quantity	869,491	1,276,600	1,304,717
All sources	Quantity	3,728,762	4,235,283	4,038,803
U.S. producer: Jeld-Wen	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Owens Corning	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Plastpro	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: ProVia	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Therma-Tru	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	76.7	69.9	67.7
China	Share	14.2	18.0	19.8
Nonsubject sources	Share	9.1	12.2	12.5
All import sources	Share	23.3	30.1	32.3
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure D.2 Fiberglass door panels: Apparent U.S. merchant market consumption based on quantity data, by source and period



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

Table D.4 Fiberglass door panels: Apparent U.S. merchant market consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

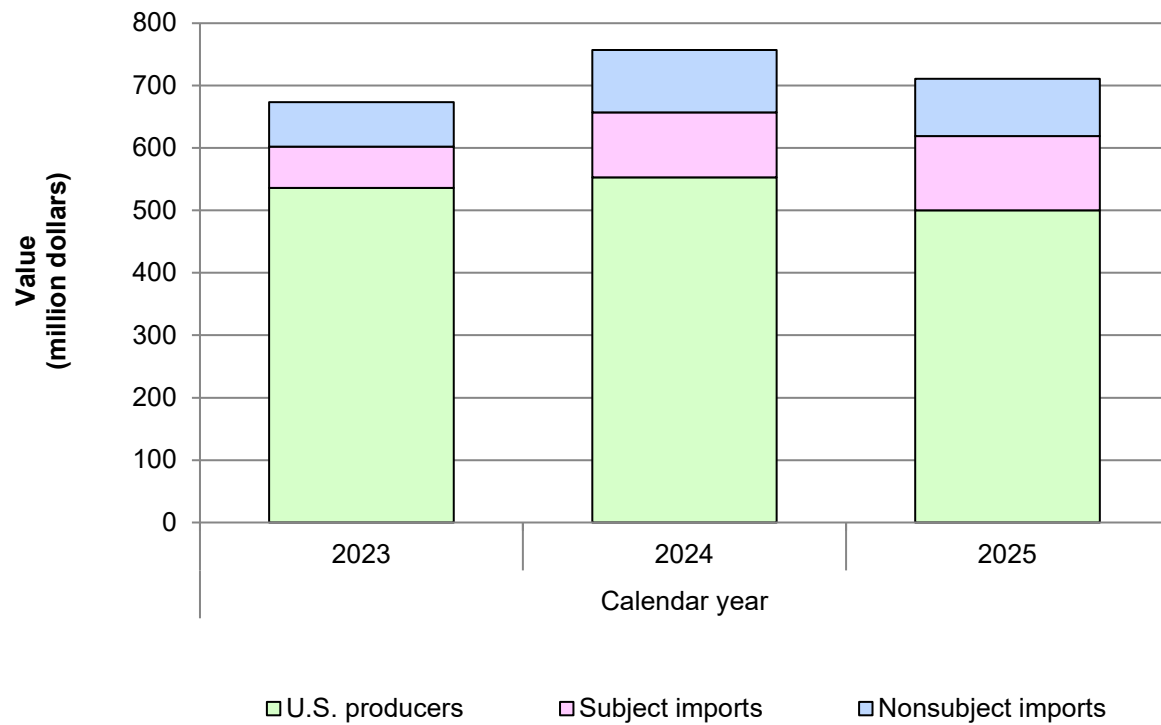
Value in 1,000 dollars; share in percent

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025
U.S. producer: Jeld-Wen	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Owens Corning	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Plastpro	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producer: ProVia	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Therma-Tru	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	535,901	552,791	500,242
China	Value	66,086	104,096	118,723
Nonsubject sources	Value	71,559	100,161	92,075
All import sources	Value	137,645	204,257	210,798
All sources	Value	673,546	757,048	711,040
U.S. producer: Jeld-Wen	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Owens Corning	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Plastpro	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: ProVia	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producer: Therma-Tru	Share	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	79.6	73.0	70.4
China	Share	9.8	13.8	16.7
Nonsubject sources	Share	10.6	13.2	12.9
All import sources	Share	20.4	27.0	29.6
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure D.3 Fiberglass door panels: Apparent U.S. merchant market consumption based on value data, by source and period



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

