

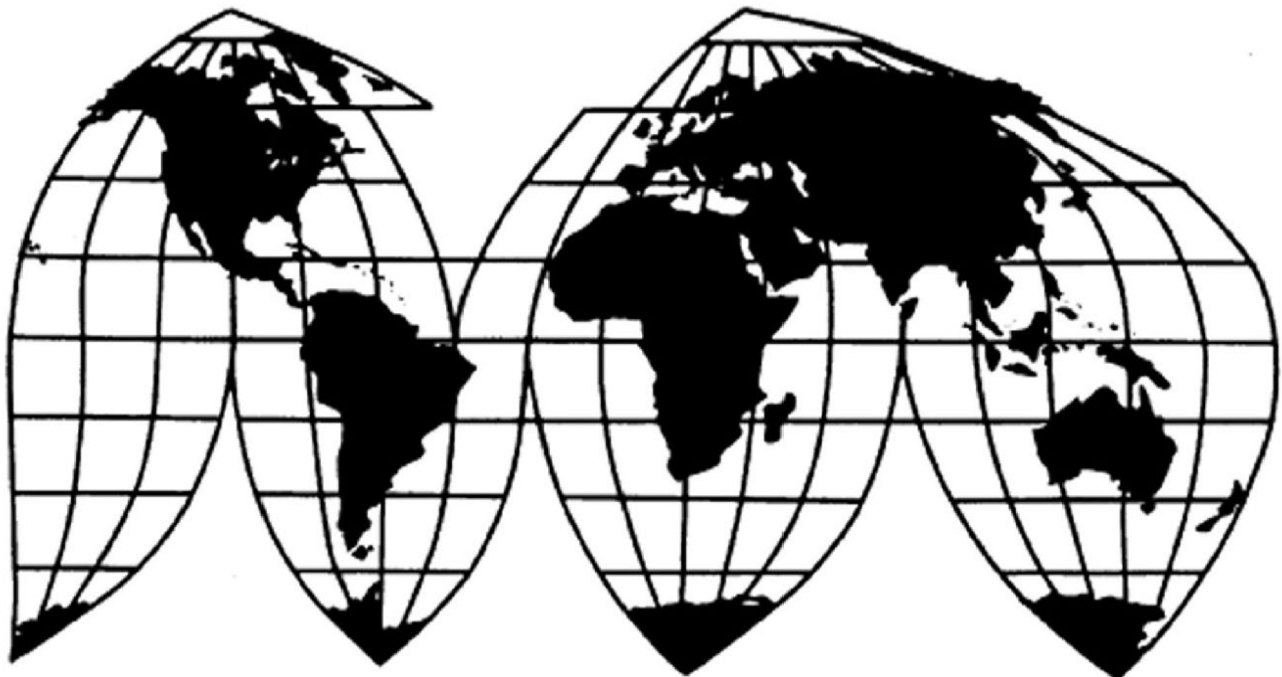
# Ceramic Tile from China

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-621 and 731-TA-1447 (Review)

Publication 5687

February 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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published.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-621 and 731-TA-1447 (Review)

Ceramic Tile from China

## DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on ceramic tile from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.<sup>2</sup>

## BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these reviews on May 1, 2025 (90 FR 18694) and determined on August 4, 2025, that it would conduct expedited reviews (90 FR 45054, September 18, 2025).<sup>3</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> Commissioner David S. Johanson dissenting.

<sup>3</sup> Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations, the Commission tolled its schedule for this proceeding.



## Views of the Commission

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

### I. Background

*Original Investigations.* The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on April 10, 2019, by the Coalition for Fair Trade in Ceramic Tile (“the Coalition”).<sup>1</sup> On April 7, 2020, the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) determined that imports of ceramic tile from China were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the Government of China.<sup>2</sup> The Commission determined on May 21, 2020, that a domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV and subsidized imports of ceramic tile from China.<sup>3</sup> On June 1, 2020, Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on ceramic tile from China.<sup>4</sup>

*Current Reviews.* The Commission instituted these first five-year reviews on May 1, 2025.<sup>5</sup> It received one response to the notice of institution from the Coalition, a majority of whose members manufacture, produce, or wholesale ceramic tile.<sup>6</sup> No respondent interested

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<sup>1</sup> *Ceramic Tile from China*, Inv. No. 701-TA-621 and 731-TA-1447 (Final), USITC Pub. 5053 (May 2020) at 1.1 (“*Original Determinations*”).

<sup>2</sup> *Ceramic Tile from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Partial Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination*, 85 Fed. Reg. 19425 (April 7, 2020); *Ceramic Tile from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Final Negative Critical Circumstances Determination*, 85 Fed. Reg. 19440 (April 7, 2020).

<sup>3</sup> *Ceramic Tile from China*, 85 Fed. Reg. 32048 (May 28, 2020). The Commission also found that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination were not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on ceramic tile from China. *Id.* Chairman David S. Johanson dissented, finding that an industry in the United States was not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of ceramic tile from China. Commissioner Randolph J. Stayin did not participate. *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ceramic Tile from the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. 33089 (June 1, 2020); *Ceramic Tile from the People’s Republic of China: Notice of Correction to the Antidumping Duty Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. 35905 (June 12, 2020); *Ceramic Tile from the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. 33119 (June 1, 2020).

<sup>5</sup> *Ceramic Tile from China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 90 Fed. Reg. 18694 (May 1, 2025).

<sup>6</sup> Domestic Interested Party’s Response to the Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 852549 (June 2, 2025) (“Coalition’s Response”) at 1.

party responded to the notice of institution or participated in these reviews. On August 4, 2025, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate.<sup>7</sup> The Commission did not find any circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews and thus determined that it would conduct expedited reviews.<sup>8</sup> On September 26, 2025, the Coalition filed comments with the Commission pursuant to Commission rule 207.62(d) arguing that the Commission should reach affirmative determinations.<sup>9</sup>

U.S. industry data are based on information submitted by the Coalition in its response to the notice of institution, which is estimated to have accounted for more than 95 percent of domestic production of ceramic tile in 2024.<sup>10</sup> U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce’s official import statistics.<sup>11</sup> Foreign industry data and related information are based on information from the original investigations, as well as information submitted by the Coalition in these reviews and publicly available information, such as Global Trade Atlas (“GTA”) data, gathered by the Commission.<sup>12</sup> One U.S. purchaser of ceramic tile, \*\*\*, responded to the Commission’s adequacy phase questionnaire.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 861305 (Sep. 5, 2025).

<sup>8</sup> Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy.

<sup>9</sup> Domestic Interested Party’s Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 863129 (Sep. 26, 2025).

<sup>10</sup> Confidential Report, INV-XX-096, EDIS Doc. 857623 (July 23, 2025) (“CR”); Public Report, *Ceramic Tile from China*, Inv. No. 701-TA-621 and 731-TA-1447 (Review), USITC Pub. 5687 (Feb. 2026) (“PR”), at 1.14.

<sup>11</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.6. Official import statistics are compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 6907.21.1005, 6907.21.1011, 6907.21.1051, 6907.21.2000, 6907.21.3000, 6907.21.4000, 6907.21.9011, 6907.21.9051, 6907.22.1005, 6907.22.1011, 6907.22.1051, 6907.22.2000, 6907.22.3000, 6907.22.4000, 6907.22.9011, 6907.22.9051, 6907.23.1005, 6907.23.1011, 6907.23.1051, 6907.23.2000, 6907.23.3000, 6907.23.4000, 6907.23.9011, 6907.23.9051, 6907.30.1005, 6907.30.1011, 6907.30.1051, 6907.30.2000, 6907.30.3000, 6907.30.4000, 6907.30.9011, 6907.30.9051, 6907.40.1005, 6907.40.1011, 6907.40.1051, 6907.40.2000, 6907.40.3000, 6907.40.4000, 6907.40.9011, and 6907.40.9051. *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> CR/PR at 1.20-1.24. GTA data are based on HS subheadings 6907.21, 6907.22, 6907.23, 6907.30, and 6907.40, which appear not to contain out-of-scope merchandise. *Id.* at Table 1.11.

<sup>13</sup> CR/PR at D.3.

## Domestic Like Product and Industry

### A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the “domestic like product” and the “industry.”<sup>14</sup> The Tariff Act defines “domestic like product” as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle.”<sup>15</sup> The Commission’s practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.<sup>16</sup>

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

The merchandise covered by the Order is ceramic flooring tile, wall tile, paving tile, hearth tile, porcelain tile, mosaic tile, flags, finishing tile, and the like (hereinafter ceramic tile). Ceramic tiles are articles containing a mixture of minerals including clay (generally hydrous silicates of alumina or magnesium) that are fired so the raw materials are fused to produce a finished good that is less than 3.2 cm in actual thickness. All ceramic tile is subject to the scope regardless of end use, surface area, and weight, regardless of whether the tile is glazed or unglazed, regardless of the water absorption coefficient by weight, regardless of the extent of vitrification, and regardless of whether or not the tile is on a backing. Subject merchandise includes ceramic tile with decorative features that may in spots exceed 3.2 cm in thickness and includes ceramic tile “slabs” or “panels” (tiles that are larger than 1 meter<sup>2</sup> (11 ft.<sup>2</sup>)).

Subject merchandise includes ceramic tile that undergoes minor processing in a third country prior to importation into the United States. Similarly, subject merchandise includes ceramic tile produced that undergoes minor processing after importation into the United States. Such minor processing includes, but is

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<sup>14</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

<sup>15</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); *see, e.g., Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *see also* S. Rep. No. 249, 96<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> Sess. 90-91 (1979).

<sup>16</sup> *See, e.g., Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8-9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

not limited to, one or more of the following: beveling, cutting, trimming, staining, painting, polishing, finishing, additional firing, or any other processing that would otherwise not remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

Subject merchandise is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under the following subheadings of heading 6907: 6907.21.1005, 6907.21.1011, 6907.21.1051, 6907.21.2000, 6907.21.3000, 6907.21.4000, 907.21.9011, 6907.21.9051, 6907.22.1005, 6907.22.1011, 6907.22.1051, 6907.22.2000, 907.22.3000, 6907.22.4000, 6907.22.9011, 6907.22.9051, 6907.23.1005, 6907.23.1011, 907.23.1051, 6907.23.2000, 6907.23.3000, 6907.23.4000, 6907.23.9011, 6907.23.9051, 907.30.1005, 6907.30.1011, 6907.30.1051, 6907.30.2000, 6907.30.3000, 6907.30.4000, 907.30.9011, 6907.30.9051, 6907.40.1005, 6907.40.1011, 6907.40.1051, 6907.40.2000, 907.40.3000, 6907.40.4000, 6907.40.9011, and 6907.40.9051. Subject merchandise may also enter under subheadings of headings 6914 and 6905: 6914.10.8000, 6914.90.8000, 6905.10.0000, and 6905.90.0050. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the *Order* is dispositive.<sup>17</sup>

Ceramic tile is a masonry product containing clays and other minerals that is fired at high temperatures to bond together the constituent particles.<sup>18</sup> The tiles are often flat, with beveled edges, and are available in various shapes, sizes, and colors.<sup>19</sup> Tiles can be formed into “slabs” or “panels” as large as 5-feet by 15-feet or more and into pieces smaller than 1-inch by 1-inch. Tile thickness can be larger than three centimeters or be as thin as two millimeters, with some tiles exceeding these dimensions.<sup>20</sup> “Paving tile” or “pavers” are flat tiles used for flooring or walking surfaces.<sup>21</sup> Ceramic tile is used in the residential and commercial sector to

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<sup>17</sup> *Ceramic Tile from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 90 Fed. Reg. 41809 (Aug. 27, 2025) (“AD Final Results”) and accompanying *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Ceramic Tile from the People’s Republic of China* (“AD Issues and Decision Memorandum”), A-570-092 (Sunset Review), EDIS Doc. 861532 (Aug. 22, 2025) at 2-3; *Ceramic Tile From People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 90 Fed. Reg. 41381 (Aug. 25 2025) (“CVD Final Results”) and accompanying *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Ceramic Tile from the People’s Republic of China* (“CVD Issues and Decision Memorandum”), A-570-092 (Sunset Review), EDIS Doc. 861532 (Aug. 22, 2025) at 2-3.

<sup>18</sup> CR/PR at 1.6.

<sup>19</sup> CR/PR at 1.6.

<sup>20</sup> CR/PR at 1.6.

<sup>21</sup> CR/PR at 1.6.

cover surfaces, including floors, walls, counters, and swimming pools, among others.<sup>22</sup> Ceramic tile used as “floor tile” generally requires greater strength and durability than wall tile.<sup>23</sup> It includes numerous varieties such as finishing tile (tile in shapes such as bases, caps, corners, moldings, and angles), mosaic tile (sold as part of a combination of different ceramic tiles or other materials usually set in a small format and usually set on a mesh sheet), and porcelain ceramic tile (tile made to higher water absorption requirements).<sup>24</sup> Ceramic tile surfaces may also be glazed or unglazed, depending on the intended final end-use application.<sup>25</sup>

Ceramic tile encompasses a variety of products and can be used in a wide array of applications, including as floor and wall coverings in kitchens and bathrooms, countertops, backsplashes, and in swimming pools.<sup>26</sup> American National Standards Institute specifications provide physical and performance criteria to distinguish floor tile from wall tile.<sup>27</sup> Product performance standards can be more rigorous for floor tile than for wall tile, such as higher breaking strength, quality and thickness, slip resistance, and abrasion resistance.<sup>28</sup> As a result, wall tile generally would not meet floor tile standards, but floor tile may meet those for wall tile.<sup>29</sup> Porcelain ceramic tile is distinguished from other, non-porcelain types of ceramic tile by physical characteristics such as lower porosity (water absorption) and the use of more expensive raw materials in its manufacture.<sup>30</sup> Porcelain tile is considered suitable for all interior and exterior applications, particularly those requiring superior breaking strength, freeze-thaw cycle resistance, and resistance to water absorption.<sup>31</sup> Glazing renders porcelain tile surfaces both more durable and easier to clean; unglazed porcelain tile offers greater slip resistance.<sup>32</sup> Non-porcelain tiles are usually glazed for enhanced surface durability.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> CR/PR at 1.7.

<sup>23</sup> CR/PR at 1.7.

<sup>24</sup> CR/PR at 1.7-1.9.

<sup>25</sup> CR/PR at 1.9.

<sup>26</sup> CR/PR at 1.8-1.9.

<sup>27</sup> CR/PR at 1.7.

<sup>28</sup> CR/PR at 1.7.

<sup>29</sup> CR/PR at 1.7.

<sup>30</sup> CR/PR at 1.8-1.9.

<sup>31</sup> CR/PR at 1.8.

<sup>32</sup> CR/PR at 1.9.

<sup>33</sup> CR/PR at 1.8-1.9.

In the original investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of all ceramic tile, coextensive with the scope.<sup>34</sup>

In the current reviews, the Coalition agrees with the Commission's definition of the domestic like product from the original investigations.<sup>35</sup> The record does not contain any new information suggesting that the pertinent product characteristics and uses of ceramic tile have changed since the original investigations so as to warrant revisiting the Commission's domestic like product definition. Consequently, we again define a single domestic like product consisting of all ceramic tile, coextensive with Commerce's scope.

## **B. Domestic Industry**

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic "producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."<sup>36</sup> 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.

The Commission 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.<sup>37</sup> Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission's discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 7-10.

<sup>35</sup> Coalition's Response at 24.

<sup>36</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

<sup>37</sup> *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).

<sup>38</sup> 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);

(Continued...)

In the original investigations, \*\*\* imported subject merchandise during the January 2016 through September 2019 period of investigation (“POI”), and \*\*\* also met the definition of a related party because \*\*\*.<sup>39</sup> The Commission found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude any company from the domestic industry.<sup>40</sup> Thus, the Commission defined the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of ceramic tile.<sup>41</sup>

In the current reviews, the Coalition agrees with the Commission’s definition of the domestic industry from the original investigations.<sup>42</sup> It asserts that “[n]one of the U.S. producers that are members of the Coalition are importers of subject merchandise from China during the review period.”<sup>43</sup> The limited record of these reviews does not contain individualized information regarding \*\*\* domestic production operations and does not clearly indicate that its parent company, \*\*\*, continued exporting subject merchandise to the United States during the POR.<sup>44</sup> \*\*\* supports the continuation of the orders \*\*\* and no party argues for its exclusion. In light of these facts, we again do not exclude it from the domestic industry, and accordingly define the industry to include all domestic producers of ceramic tile.

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

### **A. Legal Standards**

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that

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(3) whether inclusion or exclusion of the related party will skew the data for the rest of the industry;

(4) the ratio of import shipments to U.S. production for the imported product; and

(5) whether the primary interest of the importing producer lies in domestic production or importation. *Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co. v. USITC*, 100 F. Supp.3d 1314, 1326-31 (Ct. Int’l. Trade 2015); see also *Torrington*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

<sup>39</sup> *Confidential Views of the Commission*, EDIS Doc. 855049, at 15 (“*Confidential Original Determinations*”).

<sup>40</sup> *Confidential Original Determinations* at 16-19. The Commission concluded that each firm’s primary interest was in domestic production. *Id.*

<sup>41</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 13.

<sup>42</sup> Coalition’s Response at 24.

<sup>43</sup> Domestic Interested Party’s Response to the Commission’s First Supplemental Questionnaire, EDIS Doc. 853651 (June 12, 2025) (“Coalition’s Supplemental Response”).

<sup>44</sup> The Coalition included \*\*\* in its “List of Foreign Producers” that exported ceramic tile “to any country” during the POR without specifying that it exported ceramic tile to the United States. See Coalition’s Supplemental Response at 4, Exhibit S1-3 (exhibit titled, “List of Foreign Producers”).

dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping duty order “would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.”<sup>45</sup> The SAA states that “under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports.”<sup>46</sup> Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.<sup>47</sup> The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that “likely,” as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means “probable,” and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.<sup>48</sup>

The statute states that “the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of time.”<sup>49</sup> According to the SAA, a “‘reasonably foreseeable time’ will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the ‘imminent’ timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations.”<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

<sup>46</sup> SAA at 883-84. The SAA states that “[t]he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission’s original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed.” *Id.* at 883.

<sup>47</sup> While the SAA states that “a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary,” it indicates that “the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked.” SAA at 884.

<sup>48</sup> See *NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2003) (“‘likely’ means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)”), *aff’d mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) (“more likely than not” standard is “consistent with the court’s opinion;” “the court has not interpreted ‘likely’ to imply any particular degree of ‘certainty’”); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) (“standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty”); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) (“‘likely’ is tantamount to ‘probable,’ not merely ‘possible’”).

<sup>49</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

<sup>50</sup> SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are “the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may (Continued...)

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to “consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated.”<sup>51</sup> It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determinations, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).<sup>52</sup> The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission’s determination.<sup>53</sup>

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.<sup>54</sup> In doing so, the Commission must consider “all relevant economic factors,” including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.<sup>55</sup>

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the

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only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities.” *Id.*

<sup>51</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

<sup>52</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not issued any duty absorption findings with respect to ceramic tile from China. *AD Final Results*, 90 Fed. Reg. 41809 and accompanying *Issues and Decision Memorandum*, A-570-092, (Sunset Reviews), EDIS Doc. 861532 (Aug. 22, 2025) at 3.

<sup>53</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

<sup>54</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

<sup>55</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.<sup>56</sup>

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.<sup>57</sup> All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the order under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.<sup>58</sup>

No respondent interested party participated in these expedited reviews. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the ceramic tile industry in China. There also is limited information on the ceramic tile market in the United States during the 2019 through 2024 period of review (“POR”). Accordingly, for our determinations, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations, and the limited new information on the record in these five-year reviews.

## **B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle**

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors

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<sup>56</sup> See 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that “{c}onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices.” SAA at 886.

<sup>57</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

<sup>58</sup> The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission “considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.” SAA at 885.

“within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”<sup>59</sup> The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

## 1. Demand Conditions

*Original Investigations.* In the original investigations, the Commission found that ceramic tile was used in residential and commercial construction and remodeling, and that demand for ceramic tile was subject to business cycles that followed seasonal trends in the construction industry.<sup>60</sup> In addition, the Commission found that there were several substitutes for ceramic tile, including luxury vinyl tile (“LVT”), a vinyl-based flooring material.<sup>61</sup> Market participants’ perceptions of demand trends for ceramic tile were varied, with most domestic producers and a plurality of domestic importers reporting that demand for ceramic tile had increased since the beginning of the POI and a slight majority of U.S. purchasers and a substantial number of U.S. importers reporting that demand had decreased.<sup>62</sup>

Apparent U.S. consumption of ceramic tile increased during the POI, from 2.86 billion square feet in 2016 to 3.03 billion square feet in 2017 and 3.08 billion square feet in 2018.<sup>63</sup> It was lower in the first quarter of 2019 (“interim 2019”), at 2.28 billion square feet, than in the first quarter of 2018 (“interim 2018”), at 2.35 billion square feet.<sup>64</sup>

*Current Reviews.* In the current reviews, there is no new information on the record indicating that the drivers of demand for ceramic tile have changed since the original investigations. The Coalition also did not identify any changes in demand conditions since the original investigations.<sup>65</sup> Purchaser \*\*\* indicated that, although there have been no changes in demand conditions since 2020, it anticipates that \*\*\* in the foreseeable future.<sup>66</sup>

Apparent U.S. consumption of ceramic tile was 2.7 billion square feet in 2024, down from 3.1 billion square feet in 2018.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>59</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

<sup>60</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 16.

<sup>61</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 16.

<sup>62</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 16-17 & Table II-5.

<sup>63</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 17.

<sup>64</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 17.

<sup>65</sup> Coalition’s Response at 22-23.

<sup>66</sup> CR/PR at D.3.

<sup>67</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7.

## 2. Supply Conditions

*Original Investigations.* In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic industry was the second-largest supplier of ceramic tile to the U.S. market.<sup>68</sup> Its market share decreased from 30.9 percent in 2016 to 28.9 percent in 2018, and was lower in interim 2019 than in interim 2018.<sup>69</sup> The Commission found that the domestic industry consisted of 13 firms.<sup>70</sup> The domestic industry's capacity grew from 2016 to 2018, but was lower in interim 2019 than in interim 2018.<sup>71</sup>

The Commission found that, although subject imports were the smallest source of supply in the U.S. market during the POI, China was the largest individual country source of imports.<sup>72</sup> Subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption rose steadily from 20.2 percent in 2016 to 22.4 percent in 2018, but their share was lower in interim 2019 than in interim 2018.<sup>73</sup>

Nonsubject imports were the largest supplier of ceramic tile to the U.S. market during the POI. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption declined modestly from 48.9 percent in 2016 to 48.7 percent in 2018 and was higher in interim 2019 than in interim 2018.<sup>74</sup> The largest sources of nonsubject imports during the POI included Italy, Mexico, and Spain.<sup>75</sup>

*Current Reviews.* In the current reviews, the information available indicates that the domestic industry accounted for the second-largest share of apparent U.S. consumption of ceramic tile in 2024, subject imports accounted for the smallest share, and nonsubject imports accounted for the largest share.<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 17.

<sup>69</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 17 & n.100.

<sup>70</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 4 & I-4. The firms included: American Wonder Porcelain, Crossville, Inc., Dal-Tile Corporation ("Dal-Tile"), Del Conca USA, Inc. ("Del Conca"), Florida Tile, Inc. ("Florida Tile"), Florim USA ("Florim"), Interceramic, Ironrock, Landmark Ceramics ("Landmark"), MPM, Pratt and Larson, Stonepeak Ceramics ("Stonepeak"), and Syzygy. *Id.* at I-4 & Table III-1.

<sup>71</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 17. The Commission also found that the domestic industry produced floor, wall, mosaic, and non-porcelain ceramic tile during the POI, but that its reported production of mosaic tile was fairly modest. *Id.*

<sup>72</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 17.

<sup>73</sup> *Confidential Original Determinations* at 25 n.105; *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 17. The Commission also found that subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from 2016 to 2018 in each category of tile, including floor, wall, mosaic, non-mosaic, porcelain, and non-porcelain tile. *Id.*

<sup>74</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 17-18 & n.107.

<sup>75</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 18.

<sup>76</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7.

The domestic industry accounted for 28.5 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2024.<sup>77</sup> The Coalition identified 12 domestic producers of ceramic tile.<sup>78</sup> During the POR, the domestic ceramic tile industry experienced one new plant opening, expansions at several existing facilities, closure of one producer's operations, and one acquisition.<sup>79</sup> Responding purchaser \*\*\* reported that there have been no changes in the supply conditions for ceramic tile during the POR.<sup>80</sup>

Subject imports accounted for less than 0.05 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2024.<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>77</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7.

<sup>78</sup> CR/PR at 1.14. The producers are Dal-Tile, Portobello America, Inc. ("Portobello"), Stonepeak, AHF, LLC/Crossville, Inc. ("Crossville"), Del Conca, Florim, Florida Tile, Landmark Ceramics, \*\*\*, and Ironrock. Coalition's Response at Exhibit 1A; Coalition's Refiling of NOI Worksheet, July 1, 2025, EDIS Doc. 2398443 ("Coalition's Refiled NOI Worksheet") at Exhibit 1. In addition, in its supplemental response, the Coalition identified Pratt and Larson, Syzgy, and MPM as other known domestic producers of ceramic tile. Coalition's Supplemental Response at 3, Exhibits S1-6 & S1-7.

<sup>79</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.4. Specifically, in October 2023, Portobello held a grand opening for a new plant in Baxter, Tennessee. *Id.* The new plant was anticipated to generate 230 jobs. *Id.*

In terms of expansions, in September 2021, Florim announced a \$35 million investment in its plant in Clarksville, Tennessee for a new 460,000 square foot warehouse and technologically advanced manufacturing machinery to increase production capabilities and expand product offerings. *Id.* Similarly, in 2023 Stonepeak Ceramics invested \$10 million in its production facility in Crossville, Tennessee to add new polishing lines, new 12-bar printing machines with updated capabilities, and to offer new products, including extra-large gauged porcelain stonewear slabs. *Id.* In addition, in March 2024, Landmark completed a \$70 million expansion of its tile production plant in Mount Pleasant, Tennessee, making the plant a North American logistics hub for the company and increasing the plant's annual production capacity to 80 million square feet. *Id.* Landmark expected the expansion to create 78 new jobs. *Id.*

In terms of closures, in February 2023, Interceramic announced that it would close its U.S. operations, which resulted in a loss of approximately 400 jobs. *Id.* Also, in October 2023, AHF Products, a hard surface flooring manufacturer, acquired Crossville, a porcelain tile manufacturer in Crossville, Tennessee. *Id.*

<sup>80</sup> CR/PR at D.3.

<sup>81</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7 & note.

Nonsubject imports accounted for 71.4 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2024.<sup>82</sup> Of the nonsubject sources of ceramic tile, India was the largest source of supply in 2024, followed by Spain and Italy.<sup>83</sup> Shortly after the POR ended, on June 16, 2025, ceramic tile from India became subject to a countervailing duty order and is subject to duties ranging from 3.06 percent to 3.45 percent *ad valorem*.<sup>84</sup>

### 3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

*Original Investigations.* In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic like product and subject imports were highly substitutable and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.<sup>85</sup>

The Commission found that clay was the primary raw material used to make ceramic tile, followed by silica, feldspar, and other minerals. The Commission also found that raw materials were the second largest component of producers' cost of goods sold ("COGS") and remained relatively stable over the POI, ranging from 30.7 percent to 31.5 percent of total COGS.<sup>86</sup>

Effective September 24, 2018, duties of 10 percent *ad valorem* were imposed on a series of products from China, including ceramic tile, under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 ("section 301 tariffs").<sup>87</sup> Effective May 10, 2019, the section 301 duty rate was increased to 25 percent.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7.

<sup>83</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.6.

<sup>84</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.2; *Ceramic Tile from India*, 90 Fed. Reg. 25,234 (Dep't of Commerce June 16, 2025) (countervailing duty order); *see also* Coalition's Response at 22-23 (arguing that the surge of subsidized imports from India prevented the domestic industry from being able to capitalize on investments that it had made following the imposition of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on ceramic tile from China).

<sup>85</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 18-19.

<sup>86</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 18. The Commission also found that the raw material costs reported for the production of porcelain tile were significantly higher than the raw material costs for non-porcelain tiles due to the higher purity grade of clays required for their manufacture. *Id.*

<sup>87</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 19 n.123 (citing *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 83 Fed. Reg. 47,974 (USTR Sep. 21, 2018)).

<sup>88</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 18 n.124 (citing *Implementing Modification to Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 21,892 (USITC May 15, 2019)).

*Current Reviews.* The record in these reviews contains no new information to indicate that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports or the importance of price in purchasing decisions has changed since the original investigations. The Coalition contends that there continues to be a high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions.<sup>89</sup> Based on the information available, we again find that there is a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports, and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions.

Ceramic tile from China remained subject to a 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 301 throughout the current POR.<sup>90</sup> Effective February 4, 2025, ceramic tile originating in China was subject to an additional duty of 10 percent *ad valorem* under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”),<sup>91</sup> and on March 4, 2025, that duty rate was increased to 20 percent *ad valorem*.<sup>92</sup> However, effective November 10, 2025, that additional duty reverted back to 10 percent.<sup>93</sup>

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<sup>89</sup> Coalition’s Response at 16.

<sup>90</sup> CR/PR at 1.5.

<sup>91</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 2411.

<sup>92</sup> CR/PR at 1.6 (citing Exec. Order No. 14195, 90 Fed. Reg. 9121 (Feb. 7, 2025); *Further Amended Notice of Implementation of Additional Duties on Products of the People’s Republic of China Pursuant to the President’s Executive Order 14195, Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China*, 90 Fed. Reg. 11426 (Dep’t Homeland Security Mar. 6, 2025); Exec. Order No. 14228, 90 Fed. Reg. 11463 (Mar. 3, 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 III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment (USITC, HTS (2025) Rev. 15, Pub. 5641 (June 2025) at 99.3.3 to 99.3.4, 99.3.303, and 99.3.304)).

<sup>93</sup> Exec. Order 14357, 90 Fed. Reg. 50725 (Nov. 7, 2025); *see also* 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 (2025) Rev. 29, Pub. 5685 (Nov. 2025), at 99.3.4 to 99.3.5, and 99.3.343).

Effective April 5, 2025, ceramic tile originating in China was subject to second duty under IEEPA that began at 10 percent *ad valorem*. Four days later, effective April 9, 2025, the additional duty rate rose to 84 percent *ad valorem* and rose again to 125 percent *ad valorem*, effective April 10, 2025. Effective May 14, 2025, the second duty reverted to 10 percent *ad valorem*.<sup>94</sup> In total, ceramic tile originating in China is subject to an additional 55 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 301 and IEEPA.<sup>95</sup>

### C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

*Original Investigations.* In the original investigations, the Commission found that the volume of subject imports and the increase in that volume was significant both in absolute terms and relative to consumption and production in the United States.<sup>96</sup> Subject imports increased from 579.5 million square feet in 2016, to 657.1 million square feet in 2017, and 690.3 million square feet in 2018, an increase of 19.1 percent.<sup>97</sup> They were 18.1 percent lower in interim 2019, at 423.2 million square feet, than in interim 2018, at 516.8 million square feet.<sup>98</sup> The market share of subject imports increased from 20.2 percent in 2016 to 21.7 percent in 2017 and 22.4 percent in 2018.<sup>99</sup> Subject import market share was 22.0 percent in interim 2018 and 18.6 percent in interim 2019.<sup>100</sup>

*Current Reviews.* The information available indicates that the orders have had a restraining effect on the volume of subject imports. Subject imports declined from 2019 to 2024, decreasing from 435.8 million square feet million in 2019, to 7.7 million square feet in 2020, 2.2 million square feet in 2021, 1.8 million square feet in 2022, 746,000 square feet in

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<sup>94</sup> CR/PR at 1.6 (citing Exec. Order No. 14257, 90 Fed. Reg. 15041 (Apr. 2, 2025); Exec. Order No. 14259, 90 Fed. Reg. 15509 (Apr. 8, 2025); Exec. Order No. 14266, 90 Fed. Reg. 15625 (Apr. 9, 2025); Exec. Order No. 14266, 90 Fed. Reg. 15265 (Apr. 9, 2025); Exec. Order No. 14298, 90 Fed. Reg. 21831 (May 12, 2025)); *see also* Exec. Order No. 43737, 90 Fed. Reg. 39305 (Aug. 14, 2025); Exec. Order No. 50729, 90 Fed. Reg. 50729 (Nov. 7, 2025); HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.63 and U.S note 2(v) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions (USITC, HTS (2025) Rev. 29, Pub. 5685 (Nov. 2025) at 99.3.5 to 99.3.25, 99.3.343, and 99.3.350).

<sup>95</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.3. Current as of the date of the staff report, July 23, 2025. *Id.*

<sup>96</sup> *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 5053, at 20.

<sup>97</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053, at 19.

<sup>98</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053, at 19-20.

<sup>99</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053, at 19. The increase in subject imports' market share during this period came almost entirely at the expense of the domestic industry. As subject imports gained 2.2 percentage points of market share from 2016 to 2018, the domestic industry lost 2.0 percentage points and nonsubject imports lost 0.2 percentage points of market share. *Id.*

<sup>100</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053, at 20 n.132.

2023, and 706,000 square feet in 2024.<sup>101</sup> Subject imports accounted for less than 0.05 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2024, compared to 22.4 percent in 2018.<sup>102</sup>

The record in these expedited reviews contains limited information on the subject industry in China. Nonetheless, the information available indicates that subject producers have the ability and incentive to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the U.S. market if the orders were revoked.

The information available indicates that the Chinese subject industry remains large. The Coalition identified almost 200 possible producers of ceramic tile in China.<sup>103</sup> There is no information on the record indicating that the Chinese industry has reduced its capacity since the original investigations; then, responding subject foreign producers reported a capacity of 5.3 billion square feet in 2018, which exceeded their production by 754 million square feet.<sup>104</sup> The subject industry has since announced multiple plant expansions.<sup>105</sup>

Subject producers remain large exporters. According to GTA data concerning ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles, mosaic cubes, and finishing ceramics, annual Chinese exports of such merchandise ranged from \$3.2 billion to \$5.0 billion during the POR.<sup>106</sup> These data also indicate that China was one of the world's top three largest exporters of such merchandise throughout the POR.<sup>107</sup>

Additionally, the information available indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to producers of ceramic tile in China. Subject imports maintained a presence in the U.S. market throughout the POR even while under the restraining effect of the orders,<sup>108</sup> retaining customers and distribution networks. Antidumping duties imposed by a number of countries on imports of ceramic tile from China would also make the U.S. market relatively more attractive if the orders were revoked.<sup>109</sup>

Given the foregoing, including the significant and increasing volume and market share of subject imports in the original investigations, the continued presence of subject imports in the

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<sup>101</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.6.

<sup>102</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7.

<sup>103</sup> CR/PR at 1.20; Coalition's Supplemental Response at Exhibit S1-3.

<sup>104</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at Table VII-4.

<sup>105</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.8. In 2020, Kito Ceramics announced expansions at two of its production facilities and in December 2022, Kings Beads announced the completion of its first expansion project. *Id.*

<sup>106</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.9. As indicated above, the data presented are believed to include in-scope ceramic tile. *Id.*

<sup>107</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.11. China was the top exporter in 2019 and 2023. *Id.*

<sup>108</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7.

<sup>109</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.10.

U.S. market during the POR, the subject industry's large size and exports, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers, we find that the volume of subject imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption, if the orders were revoked.<sup>110 111</sup>

#### **D. Likely Price Effects**

*Original Investigations.* In the original investigations, the Commission found that significant underselling by subject imports depressed prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree which enabled those imports to capture market share at the expense of the domestic industry.<sup>112</sup> Subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 51 of 75 quarters, or 68.0 percent of the time, accounting for \*\*\* square feet of ceramic tile at margins averaging 23.6 percent. In comparison, the quantity of subject imports that oversold the domestic like product was \*\*\* square feet.<sup>113</sup>

The Commission found that the purchase costs of subject imports were lower than domestic sales prices in all 45 quarterly comparisons, accounting for \*\*\* square feet of ceramic tile imported from China, with an average cost-price differential of \*\*\* percent.<sup>114</sup> The Commission also noted that six of the seven purchasers that reported they purchased subject imports rather than the domestic like product indicated that the subject imports were lower priced.<sup>115</sup> Based on these considerations, as well as the high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the Commission found that subject import underselling was significant.<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>110</sup> Although imports from China are currently subject to a total 55 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 301 and IEEPA, neither the Coalition nor the responding purchaser indicate that these duties would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market at significant levels if the orders were revoked, although the responding purchaser indicated that it \*\*\*. See generally Coalition's Response; CR/PR at Appendix D. Notably, the section 301 duties did not prevent subject imports from continuing to enter the United States during each year of the POR, and the relevant IEEPA tariffs are currently subject to ongoing litigation and their duration remains uncertain at this time. CR/PR at Table 1.6; *V.O.S. Selections Inc., v. Trump*, No. 15-1812, 2025 WL 2490634 (Fed. Cir. Aug. 29, 2025) (*en banc*) (holding that IEEPA does not authorize these tariffs), *petition for cert. granted* (Sep. 9, 2025) (No. 25-250).

<sup>111</sup> The record of these expedited reviews contains no information on inventories of subject merchandise or the ability of subject producers to product shift.

<sup>112</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 22-24.

<sup>113</sup> *Confidential Original Determinations* at 31-32.

<sup>114</sup> *Confidential Original Determinations* at 32 n.140.

<sup>115</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 22.

<sup>116</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 22.

The Commission also found that subject imports depressed domestic prices to a significant degree.<sup>117</sup> As the Commission explained, domestic sales prices had declined over the POI with respect to three of five pricing products, notwithstanding increases in apparent U.S. consumption and the industry's unit COGS.<sup>118</sup> The Commission attributed these declines to the significant and increasing volume of subject imports that were pervasively underselling the domestic like product.<sup>119</sup>

*Current Reviews.* The record in these expedited reviews does not contain new product-specific pricing information.

Based on the available information, including the high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports, the importance of price in purchasing decisions, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers, we find that if the orders were revoked, the likely significant volume of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree as a means of gaining market share, as occurred during the original investigations. Absent the discipline of the orders, the significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely take sales and market share from domestic producers and/or force the domestic industry to cut prices or restrain price increases necessary to cover any increasing costs. Consequently, we find that if the orders were revoked, the likely significant volumes of subject imports would likely have significant price effects.

#### **E. Likely Impact<sup>120</sup>**

*Original Investigations.* In the original investigations, the Commission found that from 2016 to 2018, the significant and increasing volume of low-priced subject imports caused the domestic industry to lose market share and prevented the industry from being able to benefit

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<sup>117</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 23.

<sup>118</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 23.

<sup>119</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 23.

<sup>120</sup> In its expedited review of the antidumping duty order, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping order would likely result in the continuation or recurrence of dumping with margins of up to 356.02 percent. *Ceramic Tile from the People's Republic of China*, 90 Fed. Reg. 41,809 (Dep't of Commerce Aug. 27, 2025) (final results of expedited first sunset review of antidumping duty order), and accompanying issues and decision memorandum at 7. In its expedited review of the countervailing duty order, Commerce determine that revocation of the countervailing duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailing subsidies at a rate of 358.81 percent. *Ceramic Tile from the People's Republic of China*, 90 Fed. Reg. 41,381, 41,382 (Dep't of Commerce Aug. 25, 2025) (final results of expedited first sunset review of countervailing duty order).

fully from its increases in capacity.<sup>121</sup> As the domestic industry lost sales and market share to subject imports, the Commission found that the industry's production and U.S. shipments increased by less than would have been expected given the increase in apparent U.S. consumption during that time period.<sup>122</sup> In addition, the Commission found that the industry's loss of market share combined with the price-depressing effects of the subject imports caused the domestic industry's revenues to be less than they would have been otherwise, as its operating income, net profit, and operating income margins were lower in 2018 than in 2016.<sup>123</sup>

The Commission also considered the role of other factors, so as not to attribute likely injury from these factors to the subject imports. It found that, although the volume of nonsubject imports had increased over the POI, their market share remained essentially flat during the full years of the POI.<sup>124</sup> Thus, nonsubject imports could not explain the decline in market share that the Commission had attributed to subject imports.<sup>125</sup> In addition, the Commission concluded that, because subject imports were sold at significantly greater volumes than imports from individual nonsubject countries such as Brazil and Mexico, nonsubject imports were a cause of price depression and adverse price effects independent from subject imports.<sup>126</sup> The Commission also rejected arguments that the domestic industry's focus on floor tile instead of wall tile caused it to be unable to benefit from increased demand for wall tile during the POI, as it found that wall tile was not a minor or incidental product category for the domestic industry and that the industry was able to obtain additional sales of wall tile after provisional duties were imposed on subject imports.<sup>127</sup> Further, the Commission found that the rising popularity of LVT was not responsible for the industry's declines because demand for ceramic tile increased over the POI and LVT primarily took market share at the expense of other

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<sup>121</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 25-27. As it did with volume and price effects, the Commission focused its impact analysis on data for calendar years 2016 to 2018. *Id.* at 25; *see also id.* at 20 n.133 (citing 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(I)).

<sup>122</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 25-26.

<sup>123</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 26-28.

<sup>124</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 28.

<sup>125</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 28.

<sup>126</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 28; *see also id.* at 23-24 (explaining that nonsubject imports could not fully explain the observed price depression experienced by the domestic industry). Because the Commission concluded that the decline in subject imports during interim 2019 was related to the pendency of the original investigations, the Commission did not focus upon Respondents' argument that most of the decreases in the domestic industry's financial performance occurred in interim 2019, when nonsubject imports increased. *Id.* at 28.

<sup>127</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 29.

types of flooring.<sup>128</sup> Thus, the Commission concluded that subject imports had a significant impact on the domestic industry.<sup>129</sup>

*Current Reviews.* The record in these reviews contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the original investigations. The information available indicates that the domestic industry's operating performance and financial performance in 2024 were generally worse relative to its performance in 2018, the last full calendar year examined in the original investigations.<sup>130</sup>

In 2024, the domestic industry's capacity was 1.0 billion square feet, its production was 766.3 million square feet, its capacity utilization was 73.9 percent, and its U.S. shipments were 769.8 million square feet, which were all lower than in 2018.<sup>131</sup> In addition, in 2024, the industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption of 28.5 percent was slightly lower than in 2018.<sup>132</sup> However, the average unit value ("AUV") of the industry's U.S. shipments was \$1.74 per square foot in 2024, which was higher than in 2018.<sup>133</sup>

The industry's financial performance was also weaker in 2024 than in the original investigations by nearly every measure. Specifically, the industry's COGS-to-net-sales ratio of 69.1 percent, its operating income of \$2.5 million, and its operating income margin of 0.2 percent, were all worse than in 2018.<sup>134</sup> Yet the industry's net sales were higher in 2024, at \$1.4 billion, than in 2018, when they were \$1.3 billion.<sup>135</sup> Given the domestic industry's poor financial performance in 2024, as well as the fact that its output indicators were lower in 2024 than in the original investigations, we find the domestic industry vulnerable to continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders.

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<sup>128</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 29-30.

<sup>129</sup> *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5053 at 31.

<sup>130</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.5.

<sup>131</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.5. In 2018, the domestic industry's capacity was 1.2 billion square feet, its production was 908.8 million square feet, its capacity utilization was 78.0 percent, and its U.S. shipments were 890.0 million square feet. *Id.*

<sup>132</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7. In 2018, the domestic industry's share of U.S. consumption was 28.9 percent. *Id.*

<sup>133</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.5. In 2018, the domestic industry's AUV of its U.S. shipments was \$1.41 per square foot. *Id.*

<sup>134</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.5. In 2018, the domestic industry's COGS-to-net-sales ratio was 58.1 percent, its operating income was \$216.9 million, and its operating income margin was 17.1 percent. *Id.*

In addition, the domestic industry's gross profit was \$418.9 million in 2024, which is lower than its gross profit of \$532.5 million in 2018. *Id.* The industry's SG&A expenses were \$416.4 million in 2024, which are higher than their expenses in 2018 at \$315.6 million. *Id.*

<sup>135</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.5.

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

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports, so as not to attribute injury from other factors to the subject imports. Nonsubject imports were the largest source of supply during the POR. Although the volume of nonsubject imports remained essentially unchanged overall from 2020 to 2024, at 1.9 billion square feet, the market share of nonsubject imports increased from 48.7 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2018 to 71.4 percent in 2024.<sup>136</sup> Despite this, the record provides no indication that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market in significant quantities and adversely affecting domestic prices after revocation of the orders. Indeed, as noted above, on June 16, 2025, Commerce issued a countervailing duty order on ceramic tile from India, the largest nonsubject source, with duties ranging from 3.06 percent to 3.45 percent *ad valorem*.<sup>137</sup> Given the high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price to purchasing decisions, the significant increase in subject imports that we have found likely after revocation would come at least in part at the domestic industry's expense, or else force domestic producers to lower their prices or forgo price increases in order to retain market share. Consequently, as in the original investigations, we find that any future effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to subject imports and

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<sup>136</sup> CR/PR at Tables 1.6 & 1.7. The volume of nonsubject imports increased between 2019 and 2020, it was 1.6 billion square feet in 2019, compared to 1.9 billion square feet in 2020. *Id.* at Table 1.6.

<sup>137</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.2; *Ceramic Tile from India*, 90 Fed. Reg. 25,234 (Dep't of Commerce June 16, 2025) (countervailing duty order).

that nonsubject imports would not prevent subject imports from having a significant impact on the domestic industry.

We recognize that apparent U.S. consumption was 12.4 percent lower in 2024 than in 2018.<sup>138</sup> Contrary to this apparent decline, however, responding purchaser \*\*\* indicates that there have been no changes in demand conditions since 2020.<sup>139</sup> To the extent that demand weakens or declines, the significant volume of low-priced subject imports that is likely after revocation would exacerbate the effects of weak or declining demand on the domestic industry. Moreover, any decline in demand for ceramic tile would be unlikely to explain any loss in market share. Given these considerations, we find that the likely effects attributable to subject imports if the orders were revoked are distinguishable from any likely effects of decreased demand.

In sum, we conclude that if the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on ceramic tile from China were revoked, subject imports would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

### **III. Conclusion**

For the foregoing reasons, we determine that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on ceramic tile from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

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<sup>138</sup> *Derived from* CR/PR at Table 1.7.

<sup>139</sup> CR/PR at D.3. However, as noted above in section III.B, \*\*\* reported that it anticipates that \*\*\* in the foreseeable future. *Id.*



## Dissenting Views of Commissioner Johanson

I join the Commission's discussion in Sections I-III.B. of its opinion, relating to background, domestic like product and industry, the legal standard, and conditions of competition and the business cycle, except to the extent noted below. I dissent from the Commission's determination that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on ceramic tile from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

In the original investigation, I dissented from the Commission's affirmative determination of material injury by reason of imports of ceramic tile from China.

I found that subject imports did significantly undersell domestic products and that subject import quantities were significant in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption.<sup>1</sup> Yet I did not find any increases in subject import quantities significant because their quantity and market share decreased at the end of the POI.<sup>2</sup> Subject imports increased by quantity from 2016 to 2018, but their quantity was lower in the first three quarters of 2019 ("interim 2019") than in the first three quarters of 2018 ("interim 2018").<sup>3</sup> Their U.S. market share increased by 2.2 percentage points from 20.2 percent in 2016 to 22.4 percent in 2018, but was only 18.6 percent in interim 2019, compared to 22.0 percent in interim 2018.<sup>4</sup> Thus, the small gains in U.S. market share that subject imports achieved from 2016 through 2018 were lost in 2019.

I also noted that underselling by subject imports significantly diminished in 2019, becoming quite mixed in line with their lower U.S. market share.<sup>5</sup>

Although the reductions in subject import underselling and market share in interim 2019 overlapped with the period in which the petitions were filed, I did not discount the lower volume of subject imports in interim 2019 as a mere post-petition effect.<sup>6</sup> Rather, I found that decreased subject imports in 2019 resulted primarily from announcement and imposition of Section 301 duties, which were first implemented in September 2018 at a rate of 10 percent, increasing to 25 percent in May 2019, rather than from the filing of the petitions in April 2019.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Dissenting Views of Commissioner Johanson, *Ceramic Tile from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-621 & 731-TA-1447 (Final), at 62-64 ("Johanson Investigation Dissent").

<sup>2</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 62.

<sup>3</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 61.

<sup>4</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 61-62.

<sup>5</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 64 n.266.

<sup>6</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 61.

<sup>7</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 58-61.

I also found that subject imports had not had significant price effects. I found that subject imports had not significantly depressed prices, both because prices for some pricing products increased and also because three factors other than subject import prices explained such decreases in U.S. producers' prices as did occur.<sup>8</sup>

First, competition with a substitute, luxury vinyl tile ("LVT"), which had been improving in quality, had both reduced domestic tile prices and weakened demand for ceramic tile overall.<sup>9</sup> Second, price decreases and underselling by nonsubject imports of ceramic tile, at least some of which undersold both domestic products and subject imports, were contributing to price declines.<sup>10</sup> Third, increased competition from new and recently expanded U.S. producers may have helped reduce prices in an environment of lower demand.<sup>11</sup>

I also observed that prices for subject imports were more stable over the POI than prices for domestic pricing products, and any decreases in subject import prices were not correlated with decreases in domestic product prices.<sup>12</sup> Thus, it was unlikely that subject imports had significantly depressed U.S. producers' prices.

Similarly, I found that subject imports had not prevented price increases that might otherwise have occurred. The domestic industry's COGS/net sales ratio was the same in 2016 as in 2018, indicating that domestic producers had managed to raise prices at least enough to cover changes in costs even in a period of weakening demand.<sup>13</sup> Although the domestic industry's COGS/net sales ratio was higher in interim 2019 than previously, that increase could not be attributed to subject imports, which were then lower in volume and higher in price relative to domestic products than in previous periods.<sup>14</sup>

Finally, I did not find that subject imports were having any significant impact on the domestic industry. When subject imports' U.S. market share increased by 2.2 percentage points from 2016 to 2018, they did so almost entirely at the expense of nonsubject imports, particularly from Mexico.<sup>15</sup> This was unsurprising, as purchasers deemed subject imports more comparable to nonsubject imports than to domestic products.<sup>16</sup> Subject imports did not gain market share at the expense of the domestic industry.

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<sup>8</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 64-65.

<sup>9</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 53-54, 65-67.

<sup>10</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 67-68.

<sup>11</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 54-56, 68.

<sup>12</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 65.

<sup>13</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 68.

<sup>14</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 69-70.

<sup>15</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 71.

<sup>16</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 71 n.298.

Conversely, when subject imports reached their lowest market share of the POI in 2019, the domestic industry's market share was also at its lowest, as nonsubject imports' market share increased at the expense of both.<sup>17</sup>

Other indicators of the domestic industry's performance also evinced a consistent pattern which was unrelated to subject imports, instead reflecting falling demand and rising nonsubject imports, and lingering effects of over-expansion in a period of weak demand.<sup>18</sup>

In sum, I found that subject imports were not the cause of any significant impact to the domestic industry. Rather, subject imports were already withdrawing from the U.S. market by the time the petitions were filed, as a result of newly imposed 10 percent section 301 duties and growing volumes of nonsubject imports.

In the current review, I find that events since the original investigation in this case confirm that subject imports were not the "but for" cause of material injury to the domestic industry and that removing the orders would not lead to any continuation or recurrence of injury.

As I observed above, in 2018 the domestic industry's U.S. market share was 28.9 percent by quantity and in the first three quarters of 2019 it was 28.0 percent, while imports from China had a U.S. market share of 22.4 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively.<sup>19</sup> Based on the available data in this review, in 2024 the domestic industry had a U.S. market share of 28.5 percent and subject imports had a market share of less than 0.05 percent.<sup>20</sup> Thus, following the orders subject imports have been entirely replaced in the U.S. market by nonsubject imports, a process that began in late 2019 with the announcement of Section 301 duties, at first at 10 percent and then reaching 25 percent in May 2019.<sup>21</sup>

Accordingly, I would expect that if subject imports were now to increase as a result of revocation of the orders, any increase would again come at the expense of nonsubject imports, which were more comparable to subject imports than to domestic products in the original investigation, and which acted as substitutes for subject imports as subject imports left the U.S. market after the orders were imposed.

There is also strong reason to believe there would not be any significant increase in subject imports in the reasonably foreseeable future in the event of revocation. Subject imports gained only 2.2 percentage points of market share over three years in the original POI, almost

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<sup>17</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 72.

<sup>18</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 73-76.

<sup>19</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7 & Table C.1.

<sup>20</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.7.

<sup>21</sup> Johanson Investigation Dissent at 57.

entirely at the expense of nonsubject imports. Then, subject imports' market share decreased to the lowest levels of the POI as Section 301 duties were imposed, at first at 10 percent and then at 25 percent. Those section 301 duties remain in place at the 25 percent level, which will make them even less competitive against nonsubject imports than previously.<sup>22</sup>

I recognize that the domestic industry's performance in 2024 was worse than at any time during the original investigation POI. For example, its lowest operating margin from 2016 to 2018 was 17.1 percent, but in 2024 its operating margin was only 0.2 percent.<sup>23</sup> Moreover, in 2025 the Commission concluded an investigation of ceramic tile from India that resulted in the imposition of countervailing duties.<sup>24</sup> This order could inhibit imports from India to some degree, conceivably offering an opportunity for subject imports from China to enter the U.S. market. Yet, the countervailing duty rates that Commerce determined in the India investigation were quite low, under 3.5 percent, much less than the applicable Section 301 duty rate affecting China of 25 percent. Moreover, India supplied approximately one-fifth of U.S. ceramic tile imports in 2024, and the Commission did not find that the domestic industry had been materially injured by reason of subject imports from India, only that it was threatened with material injury.<sup>25</sup> Thus, the order on ceramic tile from India is unlikely to result in any significant increase in subject imports from China, and if anything buttresses my conclusion that the domestic industry's problems, while real, are not the result of unfairly traded imports, and are unlikely to be materially worsened by revocation of the orders under review here.

Accordingly, I find that material injury to a domestic industry is not likely to continue or recur if the orders on subject ceramic tile from China are revoked.

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<sup>22</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.3. There are also IEEPA duties totaling 30 percent on ceramic tile from China. CR/PR at Table 1.3. Those are presently subject to litigation. *V.O.S. Selections Inc., v. Trump*, No. 15-1812, 2025 WL 2490634 (Fed. Cir. Aug. 29, 2025) (*en banc*) (holding that IEEPA does not authorize these tariffs), *petition for cert. granted* (Sept. 9, 2025) (No. 25-250).

<sup>23</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.5. Similarly, its capacity, capacity utilization, U.S. shipment quantity, and gross profits are lower than during the POI, although the AUV of its U.S. shipments is higher. CR/PR at Table 1.5.

<sup>24</sup> *Ceramic Tile from India*, Inv. No. 701-TA-720 (Final), USITC Pub. 5630 (June 2025).

<sup>25</sup> CR/PR at Table 1.6; *Ceramic Tile from India*, Inv. No. 701-TA-720 (Final), USITC Pub. 5630, at 1 (June 2025).

# Information obtained in these reviews

## Background

On May 1, 2025, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”),<sup>1</sup> that it had instituted reviews to determine whether revocation of antidumping and countervailing duty orders on ceramic tile from China would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.<sup>2</sup> All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.<sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

**Table 1.1 Ceramic tile: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding**

Effective date	Action
May 1, 2025	Notice of initiation by Commerce (90 FR 18642, May 1, 2025)
May 1, 2025	Notice of institution by Commission (90 FR 18694, May 1, 2025)
August 4, 2025	Commission’s vote on adequacy
August 25, 2025	Commerce’s results of its expedited review of the countervailing duty order
August 27, 2025	Commerce’s results of its expedited review of the antidumping duty order
February 17, 2026	Commission’s determinations and views

Note: Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations, the schedule for this proceeding has been tolled.

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<sup>1</sup> 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

<sup>2</sup> 90 FR 18694, May 1, 2025. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 90 FR 18642, May 1, 2025. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission’s website ([www.usitc.gov](http://www.usitc.gov)).

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

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

## The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on April 10, 2019 with Commerce and the Commission by the Coalition for Fair Trade in Ceramic Tile.<sup>5</sup> On April 7, 2020, Commerce determined that imports of ceramic tile from China were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the Government of China.<sup>6</sup> The Commission determined on May 21, 2020, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV and subsidized imports of ceramic tile from China.<sup>7</sup> On June 1, 2020, Commerce issued its antidumping and countervailing duty orders with final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 229.04 to 356.02 percent<sup>8</sup> and net subsidy rates of 358.81 percent.<sup>9</sup>

## Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted a number of previous import relief investigations on ceramic tile or similar merchandise, as presented in table 1.2.

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<sup>5</sup> Ceramic Tile from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-621 and 731-TA-1447 (Final), USITC Publication 5053, May 2020 (“Original publication”), p. 1.1.

<sup>6</sup> 85 FR 19425 and 19440, April 7, 2020.

<sup>7</sup> Chairman David S. Johanson dissented, finding that an industry in the United States was not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of ceramic tile from China. Commissioner Randolph J. Stayin did not participate. 85 FR 32048, May 28, 2020; original publication, p. 34. The Commission also found that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on ceramic tile from China. 85 FR 32048, May 28, 2020.

<sup>8</sup> 85 FR 33089, June 1, 2020; 85 FR 35905, June 12, 2020.

<sup>9</sup> 85 FR 33119, June 1, 2020.

**Table 1.2 Ceramic tile: Previous and related Commission proceedings and current status**

Date	Product	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
1960	Ceramic mosaic tile	7-100	–	Affirmative	President declined to invoke escape clause
1966	Ceramic floor and wall tile	332-050	–	–	–
1971	Ceramic wall tile	AA1921-68	United Kingdom	Affirmative	Finding revoked, March 26, 1982
1973	Ceramic glazed wall tile	AA1921-120	Philippines	Negative	–
1976	Hollow or cored ceramic brick and tile	AA1921-155	Canada	Negative	–
1983	Ceramic floor and wall tile	332-156	–	–	–
1995	Ceramic tile	753-11	Mexico	Negative	–
2024	Ceramic tile	701-TA-720	India	Affirmative	Order issued, June 16, 2025
2024	Ceramic tile	731-TA-1688	India	–	Commerce negative, investigation terminated

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

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

## Commerce’s five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of ceramic tile from China with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than August 29, 2025.<sup>10</sup> Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx> and subsequently on the Commission’s Electronic Document Information System (“EDIS”). Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and antircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders on imports of ceramic tile from China are noted in the sections titled “The original investigations” and “U.S. imports,” if applicable.

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<sup>10</sup> Letter from Eric Greynolds, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, June 20, 2025.

## The product

### Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

*The merchandise covered by the order is ceramic flooring tile, wall tile, paving tile, hearth tile, porcelain tile, mosaic tile, flags, finishing tile, and the like (hereinafter ceramic tile). Ceramic tiles are articles containing a mixture of minerals including clay (generally hydrous silicates of alumina or magnesium) that are fired so the raw materials are fused to produce a finished good that is less than 3.2 cm in actual thickness. All ceramic tile is subject to the scope regardless of end use, surface area, and weight, regardless of whether the tile is glazed or unglazed, regardless of the water absorption coefficient by weight, regardless of the extent of vitrification, and regardless of whether or not the tile is on a backing. Subject merchandise includes ceramic tile with decorative features that may in spots exceed 3.2 cm in thickness and includes ceramic tile "slabs" or "panels" (tiles that are larger than 1 meter<sup>2</sup> (11 ft.<sup>2</sup>)).*

*Subject merchandise includes ceramic tile that undergoes minor processing in a third country prior to importation into the United States. Similarly, subject merchandise includes ceramic tile produced that undergoes minor processing after importation into the United States. Such minor processing includes, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: Beveling, cutting, trimming, staining, painting, polishing, finishing, additional firing, or any other processing that would otherwise not remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.<sup>11</sup>*

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<sup>11</sup> 85 FR 33089 and 33119, June 1, 2020.

## U.S. tariff treatment

Ceramic tile is currently provided for in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS” or “HTSUS”) under the following statistical reporting numbers of heading 6907: 6907.21.1005, 6907.21.1011, 6907.21.1051, 6907.21.2000, 6907.21.3000, 6907.21.4000, 6907.21.9011, 6907.21.9051, 6907.22.1005, 6907.22.1011, 6907.22.1051, 6907.22.2000, 6907.22.3000, 6907.22.4000, 6907.22.9011, 6907.22.9051, 6907.23.1005, 6907.23.1011, 6907.23.1051, 6907.23.2000, 6907.23.3000, 6907.23.4000, 6907.23.9011, 6907.23.9051, 6907.30.1005, 6907.30.1011, 6907.30.1051, 6907.30.2000, 6907.30.3000, 6907.30.4000, 6907.30.9011, 6907.30.9051, 6907.40.1005, 6907.40.1011, 6907.40.1051, 6907.40.2000, 6907.40.3000, 6907.40.4000, 6907.40.9011, and 6907.40.9051. The 2025 general rate of duty is 10 percent ad valorem for HTS subheadings 6907.21.10, 6907.21.20, 6907.21.30, 6907.22.10, 6907.22.20, 6907.22.30, 6907.23.10, 6907.23.20, 6907.23.30, 6907.30.10, 6907.30.20, 6907.30.30, 6907.40.10, 6907.40.20, 6907.40.30 and 8.5 percent ad valorem for HTS subheadings 6907.21.40, 6907.21.90, 6907.22.40, 6907.22.90, 6907.23.40, 6907.23.90, 6907.30.40, 6907.30.90, 6907.40.40, and 6907.40.90.<sup>12</sup> Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Effective September 24, 2018, ceramic tile originating in China was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective May 10, 2019, the section 301 duty for ceramic tile was increased to 25 percent.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> HTSUS (2025) Revision 15, USITC Publication 5641, June 2025, pp. 69.4 to 69.9. The subject merchandise may also be imported under the following HTS subheadings: 6905.10.00, 6905.90.00, 6913.90.20, 6914.10.80, and 6914.90.80. The 2025 column 1-general rate of duty is 13.5 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 6905.10.00, 3.2 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 6905.90.00, free for HTS subheading 6913.90.20, 9.0 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 6914.10.80 and 5.6 percent ad valorem for HTS subheading 6914.90.80. HTSUS (2025) Revision 15, USITC Publication 5641, June 2025, pp. 69.4, 69.17. Large-size slab tile or panel tile may be imported under HTS statistical reporting numbers 6914.10.8000 and 6914.90.8000. The temporary column-1 general rate of duty was 4.7 percent ad valorem (provided for in subheading HTS 9902.14.74) for certain stoneware ceramic slabs provided for in HTS subheading 6914.90.80 that were imported on or before December 31, 2020. HTSUS (2025) Revision 15, USITC Publication 5641, June 2025, p. 99.2.132.

<sup>13</sup> 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018; 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019. See also HTS headings 9903.88.03 and 9903.88.04 and U.S. notes 20(e), 20(f), and 20(g) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. HTSUS (2025) Revision 15, USITC Publication 5641, June 2025, pp. 99.3.51 to 99.3.76, 99.3.361. Goods exported from China to the United States prior to May 10, 2019, and entering the United States prior to June 1, 2019, were not subject to the escalated 25 percent duty (84 FR 21892, May 15, 2019).

Effective February 4, 2025, ceramic tile originating in China was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), and on March 4, 2025, that additional duty increased to 20 percent ad valorem.<sup>14</sup>

Effective April 5, 2025, ceramic tile originating in China was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem reciprocal duty under IEEPA. That reciprocal 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 reciprocal tariffs on products originating in China was reduced to 10 percent.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 1.3 Ceramic tile: Additional tariffs on imports from China**

Tariffs in percent ad valorem

Additional tariff	China
Section 301	25
IEEPA – China specific	20
IEEPA reciprocal tariffs	10
Total additional ad valorem rate	55

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

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

### Description and uses<sup>16</sup>

Ceramic tile is a masonry product containing hydrous silicates of alumina (and/or other metals) that is fired at high temperatures to bond together the constituent particles. They are often flat, with beveled edges, and are available in various shapes, sizes, and colors. Ceramic tile can currently be formed as large as 5-feet by 15-feet or more (often referred to as “slabs” or “panels”) and smaller than 1-inch by 1-inch. Thicknesses can exceed 1.2 inches (3 cm) or be as thin as 0.8 inches (2 mm), with some tiles even beyond these dimensions. “Paving tiles” or “pavers” are flat tile used for flooring or walking surfaces. “Finishing tiles” are available in

<sup>14</sup> 90 FR 9121, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 11426, March 6, 2025; 90 FR 11463, March 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 III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. HTSUS (2025) Revision 15, USITC Publication 5641, June 2025, pp. 99.3.3 to 99.3.4, 99.3.303, and 99.3.304.

<sup>15</sup> The reciprocal duty is in addition to the 20 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA that went into effect on March 4, 2025, for China. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15509, April 14, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 21831, May 21, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.63 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2025) Revision 15, Publication 5641, June 2025, pp. 99.3.4 to 99.3.14, and 99.3.304.

<sup>16</sup> Original publication, pp. 1.9 to 1.14.

various shapes—including bases, caps, corners, moldings, angles, etc.— to complete the installation of ceramic tile to meet sanitary and/or architectural design requirements.

The durable and hard-wearing surface renders ceramic tile suitable for covering surfaces such as interior and exterior floors, walls, counter- and table-tops, shower stalls, and swimming pools, among numerous other applications. Ceramic tiles of all sizes are commonly used by the residential sector, especially in kitchens, bathrooms, and entrances, as well as by the commercial sector in various floor and wall applications.

### **Floor and wall ceramic tiles**

All sizes of ceramic tile may be distinguished between “floor tile” and “wall tile” based on the different physical-performance requirements for the various end-use applications. The American National Standard Institute (“ANSI”) specification A137.1 provides the physical and performance criteria to distinguish floor tile from wall tile. Product performance standards may be more rigorous for (or are specifically applicable to) floor tile than wall tile, such as higher breaking strength, quality and thickness, slip resistance, and abrasion resistance.

Tile Grades for quality and thickness are based on ANSI standard A137.1:

- Grade 1 (“standard grade”)— Highest quality and thickest ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch) tile available, suitable for both floors and walls;
- Grade 2 (“secondary grade”)— Some facial imperfections and about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, but still suitable for both floors and walls; and
- Grade 3 (“cull grade”)— Thinnest ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch) tile available, but still suitable for walls.

Ceramic tile for flooring applications is required to meet Dynamic Coefficient of Friction (“DCOF”) test requirements for slip resistance. On a scale of 0 – 1.00, the coefficient of friction (“COF”) should exceed 0.50 foot-pounds for standard floor tiles and must exceed 0.60 foot-pounds for level floor tile applications and 0.8 foot-pounds for incline ramp applications to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) requirements.<sup>17</sup>

Surface abrasion-resistance (sometimes referred to as the “durability classification” or “Porcelain Enamel Institute” (“PEI”) rating) of glazed ceramic tile is rated in accordance with the Visible Abrasion Resistance standards of ANSI A137.1, in accordance with the testing requirements of the American Society for Testing and Materials (“ASTM”) standard C1027.

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<sup>17</sup> ADA Accessibility Guidelines (“ADAAG”), Section A4.5 Ground and Floor Surfaces, Appendix A4.5.1 General, September 2002. <https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-ada-standards/background/adaag#A4.5.1>, retrieved March 11, 2025; Smyth, Danielle, “How to Determine the Quality of Ceramic Floor Tiles,” Week&, January 30, 2021, <https://homeguides.sfgate.com/determine-quality-ceramic-floor-tiles-24866.html>.

There are six abrasion-resistance rating classes that distinguish the suitability of ceramic tiles for various floor and wall applications:

- Class 0— Suitable only for light-duty wall applications;
- PEI Class I— Suitable only for residential and commercial wall applications;
- PEI Class II— Suitable for interior residential and commercial wall, and residential bathroom floor applications;
- PEI Class III— Suitable for all residential and light foot-traffic commercial floor applications;
- PEI Class IV— Suitable for all residential, medium foot-traffic commercial, and light foot-traffic institutional floor applications; and
- PEI Class V— Suitable for all residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial floor applications.<sup>18</sup>

### **Ceramic mosaic tiles**

Ceramic tile can be sold as part of a combination of different ceramic tiles or other materials (e.g., stone, glass, etc.) usually set in a small format and usually set on a mesh sheet, known as mosaic tile.<sup>19</sup> ANSI defines mosaic tile as tile, usually 1/4 inch (6.35 mm) to 3/8 inch thick (9.53 mm), and having a facial area of less than 9 inch<sup>2</sup> (5806 mm<sup>2</sup>). Such tiles are typically mounted in sheets or strips with other mosaic tiles.

### **Porcelain and non-porcelain ceramic tiles**

Porcelain ceramic tile is distinguished from other (“non-porcelain”) types of ceramic tile by physical characteristics, more expensive raw materials,<sup>20</sup> and higher firing temperatures and longer firing periods. Porcelain tile is also distinguished from non-porcelain tile by its low porosity of 0.5 percent or less of water absorption. Moreover, porcelain tile is common for end uses requiring superior breaking strength, freeze-thaw cycle resistance, and minimum water-exposure expansion. Sometimes referred to as “impervious tile,” porcelain tile is considered

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<sup>18</sup> Wallender, Lee, “Guide to PEI Tile Rating For Tile Durability,” The Spruce, December 27, 2023, <https://www.thespruce.com/pei-ratings-help-with-tile-installation-areas-1822598>.

<sup>19</sup> Cosmo Surfaces, “What are Mosaic Tiles,” December 7, 2020, <https://cosmosurfaces.com/what-are-mosaic-tiles/>.

<sup>20</sup> The predominant raw material for producing porcelain tile is more highly refined (for higher purity), very fine-grained, white (kaolinite) clays, with significant amounts of quartz and feldspar as additional additives. Wallender, Lee, “Porcelain vs. Ceramic Tile: How to Choose the Best Type for You,” The Spruce, September 21, 2024, <https://www.thespruce.com/porcelain-tile-vs-ceramic-tile-1822583>.

suitable for all interior and exterior applications.<sup>21</sup> Various types of non-porcelain tile have higher porosities and more limited suitable applications:

- Vitreous tile (over 0.5 percent to 3 percent), suitable for outdoor and wet interior rooms (e.g., bathrooms);
- Semi-vitreous tile (over 3 percent to 7 percent), not suitable for outdoor or wet interior rooms; and
- Non-vitreous tile (over 7 percent) water absorption, not suitable for outdoor or wet interior rooms.<sup>22</sup>

Since November 2007, the Ceramic Tile Distributors Association (“CTDA”) and the Tile Council of North America (“TCNA”) have sponsored the Porcelain Tile Certification Agency (“PTCA”) program to certify that a manufacturer’s “porcelain tile” samples meet the water-porosity criteria of 0.5 percent or less.<sup>23</sup> Compared to non-porcelain tile, porcelain tile is generally harder to cut and harder to bond to the floor.<sup>24</sup>

### **Glazed and unglazed ceramic tile surfaces**

Ceramic tile surfaces can be either glazed or unglazed. Non-porcelain tiles are usually glazed for enhanced surface durability. Glazed porcelain tile has filled micro-pores that would otherwise remain open if the tile is left unglazed. Glazing renders porcelain tile surfaces both more durable and easier to clean, but unglazed porcelain tile offers greater slip resistance. Unglazed porcelain tile can be “through body” with the surface color extending uniformly through the entire thickness of the tile. Glazed surfaces can have different colors and patterns

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<sup>21</sup> Home Depot, “Porcelain vs. Ceramic Tiles,” <https://www.homedepot.com/c/ab/porcelain-vs-ceramic-tiles/9ba683603be9fa5395fab9016ed2ca9d>, retrieved March 11, 2025; Mission Stone & Tile, “8 Differences Between Ceramic and Porcelain Tile,” <https://missionstonetile.com/blogs/resources/what-is-the-difference-between-ceramic-and-porcelain-tile>, retrieved March 11, 2025.

<sup>22</sup> Water absorption of ceramic tile is tested in accordance with the requirements of ASTM C373 – 18: Standard Test Methods for Determination of Water Absorption and Associated Properties by Vacuum Method for Pressed Ceramic Tiles and Glass Tiles and Boil Method for Extruded Ceramic Tiles and Nontile Fired Ceramic Whiteware Products; Calcamuggio, Jeffrey, “Tile Flooring 101 – Considerations,” Buildipedia, August 17, 2011, <http://buildipedia.com/at-home/floors/tile-flooring-101-considerations?print=1&tmpl=component>.

<sup>23</sup> International Product Assurance Laboratories, “The Porcelain Tile Certification Agency (PTCA),” <https://ipalaboratories.com/lab-services/materials-testing/certified-porcelain/>, retrieved July 1, 2025; PTCA, “About PTCA” <http://www.ptcaonline.org/>, retrieved July 1, 2025.

<sup>24</sup> Mission Stone & Tile, “8 Differences Between Ceramic and Porcelain Tile,” <https://missionstonetile.com/blogs/resources/what-is-the-difference-between-ceramic-and-porcelain-tile>, retrieved July 1, 2025.

than the body of the porcelain tile, but the glaze is usually sufficiently resistant enough to abrasion to not show surface wear.<sup>25</sup> There are four common forms of glazed tile surfaces:<sup>26</sup>

- Gloss— with a shiny and reflective appearance;
- Matt or matte— with a non-shiny, unpolished appearance;
- Lappato— thinly glazed and polished, but not completely, which gives these types of tiles a natural look that is part glossy, part matt; and
- Textured— made by pressing materials into a mold that gives a textured effect (such as that of natural stone or wood) prior to glazing.<sup>27</sup>

### **Polished tile**

A polished ceramic tile is double fired.<sup>28</sup> First it is processed with the desired pattern or color and then with a clear coat. Afterwards, the tile undergoes a similar polishing process as stone, which includes passing the tile under polishing wheels with water and polishing compound. Finally, it is sealed to retain its appearance.<sup>29</sup>

### **Manufacturing process<sup>30</sup>**

The manufacturing process for all sizes of ceramic tile consists of eight successive basic stages including: (1) raw-materials crushing, (2) mixing and milling, (3) spray drying, (4) shaping, (5) drying, (6) glazing and/or digital printing, (7) firing, and (8) post-firing operations. Ceramic tile from all sources is produced using generally the same basic raw material.

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<sup>25</sup> Old English Tiles, “The Difference Between Glazed and Unglazed Porcelain Tiles,” June 14, 2018, <https://www.oldeenglishtiles.com.au/blogs/news/the-difference-between-glazed-and-unglazed-porcelain-tiles>; Ceramic Research Company, Articles “How to Choose and Maintain Ceramic Tiles,” [https://www.ceramic-research.com/articles\\_04.html](https://www.ceramic-research.com/articles_04.html), retrieved July 1, 2025.

<sup>26</sup> Ceramic Tile from India (Final), USITC Publication 5630, June 2025 (“India publication”), pp. 1.11 to 1.16.

<sup>27</sup> Old English Tiles, “The Difference Between Glazed and Unglazed Porcelain Tiles,” June 14, 2018, <https://www.oldeenglishtiles.com.au/blogs/news/the-difference-between-glazed-and-unglazed-porcelain-tiles>; Atlas Plan, “Lappato Porcelain Tiles,” <https://www.atlasplan.com/en-US/news/lappato-tiles/>, retrieved July 1, 2025; Mineral Tiles, “Matte,” <https://www.mineraltiles.com/collections/matte-finish>, retrieved July 1, 2025; and Greenlee, B., “Tile 101: Guide to Tile Finishes,” January 21, 2020, <https://www.tileshop.com/blog/guide-to-tile-finishes/>.

<sup>28</sup> Double-fired ceramic tiles are made by first firing the raw tile, and then firing it again after glazing. Herberia Ceramiche, “Porcelain Stoneware and Double Firing Tiles,” <https://www.herberiaceramiche.it/en/porcelain-stoneware/>, retrieved July 1, 2025.

<sup>29</sup> Greenlee, B., “Tile 101: Guide to Tile Finishes,” January 21, 2020, <https://www.tileshop.com/blog/guide-to-tile-finishes/>.

<sup>30</sup> Original publication, pp. 1.14 to 1.18; India publication, pp. 1.16 to 1.20.

## Raw-materials crushing

The raw materials used in ceramic tile determine its properties. While clay is common to all types of ceramic tile, the amount and type of each clay varies.<sup>31</sup> The color of the ceramic tile body is determined in part by the amount of iron-containing raw materials, with a higher iron content resulting in a red ceramic body in contrast to a low (or absence of) iron content resulting in a whitish ceramic body.<sup>32</sup> Other minerals are added to impart specific properties, depending on the type of tile, forming process, and firing process:

- Silica (quartz) sand— added-in as a cost-effective filler material;
- Alkali-containing feldspar— lowers the melting temperature, enhances low melt viscosity, and allows for controlled sintering at high temperatures;
- Nepheline syenite— a source of alkalis;
- Talc— an “auxiliary flux” that controls size and promotes low and consistent shrinkage; and
- Biotite— an accessory mineral contained in granite, which is a source of silica and feldspar, but otherwise does not provide a specific function.<sup>33</sup>

The clays and other raw materials are pulverized down to suitable grain sizes for the subsequent mixing and milling operations.

## Mixing and milling

The raw materials are mixed together and milled in either a dry or wet process. The wet-mixing method is more common and done in large mills that further reduce the particle size in preparation for spray-drying. Wet mixing can also be done for extrusion forming, wet-pressing, and slip-casting. Dry milling can be done where the subsequent forming operation does not rely on spray-dried particles.

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<sup>31</sup> Ball clay and kaolin clays provide material strength in the unfired state, enhance pyroplasticity (stability) while firing, and maintain a steady sintering temperature in the kiln. Zillion Sawa Minerals, “What is Ball Clay and How is it Used and Applied in Different Industries Like Ceramic?,” June 1, 2023, <https://medium.com/@zillionsawaminerals/what-is-ball-clay-and-how-is-it-used-and-applied-in-different-industries-like-ceramic-c06bf6f89d10>.

<sup>32</sup> Clay composition is determined by the ratio of silica to other minerals, such as quartz, carbonates, aluminum oxides, and iron oxides. Red clays form from continued weathering, which leaches out minerals containing sodium, potassium, calcium, and carbonates, but the more chemically stable iron and aluminum oxides are less likely to leach out. Red clay-rich soils are found mostly in humid temperate and tropical regions of the world. Blue, Marie-Louise, “What Is Red Clay?” Sciencing.com, March 24, 2022, <https://sciencing.com/red-clay-22940.html>.

<sup>33</sup> Ceramic Research Company, Articles “Roles and Functions of Ceramic Raw Materials in the Ceramic Tile Body,” [https://www.ceramic-research.com/articles\\_02.html](https://www.ceramic-research.com/articles_02.html), retrieved March 11, 2025.

## Spray drying

To obtain consistent particles for a high degree of quality control, the wet-milled mixture (slurry) is sprayed into a vertical tower with rising warm air. The high degree of process control results in a generally homogenous powder containing just enough moisture for the subsequent pressing (shaping) process.

## Shaping

Tiles can be formed by various processes, depending on whether the material being formed is either wet or dry. The most common method is dry-pressing<sup>34</sup> of the ground particles by compression between dies, rollers, belts, or other means. In some instances, various powders are combined to create surface effects when pressed together.<sup>35</sup> Wet clay can be formed by continuous extruding and cutting to size (including larger sizes),<sup>36</sup> pressing into a die, or pouring into a mold.

## Drying

After being formed, the newly formed (“green”) tiles are dried, usually in large dryers or low-temperature kilns. Drying can be either continuous or batch operations, being commonly fueled by natural gas, fuel oil, or coal, although infrared, microwave, or even excess heat from other operations are sometimes used.

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<sup>34</sup> In dry-pressing, the particles are not actually fully dry, but rather contain just enough moisture to hold together after pressing.

<sup>35</sup> These include wood or stone looks.

<sup>36</sup> Although the manufacturing process for slabs (also referred to as panels) is similar to that of smaller sized tile, the equipment that produces the ceramic slabs may be different as it is produced on a continuous production line. Some production lines can produce both tiles and slabs. For example, CONTINUA+: Compaction technology can produce slabs and tiles without any size or mold limits. Sacmi, “Continua+ Compaction Technology for Slabs and Tiles,” <https://www.sacmi.com/en-US/ceramics/Tiles/Continua>, retrieved July 1, 2025. Ceramic slabs are produced in larger dimensions and thicknesses than ceramic tiles. Common ceramic slab sizes typically range from 1200 mm X 1200 mm to 1600 mm X 3200 mm while ceramic tile sizes are 600 mm X 600 mm, 800 mm X 800 mm, and 800 mm X 1600 mm. Slabs are used for kitchen tops, countertops, furniture & wall claddings. Slabs are also suitable to be used in novel applications: building and construction (new floorings without dismantling the previous paving, ventilated façades, tunnel coverings, insulating paneling), indoor furniture (tabletops, doors), support for photovoltaic ceramic panels. Raimondo, M. et al, “Processing and properties of large-sized ceramic slabs,” Institute of Science and Technology for Ceramics, Vol. 49, 4, 289 to 296 (2010), [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/50284952\\_Processing\\_and\\_properties\\_of\\_large-sized\\_ceramic\\_slabs/fulltext/0e60c806f0c493afa4b70f1d/Processing-and-properties-of-large-sized-ceramic-slabs.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/50284952_Processing_and_properties_of_large-sized_ceramic_slabs/fulltext/0e60c806f0c493afa4b70f1d/Processing-and-properties-of-large-sized-ceramic-slabs.pdf), retrieved July 1, 2025.

## Glazing and/or digital printing

The surface of the green tile can be decorated before firing by applying materials that bond with the surface when fired. There are various techniques to apply glazing materials from a simple waterfall coating of the surface to spray applications, and now digital printing with glaze-like compounds. Surface decoration can also be applied prior to forming by adding dry powders that impart the decorative effects to the surface upon firing. Surfaces of fired tile also can be decorated before a secondary firing operation.

## Firing

Conversion from a clay-containing mixture to a ceramic material through firing creates the properties associated with ceramic tile.<sup>37</sup> The time and temperature for firing the green tile determines the finished properties and depends on the raw-material composition. Heating and cooling are controlled to allow the various physical changes to take place. In the case of porcelain tiles, firing is sufficiently hot (typically, but not exclusively, between 2,100°F to 2,200°F) to drive-down the finished porosity (water absorption) from 6 to 8 percent down to 0.5 percent or less. Firing can be accomplished in a single operation with the green tile and surface decoration fired together (i.e., “single-fired” or “monocottura”) in a roller-hearth kiln or in two or more subsequent firing operations depending on the pre-firing processes and desired decoration effects.<sup>38</sup> Depending on the firing process and raw materials used, the total time for firing and cooling can be under an hour or can require multiple days.<sup>39</sup>

## Post-firing operations

Cooled ceramic tile undergoes various post-firing operations prior to shipment.<sup>40</sup> Polished tiles are treated with abrasives in a polishing line to create a fine polish on the

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<sup>37</sup> While the crystallinity of the clay-containing mixture changes through the firing process, crystallinity itself is not a determinant of whether a material is ceramic.

<sup>38</sup> The shaping, glazing, and single-firing steps combined can require as little as an hour to complete. Because the single-firing process results in stronger and more-durable ceramic tile with a harder glazed surface that is less prone to peeling and cracking, monocottura tiles are suitable for interior floor tiles and outdoor applications. Build.com, “Moncottura vs. Bicottura Tiles, What’s the Difference?” <http://www.build.com.au/monocottura-vs-bicottura-tiles-whats-difference>, retrieved March 11, 2025.

<sup>39</sup> The older, double-firing (“bicottura”) process— consisting of shaping and initial firing of unglazed tile, glazing, and second firing of glazed tile— can require several days to complete. Generally being softer than single-fired tile, double-fired tile is suitable for walls and back-splashes. Moreover, the protrusions (or “lugs”) often present on the back surface render bicottura tile less suitable for covering horizontal flooring surfaces. Build.com, “Moncottura vs. Bicottura Tiles, What’s the Difference?” <http://www.build.com.au/monocottura-vs-bicottura-tiles-whats-difference>, retrieved March 11, 2025.

<sup>40</sup> Tiles that are unsuitable for shipment are recycled into the body which helps to reduce cost.

surface.<sup>41</sup> Rectified tiles are trimmed on a cutting line to produce precisely sized tiles. Cutting may occur at the factory or offsite at another facility. Very large-size tiles (referred to as “slabs” or “panels”) up to 5-feet by 15-feet or larger can be cut at the factory but are also commonly shipped as-produced in such large sizes for subsequent cutting in a separate facility or at a job site. Ceramic tile is shipped in cartons for retail sale, e.g., at “big-box” home-improvement stores. Carton labels include symbols and rating information about the ceramic tile contained within, including its grade, PEI rating, water absorption, DCOF, frost-resistance, and shade variations.<sup>42</sup>

## The industry in the United States

### U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from 13 firms, which accounted for the vast majority of production of ceramic tile in the United States during 2018.<sup>43</sup>

In response to the Commission’s notice of institution in these current reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of 12 known and currently operating U.S. producers of ceramic tile.<sup>44</sup> Nine firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission’s notice of institution accounted for more than 95 percent of production of ceramic tile in the United States during 2024.<sup>45</sup>

### Recent developments

Table 1.4 presents events in the U.S. industry since the Commission’s original investigations.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> A polishing line can be part of a continuous line or a separate line.

<sup>42</sup> See, for example, The Home Depot, “Ceramic Tiles – Label Information,” no date, [https://www.homedepot.com/hdus/en\\_US/DTCCOM/Home\\_Services/Tile\\_Flooring/Tile\\_Flooring\\_Buying\\_Guide/Docs/ceramic\\_tile\\_label\\_info.pdf](https://www.homedepot.com/hdus/en_US/DTCCOM/Home_Services/Tile_Flooring/Tile_Flooring_Buying_Guide/Docs/ceramic_tile_label_info.pdf), retrieved March 11, 2025.

<sup>43</sup> Original publication, p. 3.1.

<sup>44</sup> Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, June 2, 2025, exhs. 1-A, 1-B, and 13; domestic interested party’s supplemental response, June 12, 2025, p. 3.

<sup>45</sup> Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, June 2, 2025, exhs. 1-A and 1-B; domestic interested party’s supplemental response, July 1, 2025, exh. 1.

<sup>46</sup> For recent developments in tariff treatment, please see “U.S. tariff treatment” section.

**Table 1.4 Ceramic tile: Developments in the U.S. industry**

Item	Firm	Event
Expansion	Florim	In September 2021, Florim announced a \$35 million investment in its plant in Clarksville, TN, for a new warehouse and technologically advanced manufacturing machinery to increase the production capabilities and expand the range of product offerings. The investment was anticipated to have added 33 jobs to bring employment to about 345 workers. The new 460,000 square foot warehouse became operational in 2023 and contains over 3 million cubic feet of storage for porcelain tile production. A 2023 report on the expansion noted that employment had grown to approximately 450 workers.
Closure	Interceramic	On February 22, 2023, Interceramic announced that it would close its U.S. operations, including its corporate office, manufacturing site, and showrooms, all located in Texas. The closures were expected to have resulted in the loss of approximately 400 jobs.
Acquisition	AHF Products (Crossville, Inc.)	On October 18, 2023, AHF Products, a hard surface flooring manufacturer headquartered in Mountville, PA, acquired Crossville Inc., a porcelain tile manufacturer located in Crossville, TN.
Opening	Portobello	On October 18, 2023, Portobello America held a grand opening for its new plant in Baxter, TN. The plant's initial annual production capacity was 50 million square feet. The plant became operational in the summer of 2023 and was anticipated to have generated 230 jobs. Portobello planned to have a small-format line and a second kiln for field tiles by year-end 2024.
Expansion	Stonepeak	In 2023, Stonepeak Ceramics invested \$10 million in its production facility in Crossville, TN. The company expanded and upgraded production output by investing in new polishing lines and new 12-bar digital printing machines with state-of-the-art capabilities, and offering customers XL gauged porcelain stoneware slabs.
Expansion	Landmark	On March 22, 2024, Landmark Ceramics celebrated the completion of its \$70 million tile production plant expansion in Mt. Pleasant, TN. The expansion made the plant location a North American logistics hub for Landmark. Part of Landmark Ceramics plant expansion included a new kiln that increased the plant's annual production capacity to 80 million square feet. The expansion was expected to have created 78 new jobs.

Source: Leaf Chronicle, "Florim to Invest Another \$35 Million in Montgomery County Ceramic Tile Plant," September 22, 2021, <https://www.theleafchronicle.com/story/news/local/clarksville/2021/09/22/florim-invest-35-million-montgomery-county-ceramic-tile-plant/5813076001>; ClarksvilleNow.com, "Florim USA expands with 460,000-square-foot warehouse in Clarksville," November 1, 2023, <https://clarksvillenow.com/local/florim-usa-expands-with-460000-square-foot-warehouse-in-clarksville/>; Dallas News, "Mexican Company Cutting 400 Texas Jobs, Closing Carrollton, Garland Sites," March 6, 2023, <https://www.dallasnews.com/business/2023/03/06/mexican-tile-company-closing-down-us-operations-lay-off-nearly-400-across-texas/>; Businesswire, "Paceline Equity Portfolio Company AHF Products Acquires Crossville, a Leading U.S. Porcelain Tile Manufacturer," October 18, 2023, <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20231018755332/en/Paceline-Equity-Portfolio-Company-AHF-Products-Acquires-Crossville-a-Leading-U.S.-Porcelain-Tile-Manufacturer>; Floor Daily, "Portobello America Holds Grand Opening for Tennessee Factory," October 18, 2023, <https://www.floordaily.net/flooring-news/portobello-america-holds-grand-opening-for-tennessee-factory>; Floor Trends Magazine, "Portobello America's Tennessee Facility Celebrates Grand Opening," <https://www.floortrendsmag.com/articles/111456-portobello-america-s-tennessee-facility-celebrates-grand-opening>; Stonepeak Ceramics, "Stonepeak Ceramics Expands Investments to Boost U.S. Production," September 18, 2023, <https://www.stonepeakceramics.com/news-detail.php?id=184&t=stonepeak-ceramics-expands-investments-to-boost-u.s.-production/>; Floor Daily, "Landmark Ceramics Cuts Ribbon on \$70M Plant Expansion," March 25, 2024, <https://www.floordaily.net/flooring-news/landmark-ceramics-cuts-ribbon-on-70m-plant-expansion>; Business Facilities, "Two Manufacturing Projects Will Create Nearly 300 Jobs in Tennessee," March 27, 2024, <https://businessfacilities.com/manufacturing-projects-will-create-nearly-300-jobs-in-tennessee/>.

## U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year reviews. Table 1.5 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations and the current five-year reviews.

**Table 1.5 Ceramic tile: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period**

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

Item	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2024
Capacity	Quantity	1,007,886	1,128,296	1,165,482	1,037,113
Production	Quantity	895,622	999,528	908,820	766,265
Capacity utilization	Ratio	88.9	88.6	78.0	73.9
U.S. shipments	Quantity	884,741	933,827	889,973	769,798
U.S. shipments	Value	1,214,136	1,290,801	1,252,033	1,336,241
U.S. shipments	Unit value	1.37	1.38	1.41	1.74
Net sales	Value	1,229,786	1,307,649	1,269,406	1,357,641
COGS	Value	714,252	741,410	736,942	938,790
COGS to net sales	Ratio	58.1	56.7	58.1	69.1
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	515,534	566,239	532,464	418,851
SG&A expenses	Value	275,300	300,518	315,598	416,387
Operating income or (loss)	Value	240,234	265,721	216,866	2,464
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	19.5	20.3	17.1	0.2

Source: For the years 2016 to 2018, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2024, data are compiled using data submitted by the domestic interested party. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, exh. 13; domestic interested party's supplemental response, July 1, 2025, exh. 1.

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

## Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if “appropriate circumstances” exist.<sup>47</sup> In its original determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of all ceramic tile, and it defined the domestic industry as all U.S. producers of ceramic tile.<sup>48</sup>

## U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 38 firms, which accounted for approximately \*\*\* percent of total U.S. imports of ceramic tile from China during 2018.<sup>49</sup> Import data presented in the original investigations are based on official Commerce statistics.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission’s notice of institution, the domestic interested party provided a list of more than 700 potential U.S. importers of ceramic tile.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

<sup>48</sup> 90 FR 18694, May 1, 2025.

<sup>49</sup> Ceramic Tile from China (Final), Confidential Report, INV-SS-046, April 20, 2020, (“Original confidential report”), p. 4.1.

<sup>50</sup> The list of possible U.S. importers submitted by the domestic interested party likely overstates the actual number of U.S. importers of ceramic tile because it includes numerous freight forwarding and logistics firms as well as a number of duplicate entities. Domestic interested party’s supplemental response, June 12, 2025, exh. S1.2; Domestic interested party’s supplemental response, July 1, 2025, exh. 1.

## U.S. imports

Table 1.6 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from China as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2024 imports by quantity). As indicated in the “Previous and related investigations” section of this report, a countervailing duty order on imports of ceramic tile from India was issued on June 9, 2025.

**Table 1.6 Ceramic tile: U.S. imports, by source and period**

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

U.S. imports from	Measure	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
China	Quantity	435,829	7,724	2,211	1,794	746	706
India	Quantity	67,808	200,141	217,789	283,919	404,859	394,146
Spain	Quantity	344,445	403,624	492,895	430,777	348,200	338,649
Italy	Quantity	329,614	325,079	387,693	376,547	299,035	308,058
All other sources	Quantity	866,625	1,015,180	1,124,328	1,083,403	944,312	887,083
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,608,493	1,944,024	2,222,704	2,174,646	1,996,406	1,927,935
All import sources	Quantity	2,044,322	1,951,748	2,224,915	2,176,440	1,997,152	1,928,640
China	Value	448,876	10,839	11,267	11,701	2,574	3,343
India	Value	45,962	135,469	164,537	246,368	258,776	243,111
Spain	Value	438,897	466,047	631,530	787,319	658,605	599,407
Italy	Value	654,248	627,494	789,491	887,392	721,910	707,580
All other sources	Value	608,451	757,960	908,950	1,012,124	920,642	866,451
Nonsubject sources	Value	1,747,558	1,986,970	2,494,507	2,933,203	2,559,933	2,416,550
All import sources	Value	2,196,434	1,997,809	2,505,774	2,944,905	2,562,507	2,419,893
China	Unit value	1.03	1.40	5.10	6.52	3.45	4.74
India	Unit value	0.68	0.68	0.76	0.87	0.64	0.62
Spain	Unit value	1.27	1.15	1.28	1.83	1.89	1.77
Italy	Unit value	1.98	1.93	2.04	2.36	2.41	2.30
All other sources	Unit value	0.70	0.75	0.81	0.93	0.97	0.98
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	1.09	1.02	1.12	1.35	1.28	1.25
All import sources	Unit value	1.07	1.02	1.13	1.35	1.28	1.25

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 6907.21.1005, 6907.21.1011, 6907.21.1051, 6907.21.2000, 6907.21.3000, 6907.21.4000, 6907.21.9011, 6907.21.9051, 6907.22.1005, 6907.22.1011, 6907.22.1051, 6907.22.2000, 6907.22.3000, 6907.22.4000, 6907.22.9011, 6907.22.9051, 6907.23.1005, 6907.23.1011, 6907.23.1051, 6907.23.2000, 6907.23.3000, 6907.23.4000, 6907.23.9011, 6907.23.9051, 6907.30.1005, 6907.30.1011, 6907.30.1051, 6907.30.2000, 6907.30.3000, 6907.30.4000, 6907.30.9011, 6907.30.9051, 6907.40.1005, 6907.40.1011, 6907.40.1051, 6907.40.2000, 6907.40.3000, 6907.40.4000, 6907.40.9011, 6907.40.9051, accessed June 24, 2025.

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

## Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table 1.7 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

**Table 1.7 Ceramic tile: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period**

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

Source	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2024
U.S. producers	Quantity	884,741	933,827	889,973	769,798
China	Quantity	579,525	657,077	690,322	706
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	1,400,664	1,441,741	1,500,202	1,927,935
All import sources	Quantity	1,980,189	2,098,818	2,190,524	1,928,640
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	2,864,930	3,032,645	3,080,497	2,698,438
U.S. producers	Value	1,214,136	1,290,801	1,252,033	1,336,241
China	Value	514,288	588,681	624,447	3,343
Nonsubject sources	Value	1,576,486	1,628,188	1,667,824	2,416,550
All import sources	Value	2,090,774	2,216,869	2,292,270	2,419,893
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	3,304,910	3,507,670	3,544,303	3,756,133
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	30.9	30.8	28.9	28.5
China	Share of quantity	20.2	21.7	22.4	0.0
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	48.9	47.5	48.7	71.4
All import sources	Share of quantity	69.1	69.2	71.1	71.5
U.S. producers	Share of value	36.7	36.8	35.3	35.6
China	Share of value	15.6	16.8	17.6	0.1
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	47.7	46.4	47.1	64.3
All import sources	Share of value	63.3	63.2	64.7	64.4

Source: For the years 2016, 2017, and 2018, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2024, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested party's response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 6907.21.1005, 6907.21.1011, 6907.21.1051, 6907.21.2000, 6907.21.3000, 6907.21.4000, 6907.21.9011, 6907.21.9051, 6907.22.1005, 6907.22.1011, 6907.22.1051, 6907.22.2000, 6907.22.3000, 6907.22.4000, 6907.22.9011, 6907.22.9051, 6907.23.1005, 6907.23.1011, 6907.23.1051, 6907.23.2000, 6907.23.3000, 6907.23.4000, 6907.23.9011, 6907.23.9051, 6907.30.1005, 6907.30.1011, 6907.30.1051, 6907.30.2000, 6907.30.3000, 6907.30.4000, 6907.30.9011, 6907.30.9051, 6907.40.1005, 6907.40.1011, 6907.40.1051, 6907.40.2000, 6907.40.3000, 6907.40.4000, 6907.40.9011, 6907.40.9051, accessed June 24, 2025.

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

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

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 "—".

## The industry in China

### Producers in China

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from 43 firms, which accounted for approximately 8.9 percent of production of ceramic tile in China during 2018, and approximately 50.7 percent of ceramic tile exports from China to the United States during 2018.<sup>51</sup>

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of almost 200 possible producers of ceramic tile in China.<sup>52</sup>

### Recent developments

Table 1.8 presents events in the Chinese industry since the Commission's original investigations.

**Table 1.8 Ceramic tile: Developments in the Chinese industry**

Item	Firm	Event
Expansion	Kito Ceramics	In 2020, Kito Ceramics announced expansions at two of its production facilities in Guangdong and Jingdezhen.
Expansion	Kings Beads	In December 2022, Kings Beads announced the completion of its first expansion project. The expansion included the commissioning of its second production line, enabling an increase in production to 25,000 metric tons per year.

Source: Kito Ceramics, "History," <https://www.kitoceramics.com/page/about-us.html>, retrieved June 13, 2025; Kings Beads, "King's Productivity Further Released with its Recent Expansion," December 6, 2022, [https://www.kingsbeads.com/en\\_news/kings-productivity-further-released-with-its-recent-expansion.html](https://www.kingsbeads.com/en_news/kings-productivity-further-released-with-its-recent-expansion.html).

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<sup>51</sup> Original publication, p. 7.5.

<sup>52</sup> Domestic interested party's supplemental response, June 12, 2025, exh. S1.3; Domestic interested party's supplemental response, July 1, 2025, exh. 1.

## Exports

Table 1.9 presents export data for ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles, mosaic cubes, and finishing ceramics from China (by export destination in descending order of value for 2024).

**Table 1.9 Ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles, mosaic cubes, and finishing ceramics: Value of exports from China, by destination and period**

Value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Philippines	297,067	349,832	415,223	558,198	474,030	296,280
South Korea	219,682	226,011	257,810	281,530	254,629	244,814
Hong Kong	205,579	305,747	321,567	390,648	382,303	239,743
Malaysia	171,190	189,578	150,330	249,241	230,100	219,963
Vietnam	476,656	483,391	581,799	540,750	441,095	215,312
Indonesia	192,097	181,779	245,766	247,020	271,063	205,507
Thailand	186,178	168,186	196,740	260,050	224,859	202,307
Australia	163,469	161,121	184,266	198,042	196,694	200,252
Cambodia	195,027	180,168	142,997	186,863	174,980	93,636
Singapore	121,648	80,189	77,149	161,605	94,904	85,621
All other markets	2,306,444	1,784,907	1,341,556	1,888,446	2,111,349	1,237,329
All markets	4,535,036	4,110,907	3,915,203	4,962,393	4,856,006	3,240,764

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 6907.21, 6907.22, 6907.23, 6907.30, and 6907.40, accessed June 17, 2025.

Note: HS subheadings are not basket categories, and the data presented are believed to cover in-scope ceramic tile. Import quantities not provided due to differences in units of measure amongst reporting countries. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

## Third-country trade actions

Ceramic tile from China is subject to several antidumping duty actions in third-country markets (table 1.10). Based on available information, there were no safeguards or countervailing duty actions in place in third-country markets since the original investigations.

**Table 1.10 Ceramic tile: Antidumping (“AD”) duty orders on ceramic tile originating in China in third-country markets**

Third-country market	Product	Effective date	Actions
Indonesia	Ceramic tiles	November 2024	AD investigation was initiated in March 2023. AD duty order imposed with range of IDR 13,446 – 90,544 per square meter.
Brazil	Ceramic tiles	December 2014	AD investigation was initiated in August 2013. AD duty orders imposed in December 2014 and were extended in May 2021, with rates of \$3.34 – 6.42 per square meter.
United Kingdom	Ceramic tiles	January 2021	Following the United Kingdom’s exit from the European Union, the UK decided to adopt the EU’s antidumping orders on ceramic tiles from China (see below). The UK orders became effective in January 2021 and were extended in October 2024 with rates with rates of 13.9 – 69.7 percent.
European Union	Ceramic tiles	September 2011	AD investigation was initiated in June 2010. AD duty orders imposed in September 2011 and were last extended in February 2024 with rates of 26.3 – 69.7 percent.
Gulf Cooperation Council (“GCC”)	Ceramic flags and paving, hearth, floor or wall tiles, whether or not on a backing; finishing ceramics	June 2020	AD investigation was initiated in May 2018. AD duty orders imposed with rates of 23.5 – 76 percent.
South Korea	Ceramic tiles	May 2006	AD investigation was initiated in January 2005. AD duty orders imposed with rates of 2.76 – 37.4 percent were terminated effective in October 2021.
Mexico	Ceramic floor and wall tiles	October 2016	AD investigation was initiated in August 2015. AD duty orders imposed in October 2016 and were extended in April 2023 with rates of \$2.90 – 12.42 per square meter.
Argentina	Ceramic, marble, travertine, or glass tiles	June 2014	AD investigation was initiated in March 2013. AD duty orders imposed in June 2014 and were extended in March 2020 with rates of \$50.03 per square meter for ceramics.
Argentina	Glazed ceramic flags and pavings or tiles	February 2018	AD investigation was initiated in August 2016. AD duty orders imposed in February 2018 and were extended in July 2024 with rates of 27.70 percent ad valorem.

**Table 1.10 (Continued) Ceramic tile: Antidumping duty orders on ceramic tile originating in China in third-country markets**

Third-country market	Product	Effective date	Actions
Argentina	Ceramic flags and pavings or tiles	June 2018	AD investigation was initiated in July 2011. AD duty orders imposed in June 2013 and were extended in July 2024 with rates of 349.22 percent or \$8.77 or \$12.20 per square meter with the “Lesser Duty Rule” applied.
India	Glazed/unglazed porcelain/vitrified tiles	June 2017	AD investigation was initiated in October 2015. AD duty orders imposed in June 2017 and were extended in November 2021 with rates of \$0 – 1.87 per square meter.
Pakistan	Wall and floor tiles	October 2017	AD investigation was initiated in February 2016. AD duty orders imposed with rates of 9.35 – 36.35 percent were terminated effective in November 2021.

Source: WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation AD01-2023/CHN,” November 14, 2024, [AD01-2023/CHN - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 12, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation 1306160,” December 19, 2014, [1306160 - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 12, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation 2020/18 CN,” January 1, 2021, [2020/18 CN - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 13, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation AD560 CN,” September 15, 2011, [AD560 CN- Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 13, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation AD-4-9/CH,” June 6, 2020, [AD-4-9/CH - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 13, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation 05-002,” May 30, 2006, [05-002 - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 13, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation 27/14-CHN,” October 24, 2016, [27/14-CHN - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 18, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation S01:0286547/2012/CHN,” June 8, 2014, [S01:0286547/2012/CHN - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 18, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation S01:0003540/2016/CHN,” February 16, 2018, [S01:0003540/2016/CHN - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 18, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation S01:0075046/2011/CHN,” February 6, 2013, [S01:0075046/2011/CHN - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 18, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation 14/14/2014-1/1,” June 14, 2017, [14/14/2014-1/1 - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 18, 2025; WTO, Trade Remedies Data Portal, Antidumping, “Original Investigation 45/2016/NTC/Tiles/CHI,” October 11, 2017, [45/2016/NTC/Tiles/CHI - Investigation details - Trade Remedies Data Portal \(wto.org\)](#), retrieved June 18, 2025.

## The global market

Table 1.11 presents global export data for ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles, mosaic cubes, and finishing ceramics (by source in descending order of value for 2024).

**Table 1.11 Ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles, mosaic cubes, and finishing ceramics: Value of global exports by country and period**

Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Italy	4,396,955	4,404,584	5,403,530	5,522,613	4,759,354	4,704,366
Spain	3,177,050	3,378,288	4,360,007	4,504,877	3,858,886	3,766,184
China	4,535,036	4,110,907	3,915,203	4,962,393	4,856,006	3,240,764
India	1,312,579	1,542,268	1,766,018	1,846,216	2,439,154	2,166,356
Turkey	666,457	783,229	980,594	1,061,029	665,085	725,852
Brazil	348,203	329,622	488,143	512,538	391,718	365,289
Poland	351,905	412,236	467,759	477,988	465,380	446,691
Germany	420,046	385,514	410,415	407,042	359,591	341,320
Portugal	263,932	247,326	293,874	325,305	302,059	287,208
Mexico	0	532	251,224	279,186	283,653	258,539
All other exporters	2,105,727	2,134,737	2,674,850	2,835,374	2,516,655	1,574,033
All exporters	17,577,890	17,729,242	21,011,617	22,734,561	20,897,541	17,876,603

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 6907.21, 6907.22, 6907.23, 6907.30, and 6907.40, retrieved June 17, 2025.

Note: HS subheadings are not basket categories, and the data presented are believed to cover in-scope ceramic tile. Import quantities not provided due to differences in units of measure amongst reporting countries. Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown.

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

**APPENDIX A**  
**FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES**



The Commission makes available notices relevant to its investigations and reviews on its website, [www.usitc.gov](http://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 18694 May 1, 2025	Ceramic Tile From China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews	<a href="https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-01/pdf/2025-07522.pdf">https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-01/pdf/2025-07522.pdf</a>
90 FR 18642 May 1, 2025	Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews	<a href="https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-01/pdf/2025-07580.pdf">https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-01/pdf/2025-07580.pdf</a>



**APPENDIX B**  
**RESPONSES TO THE NOTICE OF INSTITUTION**



## Responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

### Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews. It was filed on behalf of the Coalition for Fair Trade in Ceramic Tile (“Coalition”), a trade or business association/coalition a majority of whose members manufacture, produce or wholesale ceramic tile (collectively referred to herein as “domestic interested party”).<sup>1</sup>

A complete response to the Commission’s notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy or explain deficiencies in their responses and to provide clarifying details where appropriate. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table B.1.

**Table B.1 Ceramic tile: Summary of responses to the Commission’s notice of institution**

Interested party type	Number	Coverage
U.S. trade association/coalition	1	>95%

Note: The U.S. trade association/coalition coverage figure presented is the domestic interested party’s estimate of its share of total U.S. production of ceramic tile during 2024. Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, July 1, 2025, exh. 13.

### Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from the Coalition. The Coalition requested that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on ceramic tile.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Coalition consists of nine individual members, all of which are domestic producers of ceramic tile. For a list of members, see the domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, June 2, 2025, exhs. 1-A, 1-B, and 13.

<sup>2</sup> Domestic interested party’s comments on adequacy, July 9, 2025, p. 2.

## Company-specific information

**Table B.2 Ceramic tile: Response checklist for U.S. producers**

Yes = provided response; no = did not provide a response; NA = not available; not known = information was not known

<b>Item</b>	<b>Coalition for Fair Trade in Ceramic Tile</b>
<b>Nature of operation</b>	Yes
<b>Statement of intent to participate</b>	Yes
<b>Statement of likely effects of revoking the order</b>	Yes
<b>U.S. producer list</b>	Yes
<b>U.S. importer/foreign producer list</b>	Yes
<b>List of 3-5 leading purchasers</b>	Yes
<b>List of sources for national/regional prices</b>	Yes
<b>Trade/financial data</b>	Yes
<b>Changes in supply/demand</b>	Yes
<b>Complete response</b>	Yes

**APPENDIX C**

**SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS**



**Table C-1**

**Ceramic tile: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2016-18, January to September 2018, and January to September 2019**

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2018	January to September		Calendar year			Jan-Sep 2018-19
	2016	2017		2018	2018	2019	2016-18	2016-17	
<b>U.S. consumption quantity:</b>									
Amount.....	2,864,930	3,032,645	3,080,497	2,346,331	2,276,663	▲7.5	▲5.9	▲1.6	▼(3.0)
Producers' share (fn1).....	30.9	30.8	28.9	29.0	28.0	▼(2.0)	▼(0.1)	▼(1.9)	▼(1.0)
<b>Importers' share (fn1):</b>									
China.....	20.2	21.7	22.4	22.0	18.6	▲2.2	▲1.4	▲0.7	▼(3.4)
Mexico.....	16.2	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.6	▼(3.9)	▼(3.1)	▼(0.8)	▲0.1
Brazil.....	3.5	3.7	5.2	4.9	6.7	▲1.7	▲0.2	▲1.5	▲1.8
All other sources.....	29.2	30.8	31.3	31.6	34.2	▲2.0	▲1.5	▲0.5	▲2.5
Nonsubject sources.....	48.9	47.5	48.7	49.0	53.4	▼(0.2)	▼(1.3)	▲1.2	▲4.4
All import sources.....	69.1	69.2	71.1	71.0	72.0	▲2.0	▲0.1	▲1.9	▲1.0
<b>U.S. consumption value:</b>									
Amount.....	3,304,910	3,507,670	3,544,303	2,691,380	2,650,203	▲7.2	▲6.1	▲1.0	▼(1.5)
Producers' share (fn1).....	36.7	36.8	35.3	35.4	34.4	▼(1.4)	▲0.1	▼(1.5)	▼(1.0)
<b>Importers' share (fn1):</b>									
China.....	15.6	16.8	17.6	16.9	16.3	▲2.1	▲1.2	▲0.8	▼(0.6)
Mexico.....	8.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	▼(1.5)	▼(1.8)	▲0.2	▲0.1
Brazil.....	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.4	▲0.9	▲0.3	▲0.6	▲0.7
All other sources.....	37.8	37.9	37.7	38.4	39.2	▼(0.1)	▲0.2	▼(0.2)	▲0.8
Nonsubject sources.....	47.7	46.4	47.1	47.8	49.4	▼(0.6)	▼(1.3)	▲0.6	▲1.6
All import sources.....	63.3	63.2	64.7	64.6	65.6	▲1.4	▼(0.1)	▲1.5	▲1.0
<b>U.S. imports from:</b>									
<b>China:</b>									
Quantity.....	579,525	657,077	690,322	516,841	423,237	▲19.1	▲13.4	▲5.1	▼(18.1)
Value.....	514,288	588,681	624,447	453,628	430,886	▲21.4	▲14.5	▲6.1	▼(5.0)
Unit value.....	\$0.89	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.88	\$1.02	▲1.9	▲1.0	▲1.0	▲16.0
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
<b>Mexico:</b>									
Quantity.....	464,228	397,476	378,168	292,812	287,272	▼(18.5)	▼(14.4)	▼(4.9)	▼(1.9)
Value.....	265,226	219,942	229,995	178,466	178,240	▼(13.3)	▼(17.1)	▲4.6	▼(0.1)
Unit value.....	\$0.57	\$0.55	\$0.61	\$0.61	\$0.62	▲6.5	▼(3.1)	▲9.9	▲1.8
<b>Brazil:</b>									
Quantity.....	98,852	111,346	158,811	114,472	151,499	▲60.7	▲12.6	▲42.6	▲32.3
Value.....	62,867	77,595	100,853	73,383	91,289	▲60.4	▲23.4	▲30.0	▲24.4
Unit value.....	\$0.64	\$0.70	\$0.64	\$0.64	\$0.60	▼(0.1)	▲9.6	▼(8.9)	▼(6.0)
<b>All other sources:</b>									
Quantity.....	837,584	932,919	963,223	742,052	777,705	▲15.0	▲11.4	▲3.2	▲4.8
Value.....	1,248,393	1,330,651	1,336,976	1,033,459	1,038,761	▲7.1	▲6.6	▲0.5	▲0.5
Unit value.....	\$1.49	\$1.43	\$1.39	\$1.39	\$1.34	▼(6.9)	▼(4.3)	▼(2.7)	▼(4.1)
<b>Nonsubject sources:</b>									
Quantity.....	1,400,664	1,441,741	1,500,202	1,149,335	1,216,477	▲7.1	▲2.9	▲4.1	▲5.8
Value.....	1,576,486	1,628,188	1,667,824	1,285,309	1,308,290	▲5.8	▲3.3	▲2.4	▲1.8
Unit value.....	\$1.13	\$1.13	\$1.11	\$1.12	\$1.08	▼(1.2)	▲0.3	▼(1.6)	▼(3.8)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
<b>All import sources:</b>									
Quantity.....	1,980,189	2,098,818	2,190,524	1,666,176	1,639,713	▲10.6	▲6.0	▲4.4	▼(1.6)
Value.....	2,090,774	2,216,869	2,292,270	1,738,937	1,739,176	▲9.6	▲6.0	▲3.4	▲0.0
Unit value.....	\$1.06	\$1.06	\$1.05	\$1.04	\$1.06	▼(0.9)	▲0.0	▼(0.9)	▲1.6
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

**Table C-1--Continued**

**Ceramic tile: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2016-18, January to September 2018, and January to September 2019**

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

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		2018	January to September		2016-18	Calendar year		Jan-Sep 2018-19
	2016	2017		2018	2018		2019	2016-17	
<b>U.S. producers':</b>									
Average capacity quantity.....	1,007,886	1,128,296	1,165,482	889,523	862,658	▲15.6	▲11.9	▲3.3	▼(3.0)
Production quantity.....	895,622	999,528	908,820	709,133	643,304	▲1.5	▲11.6	▼(9.1)	▼(9.3)
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	88.9	88.6	78.0	79.7	74.6	▼(10.9)	▼(0.3)	▼(10.6)	▼(5.1)
<b>U.S. shipments:</b>									
Quantity.....	884,741	933,827	889,973	680,155	636,950	▲0.6	▲5.5	▼(4.7)	▼(6.4)
Value.....	1,214,136	1,290,801	1,252,033	952,443	911,026	▲3.1	▲6.3	▼(3.0)	▼(4.3)
Unit value.....	\$1.37	\$1.38	\$1.41	\$1.40	\$1.43	▲2.5	▲0.7	▲1.8	▲2.1
<b>Export shipments:</b>									
Quantity.....	10,029	9,955	10,363	7,961	7,787	▲3.3	▼(0.7)	▲4.1	▼(2.2)
Value.....	15,715	16,845	17,411	13,370	12,673	▲10.8	▲7.2	▲3.4	▼(5.2)
Unit value.....	\$1.57	\$1.69	\$1.68	\$1.68	\$1.63	▲7.2	▲8.0	▼(0.7)	▼(3.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	258,066	313,811	322,295	333,427	319,787	▲24.9	▲21.6	▲2.7	▼(4.1)
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	28.8	33.3	35.8	36.3	37.2	▲7.0	▲4.4	▲2.5	▲0.9
Production workers.....	3,378	3,533	3,399	3,423	3,322	▲0.6	▲4.6	▼(3.8)	▼(3.0)
Hours worked (1,000s).....	7,122	7,396	6,990	5,428	5,202	▼(1.9)	▲3.8	▼(5.5)	▼(4.2)
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	170,681	183,701	179,494	136,464	134,537	▲5.2	▲7.6	▼(2.3)	▼(1.4)
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$23.97	\$24.84	\$25.68	\$25.14	\$25.86	▲7.1	▲3.6	▲3.4	▲2.9
Productivity.....	125.8	135.1	130.0	130.6	123.7	▲3.4	▲7.5	▼(3.8)	▼(5.3)
Unit labor costs.....	\$0.19	\$0.18	\$0.20	\$0.19	\$0.21	▲3.6	▼(3.6)	▲7.5	▲8.7
<b>Net sales:</b>									
Quantity.....	894,767	943,782	900,336	688,113	644,732	▲0.6	▲5.5	▼(4.6)	▼(6.3)
Value.....	1,229,786	1,307,649	1,269,406	965,767	923,466	▲3.2	▲6.3	▼(2.9)	▼(4.4)
Unit value.....	\$1.37	\$1.39	\$1.41	\$1.40	\$1.43	▲2.6	▲0.8	▲1.8	▲2.1
<b>Cost of goods sold (COGS):</b>									
Raw materials.....	221,861	234,775	229,314	172,701	167,768	▲3.4	▲5.8	▼(2.3)	▼(2.9)
Energy costs.....	49,166	58,360	54,825	40,733	38,785	▲11.5	▲18.7	▼(6.1)	▼(4.8)
Direct labor.....	107,177	117,493	116,986	86,988	86,440	▲9.2	▲9.6	▼(0.4)	▼(0.6)
Other factory costs.....	336,048	330,782	335,817	254,209	261,246	▼(0.1)	▼(1.6)	▲1.5	▲2.8
Total COGS.....	714,252	741,410	736,942	554,631	554,239	▲3.2	▲3.8	▼(0.6)	▼(0.1)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	515,534	566,239	532,464	411,136	369,227	▲3.3	▲9.8	▼(6.0)	▼(10.2)
SG&A expenses.....	275,300	300,518	315,598	242,082	247,218	▲14.6	▲9.2	▲5.0	▲2.1
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	240,234	265,721	216,866	169,054	122,009	▼(9.7)	▲10.6	▼(18.4)	▼(27.8)
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	222,481	239,667	187,189	146,938	96,861	▼(15.9)	▲7.7	▼(21.9)	▼(34.1)
Capital expenditures.....	304,372	147,141	64,051	45,560	84,201	▼(79.0)	▼(51.7)	▼(56.5)	▲84.8
R&D expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net assets.....	1,821,877	1,963,526	1,941,149	NA	NA	▲6.5	▲7.8	▼(1.1)	NA
Unit COGS.....	\$0.80	\$0.79	\$0.82	\$0.81	\$0.86	▲2.5	▼(1.6)	▲4.2	▲6.7
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.38	▲13.9	▲3.5	▲10.1	▲9.0
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$0.27	\$0.28	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.19	▼(10.3)	▲4.9	▼(14.4)	▼(23.0)
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$0.15	▼(16.4)	▲2.1	▼(18.1)	▼(29.6)
COGS/sales (fn1).....	58.1	56.7	58.1	57.4	60.0	▼(0.0)	▼(1.4)	▲1.4	▲2.6
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	19.5	20.3	17.1	17.5	13.2	▼(2.5)	▲0.8	▼(3.2)	▼(4.3)
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	18.1	18.3	14.7	15.2	10.5	▼(3.3)	▲0.2	▼(3.6)	▼(4.7)

**Notes:**

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).

Zeros, 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.

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.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers

6907.10.0000, 6907.21.1005, 6907.21.1011, 6907.21.1051, 6907.21.2000, 6907.21.3000, 6907.21.4000, 6907.21.9011, 6907.21.9051, 6907.22.1005, 6907.22.1011, 6907.22.1051, 6907.22.2000, 6907.22.3000, 6907.22.4000, 6907.22.9011, 6907.22.9051, 6907.23.1005, 6907.23.1011, 6907.23.1051, 6907.23.2000, 6907.23.3000, 6907.23.4000, 6907.23.9011, 6907.23.9051, 6907.30.1005, 6907.30.1011, 6907.30.1051, 6907.30.2000, 6907.30.3000, 6907.30.4000, 6907.30.9011, 6907.30.9051, 6907.40.1005, 6907.40.1011, 6907.40.1051, 6907.40.2000, 6907.40.3000, 6907.40.4000, 6907.40.9011, 6907.40.9051, 6907.90.0011, 6907.90.0051, 6908.10.1000, 6908.10.2000, 6908.10.5000, 6908.90.0011, and 6908.90.0051, accessed February 11, 2020.

## **APPENDIX D**

### **PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES**



As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from the domestic interested party, and it provided contact information for the following four firms as top purchasers of ceramic tile: \*\*\*. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these four firms, and one firm (\*\*\*) submitted a response to the Commission’s request for information.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for ceramic tile that have occurred in the United States or in the market for ceramic tile in China, since June 1, 2020?

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

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

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

