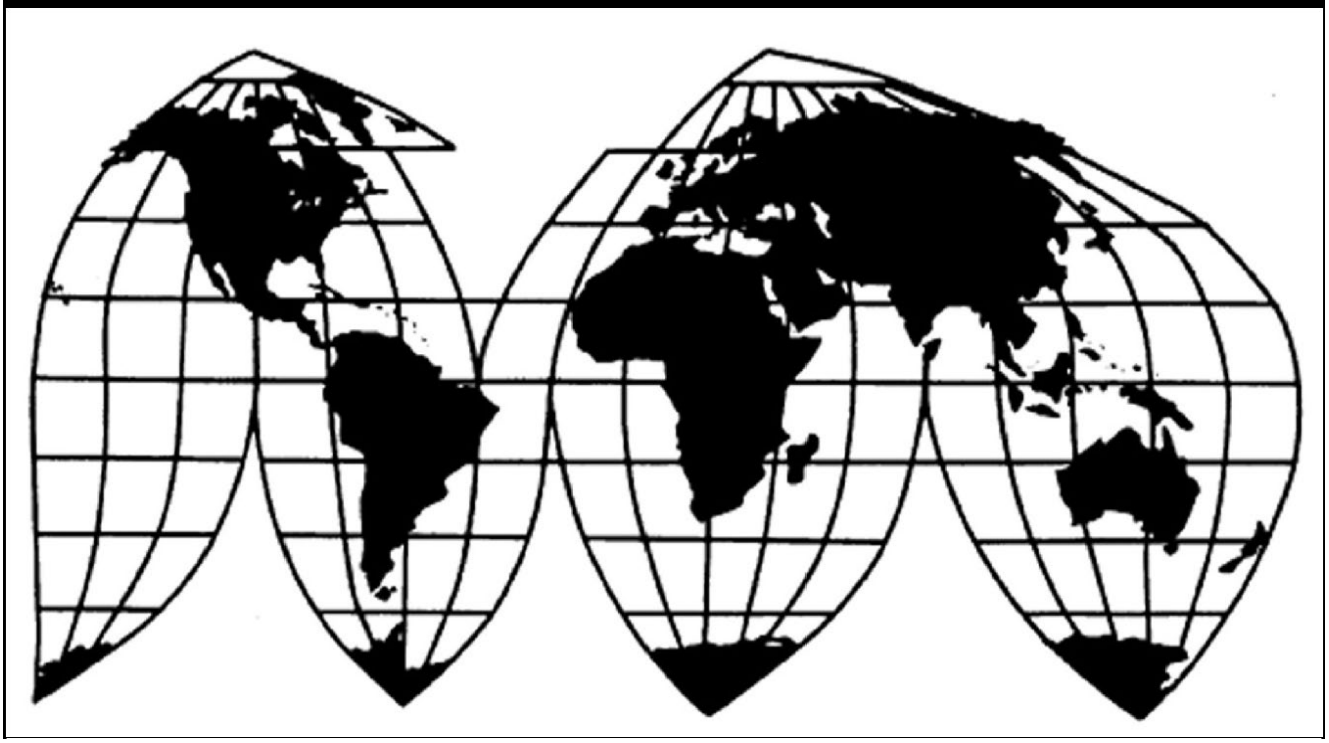
# Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from Vietnam

Investigation No. 731-TA-1738 (Final)

**Publication 5759** **July 2026**

**U.S. International Trade Commission**



**Washington, DC 20436**

# U.S. International Trade Commission

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Courtney McNamara, Attorney
Mary Messer, Supervisory Investigator

**Address all communications to**
**Secretary to the Commission**
**United States International Trade Commission**
**Washington, DC 20436**

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**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

Investigation No. 731-TA-1738 (Final)

Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from Vietnam

**DETERMINATION**

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of polypropylene corrugated boxes ("PC boxes") from Vietnam, provided for in subheading 3923.10.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV").[2] [3]

**BACKGROUND**

The Commission instituted this investigation effective March 18, 2025, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by CoolSeal USA Inc., Perrysburg, Ohio; Inteplast Group Corporation, Livingston, New Jersey; SeaCa Plastic Packaging, Kent, Washington; and Technology Container Corp., Desoto, Texas, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of PC from China and LTFV imports of PC boxes from China and Vietnam. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigation following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of PC boxes from China were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)) and subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade

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

[2] 91 FR 29457 (May 20, 2026).

[3] The Commission also finds 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 Vietnam.

Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* on August 26, 2025 (90 FR 41595).[4] The public hearing in connection with the investigations, scheduled for January 21, 2026, was cancelled.[5]

The investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not align its antidumping duty investigation with respect to PC boxes from Vietnam with its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations with respect to PC boxes from China and reached earlier final determinations on imports of PC boxes from China. On March 9, 2026, the Commission issued final affirmative determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of PC boxes from China (91 FR 11988, March 11, 2026). Following notification of a final determination by Commerce that imports of PC boxes from Vietnam were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 735(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(a)), notice of the supplemental scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's antidumping duty investigation with respect to PC boxes from Vietnam was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of May 29, 2026 (91 FR 32093).

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[4] Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations, the Commission tolled its schedule for this proceeding. The schedule was revised in subsequent notices published in the Federal Register on November 26, 2025 (90 FR 54369) and December 18, 2025 (90 FR 59202).

[5] 91 FR 2800 (January 22, 2026).

## Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of polypropylene corrugated boxes ("PC boxes") from Vietnam that are found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of PC boxes from Vietnam that are subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination.

## I. Background

The petitions in these investigations were filed on March 18, 2025 by CoolSeal USA Inc., Inteplast Group Corporation, SeaCa Plastic Packaging, and Technology Container Corp. ("Petitioners"), domestic producers of PC boxes.[1] Although the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions for PC boxes from China and the antidumping petition for PC Boxes from Vietnam were all filed on the same day, March 18, 2025, the investigation schedules became staggered when the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") postponed the final determination for its antidumping duty investigation regarding PC boxes from Vietnam ("trailing investigation") but did not postpone its aligned final determinations for its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations regarding PC boxes from China ("leading investigations").[2] This required earlier Commission determinations in the leading investigations

[1] *See* Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties, EDIS Doc. 846078 (Mar. 18, 2025) ("Petitions"); Confidential Staff Report, INV-YY-013 (Feb. 5, 2026) ("Leading Investigations CR") at 1.1; *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-757 and 731-TA-1737 (Final), USITC Publication 5709 (Mar. 2026) ("Leading Investigations PR" or ("*Leading Investigations Determinations*") at 1.1.

[2] On December 31, 2025, Commerce issued its preliminary affirmative determination of sales at less than fair value, preliminary determination of critical circumstances, in part, and postponement of its final determination and extension of provisional measures in its antidumping duty investigation regarding PC Boxes from Vietnam, while also postponing its final determinations no later than 135 days after the date of publication of its preliminary determination, May 15, 2026. *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 Fed. Reg. 61377 (Dec. 31, 2025). While Commerce aligned its countervailing and antidumping duty investigations on PC Boxes from China, it did not postpone its antidumping duty investigation. *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty* Determination, 90 Fed. Reg. 40,564 (August 20, (Continued...)

than in the trailing investigation. The Commission reached affirmative determinations in those leading investigations on February 17, 2026, and transmitted its affirmative determinations along with its views to Commerce on March 2, 2026.[3] Pursuant to the statutory cumulation provision on staggered investigations, the record for each of these investigations will be the same except that, prior to the Commission's determination in the antidumping duty investigation regarding PC Boxes from Vietnam, the Commission has included the final Commerce antidumping duty determination, and the parties' final comments concerning Commerce's later determination, in the record.[4]

Petitioners and importer Five Star Corrugated & Display Inc. ("Five Star") each submitted final comments.[5]

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2025); *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 90 Fed. Reg. 41,988 (August 28, 2025).

[3] Supplemental Confidential Report, INV-YY-085, June 15, 2026 ("Supplemental CR") at Table 1.1, Appendix A; Supplemental Public Report, *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from Vietnam*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1738 (Final), USITC Pub. 5759 (July 2026) ("Supplemental PR") at Table 1.1, Appendix A; *see also Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China; Determinations*, 91 Fed. Reg. 11,988 (Mar. 11, 2026); *Leading Investigations Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5709 at 3. Commerce issued its final antidumping and countervailing duty determinations with respect to imports from China on January 22, 2026. *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 91 Fed. Reg. 2739 (Jan. 22, 2026); *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determinations*, 91 Fed. Reg. 2734 (Jan. 22, 2026).

[4] *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii). Consistent with the statute, imports of PC boxes from China subject to affirmative determinations in the leading antidumping and countervailing duty investigations remain eligible for cumulation for purposes of the trailing antidumping duty investigation on PC boxes from Vietnam. *See Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel from China, Czech Republic, Korea, and Russia,* Inv. Nos. 701-TA-505, 731-TA-1231-32, 1235, and 1237 (Final), USITC Pub. 4500 at 4-5 (Nov. 2014); *Certain Steel Threaded Rod from India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-498, 731-TA-1213 (Final), USITC Pub. 4487 at 4-5 (Aug. 2014). The statutory provisions concerning investigations that start out together, but whose schedules then become staggered, were designed to ensure that cumulation is based on the petition filing date, not the date of the ultimate vote. The statute provides that, in the subsequent investigations, the Commission shall make its determination "based on the record compiled in the first investigation in which it makes a final determination," with the addition of information and argument on Commerce's final margins for the later investigations. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii). This provision enables the Commission to continue to cumulate subject imports in the later investigations, using the record (properly modified) compiled in the leading investigation.

[5] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments , EDIS Doc. 883459 (May 28, 2026) ("Petitioners' Supplemental Comments"); Five Star Packaging's Supplemental Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 883550 (May 28, 2026) ("Five Star's Supplemental Comments").

## II. Negligible Imports

Pursuant to Section 771(24) of the Tarriff Act, imports from a subject country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product that accounted for less than three percent of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the most recent 12 months for which data are available preceding the filing of the petition shall generally be deemed negligible.[6]

Neither Petitioners nor Five Star addressed negligibility in their final comments, but Petitioners argued in the leading investigations that subject imports from both China and Vietnam exceeded the three percent negligibility threshold and are therefore not negligible.[7]

During the 12-month period preceding filing of the petitions (March 2024–February 2025), subject imports from Vietnam accounted for *** percent of total imports of PC boxes.[8] Because subject imports from Vietnam exceed the negligibility threshold, we find that imports from Vietnam subject to the antidumping duty investigation are not negligible.

## III. Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(G)(iii) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), provides that the Commission must make its material injury determinations in the instant trailing investigations on the basis of the same record as that in the leading investigations, except to the extent discussed above.[9] Therefore, in this investigation, we adopt the findings and analyses from our determinations and views in the leading investigations with respect to the issues of domestic like product, domestic industry, cumulation, conditions of competition, and material injury by reason of cumulated subject imports.[10]

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[6] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(i).

[7] Petitioners' Prehearing Brief, EDIS Doc.866412 (Dec. 12, 2025) ("Petitioners' Prehearing Brief") at 17.

[8] Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.3.

[9] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

[10] The statute additionally instructs the Commission to consider the "magnitude of the dumping margin" in an antidumping duty proceeding as part of its consideration of the impact of subject imports. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii)(V). In its final antidumping duty determinations regarding imports of PC Boxes from Vietnam, Commerce calculated a dumping margin of 130.58 percent for the Vietnam-wide entity based on application of facts available with an adverse inference. Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.2 (citing *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical*
(Continued...)

## IV. Critical Circumstances

### A. Legal Standards

In its final antidumping duty determination, Commerce found that critical circumstances exist with regard to imports from Vietnam of PC boxes for the Vietnam-wide entity, which covers all suppliers.[11] Because we have determined that the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports from Vietnam, we must further determine "whether the imports subject to the affirmative {Commerce critical circumstances} determination ... are likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping {and/or countervailing duty} order{s} to be issued."[12]

The Statement of Administrative Action to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("SAA") indicates that the Commission is to determine "whether, by massively increasing imports prior to the effective date of relief, the importers have seriously undermined the remedial effect of the order" and specifically "whether the surge in imports prior to the suspension of liquidation, rather than the failure to provide retroactive relief, is likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order."[13] The legislative history for the critical circumstances provision indicates that the provision was designed "to deter exporters whose merchandise is subject to an investigation from circumventing the intent of the law by increasing their exports to the United States during the period between initiation of an investigation and a preliminary determination by {Commerce}."[14] An affirmative critical circumstances determination by the Commission, in

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*Circumstances*, 91 Fed. Reg. 29,457, 29,458 (Dep't of Commerce May 20, 2026) ("*Final AD Determination for Vietnam*")).

We take into account in our analysis the fact that Commerce has made a final finding that subject imports from Vietnam are sold in the United States at less than fair value, including the magnitude of the margin of dumping found by Commerce. In addition to this consideration, other factors that support our analysis from the leading determinations remain unchanged and do not require modification; for example, our analysis of the significant price effects of cumulated subject imports found in the leading determinations is probative to our assessment of the impact of such imports, including subject imports from Vietnam. *See generally* Confidential Views of the Commission in Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China, EDIS Doc. 875027 (Mar. 10, 2026) at 6-39; *Leading Investigations Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5709 at 5-34.

[11] *Final AD Determination for Vietnam*, 91 Fed. Reg. at 29,457; Supplemental CR/PR at 1.5.

[12] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(4)(A)(i), 1673d(b)(4)(A)(i).

[13] H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, Vol. I at 877 (1994).

[14] *ICC Industries, Inc. v United States,* 812 F.2d 694, 700 (Fed. Cir. 1987), *quoting* H.R. Rep. No. 96-317 at 63 (1979), *aff'g* 632 F. Supp. 36 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1986). *See* 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(e)(2), 1673b(e)(2).

conjunction with an affirmative determination of material injury by reason of subject imports, would normally result in the retroactive imposition of duties for those imports subject to the affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination for a period 90 days prior to the suspension of liquidation.[15]

The statute provides that, in making this determination, the Commission shall consider, among other factors it considers relevant,

> (I) the timing and the volume of the imports,
>
> (II) a rapid increase in inventories of the imports, and
>
> (III) any other circumstances indicating that the remedial effect of the {order} will be seriously undermined.[16]

In considering the timing and volume of subject imports, the Commission's practice is to consider import quantities prior to the filing of the petition with those subsequent to the filing of the petition using monthly statistics on the record regarding those firms for which Commerce has made an affirmative critical circumstances determination.[17]

### B. Arguments of the Parties

Petitioners argue that the Commission should use a five-month comparison period, November 2024 to March 2025 compared with April 2025 to August 2025.[18] They acknowledge that the Commission typically uses a six-month comparison period, but argue that the shorter period is appropriate here because the petitions were filed in the second half of March 2025.[19] According to Petitioners, immediately following the filing of the petitions, imports of PC boxes from Vietnam spiked and continued through July 2025, which was just before Commerce's original preliminary determination deadline in August 2025.[20] Relying on the ocean freight shipment manifest ("Panjiva") data, Petitioners claim that imports of PC boxes from Vietnam

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[15] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(e)(2), 1673b(e)(2).

[16] 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(4)(A)(ii), 1673d(b)(4)(A)(ii).

[17] *See Lined Paper School Supplies from China, India, and Indonesia,* Inv. Nos. 701-TA-442-43, 731-TA-1095-97**,** USITC Pub. 3884 at 46-48 (Sept. 2006); *Carbazole Violet Pigment from China and India,* Inv. Nos. 701-TA-437 and 731-TA-1060-61 (Final), USITC Pub. 3744 at 26 (Dec. 2004); *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from Vietnam,* Inv. No. 731-TA-1012 (Final), USITC Pub. 3617 at 20-22 (Aug. 2003).

[18] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 4-5.

[19] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 4-5.

[20] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 5, Exhibit 1.

"fell drastically" from 1.26 million pounds in July 2025 to 65,720 pounds in August 2025.[21] Petitioners argue that, because subject imports from Vietnam were suppressed as importers anticipated Commerce's impending preliminary determinations and the assessment of provisional duties, the five-month comparison period is appropriate.[22]

The parties dispute whether the timing and volume of subject imports from Vietnam support an affirmative finding of critical circumstances. Petitioners contend that the Panjiva data show that subject imports from Vietnam surged into the U.S. market after the filing of the petitions and then "plummeted" by nearly 95 percent as the originally scheduled preliminary determination month of August 2025 approached.[23] According to Petitioners, these data show an overall increase of 40.0 percent when comparing the five month periods before and after filing of the petitions.[24] In their view, this difference demonstrates that importers sought to rush imports of subject merchandise from Vietnam into the U.S. market and to stockpile them rapidly to undermine the remedial effects of the order.[25]

Five Star argues that the volume and timing of subject imports from Vietnam do not support a finding of affirmative critical circumstances.[26] In support, it cites Commerce's finding in its preliminary determinations that there was not a massive surge of imports from Viet Nam Bao Rui Company Limited ("JBR"), which was the main exporter of subject merchandise during the period of investigation and Five Star's sole source of supply of subject imports from Vietnam.[27] Although it acknowledges that JBR did not participate in the final phase of Commerce's investigations, resulting in Commerce applying adverse inferences, Five Star argues that the Commission should rely on Commerce's preliminary finding that there was no massive surge of imports with respect to JBR to reach a negative critical circumstances finding.[28]

The parties dispute whether inventories of subject imports from Vietnam support an affirmative finding of critical circumstances. Petitioners argue that record evidence shows increased inventories of subject imports from Vietnam that support an affirmative finding of critical circumstances.[29] They assert that *** importers of PC boxes from Vietnam reported

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[21] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 5, Exhibit 1.
[22] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 5-6.
[23] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 6-7, Exhibit 1.
[24] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 6-7, Exhibit 1.
[25] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 6-7, Exhibit 1.
[26] Five Star's Supplemental Final Comments at 1-2, Exhibits 1, 2.
[27] Five Star's Supplemental Final Comments at 1-2, Exhibits 1, 2.
[28] Five Star's Supplemental Final Comments at 2-3, Exhibits 1, 2.
[29] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 7-8.

holding end-of-period inventories throughout the full years of the period of investigation, but *** of subject merchandise from Vietnam reported holding *** pounds of PC boxes in inventory in interim 2025.[30] Five Star argues that, as an importer of JBR's PC boxes, it places orders based on specific customer needs and does not maintain inventories.[31]

Petitioners argue that additional factors support a finding of affirmative critical circumstances.[32] They contend that, although there was no pricing data for subject imports from Vietnam, declarations submitted by each of the petitioning companies show that subject imports from Vietnam were offered at lower prices than comparable domestic like products.[33] Petitioners also cite the increase in the volume and market share of subject imports from Vietnam during the full years of period of investigation as well as the higher volume and market share of such imports in interim 2025 compared to interim 2024.[34]

Five Star argues that there are no other circumstances indicating that the remedial effect of an antidumping duty order on PC boxes will be seriously undermined.[35] It contends that demand for PC boxes has increased as purchasers shifted from wax-coated boxes to PC boxes and that the domestic industry is unable to meet the increased demand.[36]

### C. Analysis

#### 1. Choice of Time Period

We first consider the appropriate period for comparisons in our critical circumstances analysis of pre-petition and post-petition levels of subject imports from Vietnam. The petitions in these investigations were filed on March 18, 2025.[37] The Commission frequently relies on comparisons of the six-month periods preceding and following the filing of the petition, but has relied on shorter periods when Commerce's preliminary determination applicable to the country at issue fell within the six-month post-petition period the Commission typically considers.[38] In the initiation of its antidumping duty investigation on PC boxes from Vietnam,

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[30] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 8.
[31] Five Star's Supplemental Final Comments at 4.
[32] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 8-10.
[33] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 9.
[34] Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments at 9.
[35] Five Star's Supplemental Final Comments at 4.
[36] Five Star's Supplemental Final Comments at 4.
[37] Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.1.
[38] *See Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-545-547, 731-TA-1291-1297 (Final), (Continued...)

Commerce initially scheduled its preliminary determination for no later than August 25, 2025, before extending this on August 12, 2025 until no later than October 14, 2025.[39] Due to the subsequent lapse in appropriations and tolling of administrative deadlines, Commerce's preliminary determination was further delayed until December 31, 2025.[40]

In this investigation, given the timing of Commerce's preliminary determination, we consider, as we frequently do, a comparison of the volume of subject imports in the six months prior to the filing of the petition (October 2024 – March 2025) with the volume of subject imports in the six months after the filing of the petition (April 2025 – September 2025).[41] However, given the unusual circumstances of this investigation, in which Commerce's preliminary determination was initially scheduled for August 25, 2025 but was delayed to December 31, 2025, we also take into account five-month comparison periods (November 2024 – March 2025) and (April 2025 - August 2025).[42]

### 2. Import Volume And Inventories

We have primarily considered two sets of data in evaluating the timing and volume of U.S. imports for purposes of this critical circumstances determination. First, we have considered the available quarterly import data for the six-month pre- and post-petition periods;

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USITC Pub. 4638 at 49-50 (Sept. 2016); *Certain Corrosion-Resistance Steel Products from China, India, Italy, Korea, and Taiwan,* Inv. No. 701-TA-534-537 and 731-TA-1274-1278 (Final), USITC Pub. 4630 at 35-40 (July 2016); *Carbon and Certain Steel Wire Rod from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-512, 731-TA-1248 (Final), USITC Pub. 4509 at 25-26 (Jan. 2015) (using five-month periods because preliminary Commerce countervailing duty determination was during the sixth month after the petition).

The Commission is not required to examine the same periods that Commerce examined in performing the critical circumstances analysis. *See Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1104 (Final), USITC Pub. 3922 at 35 (June 2007); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Final), USITC Pub. 3034 at 34 (Apr. 1997).

[39] *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation*, 90 Fed. Reg. 15,544 (Apr. 14, 2025); *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation*, 90 Fed. Reg. 38,735 (August 12, 2025).

[40] *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 90 Fed. Reg. 61377 (Dec. 31, 2025).

[41] Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.5, D.1.

[42] Supplemental CR/PR at Table D.1. *See also Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 90 Fed. Reg. 15544 (Apr. 14, 2025).

these data are based on questionnaire responses for monthly imports covering the pre-petition period and the first three months of the post-petition period, and questionnaire data on importers' arranged imports for the second three months of the post-petition period.[43] We have also considered the ocean-manifest or Panjiva data submitted by Petitioners, which are not specific to a single HTS statistical reporting number or a set of HTS statistical reporting numbers and may contain out-of-scope merchandise, but are monthly import data corresponding to the pre- and post-petition periods.[44]

Using quarterly data for the six-month pre- and post-petition periods, subject imports from Vietnam that are subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination in the antidumping investigation increased from *** pounds in the pre-petition period to *** pounds in the post-petition period, an increase of *** percent.[45] Based on these data, the post-petition volume and the increase in post-petition volume equate to *** percent and *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, respectively, in interim 2025.[46] Using the Panjiva data for the six-month comparison periods, subject imports increased from *** pounds to *** pounds, for an increase of *** percent.[47] Based on these data, the post-petition volume and the increase in post-petition volume equate to *** percent and *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, respectively, in interim 2025.[48] Using the Panjiva data for the five-month

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[43] Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5.

[44] Supplemental CR/PR at Table D.1. We have given varying weight to Panjiva data during the course of these investigations based on what other record evidence was available. In the preliminary phase of these investigations, due to the low coverage of subject imports afforded by importers' questionnaire responses, particularly with respect to Vietnam, and the large quantity of out-of-scope merchandise included in official import statistics from Commerce, import data for China and for nonsubject sources were based upon importers' questionnaire responses supplemented with ocean freight shipment manifest data from a third-party provider submitted by Petitioners, as adjusted by Commission staff, and import data for Vietnam were based on ocean freight shipment manifest data alone. *Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China and Vietnam*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-757 and 731-TA-1737-1738 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 5622 (May 2025) at 4-5. The Commission received additional importer questionnaire responses in the final phase of these investigations that resulted in questionnaire responses covering a substantially higher volume of subject imports than in the preliminary phase of these investigations. *Leading Investigations Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5709 at 4-5 n.9. Accordingly, import data presented in the final staff report in the leading investigations were based on questionnaire data, except where noted. CR/PR at 4.1 n.3. However, for purposes of this critical circumstances determination, the Panjiva data (presented in Appendix D) are the most specific available record evidence with respect to the five-month pre- and post-petition periods.

[45] Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5.

[46] *Derived from* Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.5, C.1.

[47] *Derived from* Supplemental CR/PR at Tables C.1, D.1.

[48] *Derived from* Supplemental CR/PR at Tables C.1, D.1.

comparison periods, subject imports increased from *** pounds in the pre-petition period to *** pounds in the post-petition period, an increase of *** percent.[49] Based on these data, the post-petition volume and the increase in post-petition volume equate to *** percent and *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption, respectively, in interim 2025.[50]

In terms of the trajectory of imports over the six-month pre- and post-petition periods, the quarterly data indicate that the volume of subject imports from Vietnam increased steadily between the fourth quarter of 2024 and the first quarter of 2025 before falling substantially in the second quarter of 2025.[51] The Panjiva data indicate that after the petition was filed in March 2025, subject imports increased steadily from April 2025 through June 2025, before sharply declining in July 2025 and continuing to sharply decline through September 2025, when there were *** such imports.[52] While taking note of the drop in subject imports from Vietnam starting in July 2025, we also observe the increase in subject imports prior to that is not out of step with the overall trend in subject imports from Vietnam with imports totaling *** pounds in January through June 2024, *** pounds in July through December 2024, and *** pounds in January through June 2025.[53]

Petitioners claim that the market share trends indicate that subject imports "spiked" in the post-petition period.[54] We disagree. Contrary to Petitioners' assertions, the market share trends indicate that subject imports from Vietnam gained the largest amount of market share in the second half of 2024, which was before the petitions were filed. Specifically, the market share of imports in interim (first half) 2024 was *** percent and then rose to *** percent in second half 2024 and to *** percent in interim 2025.[55] Thus, the much larger market share gain, *** percentage points, occurred in the latter half of 2024.[56]

With respect to end-of-period inventories of subject imports from Vietnam, the record contains data only for December 2024 and June 2025. These data indicate that importers held *** imports from Vietnam at the end of December 2024 and only *** pounds of such imports

[49] Supplemental CR/PR at Table D.1.
[50] *Derived from* Supplemental CR/PR at Tables C.1, D.1.
[51] Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5 and Figure 1.2.
[52] Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.5 & Figure 1.2.
[53] *Derived from* Leading Investigations CR/PR at Table 4.2 and Supplemental CR/PR at Table 1.4.
[54] Petitioners' Supplemental Comments at 9-10.
[55] *Derived from* Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1.
[56] *Derived from* Supplemental CR/PR at Table C.1.

in June 2025, which was equivalent to only *** percent of subject imports from Vietnam in interim 2025 and just *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in January-June 2025.[57] [58]

We have also considered Petitioners' assertion that anecdotal data from the petitioning companies indicates that customers indicated that pricing declined during the post-petition period.[59] This anecdotal evidence does not outweigh the fact that there was not a massive increase in subject imports using either five-month or six-month pre- and post-petition periods, that the market share trends do not indicate that subject imports' market share gain occurred primarily in the post-petition period, and that there was not a substantial buildup in inventories of the subject merchandise.

After considering the volume and timing of subject imports between the pre-and post-petition periods, the available data on inventories of such imports, and other considerations supporting an affirmative critical circumstances finding, we find that subject imports from Vietnam are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effects of the antidumping duty order. Consequently, we make a negative critical circumstances finding with respect to subject imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative determinations of critical circumstances.

## V. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports of PC boxes from Vietnam found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of PC boxes from Vietnam that are subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination.

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[57] *Derived from* Leading Investigations CR/PR at Table 4.2 and Supplemental CR/PR at Tables 1.4, 1.6, C.1.

[58] As Five Star indicated in its supplemental comments, it "does not maintain any inventory but rather passes on imported merchandise directly to customers within a few days of arrival." Five Star's Supplemental Comments at 4.

[59] Petitioners' Supplemental Comments at 9.

# Part 1: Introduction

## Background

These investigations result from petitions filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") and the U.S. International Trade Commission ("USITC" or "Commission") on March 18, 2025 by CoolSeal USA Inc. ("CoolSeal"), Perrysburg, Ohio; Inteplast Group Corporation ("Inteplast"), Livingston, New Jersey; SeaCa Plastic Packaging ("SeaCa"), Kent, Washington; and Technology Container Corp. ("Tech Container"), Desoto, Texas, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of polypropylene corrugated boxes ("PC boxes")[1] from China and less-than-fair-value ("LTFV") imports of PC boxes from China and Vietnam. Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.[2] [3]

[1] For a complete description of the merchandise subject to this proceeding, see the section entitled "The Subject Merchandise" in Part 1 of Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-757 and 731-TA-1737 (Final), USITC Publication 5709, March 2026.

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

[3] Appendix B presents the Federal Register notice of the cancellation of the Commission's hearing.

**Table 1.1 PC boxes: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding**

| Effective date | Action |
|---|---|
| March 18, 2025 | Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission investigations (90 FR 13497, March 24, 2025) |
| April 7, 2025 | Commerce's notices of initiation of its countervailing duty investigation with respect to China (90 FR 15555, April 14, 2025) and its LTFV investigations with respect to China and Vietnam (90 FR 15544, April 14, 2025) |
| May 2, 2025 | Commission's preliminary determinations (90 FR 19528, May 8, 2025) |
| August 20, 2025 | Commerce's preliminary determination of its countervailing duty investigation with respect to China (90 FR 40564, August 20, 2025); scheduling of final phase of Commission investigations (90 FR 41595, August 26, 2025) |
| August 28, 2025 | Commerce's preliminary determination of its LTFV investigation with respect to China (90 FR 41988, August 28, 2025) |
| November 21, 2025 | Revised scheduling of Commission investigations (90 FR 54369, November 26, 2025) |
| December 15, 2025 | Second revised scheduling of Commission investigations (90 FR 59202, December 18, 2025) |
| December 31, 2025 | Commerce's preliminary determination of LTFV with respect to Vietnam, preliminary affirmative determination of critical circumstances, in part, and postponement of final determination (90 FR 61377, December 31, 2025) |
| January 21, 2026 | Scheduled date for the Commission's hearing (90 FR 59202, December 18, 2025); hearing cancelled, effective January 16, 2026 (91 FR 2800, January 22, 2026) |
| January 22, 2026 | Commerce's final determinations of its countervailing duty investigation with respect to China (91 FR 2734, January 22, 2026) and its LTFV investigation with respect to China (91 FR 2739, January 22, 2026) |
| February 17, 2026 | Commission's vote with respect to China |
| March 9, 2026 | Commission's views with respect to China |
| May 20, 2026 | Commerce's final determination with respect to Vietnam (91 FR 29457, May 20, 2026); supplemental scheduling of final phase of Commission investigation on Vietnam (91 FR 32093, May 29, 2026) |
| June 23, 2026 | Commission's vote with respect to Vietnam |
| July 6, 2026 | Commission's views with respect to Vietnam |

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

The information contained in this report is intended to be used in conjunction with data presented in the Commission's report on Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-757 and 731-TA-1737 (Final), USITC Publication 5709, March 2026 and its corresponding confidential report contained in memorandum No. INV-YY-013 (February 5, 2026).[4] No new information except for Commerce's final LTFV determination concerning PC boxes from Vietnam, and party comments thereon, is included in the record for this proceeding.[5]

## Nature and extent of sales at LTFV

On May 20, 2026, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determination of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from Vietnam.[6] Table 1.2 presents Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of product from Vietnam.

**Table 1.2 PC boxes: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Vietnam**

| Producer/Exporter | Weighted-average dumping margin (percent) |
|---|---|
| Vietnam-Wide Entity | 130.58 |

Source: 91 FR 29457, May 20, 2026.

Note: The dumping margin is based on facts available with adverse inferences.

[4] Appendix C of this report reproduces summary data referenced in the Commission's views.

[5] Comments consistent with the statutory limitation for subsequently completed investigations were filed on behalf of CoolSeal USA, Inteplast Group, SeaCa Plastic Packaging, and Technology Container Corp. (collectively, "Petitioners"); and Five Star Corrugated & Display Inc. ("Five Star").

[6] 91 FR 29457, May 20, 2026.

## Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.[7] Negligible imports are generally defined in the Act, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.[8] Imports from China and Vietnam accounted for *** percent and *** percent of total imports of PC boxes by quantity, respectively, from March 2024 through February 2025 (table 1.3).

**Table 1.3 PC boxes: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petitions, March 2024 through February 2025.**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share in percent

| Source of imports | Quantity | Share of quantity |
|---|---|---|
| China | *** | *** |
| Vietnam | *** | *** |
| All other sources | *** | *** |
| All import sources | *** | 100.0 |

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

Note: These calculations reflect Commerce's final antidumping duty ("AD") determination for PC boxes from Vietnam (91 FR 29457, May 20, 2026) and are unchanged from the calculations presented at table 4.4 in Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-757 and 731-TA-1737 (Final), USITC Publication 5709, March 2026, and in confidential memorandum No. INV-YY-013 (February 5, 2026).

Note: Share of quantity is the share of total imports by quantity.

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

[8] Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

## Critical circumstances

On May 20, 2026, Commerce issued its final determination that "critical circumstances" exist with regard to imports from Vietnam of PC boxes for the Vietnam-wide entity.[9] In this investigation, if both Commerce and the Commission make affirmative final critical circumstances determinations, certain subject imports may be subject to antidumping duties retroactive by 90 days from December 31, 2025, the effective date of Commerce's preliminary affirmative LTFV determination. Tables 1.4 to 1.5 and figures 1.1 to 1.2 present available questionnaire data on U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstance determination and table 1.6 presents available inventory data of such subject imports from Vietnam.[10]

**Table 1.4 PC boxes: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative final critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

| Month | Relation to petition | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| January 2025 | Before | *** |
| February 2025 | Before | *** |
| March 2025 | Before | *** |
| April 2025 | After | *** |
| May 2025 | After | *** |
| June 2025 | After | *** |

Table continued.

[9] 91 FR 29457, May 20, 2026. When petitioners file timely allegations of critical circumstances, Commerce examines whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that (1) either there is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise, or the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at LTFV and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales; and (2) there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period.

[10] Appendix D presents monthly data for the period from October 2024 to September 2025 on U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstance determination using ocean freight shipment manifest data gathered by a third party ("Panjiva data"). Due to the low coverage of subject imports afforded by importers' questionnaire responses in the preliminary phase of these investigations, the Commission relied on Panjiva data for subject imports from Vietnam in its preliminary determinations. Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China and Vietnam, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-757 and 731-TA-1737-1738 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 5622 (May 2025), pp. 4 to 5. The imports contained in the Panjiva data presented in appendix D are not specific to a single or a set of HTS statistical reporting numbers and may contain out-of-scope merchandise.

**Table 1.4 (Continued) PC boxes: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative final critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; difference in percent

| Comparison pre-post petition period | Cumulative before period quantity | Cumulative after period quantity | Difference in percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | *** | *** | *** |
| 2 months | *** | *** | *** |
| 3 months | *** | *** | *** |

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

Note: In the AD investigation, Commerce in its final determination found critical circumstances exist for imports from Vietnam for all suppliers.

**Figure 1.1 PC boxes: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's final critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month**

* * * * * * *

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

Note: In the AD investigation, Commerce in its final determination found critical circumstances exist for imports from Vietnam for all suppliers.

**Table 1.5 PC boxes: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative final critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by year and quarter**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

| Year and quarter | Relation to petition | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| 2024 Q4 | Before | *** |
| 2025 Q1 | Before | *** |
| 2025 Q2 | After | *** |
| 2025 Q3 | After | *** |

Table continued.

**Table 1.5 (Continued) PC boxes: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative final critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by year and quarter**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; difference in percent

| Comparison pre-post petition period | Cumulative before period quantity | Cumulative after period quantity | Difference in percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 quarter | *** | *** | *** |
| 2 quarters | *** | *** | *** |

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

Note: In the AD investigation, Commerce in its final determination found critical circumstances exist for imports from Vietnam for all suppliers.

Note: Data presented for the third quarter of 2025 (July through September 2025) ("2025 Q3") are U.S. importers' arranged imports of PC boxes from Vietnam as reported by companies in Question II-3a of their questionnaire responses. Three firms reported U.S. imports from Vietnam, with the largest providing a response to the Commission's questionnaire in January 2026 and the other smaller firms providing an initial response in late September 2025 followed by revisions through January 2026. Therefore, the firms' reported arranged imports for the third quarter of 2025 are considered to be a close approximation of actual imports for that quarter.

**Figure 1.2 PC boxes: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to preliminary affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determinations in the AD investigations, by quarter**

* * * * * * *

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

Note: In the AD investigation, Commerce in its final determination found critical circumstances exist for imports from Vietnam for all suppliers.

Note: Data presented for the third quarter of 2025 (July through September 2025) ("2025 Q3") are U.S. importers' arranged imports of PC boxes from Vietnam as reported by companies in Question II-3a of their questionnaire responses. Three firms reported U.S. imports from Vietnam, with the largest providing a response to the Commission's questionnaire in January 2026 and the other smaller firms providing an initial response in late September 2025 followed by revisions through January 2026. Therefore, the firms' reported arranged imports for the third quarter of 2025 are considered to be a close approximation of actual imports for that quarter.

**Table 1.6 PC boxes: U.S. importers' end-of-month inventories of U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative final critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, period**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Index in percent where December 31, 2024 = 100.0 percent

| Date | Quantity | Index |
|---|---|---|
| December 31, 2024 | *** | *** |
| June 30, 2025 | *** | *** |

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

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

# APPENDIX A

# FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

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

| Citation | Title | Link |
|---|---|---|
| 90 FR 13497, March 24, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China and Vietnam; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-03-24/pdf/2025-04909.pdf |
| 90 FR 15544, April 14, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-14/pdf/2025-06285.pdf |
| 90 FR 15555, April 14, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-04-14/pdf/2025-06284.pdf |
| 90 FR 19528, May 8, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China and Vietnam: Preliminary Determinations | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-08/pdf/2025-07993.pdf |
| 90 FR 21455, May 20, 2025 | Less-Than-Fair Value and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Fiberglass Door Panels and Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of China; Correction | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-20/pdf/2025-08975.pdf |
| 90 FR 23028, May 30, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-30/pdf/2025-09782.pdf |
| 90 FR 38735, August 12, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-12/pdf/2025-15245.pdf |
| 90 FR 40564, August 20, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-20/pdf/2025-15924.pdf |
| 90 FR 41595, August 26, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China and Vietnam: Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigation | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-26/pdf/2025-16339.pdf |

| Citation | Title | Link |
|---|---|---|
| 90 FR 41988, August 28, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-08-28/pdf/2025-16566.pdf |
| 90 FR 54369, November 26, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China and Vietnam: Revised Schedule for the Subject Proceeding | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-11-26/pdf/2025-21116.pdf |
| 90 FR 59202, December 18, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From China and Vietnam; Revised Schedule for the Subject Proceeding | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-12-18/pdf/2025-23229.pdf |
| 90 FR 61377, December 31, 2025 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-12-31/pdf/2025-24033.pdf |
| 91 FR 2800, January 22, 2026 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From China and Vietnam; Cancellation of Hearing for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-22/pdf/2026-01116.pdf |
| 91 FR 2739, January 22, 2026 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-22/pdf/2026-01176.pdf |
| 91 FR 2734, January 22, 2026 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-22/pdf/2026-01177.pdf |
| 91 FR 11988, March 11, 2026 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From China; Determinations | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-11/pdf/2026-04762.pdf |
| 91 FR 12572, March 16, 2026 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-03-16/pdf/2026-05003.pdf |
| 91 FR 29457, May 20, 2026 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-05-20/pdf/2026-10109.pdf |
| 91 FR 32093, May 29, 2026 | Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From Vietnam; Supplemental Schedule for the Final Phase of the Investigation | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-05-29/pdf/2026-10743.pdf |

# APPENDIX B

# HEARING CANCELLATION

Sensual® Collection of Wayne, NJ (''Mink Hair''); Oradell International Corp. d/b/a MOTOWN TRESS of Manalapan, NJ (''Oradell''); and Twin Peak International, Inc. d/b/a Dejavu Hair of Atlanta, GA (''Twin Peak'') (collectively, ''Consent Order Respondents''); and (3) Sun Taiyang Co., Ltd. d/b/a Outre® of Moonachie, NJ; Beauty Elements Corporation d/b/a Bijouz® of Miami Gardens, FL; Hair Zone, Inc. d/b/a Sensationnel® of Moonachie, NJ; Beauty Essence, Inc. d/b/a Supreme™ Hair US of Moonachie, NJ; SLI Production Corp. d/b/a It's a Wig! of Moonachie, NJ; Royal Imex, Inc. d/b/a Zury® Hollywood of Santa Fe Springs, CA; GS Imports, Inc. d/b/a Golden State Imports, Inc. of Paramount, CA; Eve Hair, Inc. of Lakewood, CA; Midway International, Inc. d/b/a BOBBI BOSS of Cerritos, CA; Mayde Beauty Inc. of Port Washington, NY; Hair Plus Trading Co., Inc. d/b/a Femi Collection of Suwanee, GA; Optimum Solution Group LLC d/b/a Oh Yes Hair of Duluth, GA; Chade Fashions, Inc. of Niles, IL; Mane Concept Inc. of Moonachie, NJ; Beauty Plus Trading Co., Inc. d/b/a Janet Collection™ of Moonachie, NJ; Model Model Hair Fashion, Inc. of Port Washington, NY; New Jigu Trading Corp. d/b/a Harlem 125® of Port Washington, NY; Shake N Go Fashion, Inc. of Port Washington, NY; and Amekor Industries, Inc. d/b/a Vivica A. Fox® Hair Collection of Conshohocken, PA (collectively, ''Remaining Respondents''). *Id.; see also* 89 FR 97068–69 (Dec. 6, 2024). The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (''OUII'') was also named as a party in this investigation. *Id.* at 73124.

The Commission found each of the Defaulting Respondents to be in default. Order No. 26 (Dec. 19, 2024), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Jan. 17, 2025) (Loc N); Order No. 31 (Feb. 4, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Feb. 24, 2025) (Vivace and A-Hair); Order No. 32 (Feb. 14, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Mar. 11, 2025) (Crown Pacific); Order No. 34 (Feb. 24, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Mar. 24, 2025) (Zugoo).

The Commission terminated the Consent Order Respondents based on entry of consent order stipulations and consent orders. Order No. 10 (Oct. 18, 2024), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Nov. 15, 2024) (Kum Kang, Mink Hair, Oradell); Order No. 16 (Nov. 14, 2024), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Dec. 11, 2024) (I & I Hair); Order No. 28 (Dec. 23, 2024), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Jan. 21, 2025) (JMS Trading); Order No. 29 (Jan. 7, 2025) (Chois) & Order No. 30 (Twin Peak) (Jan. 7, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Jan. 30, 2025).

On April 29, 2025, the Commission terminated the investigation as to the Remaining Respondents based on withdrawal of the complaint as to those respondents and requested briefing on remedy, the public interest and bonding with respect to the Defaulting Respondents. Order No. 44 (Apr. 10, 2025), *unreviewed by* Comm'n Notice (Apr. 29, 2025), 90 FR 18991–93 (May 5, 2025).

On September 29, 2025, the Commission issued the remedial orders against the Defaulting Respondents, including Vivace, pursuant to section 337(g)(1), 19 U.S.C. 1337. Comm'n Notice (Sept. 29, 2025), 90 FR 47821–23 (Oct. 2, 2025).

On December 18, 2025, Complainant filed an enforcement complaint against Vivace requesting that the Commission institute an enforcement proceeding under Commission Rule 210.75 (19 CFR 210.75) to investigate alleged violations by Vivace of the Commission's remedial orders. Complainant alleges that Vivace continues to import into the United States, sell for importation, or sell within the United States after importation, products that infringe claim 20 of the '478 patent and claims 1, 4–9 and 11 of the '301 patent, in violation of the remedial orders.

Having examined the enforcement complaint and the supporting exhibits, the Commission has determined that the complaint complies with the requirements for institution of a formal enforcement proceeding. Accordingly, the Commission has determined to institute a formal enforcement proceeding, pursuant to Commission Rule 210.75(a) (19 CFR 210.75(a)), to determine whether violations of the remedial orders have occurred and to determine what, if any, enforcement measures are appropriate. The named respondent is Vivace. OUII is also named as a party to the enforcement proceeding.

In the Order issued concurrently herewith, the Commission has delegated this enforcement proceeding to the Chief Administrative Law Judge (''ALJ'') for designation of a presiding ALJ to conduct any necessary proceedings, issue an Enforcement Initial Determination, and make a recommendation on appropriate enforcement measures, if any.

The Commission's vote for this determination took place on January 20, 2026.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 20, 2026.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2026–01184 Filed 1–21–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020–02–P**

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–757 and 731–TA–1737–1738 (Final)]**

## Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes From China and Vietnam; Cancellation of Hearing for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**DATES:** January 16, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Camille Bryan ((202) 205–2811), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*https://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Effective August 20, 2025, the Commission established a schedule for the conduct of the subject proceeding (90 FR 41595, August 26, 2025). Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations, the Commission issued a revised schedule (90 FR 54369, November 26, 2025). Due to the Department of Commerce's tolling of case deadline by an additional 21 calendar days, the Commission issued a second revised schedule (90 FR 59202, December 18, 2025). On January 14, 2026, counsel for CoolSeal USA Inc.; Inteplast Group Corporation; SeaCa Plastic Packaging; and Technology Container Corp. (collectively, ''petitioners''), filed a request to appear at the hearing. No other parties submitted a request to appear at the

hearing. On January 15, 2026, counsel for the petitioners withdrew its request to appear at the hearing, filed a request that the Commission cancel the scheduled hearing for this proceeding and indicated a willingness to respond to any Commission questions in lieu of an actual hearing. Consequently, the public hearing in connection with this proceeding, scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. on January 21, 2026, is cancelled. Parties to this proceeding should respond to any written questions posed by the Commission in their posthearing briefs, which are due to be filed on January 28, 2026.

For further information concerning this proceeding, see the Commission's notice cited above and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and C (19 CFR part 207).

*Authority:* This proceeding is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.21 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 16, 2025.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2026–01116 Filed 1–21–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020–02–P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–778 and 731–TA–1764 (Preliminary)]**

## Fresh Mushrooms From Canada

### Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of fresh mushrooms from Canada, provided for in subheading 0709.51.01 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'') and imports of the subject merchandise from Canada that are alleged to be subsidized by the government of Canada.[2]

### Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Any other party may file an entry of appearance for the final phase of the investigations after publication of the final phase notice of scheduling. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations. As provided in section 207.20 of the Commission's rules, the Director of the Office of Investigations will circulate draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations to parties to the investigations, placing copies on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, *https://edis.usitc.gov*), for comment.

### Background

On September 16, 2025, the Fresh Mushrooms Fair Trade Coalition and its individual members [3] filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of fresh mushrooms from Canada and LTFV imports of fresh mushrooms from Canada. Accordingly, effective September 16, 2025, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701–TA–778 and antidumping duty investigation No. 731–TA–1764 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of September 19, 2025 (90 FR 45245).[4] The Commission conducted its conference on November 21, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on January 16, 2026. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5695 (January 2026), entitled *Fresh Mushrooms from Canada: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–778 and 731–TA–1764 (Preliminary).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 16, 2025.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2026–01157 Filed 1–21–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020–02–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Drug Enforcement Administration

**[Docket No. DEA–1646]**

## Importer of Controlled Substances Application: Siegfried USA, LLC

**AGENCY:** Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

**ACTION:** Notice of application.

**SUMMARY:** Siegfried USA, LLC has applied to be registered as an importer of basic class(es) of controlled substances(s). Refer to **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** listed below for further drug information.

**DATES:** Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es) and

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

[2] 91 FR 663 and 91 FR 668 (January 8, 2026).

[3] The individual members of the Fresh Mushrooms Fair Trade Coalition are: Giorgio Fresh Co. (including Donna Bella Farms LLC and Giorgi Mushroom Co.); J–M Farms LLC; Kennett Square Mushroom Operation LLC; Modern Mushroom Farms, Inc.; Needham's Mushroom Farms, Inc.; and Sher-Rockee Mushroom Farms.

[4] Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations, the Commission tolled its schedule for this proceeding. The schedule was revised in a subsequent notice published in the **Federal Register** on November 19, 2025 (90 FR 52094). The Commission subsequently published a second revised schedule on January 16, 2026 (91 FR 2151) to conform with Commerce's new schedule after Commerce extended the deadline for its initiation determinations from December 15, 2025 to January 2, 2026 (90 FR 60059, December 23, 2025).

# APPENDIX C

# SUMMARY DATA

**Table C.1**
**PC boxes: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period**
Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through June

| Item | Reported data | | | | | Period change comparisons | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calendar year | | | Interim | | Calendar year | | | Interim |
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022–24 | 2022–23 | 2023–24 | 2024–25 |
| U.S. consumption quantity: | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount | 53,729 | 59,450 | 74,076 | 38,990 | 40,305 | ▲37.9 | ▲10.6 | ▲24.6 | ▲3.4 |
| Producers' share (fn1) | 82.9 | 77.2 | 66.3 | 63.9 | 68.0 | ▼(16.7) | ▼(5.8) | ▼(10.9) | ▲4.0 |
| Importers' share (fn1): | | | | | | | | | |
| China | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Vietnam | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Subject sources | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Nonsubject sources | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| All import sources | 17.1 | 22.8 | 33.7 | 36.1 | 32.0 | ▲16.7 | ▲5.8 | ▲10.9 | ▼(4.0) |
| U.S. consumption value: | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount | 109,544 | 109,101 | 134,097 | 68,283 | 71,576 | ▲22.4 | ▼(0.4) | ▲22.9 | ▲4.8 |
| Producers' share (fn1) | 91.7 | 82.9 | 71.1 | 69.0 | 72.4 | ▼(20.6) | ▼(8.8) | ▼(11.8) | ▲3.4 |
| Importers' share (fn1): | | | | | | | | | |
| China | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Vietnam | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Subject sources | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Nonsubject sources | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| All import sources | 8.3 | 17.1 | 28.9 | 31.0 | 27.6 | ▲20.6 | ▲8.8 | ▲11.8 | ▼(3.4) |
| U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from: | | | | | | | | | |
| China: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Unit value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Ending inventory quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Vietnam: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | *** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Ending inventory quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** |
| Subject sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Unit value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Ending inventory quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Nonsubject sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Ending inventory quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| All import sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | 9,168 | 13,579 | 24,992 | 14,062 | 12,907 | ▲172.6 | ▲48.1 | ▲84.0 | ▼(8.2) |
| Value | 9,108 | 18,664 | 38,790 | 21,195 | 19,783 | ▲325.9 | ▲104.9 | ▲107.8 | ▼(6.7) |
| Unit value | $0.99 | $1.37 | $1.55 | $1.51 | $1.53 | ▲56.2 | ▲38.4 | ▲12.9 | ▲1.7 |
| Ending inventory quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |

Table continued.

**Table C.1 Continued**

**PC boxes: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period**

Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per pound; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through June

| | Reported data | | | | | Period change comparisons | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calendar year | | | Interim | | Calendar year | | | Interim |
| Item | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2024 | 2025 | 2022–24 | 2022–23 | 2023–24 | 2024–25 |
| U.S. producers': | | | | | | | | | |
| Practical capacity quantity | 97,472 | 111,228 | 116,645 | 57,965 | 60,358 | ▲19.7 | ▲14.1 | ▲4.9 | ▲4.1 |
| Production quantity | 46,314 | 47,868 | 49,734 | 23,969 | 26,397 | ▲7.4 | ▲3.4 | ▲3.9 | ▲10.1 |
| Capacity utilization (fn1) | 47.5 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 41.4 | 43.7 | ▼(4.9) | ▼(4.5) | ▼(0.4) | ▲2.4 |
| U.S. shipments: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | 44,561 | 45,871 | 49,084 | 24,928 | 27,398 | ▲10.2 | ▲2.9 | ▲7.0 | ▲9.9 |
| Value | 100,436 | 90,437 | 95,307 | 47,088 | 51,793 | ▼(5.1) | ▼(10.0) | ▲5.4 | ▲10.0 |
| Unit value | $2.25 | $1.97 | $1.94 | $1.89 | $1.89 | ▼(13.9) | ▼(12.5) | ▼(1.5) | ▲0.1 |
| Export shipments: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Ending inventory quantity | 2,701 | 3,769 | 3,699 | 1,913 | 2,343 | ▲36.9 | ▲39.5 | ▼(1.9) | ▲22.5 |
| Inventories/total shipments (fn1) | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Production workers | 433 | 445 | 467 | 381 | 385 | ▲7.9 | ▲2.8 | ▲4.9 | ▲1.0 |
| Hours worked (1,000s) | 879 | 893 | 942 | 470 | 511 | ▲7.2 | ▲1.6 | ▲5.5 | ▲8.7 |
| Wages paid ($1,000) | 21,977 | 22,960 | 25,037 | 12,219 | 12,890 | ▲13.9 | ▲4.5 | ▲9.0 | ▲5.5 |
| Hourly wages (dollars per hour) | $25.00 | $25.71 | $26.58 | $26.00 | $25.23 | ▲6.3 | ▲2.8 | ▲3.4 | ▼(3.0) |
| Productivity (pounds per hour) | 52.7 | 53.6 | 52.8 | 51.0 | 51.7 | ▲0.2 | ▲1.7 | ▼(1.5) | ▲1.3 |
| Unit labor costs (dollars per pound) | $0.47 | $0.48 | $0.50 | $0.51 | $0.49 | ▲6.1 | ▲1.1 | ▲5.0 | ▼(4.2) |
| Net sales: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Cost of goods sold (COGS) | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Gross profit or (loss) (fn2) | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| SG&A expenses | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Operating income or (loss) (fn2) | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Net income or (loss) (fn2) | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit COGS | $1.85 | $1.60 | $1.67 | $1.67 | $1.61 | ▼(9.6) | ▼(13.4) | ▲4.4 | ▼(3.5) |
| Unit SG&A expenses | $0.22 | $0.23 | $0.23 | $0.20 | $0.23 | ▲3.5 | ▲3.3 | ▲0.1 | ▲13.6 |
| Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2) | $0.22 | $0.18 | $0.07 | $0.05 | $0.07 | ▼(66.9) | ▼(17.8) | ▼(59.7) | ▲41.1 |
| Unit net income or (loss) (fn2) | $0.19 | $0.16 | $0.06 | $0.04 | $0.07 | ▼(66.9) | ▼(16.9) | ▼(60.2) | ▲78.2 |
| COGS/sales (fn1) | 80.9 | 79.8 | 84.8 | 86.8 | 84.1 | ▲3.9 | ▼(1.1) | ▲5.0 | ▼(2.6) |
| Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1) | 9.4 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.9 | ▼(5.8) | ▼(0.6) | ▼(5.2) | ▲1.2 |
| Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1) | 8.5 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.9 | ▼(5.2) | ▼(0.5) | ▼(4.8) | ▲1.7 |
| Capital expenditures | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Research and development expenses | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Total assets | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | *** |

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in parts 3, 4, 6, 7 of this report.

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits. The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

# APPENDIX D

# ADDITIONAL DATA ON MONTHLY U.S. IMPORTS FROM VIETNAM

**Table D.1 PC boxes: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination in the AD investigations, by month from October 2024 to September 2025**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

| Month | Relation to petition | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| October 2024 | Before | *** |
| November 2024 | Before | *** |
| December 2024 | Before | *** |
| January 2025 | Before | *** |
| February 2025 | Before | *** |
| March 2025 | Before | *** |
| April 2025 | After | *** |
| May 2025 | After | *** |
| June 2025 | After | *** |
| July 2025 | After | *** |
| August 2025 | After | *** |
| September 2025 | After | *** |

Table continued.

**Table D.1 (Continued) PC boxes: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination in the AD investigations, by month from October 2024 to September 2025**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; difference in percent

| Comparison pre-post petition period | Cumulative before period quantity | Cumulative after period quantity | Difference in percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | *** | *** | *** |
| 2 months | *** | *** | *** |
| 3 months | *** | *** | *** |
| 4 months | *** | *** | *** |
| 5 months | *** | *** | *** |
| 6 months | *** | *** | *** |

Source: Compiled from third-party bill of lading data (Panjiva) provided to the Commission by the petitioner counsel.

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 "---". In the AD investigation, Commerce in its final determination found critical circumstances exist for imports from Vietnam for all suppliers.

**Figure D.1 PC boxes: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination in the AD investigations, by month from October 2024 to September 2025**

* * * * * * *

Source: Compiled from third-party bill of lading data (Panjiva) provided to the Commission by the petitioner counsel.

Note: In the AD investigation, Commerce in its final determination found critical circumstances exist for imports from Vietnam for all suppliers.