

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE
TRADE REMEDIES AUTHORITY OF VIETNAM**

Hanoi, November 27, 2025

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Investigation into the application of anti-dumping measures on
wood fiberboard products originating from the Kingdom of Thailand and
the People's Republic of China

(Case code: AD21)

LEGAL BASIS:

- Pursuant to Article 70 of the Law on Foreign Trade Management 2017;
- Pursuant to Article 14 of Decree No. 86/2025/ND-CP detailing a number of articles of the Law on Foreign Trade Management on trade defense measures.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- On September 25, 2024, the Minister of Industry and Trade issued Decision No. 2549/QD-BCT on the investigation and application of anti-dumping measures against certain wood fiberboard products originating from the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China (case code: AD21).

- On September 5, 2025, the Minister of Industry and Trade issued Decision No. 2491/QD-BCT on the application of temporary anti-dumping measures against certain wood fiberboard products originating from the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China.

- On 7 November 2025, the Investigation Authority held a public consultation session in the investigation case of applying anti-dumping measures on wood fiberboard products originating from the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China with the relevant parties to facilitate the parties to present their opinions and provide necessary information to the Investigation Authority. The consultation session was held in person and online with the participation of representatives of the relevant parties in the case.

PART I. OPENING OF THE CONSULTATION SESSION

Mr. Chu Thang Trung - Deputy Director, Trade Remedies Authority of Vietnam (TRAV) chaired the Consultation Session and gave the opening speech and disseminated a number of provisions in the Consultation Session, specifically:

- Basis of the Consultation Session: Article 70 of the Law on Foreign Trade Management 2017 and Article 14 of Decree No. 86/2025/ND-CP detailing a number of articles of the Law on Foreign Trade Management on trade defense measures, in accordance with the provisions of the Anti-dumping Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

- Purpose of the Consultation Session: To create conditions for the parties to present their opinions and provide necessary information about the case publicly before issuing an official conclusion.

Participants in the consultation session: 49 delegates from relevant parties (list of participants in Appendix 1 of this Minutes).

(i) Trade Remedies Authority of Vietnam– Investigation Agency;

(ii) Embassies and relevant Associations:

- Trade Office of the Thai Embassy in Hanoi.

- Department of Foreign Trade (DFT) – Ministry of Commerce of Thailand.

- Thai Plywood Industry Association (TPPIC).

(iii) Domestic manufacturing enterprises: 07 enterprises;

(iv) Foreign manufacturing and exporting enterprises: 07 enterprises;

(v) Importing enterprises: 02 enterprises;

(vi) Other relevant parties: 04 Lawyers (Authorized representatives of the relevant parties in the AD21 case to participate in the consultation session).

PART II. SUMMARY OF THE CONTENT AND PROCESS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The representative of the Trade Remedies Authority of Vietnam briefly presented some contents of the case, including:

- Development of the case;
- General information about the case;
- Goods under investigation;
- Investigation phase;
- Subsequent procedures.

(The presentation is attached in Appendix 2 of this Minutes).

PART III. OPINIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS

3.1. Opinions of the domestic manufacturing industry

GH Consults Co., Ltd. (GHC), representing domestic manufacturing enterprises, said it completely agrees with the viewpoint of the Investigation Agency in the Preliminary Conclusion Report on the dumping of wood fiberboard products imported from China and Thailand, which is the cause of significant damage to the domestic manufacturing industry. The issuance of the decision to impose temporary anti-dumping tax helps to prevent unfair competition from imported goods in a timely manner and support the domestic manufacturing industry to protect its legitimate rights.

In addition, GHC presented a number of related issues as follows:

(i) The sharp increase in the import volume of imported wood fiberboard products from China and Thailand

- The data stated in the Preliminary Conclusion shows a sudden increase in the import volume of wood fiberboard products from China and Thailand, the import volume from China in POI increased more than 2.5 times compared to POI-1. The import volume of wood fiberboard from these two countries always accounts for a very high proportion of Vietnam's total imports, typically in the POI period up to more than 90%.

- The import volume continues to increase, especially from the end of the third quarter of 2024 when the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued a decision to initiate an investigation. In particular, by March 2025, the import volume of wood fiberboard from these two countries increased to a record, nearly 3 times the average import volume in the previous period. Total imports from these two countries in the POI+1 period increased by nearly 80% compared to the POI, of which imports from China increased by 137%. At the same time, the import unit price decreased (lower by 8% compared to the previous period), causing huge competitive pressure on the domestic manufacturing industry.

- Although the import volume of investigated goods from Thailand did not increase sharply it still maintained a large volume, making it very difficult for domestic enterprises to find an outlet for their products. The import price of wood fiberboard originating from this country also showed

a sharp downward trend during the POI period, then increased again in the POI+1 period but was still lower than in the POI-1 and POI-2 periods.

(ii) The domestic manufacturing industry is going through a difficult period, with heavy damage

- Output in the POI+1 period decreased by 17% compared to the POI period, showing that the domestic manufacturing industry had to significantly reduce its production activities. Meanwhile, the inventory at the end of the POI+1 period increased by 53% compared to the POI period, equivalent to 9.7% of total output (while in the POI period this rate was only 5.2%). Thus, although the domestic manufacturing industry was forced to reduce output, a large amount of manufactured products could not find an outlet and had to be stored, causing a burden on working capital for businesses, while at the same time, there were many potential risks of product value and quality decline when having to be stored for too long.

- At present, many Vietnamese wood fiberboard companies have had to stop production (some have had to stop for up to 7 months) due to the difficulties of doing business in the domestic market.

- In addition to the enterprises that filed the request for investigation with 70% of the total output of the domestic production industry, 04 other domestic production companies including (1) Mekong MDF Joint Stock Company, (2) May Forestry Joint Stock Company, (3) Thanh Thanh Dat MDF Joint Stock Company, and (4) VRG Kien Giang MDF Joint Stock Company also support the timely measures to prevent imports from China and Thailand that have caused damage and threaten to continue to cause damage to the domestic production industry.

(iii) Wood fiberboard products from China and Thailand are at risk of causing serious damage to Vietnam's domestic manufacturing industry in the coming time

- Overcapacity in China and Thailand

According to data up to the first half of 2025 from the Institute of Industrial Development Planning under the State Administration of Forestry and Grassland, the total production capacity of this country's wood fiberboard reached 40.64 million m³. Currently, there are 5 new production lines under construction, which are expected to provide an additional about 1.18 million m³ after

completion. Notably, the capacity of factories in the Guangxi Autonomous Region, right next to the Vietnam border, is 5.9 million m³.

Regarding the Thai wood fiberboard market, in recent years, the wood fiberboard industry of this country has been continuously expanding investment. At the end of 2024, Metro-Ply, one of the largest wood panel manufacturers in Southeast Asia, announced its 5th MDF production project in Surat Thani province, with a total capacity of 450,000 m³/year. In addition, in February 2025, Andritz Technology Group also announced the successful installation of a fiberboard line with a capacity of 30 tons/hour at the Wisewoods plant in Phetchaburi province, significantly increasing the total capacity of this plant. These signs show that the overcapacity situation in Thailand is becoming more serious, and countries with geographical proximity like Vietnam will become the target market for exporting products.

- Export orientation of these two countries

According to Chinese customs data on the import and export situation of wood fiberboard in 2024, the total import volume is 54 thousand tons, while the export volume is nearly 2.8 million tons, much higher than the import volume and an increase of 25.14% compared to 2023. In recent years, due to fierce competition with other artificial wood fiberboard products, the total consumption of wood fiberboard products in the Chinese domestic market has decreased sharply, so this country has to balance supply and demand by promoting exports. The export data of Chinese wood fiberboard products within 10 years (2015-2024) also clearly shows the export trend of this country.

For Thailand, this country is considered the 4th largest wood fiberboard exporter in the world, accounting for 7.7% of total exports. With large capacity and favorable geographical distance, Thailand can completely boost exports and gradually dominate the wood fiberboard market in Vietnam, threatening to cause significant damage to the domestic manufacturing industry.

- Wood fiberboard products originating from China and Thailand are also being subject to anti-dumping taxes by countries around the world.

(iv) Impact of dumping by Chinese and Thai exporting enterprises on the socio-economic situation of Vietnam

- Impact on the wood industry in particular and the economy in general: The company said according to the Vietnam Wood Industry Outlook Report 2025 by VIFOREST, the woodboard industry contributes about 13% to the total wood export turnover in 2024 (reaching 16.27 billion USD, up 20.3% compared to 2023). If the damage continues, the estimated loss of revenue in the wood fiberboard industry could reach USD 1-1.5 billion/year. Domestic wood fiberboard production output is estimated to decrease by 17%, revenue by 16%, and inventories by 53%. If dumping continues, the market share of the domestic industry is estimated to decrease from about 50% in 2023 to 35-40% in 2025. If the Government does not intervene with appropriate support and protection measures, the entire industry could lose 20-30% of its total capacity, similar to the case of the Vietnamese steel industry being affected by dumping from China in 2023-2024, leading to a 15% decrease in industry output.

- Impact on the economy's supply chain:

The wood fiberboard industry depends on domestic raw materials, accounting for 50-60% of production costs. A reduction in production that weakens the supply chain could have serious social security consequences, as more than 1 million households in Vietnam depend on forestry.

The wood fiberboard industry supports related industries such as furniture and construction (accounting for 30% of wood fiberboard consumption), a reduction in production could increase the cost of importing alternative raw materials, pushing inflation in the construction industry to 5-7%, affecting overall economic growth.

On that basis, GHC Company, on behalf of domestic manufacturing enterprises, recommends: The Investigation Agency should soon make a final conclusion of the case because, up to now, this investigation has lasted for more than a year, Vietnamese manufacturing enterprises have also suffered the consequences of unfair competition from dumped imported goods for a long time and this situation not only affects the performance of enterprises but also threatens the sustainable development of the entire industry.

(The content related to the presentation of GHC Company is attached in Appendix 3 of this Minutes).

At the consultation session, Dongwha Vietnam Joint Stock Company and VRG Quang Tri MDF Wood Joint Stock Company gave their opinions at the public consultation session, however, the company did not send their written presentation to the Investigation Agency.

3.2. Comments from foreign producers/exporters

3.2.1. Comments from Metro M.D.F. Co.

WTL Co., Ltd., the authorized consultant representing Metro M.D.F. Co., stated that based on the facts and information provided during the investigation and the domestic industry's Anti-dumping Request, the company stated that the domestic industry has not demonstrated: (a) “a causal link between the dumped imports and the injury to the domestic industry” and (b) conducted an analysis of “any known factors other than the dumped imports causing injury to the domestic industry at the same time” as required by Article 3.5 of the WTO Anti-dumping Agreement.

The Company presents arguments to prove that imports from Thailand do not cause and cannot cause injury to the domestic manufacturing industry of Vietnam, specifically:

(i) The decrease in imports from Thailand of the investigated goods

In the Request in Table C1, the import volume from Thailand and the total import volume have decreased significantly and continuously from July 2021 to June 2024. According to Table C1, the import volume from Thailand over the years POI-1 and POI both remained at index 45, completely contrary to the allegation of an absolute increase in the import volume of the investigated goods by the Requesting Party.

The Company cites the data in the Application (Tables C.1 and C.3.1) and states that according to these data, the market share of imports from Thailand has declined significantly by more than 50%, from an index of 100 in 2020 to an index of 46 in 2024. The market share of imports from the investigated countries has also declined significantly. The data from the Application shows that there has been no increase in the volume of imports from Thailand or the total volume of imports from the investigated countries during the POI period compared to POI-3.

On the other hand, the market share of the domestic industry has increased significantly during the investigation period. Specifically, the market share of the domestic industry has increased sharply from April 2021 to March 2023 and remained stable thereafter. The decline in

imports from Thailand corresponds to an increase in the revenue and market share of the domestic manufacturing industry. This shows that the domestic manufacturing industry has been continuously expanding its market share, narrowing the market share of imported goods.

The above data provide a solid basis for concluding that imports from Thailand cannot be the cause of injury to the domestic manufacturing industry of Vietnam.

(ii) The expansion of investment and excessive capacity of the domestic manufacturing industry

Table C.3.2 and Table C.3.5 of the Application, the production output of the domestic manufacturing industry has increased significantly by nearly 30% compared to the reference year (April 2020 - March 2021). Therefore, the fluctuating capacity utilization rate was not caused by imports, but by the reckless and unreasonable expansion of the domestic industry, as reflected in the increase in domestic output, employment, wages and productivity during the period analyzed in the Application.

Regarding the commodity/inventory data, Table C.3.4.1 of the Petition shows no correlation between the increase in inventories and the amount of imports from Thailand or total imports. The turnover of the domestic industry has not decreased but has increased. The increase in inventories may also be due to the low base level in the reference period and the nature of the wood industry, which mainly sells from inventories. The increase in inventories may also be a result of forecasts of future market demand growth rather than necessarily due to losses.

(iii) Investment and Fundraising Capacity

The financial and investment indicators provided in Table C.3.6 (Investment of the Domestic Industry) and Table C.3.8 (Funding Capacity) of the Petition have demonstrated a growing domestic industry. Significant investments were made in the period from April 2022 to March 2023

The increase in the Debt to Equity Ratio also reflects good access to capital. Creditors and investors will not fund projects that are not profitable or cannot repay their debts. These facts prove that the domestic industry is not in recession, on the contrary, they show the potential for positive development of the Vietnamese fiberboard industry.

(iv) Profit and Cost Structure

The Company stated that the Request lacked grounds to conclude that the losses suffered by the domestic industry during the period from April 2022 to March 2024 were due to dumped imports.

The Petition (Table C.3.3) clearly shows that the cost of goods sold and selling expenses have increased significantly during the period under analysis, especially between April 2022 and March 2023, increasing the total cost from index 100 in POI-3 to index 157 in POI. The increase in cost of goods sold is largely due to the increase in raw material prices, while the reason for the increase in selling expenses is still unclear. Therefore, it is clear that imports from Thailand are not the cause of this decline in profits of the domestic manufacturing industry.

Based on the above analysis, the company believes that the Petition lacks sufficient and reliable evidence to establish a causal relationship between imports from Thailand and causing injury to the domestic manufacturing industry in Vietnam.

The Company requests the Investigation Agency to thoroughly consider the facts and evidence that (i) imported goods from Thailand have not caused and cannot cause damage to the domestic fiberboard industry; and (ii) the accusations of the domestic industry of Vietnam about significant damage are unfounded and misleading, because the real cause of the problems of the domestic industry is the sudden and unoriented investment in expanding production capacity, which leads to negative self-competition and mutual domestic damage. Therefore, the Company requests the Investigation Agency to terminate the case on the basis that there is no damage to the domestic industry due to imported goods.

(The content related to the presentation of WTL Company Limited is attached in Appendix 4 of this Minutes).

3.2.2. Opinions of IDVN Law Office - representing the Vanachai and Panel Plus MDF group

IDVN Law Office represents the Vanachai and Panel Plus MDF group, has some opinions as follows:

(i) Dumping margin of Vanachai and Panel Plus Group

- Vanachai and Panel Plus Group has fully cooperated with the Trade Remedies Authority of Vietnam during the verification process. The company has explained and compared the reported data during the investigation process. The company requests the Trade Remedies Authority of Vietnam to consider using the verified data to calculate the dumping margin in the official conclusion of the case.

- Vanachai and Panel Plus Group requests the Trade Remedies Authority of Vietnam to allow access to the preliminary dumping margin calculation table according to Article 17 of Decree 86/2025/ND-CP to grasp the basis for calculating the margin, on which accurate comments can be made

(ii) Thai goods under investigation should be separated when assessing the injury to the domestic industry

The company said that Article 26, Clause 2 of Decree 10/2018/ND-CP stipulates that the assessment of cumulative effects should take into account the competitive conditions between the goods under investigation with each other and with similar domestic goods. The company believes that the Thai goods under investigation are not in the same competitive conditions as Chinese goods and similar domestic goods in terms of quality, import volume trends and selling prices, specifically:

- Thai products are of higher quality than Chinese products and similar domestic products because they are produced from higher quality raw materials (mainly rubber wood) and have special technical characteristics, including high moisture resistance (as tested by cyclic test).

- Regarding import trends, Table 4.5 of the Preliminary Conclusions (“KLSB”) shows that imports from Thailand have continuously decreased over the years during the investigation period. Imports in POI have decreased by 63% compared to POI-3 and by 3% compared to POI-1. In contrast, imports from China have increased sharply in POI, up to 157% compared to POI-1. Sales of domestic production have the same trend, increasing by 12% in POI compared to POI-1 or 20% compared to POI-3.

- Regarding price trends, Table 4.4 of the KLSB shows that sales prices from Thailand have increased during the injury investigation period from POI-3 to POI, increasing by 9%. In contrast,

the selling price of Chinese goods decreased by 17% and the selling price of similar domestic goods decreased by 6% in POI compared to POI-3.

(iii) The investigated goods of Thailand are not the cause of significant injury threat to the domestic industry (if any).

Regarding the impact on quantity, in paragraphs 156 to 160, KLSB pointed out that the decrease in imports from Thailand and China during POI-3 – POI-1 was due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. After the Covid pandemic was brought under control in POI, the import volume from the two countries increased by 68% in POI. However, the data in Table 4.5 of KLSB shows that goods from Thailand continuously decreased during the period from POI-3 to POI, even when the Covid pandemic was brought under control in POI. Therefore, goods from Thailand do not cause a quantitative impact on the domestic production industry.

Regarding the impact of underselling, in paragraph 176, KLSB pointed out that the selling prices from China and Thailand were always higher from POI-3 to POI-1, but suddenly dropped sharply by 27%, leading to lower selling prices compared to similar domestic goods in POI. In fact, the price of Thai goods only decreased by 9% in POI but still tended to increase by 9% compared to POI-3. Meanwhile, domestic goods tended to decrease if calculated in the entire period from POI-3 to POI. Therefore, if goods from Thailand are separated, there is no phenomenon of underselling compared to similar domestic goods in the country.

Regarding the price squeeze effect, in paragraph 184 of the KLSB, the Investigation Agency concluded that the fierce competitive pressure of imported goods from the two investigated countries was the cause of the price squeeze effect on similar domestic goods. However, if we consider separately the data on the volume and price of imported goods from Thailand, it shows that goods from this country did not cause a price squeeze effect. Specifically, table 4.5 of the KLSB shows that the volume of imports from Thailand continuously decreased sharply during the investigation period, from 520,924 m³ in POI-3 to 193,313 m³ in POI. Combined with the selling price always being higher than similar domestic products throughout the investigation period, the company believes that goods from Thailand did not create competitive pressure, forcing similar domestic goods to reduce their selling prices to compete in POI-1 and POI.

In paragraph 189 of the KLSB, the Investigation Agency concluded that the pressure had increased sharply again, together with the lower selling prices of imported goods from Thailand and China, so that the market share of the domestic industry suddenly dropped from 136 in POI-1 to 124 in POI. However, the sales volume from Thailand decreased by 3% in POI and the selling price was always higher than similar domestic goods throughout the period from POI-3 to POI. Therefore, goods from Thailand were not the cause of the sudden decrease in domestic market share.

Regarding the price suppression effect, in paragraphs 195 and 196, the KLSB pointed out that under the competitive impact of imported goods, domestic goods had to reduce their selling price by 11% in POI-1. However, Tables 4.9 and 4.11 of KLSB show that the volume of imports from China and Thailand decreased by 16.6% and the selling price decreased by only 2% in POI-1. Therefore, the company believes that there is no basis to conclude that due to the competitive impact, domestic goods need to reduce their selling price by up to 11% to compete in POI-1. In fact, it is the price reduction of up to 11% of similar domestic goods that causes the competitive impact on imported goods.

For POI, based on Table 4.12 of KLSB, the company believes that there is no price suppression impact because the 5% price reduction trend is appropriate, even much lower than the 10% reduction in cost of goods sold.

Regarding the factors of the Thai manufacturing industry that may threaten to injure the domestic manufacturing industry in the near future, in paragraph 271, KLSB identifies the capacity of Thai producers and exporters currently and the possibility of a significant increase in the volume of investigated goods imported into Vietnam as a factor threatening significant injury. However, the company believes that if only based on the production capacity being twice that of Vietnam's manufacturing industry and the fact that Vietnam ranks 4th in the list of 10 main countries importing from Thailand to conclude that the Thai manufacturing industry can significantly increase the volume of Vietnam's exports in the near future, it is not enough. In fact, the production capacity of Thailand's manufacturing industry is larger than that of Vietnam and Vietnam is one of the 10 largest import markets of Thailand throughout the period from POI-3 to POI, however, the import volume from Thailand has been continuously declining, down by 63% in POI compared to

POI-3. This data shows that goods from Thailand are not a threat to Vietnam's manufacturing industry.

Regarding India's trade defense measures, during the period from POI-3 to POI, MDF products from Thailand were not subject to anti-dumping duty when imported into India. Therefore, this factor cannot be considered a threat to Vietnam's manufacturing industry.

(The content related to the presentation of the IDVN Law Office is attached in Appendix 5 of this Minutes).

3.2.3. Importers' opinions

(i) Opinion of Diep Duong General Trading Company Limited

The company said that it also supports the anti-dumping measure because in fact the company is also facing competition from cheap, poor-quality imported goods from China.

During the import process, the company encountered difficulties in importing some products within the exclusion scope of CBPG measures, so the company proposed to clarify some concepts related to the exclusion scope, specifically:

- Covered with glue-impregnated paper;
- Printed paper with patterns, monochrome colors.
- Clarification of one or both sides.

In addition, the company proposed to expand the list of excluded products to eight MDF boards covered on one or two sides with natural wood veneer or technical veneer , both of which have a clearly different coating from the inner MDF core, in accordance with the exclusion scope of surface-treated goods. Furthermore, there are also reasons for this proposed exclusion as follows:

- Veneered MDF products are deeply processed, have a different production process, added value and market compared to raw MDF.
- The product is mainly used for interior decoration and surface finishing, not directly competing with domestic raw MDF.

- The exclusion of this product group helps ensure reasonableness, avoids negative impacts on domestic wood processing enterprises, and is consistent with the application of measures on raw MDF boards.

(The content related to the presentation of the opinion of Diep Duong General Trading Company Limited is attached in Appendix 6 of this Minutes).

(ii) Duc Bao Trading and Transport Services Company Limited

The company gave its opinion at the consultation session, however, the company did not send the consultation in writing to the Investigation Agency before and after the consultation session.

(iii) Opinion of Panel Plus Vietnam Company

Panel Plus Vietnam Company said that the company has a downstream investment in Dong Nai province since 2023, demonstrating the company's commitment to bringing positive, long-term contributions to the Vietnamese furniture and wood industry, as well as creating many significant job opportunities.

The company said that an important part of its contribution is to introduce to Vietnamese consumers the highly moisture-resistant product V313, in order to help consumers easily access products with higher standards and contribute positively to improving the living environment.

(The written comments of Panel Plus Vietnam Company after the consultation are attached in Appendix 7 of this Minutes).

3.4. Comments from relevant Thai agencies

3.4.1. Comments from the Thai Embassy

A representative from the Thai Embassy Trade Office in Hanoi spoke at the consultation, however, the Investigation Agency did not receive written comments from the Thai Embassy Trade Office in Hanoi before and after the consultation.

3.4.2. Opinion of the Thai Plywood Industry Association (TPPIC)

- The Thai Plywood Industry Association (TPPIC) stated that the members of TPPIC do not have any dumping behavior or intention to cause damage to the domestic production industry

of Vietnam, but have established and maintained long-term cooperative relationships with Vietnam's wood and furniture industry, contributing to promoting the export of Vietnamese products to many international markets in the form of stable supply.

- The market share of Thai enterprises in Vietnam has remained stable for many years, in line with the development of market demand. During the investigation period (POI), Thailand's export turnover decreased both in absolute value and relative to domestic consumption and production in Vietnam.

- TPPIC found that the losses mentioned by the complainant in the petition occurred during a period when both Thailand's import volume and market share decreased. Therefore, there is no causal link between imports from Thailand and the alleged injury to the domestic industry in Vietnam.

- According to the attached import statistics, the current investigation has created a “trade freeze” effect, causing significant disruption to Thai exports, while imports from China have increased dramatically. If this is the intended outcome of this case, it has been achieved.

- TPPIC is concerned about the scope of the investigation as HS code 441192 covers both HDF (high density fiberboard) and HB (hardboard). TPPIC requests the Investigating Authority to confirm that HB will be excluded from the investigation as it does not fall within the definition of the goods under investigation. HB has different technical characteristics and uses compared to MDF, specifically as follows:

- HB thickness: 1.6 - 5.0 mm, while MDF: 2.0 -25 mm;
- MDF can be rolled, while HB cannot;
- HB is produced by the wet process, while MDF is by the dry process.

- TPPIC hopes that the evidence, data and explanations provided by Thai exporters during the on-site investigation will be objectively reflected in the final conclusion and decision of the Investigation Authority.

- TPPIC requests the Investigation Authority to consider and allow enterprises that have not exported to Vietnam during the investigation period to enjoy the review regime for new

enterprises (newcomer review), and this review should be conducted urgently in case the final measure is applied.

- Some Thai enterprises, although willing to cooperate, are not included in the investigation sample. TPPIC respectfully requests TRAV to allow them to conduct a partial review in the future if measures are taken and upon official request.

- The allegations of injury stated in the complaint are inconsistent with the trends stated in the dossier. Based on the published data, the domestic industry in Vietnam has maintained positive performance.

- Even if the allegations are confirmed, TPPIC still asserts that the injury, if any, does not originate from imports from Thailand, and therefore Thailand should be excluded from the injury assessment.

- The market share of goods from Thailand has not increased but has decreased both in absolute and relative to domestic consumption and production, during the same period in which the domestic industry claims that there has been an injury in sales.

- The Vietnamese manufacturing industry acknowledged that the price impact was mainly “price suppression”. However, TPPIC was concerned about whether imposing significant production costs on the downstream industry was in the overall interest of Vietnam; and TPPIC also questioned whether anti-dumping measures were being used to create a barrier to the Vietnamese market, facilitating the imposition of these costs.

(The content related to the submission of the Thai Plywood Industry Association is attached as Annex 8 of this Minutes).

PART IV. CLOSING THE CONSULTATION SESSION

The Investigation Agency requests that the relevant parties present their opinions at the consultation session to resubmit their written presentations at the consultation session to the Investigating Agency as prescribed (if not previously submitted), and provide additional information and other necessary documents to prove the opinions and arguments that have been presented at the consultation session within 07 days from the end of the consultation session.

The Investigation Agency will properly and objectively consider the views of the parties raised in the consultation session, and ensure that the investigation process and content are conducted in accordance with the laws of Vietnam and international treaties to which Vietnam is a party throughout the entire investigation process of the case.
