

***Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules,
From Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam***
Inv. Nos. 701-TA-722- 725 and 731-TA-1690-1693 (Preliminary)
STAFF CONFERENCE

TESTIMONY OF HARI ACHUTHAN

Good morning, and thank you for your time today. My name is Hari Achuthan, and I am the Founder, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer of Convalt Energy. Convalt's long-term mission is to bring the entire solar supply chain, from ingot to module production, back to the United States. To that end, we are building a vertically integrated solar manufacturing facility in the United States in Watertown, New York and Sidney, New York. Convalt now plans to open module production later this year, and then starting with the fourth quarter of 2025, we are planning have 10 GW of combined ingot, wafer, cell, and module production capacity come online. Once completed, Convalt's American manufacturing will include the second largest module production facility and the largest cell manufacturing facility in the United States

Convalt's efforts to achieve total independence for the U.S. solar manufacturing supply chain, from ingot to module, began in 2021 with the acquisition of solar manufacturing equipment from a facility in Hillsboro, Oregon, which was previously owned by SolarWorld. Our history is intertwined with the U.S. solar industry's decade-plus fight to build and preserve U.S. solar

manufacturing capacity, including by using the U.S. trade laws to protect against unfair imports that are devastating the U.S. market.

As I mentioned, the tools and equipment that Convalt acquired were first owned and operated by SolarWorld—the original petitioner in the Solar I and Solar II trade cases. SunPower then acquired 100% of SolarWorld in 2018 with the stated goal of “reshaping solar manufacturing in America.” However, despite trade cases to address dumping and subsidies, the domestic industry has struggled to compete against adverse market forces caused by the relentless pressure from unfairly traded imports. And as trade cases were brought against China and Taiwan, Chinese-owned companies moved to Southeast Asia to continue their unfair trade in even greater volumes.

Convalt appears before you today as a key investor in the future of American solar cell and module manufacturing. We won’t rest until we bring the entire solar supply chain back to America, but a fairly traded market is extremely important to that effort. To that end, I am here to tell you about the importance of this case to Convalt. Import pressure from largely Chinese-owned companies in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam are driving prices down in our market below sustainable levels for U.S. manufacturing. This threatens Convalt’s investment plans – it is impossible to make the numbers work with the 50 percent collapse in prices we’ve seen in recent months. Many of our customers want to buy domestic

product, but can't say no to S.E Asian prices which today are transacting anywhere between \$0.21 and \$0.23 per watt or lower, which is below our projected costs and we believe below their costs as well. Our operations will of course follow strict environmental regulations and standards while also treating our employees with wages that are fair and allow them and their families to grow. The locations chosen for our factories have historically been centers for various forms of manufacturing, but have lost jobs when factories have shut down due to unfair foreign competition. Convalt is committed to hiring veterans and providing them well-paying jobs so that they feel that they are owners in a company that is restoring American pride especially in the solar space – one that America played a very significant role to create and develop. All we are asking for us is a level playing field. Convalt faces huge barriers in attempting to export to China or these S.E Asian countries– so it is only fair that we ask for these duties on products that are harming all of our business plans to get our factories built and in production.

We certainly are on the right path again as long as we address the current issue at hand of foreign dumping and subsidies. If we don't address this critical issue, it will make it next to impossible for America to recover from. The IRA means well – but what good is it if it cannot be implemented? If we are to succeed, we need American manufacturers like Convalt to survive this onslaught of low

prices and to build factories with capacities that allow us to compete against the largest global solar firms with Chinese beneficial ownership.

Importantly, these four countries are expanding not only their module production but also their production of wafers and cells. I am very concerned that we have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to make these investments in America, but we can't do it in the face of massive dumping and subsidies in Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia and Cambodia.

U.S. demand for solar cells and modules is continuing to grow, but unless something changes quickly to discipline imports, subject producers will continue to capture U.S. sales and market share with their massive inventories and bargain-basement prices. This is why Convalt is a part of this important effort to restore fair trade to the U.S. solar market.

I want to conclude my remarks by thanking you for your time and consideration of this important matter and by emphasizing a few final points:

- a. Our commitment to hiring veterans and supporting dis-advantaged communities;
- b. Paying our employees a fair wage to sustain their families. We have hired a few employees who have had a hard life when factories in East Millinocket, Maine shut down. They drove a hour to Bangor to give blood and earn income to support their families and just get by. Your

decision is going to affect of these employees – we don't have the balance sheet of Chinese firms who are supported by their government;

- c. Your decision is also going to affect our ability to innovate. We need large scale production to innovate, and this is a proven fact.

Convalt is proud to join leading U.S. solar manufacturers in these cases to combat illegal practices in Vietnam, Malaysia, Cambodia, and Thailand. An affirmative preliminary finding in this case is of critical importance to U.S. solar manufacturers like Convalt. Thank you again, and I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

CERTIFICATION

This statement is made in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my information and belief.

Hari Achuthan

Hari Achuthan

Dated: May 14, 2024

***Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules,
From Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam***
Inv. Nos. 701-TA-722- 725 and 731-TA-1690-1693 (Preliminary)
STAFF CONFERENCE

TESTIMONY OF ARDES JOHNSON

Good morning. My name is Ardes Johnson, and for the past three years I served as the President of Meyer Burger Americas, a solar manufacturing and research and development company. I have over a decade of experience in the solar industry and started with Meyer Burger in 2021 to oversee the company's U.S. operations. Prior to joining Meyer Burger, I was Vice President of Sales for Solar World USA. As a veteran in the solar industry, I was at the front lines in the prior AD/CVD and safeguard cases and have seen firsthand the devastating impacts that unfair imports have had on the U.S. solar industry. I know exactly how important this case is to domestic solar manufacturers.

Meyer Burger has been in business for over 70 years and specializes in developing and commercializing forward-looking, next generation solar products. We are a Swiss-headquartered company with manufacturing operations in Germany, and now the United States. We constructed and now operate a solar module manufacturing facility in Goodyear, Arizona. This facility is on its way to deliver 2 GW annually of state-of-the-art solar products to all U.S. market segments – residential, commercial, and utility. Last week, we reached an important milestone, producing our first American-made modules at our Goodyear

facility. We are currently preparing to ramp up production in the coming days. When operating at capacity, this facility is expected to provide more than 600 clean energy jobs to individuals in the Goodyear community. We also have plans to develop 2GW of solar cell production in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

With solar demand in the United States accelerating in recent years, the U.S. solar market looked to provide exciting opportunities, and we wanted to invest to serve this market domestically. Meyer Burger has publicly stated that we have intentions of expanding, even doubling our capacity in the United States. However, our U.S. production and investments are being threatened – and in fact have already been significantly impacted – due to surging low-priced imports from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Due to the subject import volume and pricing patterns that we are seeing, we have paused further investments. Although we are securing long-term agreements with customers for our modules and cells, due to import pricing pressures, we've had to drop our pricing in these agreements, even before we started to produce modules. As a result of the impacts of unfair imports on the U.S. market, our projections for revenue and volume decreased over the past two years. We simply cannot expand even further in the United States with market conditions like this and with subject imports having unfettered access to the market.

These imports have also had negative impacts on our cell production plans. As I noted, Meyer Burger is also making significant investments to bring 2 GW of solar cell production to the United States, which would create nearly 400 direct jobs in Colorado Springs. IRA incentives initially motivated us to make this investment decision. But due to pricing pressure from unfair imports and the related loss in revenue, we are being forced to delay the rollout of our cell facility.

Unfortunately, Meyer Burger understands all too well the dynamics occurring in the U.S. solar market right now, due to our experience in the European market. The EU provides a startling example of what will happen if unfair imports are left unchecked. Imports – largely from Chinese-owned companies – have surged into the EU market and caused prices to crash. We watched prices go from 50 cents/watt to 10 cents/watt in what felt like the blink of an eye. As a result, we experienced devastating harm to our operations in Germany. In January of this year, Meyer Burger warned that it may have to shut down its German manufacturing operation, and in March it was forced to do so, laying off about 500 workers. And this is not just happening with Meyer Burger. It is no exaggeration to say that the entire EU solar manufacturing industry is on the brink of collapse. We cannot let what is happening in the EU happen here as well.

In order for America to be a world leader in the solar industry and to fulfill its renewable energy goals, it must have a robust and healthy manufacturing

industry that can also foster research and development to drive innovation. Subject imports not only negatively impact the domestic solar manufacturing industry at a fundamental level. They also threaten America's ability to be a leader in advanced green energy technologies more broadly. At its core, Meyer Burger is a research and development company. While bringing our production to the United States, we have also engaged with U.S. universities and labs who are interested in us coming here. But research and development is not free. Our business model uses our profits from manufacturing not only to build more capacity, but also to develop next generation products that are more sustainable and efficient, which give us a competitive advantage against our unallied global competitors. We need healthy and fair markets to bring and keep the development of these innovative technologies in the United States.

These innovations are not only necessary to remain competitive, but also align with U.S. goals for a net zero emissions economy. Meyer Burger takes sustainability seriously, and we ensure that our premium solar panels are manufactured using best-in-class materials and resource-conserving production processes. Ultimately, we want to deliver the absolute best product to our customers, while promoting a movement towards sustainable future. Unfair subject imports are hindering our ability, and the entire U.S. industry's ability, to do this.

I thank you for your time today and respectfully ask that the Commission make an affirmative preliminary finding in this proceeding so that we can be given the opportunity to bring and keep innovative solar product manufacturing in the United States. Thank you, and I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

CERTIFICATION

This statement is made in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my information and belief.

Ardes Johnson

Dated: May 14, 2024

***Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules,
From Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam***
Inv. Nos. 701-TA-722- 725 and 731-TA-1690-1693 (Preliminary)
STAFF CONFERENCE

TESTIMONY OF SAM MARTENS

Good morning. My name is Sam Martens, and I am the President of Mission Solar Energy, the longest-operating crystalline silicon solar module manufacturer in the United States. I have more than a decade of experience in the solar industry and started with Mission when it was founded ten years ago. I became President of the company last year.

Mission Solar began operations in San Antonio, Texas in 2014. We deliver high-efficiency solar panels that are designed, engineered, and manufactured in our San Antonio facility, and we primarily serve residential and commercial customers. Mission Solar proudly supports our community by providing quality manufacturing jobs in the renewable energy sector. Currently, we employ about 130 people.

Recently, there have been significant and critically important efforts to support America's green energy transition, including support of domestic manufacturing for products like solar panels. This should be an exciting time for American solar manufacturers like Mission. Unfortunately, we have been confronted with a huge surge of dumped and subsidized solar imports from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. The unfair trade practices by largely

Chinese-owned companies in these countries are injuring the U.S. solar industry, just when it should be thriving. This means that a critical link in the U.S. green energy supply chain, solar module manufacturing, is at serious risk of being cut out of that supply chain, replaced by Chinese-owned and -controlled firms. Not only is import relief critical to American jobs and this industry, but also to U.S. goals of reaching a net zero economy, which requires the greening of the entire renewable energy supply chain. We share this commitment to sustainability. However, we cannot expect to meet this goal with a green energy supply chain that is completely reliant on Chinese-owned companies.

For years, the U.S. solar industry has faced challenges from unfairly priced imports. And while antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Chinese solar products and global safeguard measures on certain solar products have provided some relief, supply chains have shifted to avoid them, and these measures are now unable to provide the domestic industry the relief it needs. Particularly, while imports previously came directly from China, Chinese solar companies have set up facilities throughout Southeast Asia, and we are now seeing import surges from Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, and Malaysia. As a result, prices in the U.S. solar market are in freefall. Without import relief, this will only worsen.

On the other hand, demand for solar in the United States has increased significantly as we transition to a greener economy. But, due to the extreme

underselling by subject country imports, domestic manufacturers have been largely unable to capture this demand – despite having excess and growing capacity. Instead, we have seen prices drop exceptionally and continuously, to a place that we cannot match. Despite trying our best to be cost-competitive, our customers repeatedly tell us that our prices are too high. For example, we have had many of our installers switching their purchases to supply from Chinese companies manufacturing in subject countries, because they are offering panels significantly cheaper than ours. We have also had the same experience with our distributors. Additionally, when we have sought to secure new supply agreements with our distributors, we have missed opportunities because subject imports are often offered to these distributors as spot sales, at “fire sale” prices. This is something we cannot do. We can only lower our prices to where they match our costs, and that is painful enough. Unfortunately though, the subject producers are offering prices well below our cost of production. We simply cannot cut prices that far, and we often end up losing the sale instead.

The continual loss of sales and revenue has forced us to curtail our production, and we now have significant excess capacity. In 2021, we made significant investments that increased our production capacity and allowed us to produce higher output modules. But, instead of being able to utilize the full potential of that new capacity by capturing more demand, we have been met with

lost sales and missed opportunities due to high volumes of underpriced subject imports. Lower utilization has naturally resulted in reduced shifts and reduced employees. For example, we previously employed more than 200 workers. But, due to the market conditions caused by subject imports, we currently have only 130 employees.

Now, this outlook could change if we were given the opportunity to grow and to take advantage of the increased demand and incentives directed toward the solar industry. In fact, Mission had planned to invest in a significant additional expansion, in part due to the IRA incentives. This expansion would have taken us from a 400 MW facility to a 1 GW facility, and would have allowed us to more than double our workforce, to 350 employees. However, because of the current unfavorable market conditions as a result of these the subject imports, and projected conditions based on how imports are trending, we have had to put these plans and additional manufacturing jobs on hold.

We remain hopeful that increasing demand and IRA incentives will allow the U.S. solar manufacturing industry to grow. As the U.S. government has recognized, the time is now to invest in and secure the domestic green energy supply chain. This includes solar module manufacturing. But this growth simply cannot happen without meaningful, effective relief from the unfairly traded imports that have devastated our market. These imports have severely injured Mission

Solar, and the U.S. industry as a whole. If left unchecked, they will continue to do so.

I thank you for your time today and respectfully ask that the Commission make an affirmative preliminary finding in this proceeding so that we can be given the opportunity to compete in a fair market. Thank you, and I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

CERTIFICATION

This statement is made in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my information and belief.



Sam Martens

Dated: May 14, 2024

***Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules,
From Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam***
Inv. Nos. 701-TA-722- 725 and 731-TA-1690-1693 (Preliminary)
STAFF CONFERENCE

TESTIMONY OF HAL CONNOLLY

Good morning. I am Hal Connolly, the Vice President of Public Policy at Hanwha QCELLS USA, and I am joined here by Scott Moskowitz, the Senior Director of Market Strategy and Public Affairs, Hanwha Q CELLS USA. I would like to testify today on the challenges American solar manufacturers face due to solar imports from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. I appreciate the opportunity to share my insights with you.

I'll begin by showing you Qcells' progress in Cartersville, Georgia, where our investment to build a full solar supply chain in the U.S. is underway. Despite the substantial progress you are seeing, the reality is that American solar manufacturers have been overwhelmed, with irrational import volumes causing prices to crater and threatening all of the announcements made in the wake of the Inflation Reduction Act. Manufacturers like Qcells are losing millions of dollars a month, and investments across the sector are at critical risk of failure. That may sound dramatic, even unlikely, given the strength of IRA incentives, but unfortunately, it's true.

Qcells is among the world's leading diversified clean energy companies, and since 2019, with the opening of our facility in Dalton, Georgia, we have been the largest manufacturer of crystalline silicon solar modules in the United States. Since 2019, we've expanded our Dalton factory three times, bringing its total capacity to 5.1 GW annually and employing nearly 2,000 people. Further, after the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, we announced in January 2023 the largest investment in U.S. solar history, a \$2.5 billion commitment in Georgia to onshore a full solar supply chain including ingots, wafers, and cells. As you saw in the video, we are building. But we are building amidst extremely challenging market dynamics with record oversupply and falling prices. Even with this adversity, we recently brought 3.3 GW of new U.S. module production online to bring our U.S. module capacity total to 8.4 GW. We expect to bring our 3.3 GW of U.S. cell and wafer production online by the end of this year.

We are doing our best to move forward, but unfair competition has caused injury and is threatening our investments to onshore solar manufacturing. In fact, further expansion is under review, and investment plans are on hold.

Solar module prices are down over 50% in the last twelve months. Supply is detached from demand, and inventory levels around the world are hitting totals never before seen. Domestic manufacturers are not insulated by existing trade policy, as 98% of panel imports currently enter the U.S. tariff-free. Further, the

supply-to-demand ratio is so high that it overwhelms the benefits of the manufacturing tax credits in the IRA.

Unfortunately, the oversupply cycle does not look temporary. Overcapacity typically leads to market correction and consolidation, but China alone currently has enough capacity to supply global demand two times over. Now these Chinese companies are moving to Southeast Asia to sidestep tariffs on Chinese products and continue the same unfair trade practices. New factories continue to be announced and built in the subject countries. Supply is not responding to demand. While demand is rising, demand is not projected to meet current capacity until 2032. And by that time, global capacity is likely to be much higher.

U.S. panel inventory levels are currently estimated to be in the 25 to 45 GW range. In other words, we have enough module supply in US warehouses to meet up to a year and a half of domestic demand.

Market prices in the U.S. are well below the cost of U.S. production, even with 45X credits. We've seen greater than 50% year-over-year drop in prices and the evidence shows that dumping is occurring from these four countries. The injury these subject imports have caused in recent years has only intensified in 2024.

Without trade relief, the situation will only worsen. Southeast Asia has more than 40 GW of new wafer capacity to ensure that the circumvention certification requirements are met and that no tariffs are ever paid on these imports.

Overall, this has caused severe injury to U.S. producers of solar products, and it puts all U.S. manufacturing at grave risk. The recent news that CubicPV is abandoning its planned wafer factory has been joined by many other companies pausing or delaying cell and module announcements. We all agree that it is vital to our industry's future that the U.S. must be a major clean energy manufacturer in addition to an installer, so it's critical that these trends be reversed.

In short, we, the American solar manufacturers, are being injured by dumping and foreign subsidies, which is why we have brought this case.

I appreciate your consideration.

CERTIFICATION

This statement is made in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my information and belief.



Harold J. Connolly

Dated: May 14, 2024



Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam

Inv. No. 701-TA-722-725 and 731-TA-1690-1693 (Preliminary)

Tim Brightbill

American Alliance for Solar Manufacturing Trade Committee

May 15, 2024



Summary of Case

- The U.S. Government is investing billions of dollars into our country's energy transition, which has supported the announcement of numerous new solar manufacturing facilities.
- But unfair trade practices by subject imports have injured U.S. producers and threaten these exciting new investments with further injury, and even cancellation
 - Surging volumes of subject imports have crashed U.S. prices, which fell more than 50% in about the last year
 - While U.S. demand has been strong and growing, U.S. producers have been prevented from profitably serving it – U.S. capacity utilization and profitability have dropped
 - Solar manufacturing projects have been delayed and even cancelled



Introduction

- Petitioners and supporters represent a majority of the domestic industry
- There is a single domestic like product coextensive with the scope
- The volume of subject imports, both absolutely and relative to U.S. consumption, was large and increasing during the POI
- The U.S. industry's market share and profits are rapidly deteriorating by reason of subject imports
- Subject imports threaten the domestic industry with further material injury
- The Commission should cumulate subject imports for its injury and threat analyses



Domestic Like Product

- The domestic like product consists of all c-Si PV cells and modules covered by the scope
- As the Commission has consistently found:
 - C-Si PV cells and c-Si PV modules fall within a single domestic like product
 - Thin film solar modules do not fall within the same domestic like product as subject cells and modules

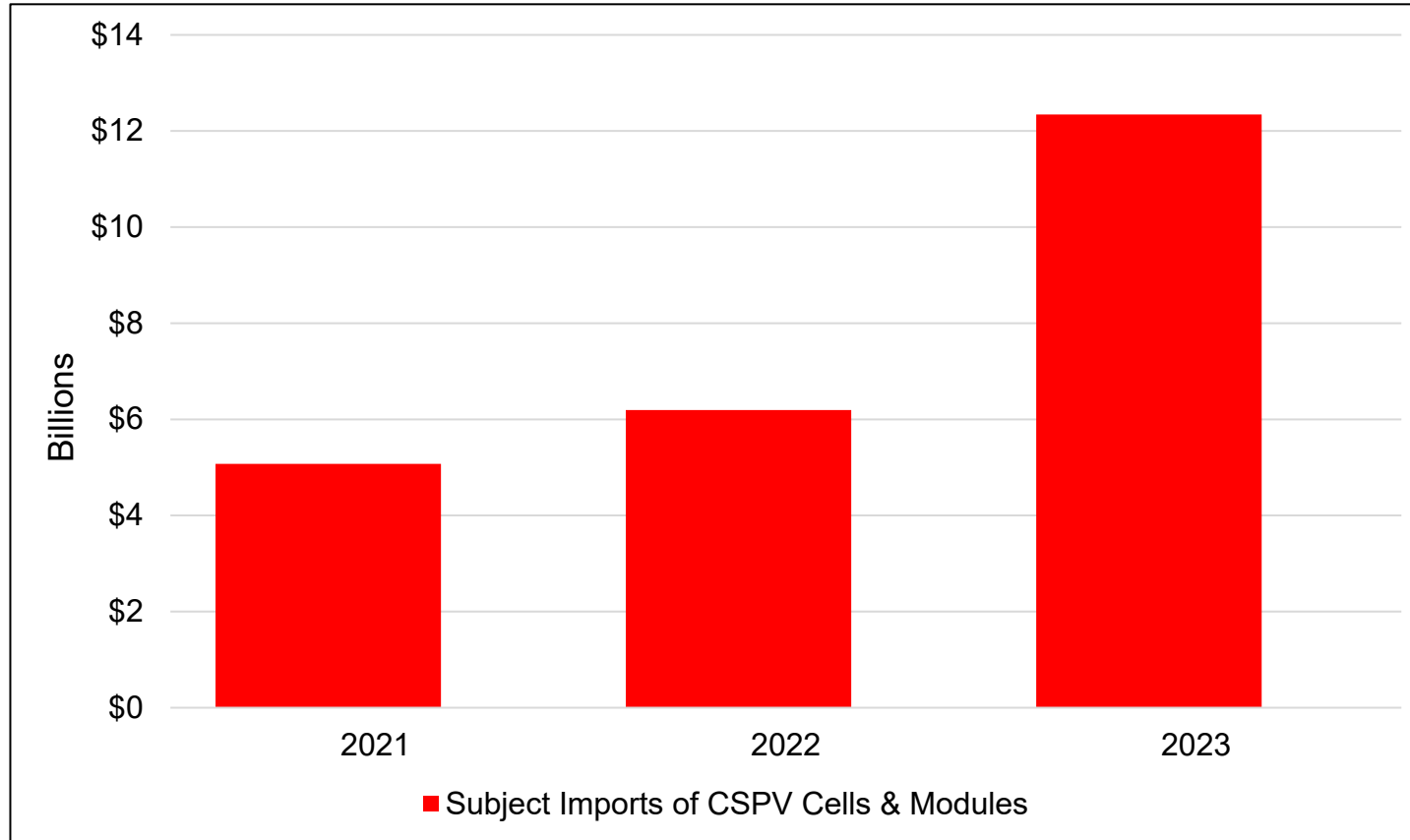


Volume of Imports

- The volume of solar imports from the four countries increased from \$5 billion in 2021 to nearly \$12.4 billion in 2023 – a 143 percent increase
- Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam together accounted for 84% of U.S. solar panel imports in 4Q 2023, up from 78% in 3Q 2023
- Subject imports from the four countries each exceeded the negligibility threshold during the relevant period



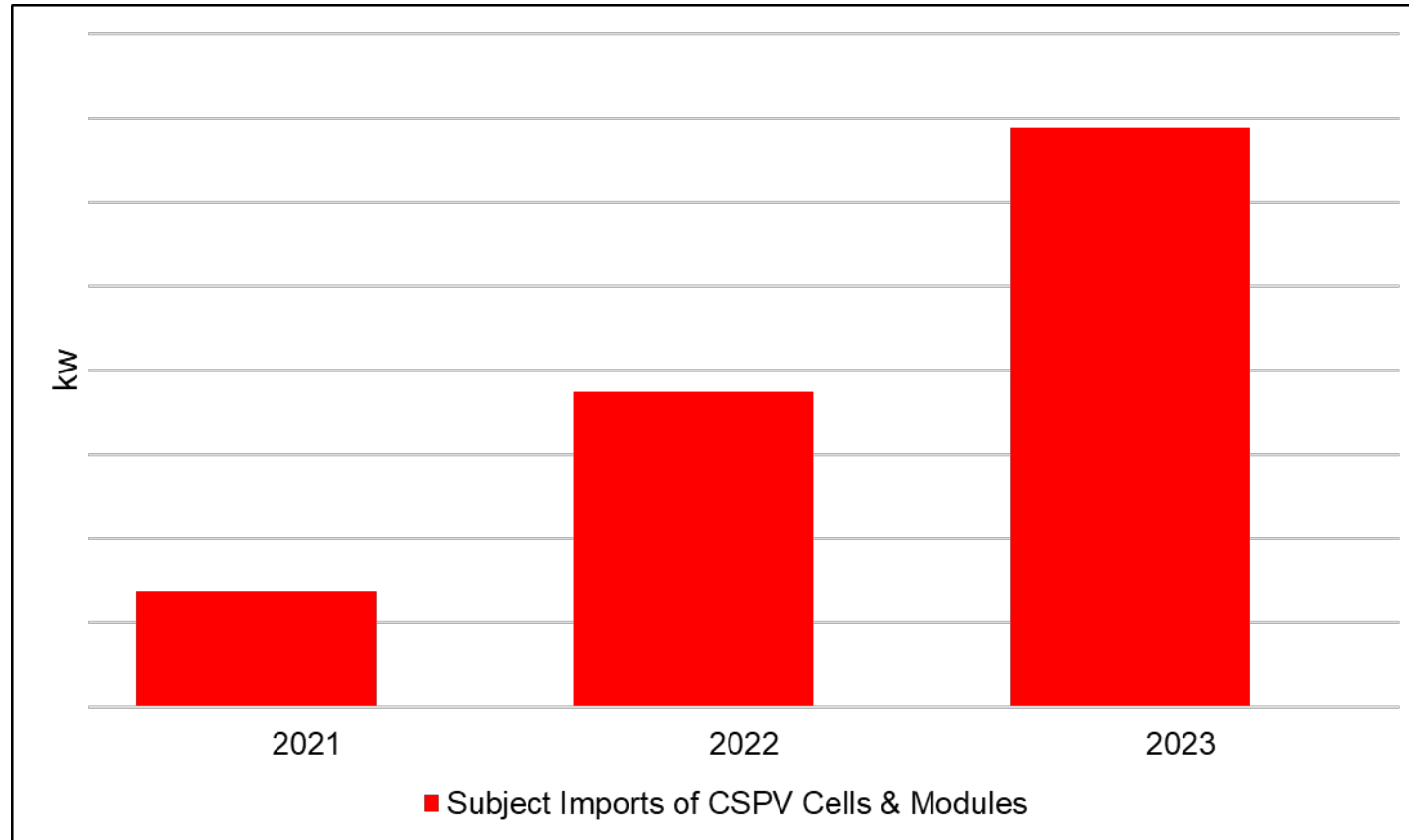
Value of Subject Imports Increased by 143%



Source: USITC Dataweb HS numbers 8541.40.6025 and 8541.42.0010; 8541.40.6015 and 8541.43.0010.



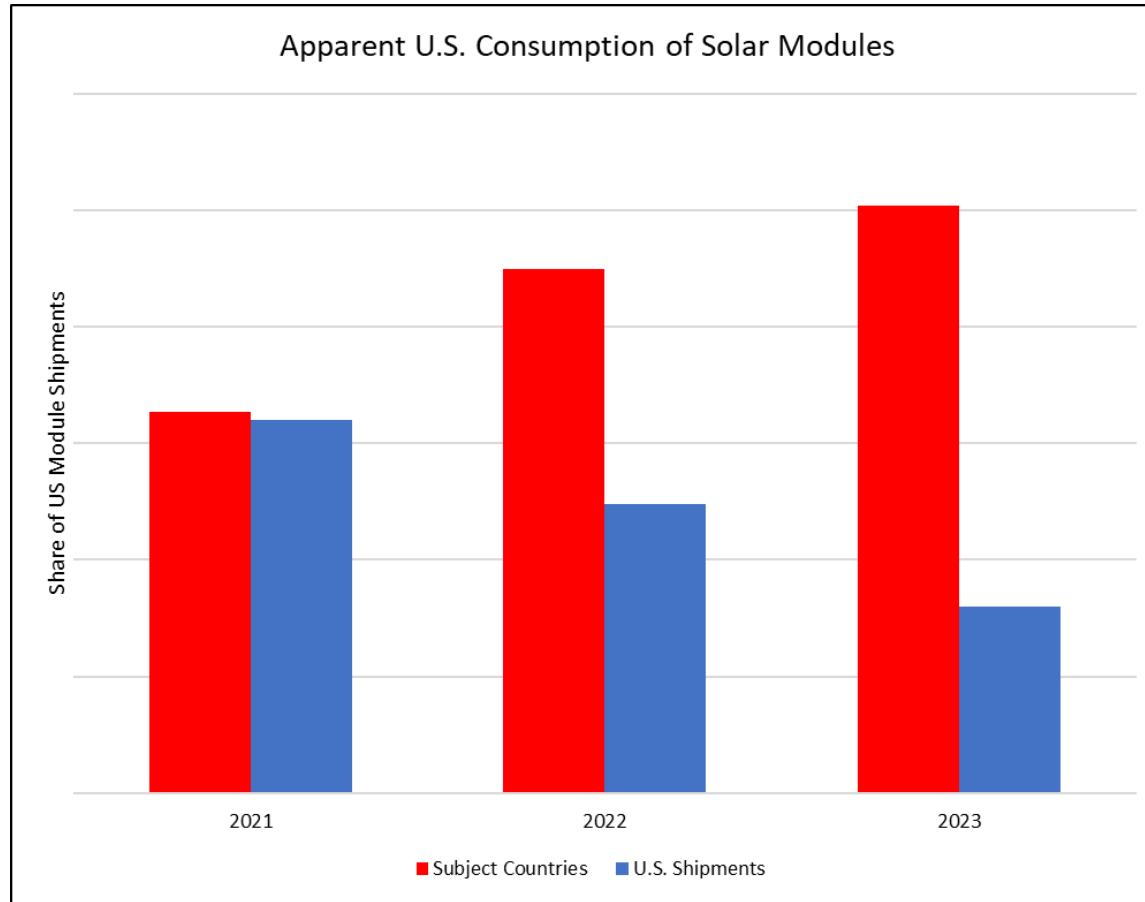
Questionnaire Data Show Significant and Surging Subject Import Volume



Source: U.S. Importer questionnaire responses.



The Domestic Industry Lost Market Share To Subject Imports



Source: U.S. Producer and U.S. Importer questionnaire responses.



Price Effects

- Subject imports undersold the domestic like product throughout the POI
- Dumped and subsidized subject import prices depressed and suppressed prices
 - In Q1 2024, module prices are down more than 50% “with no end in sight”
 - Wood Mackenzie: “US module prices have fallen 28-32% since Q4 2023”
- Chinese companies have called on the Chinese government to engage in price fixing because prices are so low



FINANCIAL TIMES

US solar manufacturers in ‘dire situation’ as imports soar

“... Global prices for panels have fallen 50 per cent in the past year to as low as 10 cents a watt. The supply glut has enticed US power companies to favour imports over more expensive domestic panels... In response, North American manufacturers say they are pulling back on expansion plans despite lucrative incentives available under the Inflation Reduction Act, the landmark US climate law.” (March 13, 2024)

Underselling and Lost Sales

- Questionnaire data confirms pervasive underselling by subject imports – in the vast majority of comparisons
- Margins of underselling also appear to be substantial
- Petitioners identify substantial lost sales and revenue during the POI, including some confirmed by purchasers

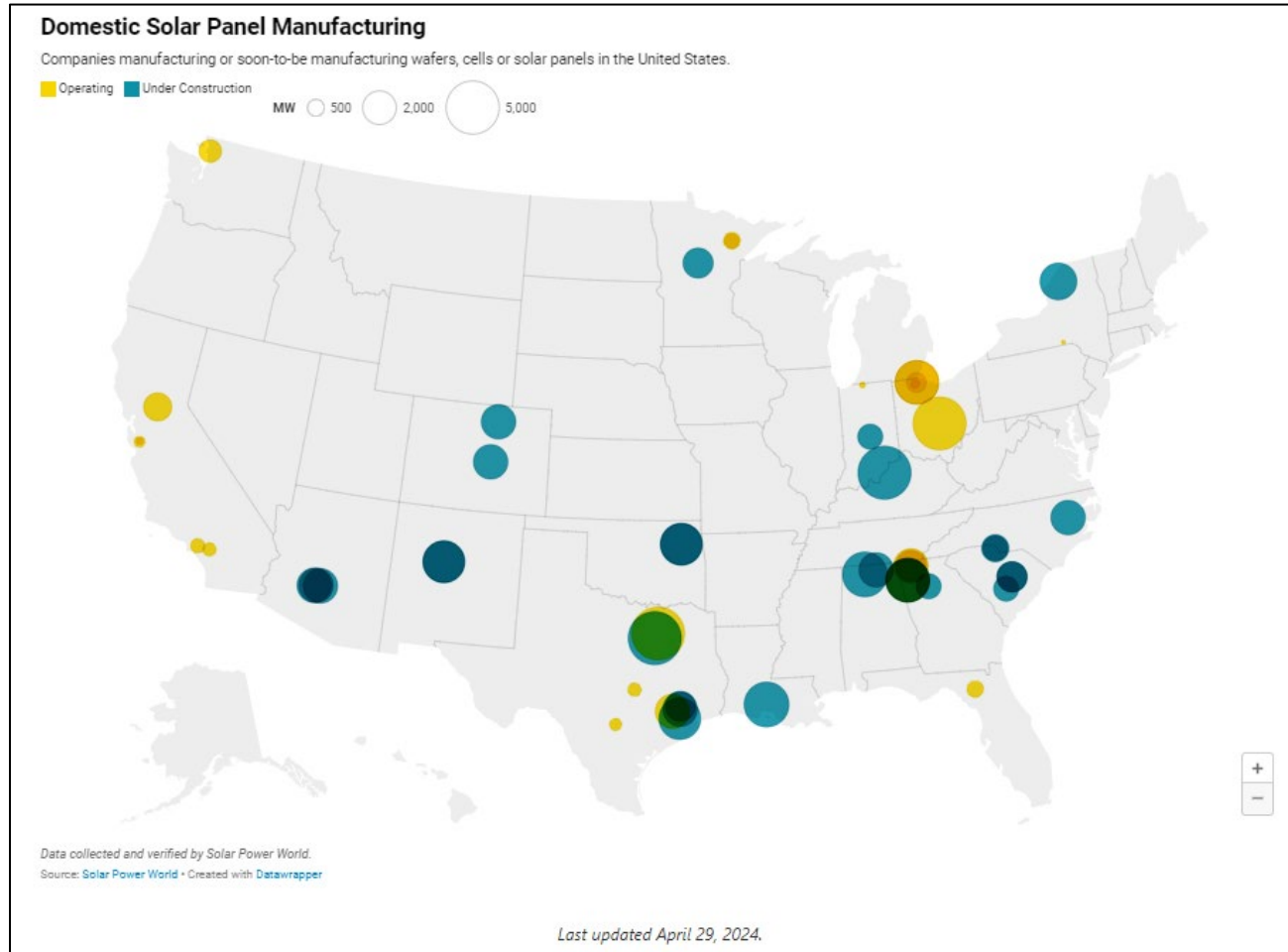


Material Injury and Causation

- Dumped and subsidized imports have taken massive amounts of sales and market share from U.S. producers
- Capacity utilization has fallen
- Negative effects on production and workers
- Subject imports harmed the domestic industry's financial performance
 - Declining profitability while demand is growing
- Estimated dumping margins are high
- Subject imports are a cause of this material injury



45,000 MW of Solar Panel Manufacturing Capacity Announced or Under Construction



Bloomberg

Biden's Solar Factory Boom Slows as Cheap Imports Flood Market

“... But less than two years later, manufacturers have quietly shelved or slowed plans for at least four of those plants. High borrowing costs and record-low panel prices — the result of cheap imports pouring into the market — have made some projects uneconomical... Manufacturers have slowed timelines for some of the proposed US plants and pulled the plug on at least one of them.” (May 12, 2024)

Companies with Canceled or Delayed Plans:

1. **3Sun USA LLC** – Announced project in 2022, with plans to begin construction in fall 2023 and start initial production this year. Construction has not yet started.
2. **Mission Solar** – aimed to triple capacity, plans on hold due to “competition from imports”
3. **CubicPV** – canceled 10GW wafer facility in February 2024 due to “dramatic collapse in prices”
4. **Heliene** – adding 1GW of capacity, but now only half this year and half in 2025



Subject Imports Had a Negative Impact on the Domestic Industry

Indicator	2021 – 2023
End of Period Inventories	↑
Capacity Utilization	↓
Wages and Hours per PRW	↓
Operating Income	↓

Subject Imports Threaten Material Injury to the Domestic Industry

- Domestic producers are ***extremely vulnerable*** to further material injury, putting planned expansions and new investments at risk
- Subject producers are ***export-oriented***, targeting the U.S. market
- Subject producers have built-up inventory plus ***excess and divertible capacity***
- Countervailable subsidies received by the solar industries in all subject countries encourage the expansion of capacity and the export of subject merchandise to the United States
- The governments of all four subject countries subsidize their own solar industries, and facilitate and accept substantial cross-border subsidies from the Chinese government
- Threat is ***imminent***, particularly because Solar I circumvention tariff “holiday” expires June 6, leading companies to quickly shift more production to the four countries



Subject Producers: Targeting the U.S. with Expanding Capacities

Vietnamese Capacity Expansions

Vietnamese producers built wafer capacity to target the United States in each year of the POI:

- 2021 – Jinko, 7 GW wafer facility
- 2022 – JA Solar, 2.5 GW wafer facility
- 2022 – ET Solar, 5 GW wafer facility
- 2023 – Trina, 6.5 GW wafer facility
 - “Trina said that this capacity would be used to **exclusively supply its operations in the U.S.** utility, C&I, and residential solar markets – PV Magazine

Thai Capacity Expansions

- Nov. 2023 – Canadian Solar announces new 5 GW wafer facility
 - “Establishing this solar wafer factory in Thailand is a key milestone that will enable us to better **serve our U.S. customers.**” – Canadian Solar Press Release
- Dec. 2022 – Canadian Solar begins construction of additional 10.6 GW of cell & module capacity



Subject Producers: Targeting the U.S. with Expanding Capacities

Malaysian Capacity Expansions

- Oct. 2023 – Longi completes 2.8 GW new module capacity; additional 6 GW of module capacity underway
 - Longi has grown its Malaysian workforce by over **1000%** in recent years.
- Pending – Longi constructing 6.6 GW wafer manufacturing facility

Cambodian Capacity Expansions

- Oct. 2021 – SEG Solar increases production capacity for modules to 500 MW
 - “With this capacity expansion, we’ve further strengthened our long-term supply chain and stand ready to **meet the rising demand of the U.S. market.**” – SEG CEO
- Mar. 2023 – SolarSpace builds 1.2 GW cell & module facility



Conclusion

- China's overcapacity distorts global prices and production patterns and hurts American firms and workers, as well as firms and workers around the world ... It is important to the President and me that American firms and workers can compete on a level playing field.
 - Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen (March 2024)
- We just want to make sure that we're not driven out of business, and that our firms and workers have opportunities in these industries which will be important ones in our future.
 - Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen (April 2024)
- We can maintain the status quo—a race to the bottom—with trade policies that reward countries that use dirty production and non-market practices to gain a competitive advantage. Or, we can work together to create a race to the top in global trade . . . that rewards countries that are leading on climate action through transparent, market-based policies and practices.
 - John Podesta, Senior Advisor to the President (April 2024)

