

Do Indian Quartz Countertops Carry US Anti-Dumping Duty?



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Yes. Quartz surface products from India, countertops and vanity tops included, are under US anti-dumping order A-533-889 and countervailing duty order C-533-890 from June 2020, continued for another five years from 18 December 2025. The cash deposit is set per producer and exporter, not per product, and it is revised in annual reviews, so you look up your named exporter before the PO rather than relying on a single rate.

The Short Version

- The orders cover slabs, countertops, vanity tops, tiles and quartz finished in a third country, where silica outweighs any other single material.
- An exporter with no rate of its own pays the all-others deposit. On the anti-dumping side that has been 1.02% since the 2020 order.
- Company rates move. One exporter group was assigned 323.12% in a 2023 review, later settled at 3.58%.
- A September 2026 preliminary review would move unexamined exporters from 0.00% to 4.91% if it is confirmed.
- The deposit is an estimate. The final duty is set later by review, and it lands on the importer of record.

Yes. Quartz surface products from India, countertops and vanity tops included, have been under a US anti-dumping order and a countervailing duty order since June 2020, and both were continued for another five years from 18 December 2025 ([Federal Register, 15 January 2026](#)). There's no single rate. The duty follows the Indian producer and exporter named on your entry, and it changes at each annual review, so the useful skill is looking it up yourself before you sign.

That is why forum advice on the subject reads like two different countries. In November 2025 one importer told a US forum the combined duty "can easily exceed 300%". Two days later another replied that "the default 'all-others' rate is only 1.02% for new/unreviewed suppliers" ([r/importexport, November 2025](#), from our forum signal log). Both were pointing at real numbers in the Federal Register. This article shows where each came from and how to find the one that applies to your supplier. The caveat - we read the notices, not your supplier's entry history, so the final check belongs with your customs broker.

SourcingFrom Intelligence

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- 01 **The orders run to at least late 2030.** Commerce continued anti-dumping order A-533-889 and countervailing duty order C-533-890 from 18 December 2025, after the ITC found that revoking them would likely bring back injury. ([91 FR 1751, 15 January 2026](#))
- 02 **The 300% figure was real, and it didn't last.** A 2023 review assigned one Indian exporter group 323.12% on adverse facts available, after Commerce rejected its questionnaire response. A court settlement in October 2024 replaced it with 3.58%. ([88 FR 1188](#) and [89 FR 84529](#))
- 03 **Rates for unexamined exporters may rise in 2027.** The 2024-25 review's preliminary results put non-selected companies at 4.91%, up from 0.00% in the two previous reviews, after Commerce changed how it averages the sample. ([91 FR 58082, 14 September 2026](#) · *Verified as preliminary*)

What we don't know yet

- The final 2024–25 rates. Commerce said it intends to publish them within 120 days of 14 September 2026 unless it extends, which points to about mid-January 2027.

1. What Exactly Is Covered by the Order?

More than countertops. The scope covers slabs and "other surfaces" made from a mix that is mostly silica (quartz, quartz powder, cristobalite, glass powder) with a resin binder. It names countertops, backsplashes, vanity tops, bar tops, tabletops, flooring, wall facing, shower surrounds, mantels and tiles, polished or not, cut or not, edged or not ([91 FR 1751](#)).

Three details catch buyers out.

- **The silica test is by weight.** The order "only includes products where the silica content is greater than any other single material, by actual weight". Pigments, cement or other additives don't take a product out.
- **Attached goods don't hide it.** A quartz top shipped fixed to a vanity or a cabinet is still covered, though only the quartz part is.
- **Third-country finishing doesn't change origin for the order.** Indian quartz cut, polished, edged or packed in another country stays subject merchandise.

What is out? Quarried stone such as granite, marble, soapstone and quartzite, and crushed-glass surfaces that meet four tests in the scope (glass is the largest single material, visible pieces, some wider than 1 cm, none more than three inches apart). If you also buy natural stone from India, that sits on a different footing, which our [natural stone page](#) covers.

The HTS line Commerce lists first is 6810.99.0010, with a dozen others where the goods may also enter. The notice says plainly that the written scope, not the code, decides. Get your code right anyway, starting from [HS codes](#).

2. Why Can Two Suppliers of the Same Slab Pay Such Different Duty?

Because anti-dumping and countervailing duties are set for companies, not for products. When the orders were issued in June 2020, two Indian groups had their own rates and everyone else got an all-others rate. On the anti-dumping side the all-others margin was 3.19%, which became a 1.02% cash deposit once Commerce offset the export subsidies already counted in the countervailing duty. The countervailing duty itself was 2.17% for all others ([85 FR 37422](#) and [85 FR 37431](#)). The 2025 sunset review repeated 2.17% as the subsidy rate likely to prevail for all others ([90 FR 40340](#)).

Since then the company rates have moved every year or two. Here's the anti-dumping record as we read it, review by review.

Review period	Published	What happened
Dec 2019 to May 2021	Jan 2023	One exporter group assigned 323.12% on adverse facts, non-selected companies 3.19%
Same period, amended	Oct 2024	Settlement replaced the 323.12% with 3.58%
Jun 2021 to May 2022	Nov 2023	Both examined exporters and all non-selected companies 0.00%
Jun 2022 to May 2023	Nov 2024	Both examined exporters and all non-selected companies 0.00%
Jun 2024 to May 2025	Sep 2026, preliminary	One examined exporter 4.91%, one 0.00%, non-selected companies 4.91%

Sources: [88 FR 1188](#), [89 FR 84529](#), [88 FR 80689](#), [89 FR 87850](#), [91 FR 58082](#), all read 18 October 2026. We name no companies here on purpose. The notices do, and that's where you check yours.

The 323.12% is worth understanding, because it's the number that scares people. It wasn't a measured margin. Commerce rejected the group's late questionnaire response and applied "total adverse facts available", which is what happens when a respondent doesn't cooperate fully. The group and several US importers sued, and the settlement put the rate at 3.58% ([89 FR 84529](#)). The lesson isn't that Indian quartz is risky. It's that one company's paperwork in Washington can move your duty by hundreds of points, and you won't hear about it from the price list.

3. What Changed in the 2026 Preliminary Results?

The arithmetic for everyone who wasn't examined. Commerce picks a sample of exporters to examine and gives the rest a rate built from the sample. In earlier reviews it counted zero rates in that average. In September 2026 it said it had "reexamined this practice" and would leave zero and de minimis rates out. With one examined exporter at 0.00% and the other at 4.91%, the non-selected companies preliminarily get 4.91% ([91 FR 58082](#)).

Commerce also rescinded the review for 53 companies and said it intends to rescind it for four more. A rescinded company keeps the deposit rate it already had.

None of this is final. Parties can brief and rebut, Commerce plans to verify one respondent, and the final results can differ. When they're published, the new rates apply to entries from that date. So if your PO ships early in 2027, the rate on the day your goods are entered may not be the one your supplier quoted you in October.

4. Is the Cash Deposit the Duty I Actually Pay?

Not necessarily, and this is the part most importers learn late. The US system is retrospective. At entry you pay a cash deposit at the rate in force. Later, a

review of that period sets the actual duty, and CBP liquidates your entry at that rate. The 2026 notice spells out both halves: final results are "the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries" in the review period and "for future deposits of estimated duties" ([91 FR 58082](#)).

Three things follow for you as the importer of record.

1. **The bill can go up after you've sold the goods.** If the final rate is higher than your deposit, you pay the difference. If it's lower, the difference comes back to you. Ask your broker how interest works either way.
2. **Your supplier can't quietly pay it for you.** Commerce reminds importers to file a certificate on whether the duties were reimbursed by the exporter, and if you don't, it can presume they were and double the duty ([91 FR 58082](#), under 19 CFR 351.402(f)). So "we'll cover the duty" is an offer to refuse.
3. **The order sits on top of everything else.** The 10% Section 301 duty on Indian goods and the base rate still apply. The full stack is on [India to the US](#) and the method on [working out the real import duty](#).

5. How Do I Look Up My Exporter's Rate Before I Buy?

Five steps, in this order.

1. **Confirm the product is in scope.** Ask the supplier for the composition by weight. If silica is the largest single material, assume it's covered. If you think it isn't, Commerce runs a formal scope ruling process, and CBP's AD/CVD page links to it ([CBP AD/CVD](#)).
2. **Get both legal names, producer and exporter.** Rates attach to the producer and the exporter. Under the cash deposit rules, if the exporter has no rate but the manufacturer does, the manufacturer's rate applies, and if neither has one, the all-others rate does ([91 FR 58082](#)). A trading

house that buys from several plants is a normal model, but it means the rate can differ by shipment.

3. **Search the case numbers.** The anti-dumping case is A-533-889 and the countervailing case is C-533-890. The ITA's [AD/CVD Search](#) lets you search by country, product, case number or HTS number, and lists the Federal Register notices. CBP's public [AD/CVD Search](#) shows the messages CBP sends to the ports for each case. Read the latest final results and any preliminary ones still open.
4. **Find your company in the tables and appendices.** Each notice lists examined companies in a table and non-selected or rescinded companies in appendices. If your producer isn't anywhere, it's on the all-others rate for that case.
5. **Have your broker confirm it in ACE.** Your broker files the entry with a company-specific case number. Ask them to confirm the case number and current deposit before the goods ship, not when they land.

Then write it down. Put the producer's and exporter's legal names in the PO, require the supplier to tell you before switching plants, and price your landed cost at the deposit rate with a margin for a revised final rate. If you'd rather someone in India confirmed who actually makes the slab and that the paperwork names that plant, [SourcingSync](#) does that work.

6. Is Indian Quartz Still Worth Buying?

Often, yes. Since the 2020 order, the anti-dumping margins actually calculated for examined Indian exporters have run from 0.00% to 5.15%, with the one outlier coming from adverse facts and later settled. A buyer who walked away on the 300% headline walked away from a single-digit problem for most suppliers. What you can't do is treat it as a fixed number. Read the notices once a year, and watch any supplier you use for a change of plant or a missing questionnaire response.

The same forum thread had a darker suggestion in it, a supplier offering to split payment into cash and invoice to lower the duty. That's customs fraud, and it lands on the importer. Declare the true value on one invoice.

Questions Buyers Ask

What is the anti-dumping duty on quartz countertops from India? ^

It depends on the producer and exporter. An exporter with no rate of its own pays the all-others deposit, which has been 1.02% on the anti-dumping side since 2020. Examined companies have their own rates, which change at each review.

Is there also a countervailing duty? v

Does quartzite count? v

If I import a vanity with a quartz top, is the whole vanity dutiable? v

When will the next rates come out? v