

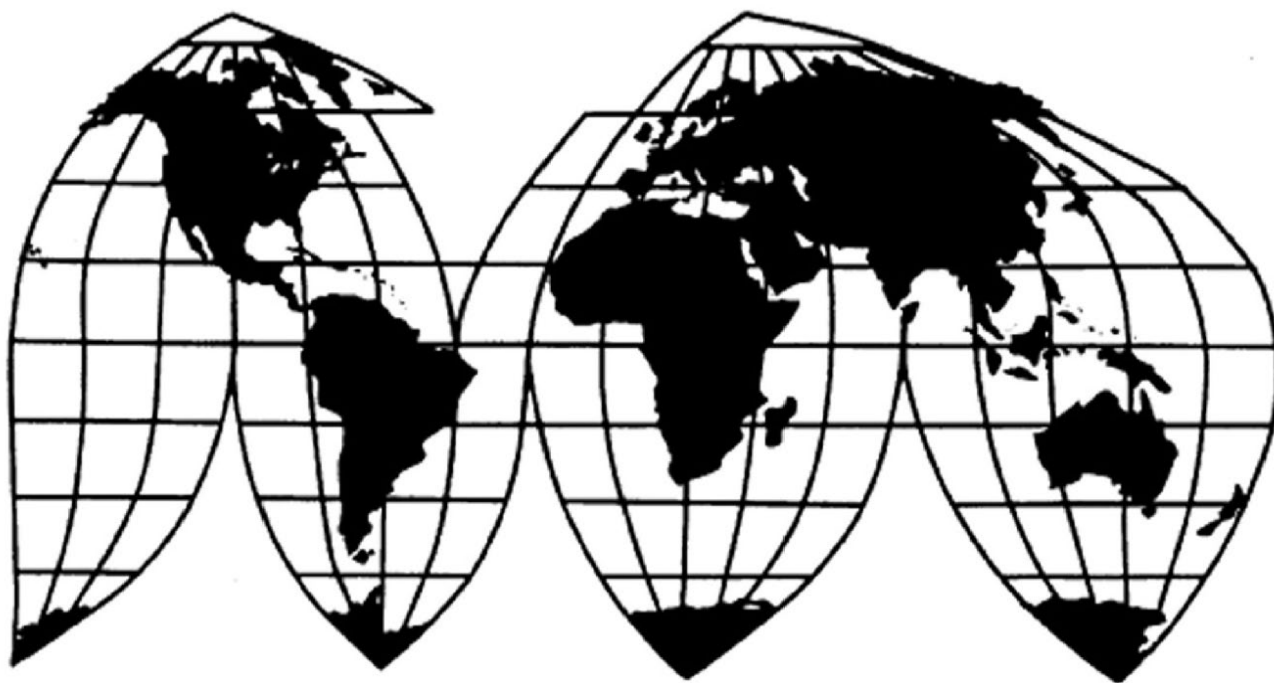
Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-690-691 and 731-TA-1619-1625 and 1627
(Final)

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-690-691, 731-TA-1619-1625 and 731-TA-1627 (Final)

Paper Shopping Bags From

Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, 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 paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam, provided for in subheadings 4819.30.00 and 4819.40.00 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”) and subsidized by the Governments of China and India.^{2 3}

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these investigations effective May 31, 2023, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the Coalition for Fair Trade in Shopping Bags, a coalition whose members include Novolex Holdings, LLC, Charlotte, North Carolina, and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigations following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of paper shopping bags from China and India were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and imports of paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal,

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

² 89 FR 45829, 89 FR 45834 (May 24, 2024), 89 FR 45841, 89 FR 45823, 89 FR 45843, 89 FR 45826, 89 FR 45821, 89 FR 45845, 89 FR 45832, 89 FR 45839, (May 24, 2024).

³ The Commission also finds that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determinations are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the countervailing duty orders on paper shopping bags from China and India, or the antidumping duty orders on paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Taiwan and Vietnam.

Taiwan, and Vietnam were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(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 Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of January 18, 2024 (89 FR 3424). The Commission conducted its hearing on March 14, 2024.

The investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not postpone its final determination for the antidumping duty investigation regarding paper shopping bags from Turkey, while it did postpone the final determinations for the countervailing duty investigations regarding paper shopping bags from China and India, and the antidumping duty investigations regarding paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam. On May 2, 2024, the Commission issued a final affirmative determination in its antidumping duty investigation of paper shopping bags from Turkey (89 FR 38916). Following notification of final determinations by Commerce that imports of paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 735(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(a)) and subsidized by the governments of China and India within the meaning of section 705(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(a)), notice of the supplemental scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's countervailing and antidumping duty investigations 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 June 3, 2024 (89 FR 47613).

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 paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and imports of paper shopping bags from China and India found by Commerce to be subsidized by the governments of China and India. We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of paper shopping bags from China and India that are subject to Commerce’s final affirmative critical circumstances determinations in its countervailing duty investigations and with respect to imports of paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam that are subject to Commerce’s final affirmative critical circumstances determinations in its antidumping duty investigations.

I. Background

The antidumping duty petitions for paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam and the countervailing duty petitions for paper shopping bags from China and India were all filed on the same day, May 31, 2023, by the Coalition for Fair Trade in Shopping Bags, an *ad hoc* coalition whose members include Novolex Holdings, LLC, a domestic producer of paper shopping bags, and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, a union representing workers at paper shopping bag production facilities.¹ The investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not postpone the final determination for its antidumping duty investigation regarding Turkey,² while it did postpone its final determinations for its antidumping duty investigations regarding the other eight subject countries,³ and aligned the final determinations for its countervailing duty investigations

¹ *Paper Shopping Bags from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1626 (Final), USITC Pub. 5504 at 3 (May 2024).

² *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 89 Fed. Reg. 339 (Jan. 3, 2024).

³ See, e.g., *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia: 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*, 89 Fed. Reg. 325 (Jan. 3, 2024).

regarding China and India with those of its corresponding antidumping duty investigations.⁴ This necessitated an earlier Commission determination in the final phase antidumping duty investigation on paper shopping bags from Turkey (the “leading investigation”) than in the remaining investigations, and the Commission reached an affirmative determination in that leading investigation on May 2, 2024.⁵

As a result, the Commission must now make its determinations in the antidumping duty investigations of paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam, and the countervailing duty investigations of paper shopping bags from China and India (the “trailing investigations”).⁶ Pursuant to the statutory provision on staggered investigations, the record for the current trailing investigations regarding paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam closed on April 9, 2024, but Commerce’s final antidumping duty determinations on subject imports from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam, its final countervailing duty determinations on subject imports from China and India, and the parties’ final comments concerning those determinations have been added to the record.⁷

Petitioner filed supplemental final comments with respect to the investigations of paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.⁸ Respondent party Direct Source Packaging Co., LLC (“Direct Source”)⁹ and nonparties Hallmark Cards, Inc. (“Hallmark”) and JRD Unico, Inc. d/b/a Restaurant Depot (“JRD Unico”) also filed supplemental final comments.¹⁰

II. Negligible Imports

Pursuant to Section 771(24) of the Tariff Act, imports from a subject country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product that account for less than 3 percent of

⁴ *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Countervailable Subsidies, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination; Correction*, 88 Fed. Reg. 80273 (Nov. 17, 2023).

⁵ *Paper Shopping Bags from Turkey; Final Determination*, 89 Fed. Reg. 38916 (May 8, 2024).

⁶ *See Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam: Scheduling of the Final Phase of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 89 Fed. Reg. 47613 (June 3, 2024).

⁷ *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

⁸ Petitioner’s Supplemental Final Comments, May 31, 2024 (EDIS Document No. 822680).

⁹ Direct Source’s Supplemental Final Comments, May 31, 2024 (EDIS Document No. 822628).

¹⁰ Hallmark’s Supplemental Final Comments, May 31, 2024 (EDIS Document No. 822631); JRD Unico’s Supplemental Final Comments, May 31, 2024 (EDIS Document No. 822633).

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.¹¹ The statute further provides that subject imports from a single country which comprise less than 3 percent of total such imports of the product may not be considered negligible if there are several countries subject to investigation with negligible imports and the sum of such imports from all those countries collectively accounts for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States.¹² In the case of countervailing duty investigations involving developing countries (as designated by the United States Trade Representative), the statute indicates that the negligibility limits are 4 percent and 9 percent, rather than 3 percent and 7 percent.¹³ Petitioner argues that the Commission should find that subject imports from all sources are not negligible.¹⁴

As previously stated, the petitions for the antidumping duty investigations of paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam and the countervailing duty petitions for paper shopping bags from China and India were filed on the same day, May 31, 2023. Based on adjusted official import statistics,¹⁵ during the most recent 12-month period for which data are available preceding the filing of the petitions, May 2022 through April 2023, with respect to the antidumping duty investigations,

¹¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(i).

¹² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(ii).

¹³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(B). Neither China nor India, the two sources of imports subject to these countervailing duty investigations, is on USTR's list of developing countries for purposes of applicability of the 4 percent and 9 percent negligibility limits. See *Designations of Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries Under the Countervailing Duty Law*, 85 Fed. Reg. 7613 (USTR Feb. 10, 2020).

¹⁴ Petitioner's Supplemental Final Comments, May 31, 2024, at 2-3 (EDIS Document No. 822680).

¹⁵ The Commission staff compiled the data in Table I-13 of the Supplemental Report from official U.S. import statistics using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, adjusted to remove out-of-scope imports under the HTS statistical reporting numbers reported in Commission questionnaires and from certified "No" importers using proprietary Customs records. Commission staff used Commission questionnaire data to adjust the reported data for the negligibility analysis for subject imports from India in the antidumping duty investigation to remove imports from a firm (Aero Plast Packaging Solutions Private Limited ("Aero Plast")) as to which Commerce determined a *de minimis* dumping margin in its final antidumping duty investigation with respect to India. Supplemental Confidential Report, Memoranda INV-WW-065 (June 14, 2024), INV-WW-067 (June 20, 2024) ("Supplemental CR") at Table I-13 Source and Note; Public Report, *Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam*, Inv. No. 701-TA-690-691, 731-TA-1619-1625 and 731-TA-1627, USITC Pub. 5522 ("Supplemental PR") at Table I-13 Source and Note (July 2024); see *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45826, 45828 (May 24, 2024).

subject imports from China accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from India accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Taiwan accounted for *** percent of total imports, and subject imports from Vietnam accounted for *** percent of total imports.¹⁶ With respect to the countervailing duty investigations, subject imports from China accounted for *** percent of total imports and subject imports from India accounted for *** percent of total imports.¹⁷ Because subject imports from China, India, Taiwan, and Vietnam exceeded the three percent negligibility threshold for all investigations, we find that imports from China, India, Taiwan, and Vietnam subject to the antidumping duty investigations are not negligible and that imports from China and India subject to the countervailing duty investigations are not negligible.

Imports from five of the countries subject to antidumping duty investigations individually accounted for less than 3 percent of total imports during the applicable 12-month period. Specifically, subject imports from Cambodia accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Colombia accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Malaysia accounted for *** percent of total imports, subject imports from Portugal accounted for *** percent of total imports, and subject imports from Turkey accounted for *** percent of total imports.¹⁸ While the imports from these five countries are individually negligible, the aggregate volume of imports of subject merchandise from these countries accounted for *** percent of total imports during the applicable 12-month period,¹⁹ exceeding the 7 percent threshold in the statute.²⁰ Thus, we also find that imports from Cambodia, Colombia, Malaysia, and Portugal subject to the antidumping duty investigations are not negligible.

¹⁶ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-13.

¹⁷ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-13. Subject import volumes from China are the same with respect to the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. However, the volume of subject imports from India is lower in the antidumping investigation than in the countervailing duty investigation because Commerce determined a *de minimis* dumping margin for India producer Aero Plast in its final antidumping duty determination for India, while it determined an above *de minimis* subsidy rate for this firm in its final countervailing duty determination for India. See *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45826, 45828 (May 24, 2024); *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45834, 45836 (May 24, 2024).

¹⁸ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-13.

¹⁹ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-13.

²⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(ii).

III. Material Injury by Reason of Cumulated 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 investigation, with the additions discussed above.²¹ Here, Commerce’s final antidumping duty determination with respect to Taiwan determined an above *de minimis* dumping margin for Taiwan producer Haurtyi Paper Bag Co., Ltd. (“Haurtyi”), a firm as to which Commerce had determined a *de minimis* dumping margin in its preliminary determination.²² As a result of Commerce’s final determination, imports from Haurtyi, which were treated as nonsubject imports in the Commission’s determination in the leading investigation,²³ are now subject imports for the Commission’s determinations in these trailing investigations. Given the relatively small market share of imports from this firm, the volume and market share of cumulated subject imports are slightly higher in these trailing investigations than in the leading investigation, while the volume and market share of nonsubject imports are slightly lower.²⁴ To the extent that these relatively small changes have any impact on these investigations, they further support affirmative determinations on the same basis as the determination the Commission reached in the leading investigation.²⁵

Therefore, in these investigations, while recognizing that some of the individual data points are slightly different as a result of Commerce’s final antidumping duty determination

²¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

²² *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Taiwan: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45832, 45833 (May 24, 2024); see *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Taiwan: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 89 Fed. Reg. 331, 332 (Jan. 3, 2024).

²³ See *Paper Shopping Bags from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1626 (Final), USITC Pub. 5504 at 37 (May 2024).

²⁴ The share of apparent U.S. consumption of imports from Haurtyi was *** percent in 2021, *** percent in 2022, and *** percent in 2023. Confidential Report, Memoranda INV-WW-026 (April 3, 2024), INV-WW-027 (April 9, 2024) (“Leading CR”) at Table IV-25; Public Report, *Paper Shopping Bags from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1626 (Final), USITC Pub. 5504 (May 2024) (“Leading PR”) at Table IV-25.

²⁵ We note that purchaser *** confirmed lost sales to Haurtyi during the January 2021 – December 2023 period of investigation (“POI”) totaling *** pounds; thus, total confirmed lost sales to subject imports increased from 34.8 million pounds in the leading investigation to *** pounds during the POI. Supplemental CR/PR at I-47. The quantity of subject imports involved in these confirmed lost sales was equivalent to *** percent of total reported purchases of subject imports by responding purchasers. Derived from Supplemental CR/PR at I-47; Leading CR/PR at Tables V-16, V-18.

with respect to Taiwan,²⁶ we adopt the analyses from our determination and views in the leading investigation with respect to the issues of domestic like product, domestic industry, cumulation, conditions of competition, and material injury by reason of cumulated subject imports.²⁷

²⁶ With respect to the Commission's analysis of cumulation, *compare* Supplemental CR/PR at Tables I-12, I-29 to I-31 *with* Leading CR/PR at Tables II-2, IV-18 to IV-21. With respect to the Commission's analysis of supply considerations, *compare* Supplemental CR/PR at Tables I-36, C-1 *with* Leading CR/PR at Tables IV-25, C-1. With respect to the Commission's analysis of volume, *compare* Supplemental CR/PR at Tables I-26, I-36, C-1 *with* Leading CR/PR at Tables IV-2, IV-25, and C-1. With respect to the Commission's analysis of price effects, *compare* Supplemental CR/PR at Tables I-36, C-1 *with* Leading CR/PR at Tables IV-25, C-1. With respect to the Commission's analysis of impact, *compare* Supplemental CR/PR at Tables I-27, I-29 to I-33, C-1 *with* Leading CR/PR at Tables IV-4, IV-18 to IV-22, C-1.

²⁷ 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 determination regarding Cambodia, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 7.07 percent for Nice Packaging (Cambodia) Co., Ltd., 7.07 percent for UUPak Company Limited, 248.81 percent for Pan Pacific Plastics Manufacturing, Inc., and 7.07 percent for all others. Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-4; *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Cambodia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45841, 45842 (May 24, 2024). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding China, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 73.05 percent for 24 named firms, and 146.32 percent for the China-wide entity. Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-5; *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45823, 45825 (May 24, 2024). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding Colombia, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 11.06 percent for Ditar, S.A., 56.14 percent for Industria Colombiana de Papeles, 56.14 percent for Fabrica de Bolsas de Papel, and 11.06 percent for all others. Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-6; *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Colombia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45843, 45844 (May 24, 2024). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding India, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 0.00 percent (*de minimis*) for Aeroplast Packaging Solution Private Limited, 4.59 percent for 13 named firms, 53.05 percent for four named firms, and 4.59 percent for all others. Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-7; *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45826, 45828 (May 24, 2024). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding Malaysia, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 3.18 percent for Hexachase Packaging Sdn. Bhd, 112.22 percent for Nanwang Pack (M) Sdn. Bhd, 112.22 percent for Kooka Paper Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd, and 3.18 percent for all others. Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-8; *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Malaysia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45821, 45822 (May 24, 2024). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding Portugal, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 6.14 percent for Finieco Industria e Comercio de Embalagens, S.A. and 6.14 percent for all others. Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-9; *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Portugal: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical* (Continued...)

IV. Critical Circumstances

A. Legal Standards

In its final countervailing duty determinations, Commerce found that critical circumstances exist with respect to certain subject producers/exporters in China and India.²⁸ In its final antidumping duty determinations, Commerce found that critical circumstances exist with respect to certain subject producers/exporters in Cambodia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam.²⁹ Because we have determined that the domestic industry is materially injured by

Circumstances, 89 Fed. Reg. 45845, 45846 (May 24, 2024). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding Taiwan, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 4.74 percent for Haurtyi Paper Bag Co., Ltd, 65.81 percent for Juang Jia Guoo Co., Ltd., and 4.74 percent for all others. Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-10; *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Taiwan: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45832, 45833 (May 24, 2024). In its final antidumping duty determination regarding Vietnam, Commerce calculated dumping margins of 36.51 percent for four named firms, and 92.34 percent for the Vietnam-wide entity. Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-11; *Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45839, 45840 (May 24, 2024).

We take into account in our analysis the fact that Commerce has made final findings that subject imports from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam are sold in the United States at LTFV, as well as the magnitude of the margins of dumping found by Commerce. In addition to this consideration, other factors that support our analysis from the leading determination remain unchanged and do not require modification; for example, our analysis of the significant price effects of cumulated subject imports found in the leading determination is probative to our assessment of the impact of such imports, including subject imports from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam. See *Paper Shopping Bags from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1626, USITC Pub. 5504 at 42-48 (May 2024).

²⁸ In the China countervailing duty investigation, Commerce made affirmative critical circumstances findings with respect to Fujian Nanwang Environment Protection Scien-tech Co., Ltd., Dongzheng Paperbag (DaLian) Factory, the non-responsive companies, and all other producers/exporters in China. *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45829, 45830 (May 24, 2024). In the India countervailing duty investigation, Commerce made affirmative critical circumstances findings only with respect to Velvin Paper Products. *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45834, 45835 (May 24, 2024).

²⁹ In the Cambodia antidumping duty investigation, Commerce made affirmative critical circumstances findings only with respect to Pan Pacific Plastics Manufacturing, Inc. *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45841 (May 24, 2024). In the China antidumping duty investigation, Commerce made affirmative critical circumstances findings with respect to Dongzheng Paperbag (DaLian) Factory, the non-selected separate rate companies, and (Continued...)

reason of subject imports from Cambodia, China, India, Taiwan, and 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."³⁰

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."³¹ 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}."³² An affirmative critical circumstances determination by the Commission, in 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.³³

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

the China-wide entity; Commerce made a negative critical circumstances finding with respect to UUPAK Co., Ltd. *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45823 (May 24, 2024). In the Taiwan antidumping duty investigation, Commerce made an affirmative critical circumstances finding only with respect to Juang Jia Guoo Co., Ltd. *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from Taiwan: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45832, 45833 (May 24, 2024). In the Vietnam antidumping duty investigation, Commerce made affirmative critical circumstances findings for Goldsun Packaging and Printing Joint Stock Company, the non-selected respondents eligible for a separate rate, and the Vietnam-wide entity. *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 89 Fed. Reg. 45839 (May 24, 2024).

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

³¹ H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, Vol. I at 877 (1994).

³² *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'd* 632 F. Supp. 36 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1986). See 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(e)(2), 1673b(e)(2).

³³ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(e)(2), 1673b(e)(2).

- (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.³⁴

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.³⁵

B. Party Arguments

Petitioner's Arguments. Petitioner argues that critical circumstances exist with respect to those producers/exporters subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determinations concerning subsidized imports from China and India and dumped imports from Cambodia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam based on the period December 2022 to May 2023 compared to June to November 2023.³⁶ Petitioner argues seasonality does not account for the increase in subject imports from any of the countries, claiming the volume of imports increased by a greater percentage in the second half of 2023 relative to the first half of 2023 than between the same comparison periods in 2022.³⁷

Petitioner contends that the volume of imports subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determinations with respect to subsidized imports from China and India and dumped imports from Cambodia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam was higher during the June-November post-petition period compared to the December 2022 – May 2023 pre-petition period.³⁸ Petitioner also argues that, for specific months of the six-month post-petition period, inventory volumes increased.³⁹

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

³⁵ 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).

³⁶ Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at 67-68.

³⁷ Petitioner's Answers to Commissioner Questions at 56 (citing Leading CR/PR at Table IV-24). We note the first and second half comparison Petitioner uses does not align with the six-month pre- and post-petition period of December 2022 to May 2023 compared to June to November 2023.

³⁸ Petitioner's Prehearing Brief at 67-68.

³⁹ Petitioner's Answers to Commissioner Questions at 57 (citing Leading CR/PR at Table IV-8).

Respondents' Arguments. The Alliance Respondents argue that most sales occur in the second half of the year because of back-to-school and holiday shopping and that, therefore, seasonality calls for use of a period other than the six-month period following filing of the petition.⁴⁰ Specifically, they argue that the Commission should compare the period June through November 2022 to the period June through November 2023 for purposes of making its critical circumstances determinations.⁴¹ The Alliance Respondents argue that imports of dumped and subsidized paper shopping bags subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination did not increase or increased by modest amounts.⁴² The Alliance Respondents further argue that inventory levels are not excessive because the inventories held by U.S. importers from each subject country in the post-petition period accounted for a minimal share of apparent U.S. consumption.⁴³

C. Analysis

We first consider the appropriate period for comparisons in our critical circumstances analysis of pre-petition and post-petition levels of subject imports from Cambodia, China, India, Taiwan, and Vietnam. The petitions in these investigations were filed on May 31, 2023.⁴⁴ The Commission frequently relies on comparisons of the six-month periods preceding and following 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.⁴⁵ We will compare the volume of subject imports in the six

⁴⁰ Alliance Respondents' Prehearing Br. at 92; *see also* Direct Source Prehearing Br. at 30-33; Hallmark Cards, Inc.'s Supplemental Final Comments at 2; JRD Unico's Supplemental Final Comments at 2. Other respondents agreed that seasonality plays a role but differed as to the comparison period. *See* Target General Merchandise, Inc.'s ("Target") Prehearing Br. at 12 (comparing December 2021 through November 2022 to December 2022 through November 2023); Bunzl Distribution USA Prehearing Brief at 19-21 (no comparison period proposed); Family Dollar Services, LLC, Greenbrier International Inc., Metropak LLC, and the Lindy Bowman Company's Prehearing Brief at 14-19 (same); Store Supply Warehouse's Prehearing Br. at 7 (same).

⁴¹ Alliance Respondents' Prehearing Br. at 92.

⁴² Alliance Respondents' Prehearing Br. at 93.

⁴³ Alliance Respondents' Prehearing Br. at 94-95.

⁴⁴ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-1.

⁴⁵ *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), 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), (Continued...)

months prior to the filing of the petition (December 2022 – May 2023) with the volume of subject imports in the six months after the filing of the petition (June 2023 – November 2023).⁴⁶

1. China CVD Investigation

Subject imports from China subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination increased from *** pounds in the pre-petition period to *** pounds in the post-petition period, an increase of *** percent.⁴⁷ End-of-period U.S. inventories of the relevant subject imports from China were *** pounds at the end of the pre-petition period and *** pounds at the end of the post-petition period.⁴⁸

Although subject imports from China were higher in the post-petition period as compared to the pre-petition period, the volume of the increase, *** pounds, was relatively small in relation to the U.S. market, equivalent to only *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, and small relative to subject imports from China, equivalent to only ***

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).

We note that 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).

Commerce made preliminary critical circumstance determinations in the countervailing duty investigations of imports of paper shipping bags from China and India on November 6, 2023. Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-1. While Commerce’s preliminary CVD determinations fall within the six-month post-petition comparison period, no party argued for a shorter comparison period. Nevertheless we note that our ultimate finding would have been the same even if we examined a five-month comparison period (January through May 2023 compared to June through October 2023), as a comparison of those periods indicates that imports from China subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances finding increased by a smaller amount in absolute terms and imports from India declined. Supplemental CR/PR at Tables I-16 and I-20.

⁴⁶ Supplemental CR/PR at Tables I-14, I-16, I-18 I-20, I-22, and I-24. Because the petition was filed on May 31, 2023, that month is included in the pre-petition period. As noted, respondents argued that the Commission should compare the period June through November 2022 to the period June through November 2023 for purposes of making its critical circumstances determinations due to seasonality in demand for paper shopping bags in the latter half of the year. However, as discussed below, even considering the comparison periods advocated by Petitioner, we reach negative critical circumstances determinations with respect to each country for which Commerce has made an affirmative critical circumstances determination in these investigations.

⁴⁷ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-16.

⁴⁸ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-17.

percent of imports from China in 2023.⁴⁹ While end-of-period inventories of subject imports from China were *** percent higher in the post-petition period than in the pre-petition period, the increase amounted to only *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, and only *** percent of subject imports from China in 2023, indicating that there was no meaningful stockpiling of subject imports after the filing of the petitions.⁵⁰ Finally, with respect to pricing in the post-petition period, subject imports from China generally oversold the domestic like product in the six pricing products where comparisons were available in the last two quarters of 2023.⁵¹

In light of these considerations, we do not find that the increase in subject imports from China in the post-petition period are of such a magnitude as to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order.⁵² Consequently, we make a negative finding with respect to subject imports from China subject to Commerce's affirmative determination of critical circumstances in the countervailing duty investigation.

2. India CVD Investigation

Subject imports from India subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination decreased from *** pounds in the pre-petition period to *** pounds in the post-petition period, a decrease of *** percent.⁵³ End-of-period U.S. inventories of the relevant subject imports from India were *** pounds at the end of the pre-petition period and *** pounds at the end of the post-petition period.⁵⁴

Subject imports from India were lower in the post-petition period as compared to the pre-petition period, and although end-of-period inventories were *** percent higher in the post-petition period than in the pre-petition period, the increase amounted to only less than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023 and *** percent of subject imports from

⁴⁹ Compare Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-16 with Supplemental CR/PR at Table C-1. This market share is derived by comparing the increase in subject imports in the six-month post-petition period to the six-month pre-petition period relative to full year 2023. This is also the case for the other market share calculations in section IV.C.

⁵⁰ Compare Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-17 with Supplemental CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁵¹ Leading CR/PR at Tables V-4, V-6, V-7, V-8, V-9, and V-10.

⁵² We note that the greater share of the overall six-month increase came in the second half of 2023, consistent with the record indicating a degree of seasonality in demand for paper shopping bags during the second half or fourth quarter of the year because of back-to-school and winter holiday shopping. Leading CR/PR at II-20; see Table Supplemental-2, EDIS Document No. 823961 (increase in imports in the second half of the year relative to first half of the year in every year of the POI).

⁵³ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-20.

⁵⁴ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-21.

India in 2023, indicating that there was no meaningful stockpiling of subject imports after the filing of the petitions.⁵⁵ Finally, with respect to pricing in the post-petition period, subject imports from India generally oversold the domestic like product in all seven pricing products in the last two quarters of 2023.⁵⁶

In light of these considerations, we do not find that subject imports from India in the post-petition period are of such a magnitude as to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order. Consequently, we make a negative finding with respect to subject imports from India subject to Commerce's affirmative determination of critical circumstances in the countervailing duty investigation.

3. Cambodia AD Investigation

Subject imports from Cambodia subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination increased from *** pounds in the pre-petition period to *** pounds in the post-petition period, an increase of *** percent.⁵⁷ End-of-period U.S. inventories of the relevant subject imports from Cambodia were *** pounds at the end of the pre-petition period and *** pounds at the end of the post-petition period.⁵⁸

Although subject imports from Cambodia were higher in the post-petition period as compared to the pre-petition period, the volume of the increase, *** pounds, was exceedingly small in relation to the U.S. market, equivalent to less than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, and small relative to import levels from Cambodia, equivalent to *** percent of imports in 2023.⁵⁹ End-of-period inventories of subject imports from Cambodia declined by *** percent when comparing the post-petition period to the pre-petition period, indicating that there was no stockpiling of subject imports after the filing of the petitions.⁶⁰ Finally, with respect to pricing in the post-petition period, there was a mix of over- and underselling by subject imports from Cambodia in the four pricing products for which comparisons were available in the last two quarters of 2023.⁶¹

In light of these considerations, we do not find that the increase in subject imports from Cambodia in the post-petition period are of such a magnitude as to seriously undermine the

⁵⁵ Compare Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-21 with Supplemental CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁵⁶ Leading CR/PR at Tables V-4 to V-10.

⁵⁷ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-14.

⁵⁸ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-15.

⁵⁹ Compare Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-14 with Supplemental CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁶⁰ Compare Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-17 with Supplemental CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁶¹ Leading CR/PR at Tables V-4, V-5, V-8, V-10.

remedial effect of the order.⁶² Consequently, we make a negative finding with respect to subject imports from Cambodia subject to Commerce's affirmative determination of critical circumstances in the antidumping duty investigation.

4. China AD Investigation

Subject imports from China subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination increased from *** pounds in the pre-petition period to *** pounds in the post-petition period, an increase of *** percent.⁶³ End-of-period U.S. inventories of the relevant subject imports from China were *** pounds at the end of the pre-petition period and *** pounds at the end of the post-petition period.⁶⁴

Although subject imports from China were higher in the post-petition period as compared to the pre-petition period, the volume of the increase, *** pounds, was relatively small in relation to the U.S. market, equivalent to only *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, and relatively small in relation to import levels from China, equivalent to only *** percent of subject imports from China in 2023.⁶⁵ End-of-period inventories were *** percent lower in the post-petition period than in the pre-petition period, indicating that there was no meaningful stockpiling of subject imports after the filing of the petitions.⁶⁶ Finally, with respect to pricing in the post-petition period, subject imports from China generally oversold the domestic like product in the six pricing products for which comparisons were available in the last two quarters of 2023.⁶⁷

In light of these considerations, we do not find that the increase in subject imports from China in the post-petition period are of such a magnitude as to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order.⁶⁸ Consequently, we make a negative finding with respect to

⁶² We note that the greater share of the overall six-month increase came in the second half of 2023, consistent with the record indicating a degree of seasonality. Leading CR/PR at II-20; *see also* Table Supplemental-1, EDIS Document No. 823961 (increase in imports in the second half of the year relative to first half of the year in every year of the POI).

⁶³ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-18.

⁶⁴ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-19.

⁶⁵ *Compare* Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-18 *with* Supplemental CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁶⁶ *Compare* Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-19 *with* Supplemental CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁶⁷ Leading CR/PR at Tables V-4, V-6, V-7, V-8, V-9, and V-10.

⁶⁸ We note that the greater share of the overall six-month increase came in the second half of 2023, consistent with the record indicating a degree of seasonality. Leading CR/PR at II-20; *see also* Table Supplemental-3, EDIS Document No. 823961 (increase in imports in the second half of the year relative to first half of the year in every year of the POI).

subject imports from China subject to Commerce's affirmative determination of critical circumstances in the antidumping duty investigation.

5. Taiwan AD Investigation

Subject imports from Taiwan subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination declined from *** pounds in the pre-petition period to *** in the post-petition period.⁶⁹ End-of-period U.S. inventories of the relevant subject imports from Taiwan were *** pounds at the end of the pre-petition period and *** pounds at the end of the post-petition period.⁷⁰ Finally, subject imports from Taiwan oversold the domestic like product in the only comparison available for second half of 2023.⁷¹

In light of these considerations, we do not find that subject imports from Taiwan in the post-petition period are of such a magnitude as to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order.⁷² Consequently, we make a negative finding with respect to subject imports from Taiwan subject to Commerce's affirmative determination of critical circumstances in the antidumping duty investigation.

6. Vietnam AD Investigation

Subject imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination increased from *** pounds in the pre-petition period to *** pounds in the post-petition period, an increase of *** percent.⁷³ End-of-period U.S. inventories of the relevant subject imports from Vietnam were *** pounds at the end of the pre-petition period and *** pounds at the end of the post-petition period.⁷⁴

Although subject imports from Vietnam were higher in the post-petition period as compared to the pre-petition period, the volume of the increase, *** pounds, was relatively small in relation to the U.S. market, equivalent to only *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, and small relative to import levels from Vietnam, equivalent to only *** percent of subject imports from Vietnam in 2023.⁷⁵ While end-of-period inventories of subject imports from Vietnam were *** percent higher in the post-petition period than in the pre-

⁶⁹ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-22.

⁷⁰ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-23.

⁷¹ Supplemental CR/PR at Table V-8.

⁷² Given the *** of subject imports produced by Juang Jia Guoo Co., Ltd. in the latter part of 2023, seasonality is not relevant to our analysis.

⁷³ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-24.

⁷⁴ Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-25.

⁷⁵ Compare Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-24 with Supplemental CR/PR at Table C-1.

petition period, the increase amounted to less than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption and *** percent of subject imports from Vietnam in 2023, indicating that there was no meaningful stockpiling of subject imports after the filing of the petitions.⁷⁶ Finally, with respect to pricing in the post-petition period, subject imports from Vietnam undersold the domestic like product in the last two quarters of 2023.⁷⁷

In light of these considerations, we do not find that the increase in subject imports from Vietnam in the post-petition period are of such a magnitude as to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order.⁷⁸ Consequently, we make a negative finding with respect to subject imports from Vietnam subject to Commerce's affirmative determination of critical circumstances in the antidumping duty investigation.

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 paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV and imports of paper shopping bags from China and India found by Commerce to be subsidized by the governments of China and India.

We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of paper shopping bags from China and India that are subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determinations in its countervailing duty investigations and with respect to imports of paper shopping bags from Cambodia, China, Taiwan, and Vietnam that are subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determinations in its antidumping duty investigations.

⁷⁶ Compare Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-25 with Supplemental CR/PR at Table C-1.

⁷⁷ Leading CR/PR at Tables V-4, V-5, V-6, V-7, V-8, and V-10.

⁷⁸ We note that the greater share of the overall six-month increase came in the second half of 2023, consistent with the record indicating a degree of seasonality in demand. Leading CR/PR at II-20; see also Table Supplemental-6, EDIS Document No. 823961 (increase in imports in the second half of the year relative to first half of the year in every year of the POI).

Part I: 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”) by the Coalition for Fair Trade in Shopping Bags, a coalition whose members include Novolex Holdings, LLC (“Novolex”), Charlotte, North Carolina, and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on May 31, 2023, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of paper shopping bags (“PSBs”)¹ from China and India, and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of PSBs from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam. Table I-1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.^{2 3}

Table I-1
PSBs: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
May 31, 2023	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission investigations (88 FR 37097, June 6, 2023)
June 20, 2023	Commerce’s CVD notice of initiation (88 FR 41380, June 26, 2023); Commerce’s AD notice of initiation (88 FR 41589, June 27, 2023)
July 17, 2023	Commission’s preliminary determinations (88 FR 46809, July 20, 2023)
November 6, 2023	Commerce’s preliminary CVD determinations (88 FR 76180 and 88 FR 76185, November 6, 2023)
January 3, 2024	Commerce’s preliminary AD determinations (89 FR 319, 89 FR 321, 89 FR 325, 89 FR 331, 89 FR 333, 89 FR 336, 89 FR 339, 89 FR 341, and 89 FR 344, January 3, 2024); scheduling of final phase of Commission investigations (89 FR 3424, January 3, 2024)
March 14, 2024	Commission’s hearing
March 18, 2024	Commerce’s final AD determination regarding Turkey (89 FR 19295, March 18, 2024)
April 16, 2024	Commission’s vote (Turkey AD)

¹ For a complete description of the merchandise subject to this proceeding, see the section entitled “The Subject Merchandise” in Part I of Paper Shopping Bags from Turkey, Inv. No. 731-TA-1626 (Final), USITC Publication 5504, May 2024 (“Original Turkey publication”).

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 a list of witnesses who appeared at the Commission’s hearing.

Effective date	Action
May 2, 2024	Commission's views (Turkey AD)
May 24, 2024	Commerce's final CVD determinations regarding China and India (89 FR 45829, 89 FR 45834, May 24, 2024); and Commerce's final AD determinations regarding Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam (89 FR 45841, 89 FR 45823, 89 FR 45843, 89 FR 45826, 89 FR 45821, 89 FR 45845, 89 FR 45832, 89 FR 45839, May 24, 2024)
June 21, 2024	Scheduled date for Commission's vote
July 5, 2024	Scheduled date for Commission's views (Administrative)

The information contained in this report is intended to be used in conjunction with data presented in the Commission's original Turkey publication, and its corresponding confidential report contained in memorandum No. INV-WW-026, *Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-690-691 and 731-TA-1619-1627 (Final)*, revised by memorandum No. INV-WW-027 (April 9, 2024).^{4 5}

Nature and extent of subsidies and sales at LTFV

Subsidies

On May 24, 2024, Commerce published notices in the Federal Register of its final determinations of countervailable subsidies for producers and exporters of PSBs from China and India.⁶ Table I-2 and table I-3 present Commerce's final findings of subsidization of PSBs from China and India.

⁴ In the original Turkey publication and its corresponding confidential report, data for Taiwan producer Haurtyi were presented as nonsubject due to Haurtyi receiving a de minimis dumping margin in Commerce's preliminary antidumping duty determination. 89 FR 331, January 3, 2024. In Commerce's final antidumping duty determination, Haurtyi received an above de minimis margin, and data for this firm are therefore presented as subject in this report. 89 FR 45832, May 24, 2024.

⁵ Supplemental comments were filed on behalf of the Coalition for Fair Trade in Shopping Bags, Direct Source Packaging Co., LLC, Hallmark Cards, Inc., and JRD Unico, Inc. d/b/a Restaurant Depot.

⁶ 89 FR 45829, 89 FR 45834, May 24, 2024.

Table I-2**PSBs: Commerce's final countervailing duty determination with respect to imports from China⁷**

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Dongzheng Paperbag (DaLian) Factory	40.76
Fujian Nanwang Environment Protection Scien-Tech Co., Ltd.	42.36
Non-responsive companies	172.36
All others	41.56

Source: 89 FR 45829, May 24, 2024.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Table I-3**PSBs: Commerce's final countervailing duty determination with respect to imports from India**

Entity	Final countervailable subsidy rate (percent)
Aero Plast Packaging Solutions Private Limited	4.81
Velvin Paper Products	2.38
All others	3.39

Source: 89 FR 45834, May 24, 2024.

Note: For further information on programs determined to be countervailable, see Commerce's associated Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁷ The non-responsive companies are: (1) Bagitan Packaging; (2) Changzhou Anjucheng; (3) Courage Packaging; (4) Evertrust Packaging; (5) Geotegrity EcoPack; (6) GrandIntelligent; (7) Li & Fung; (8) Qingdao Chenyu Packaging Co., Ltd.; (9) Shanghai Macolink Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.; (10) Shanghai Sanxi Paper Co., Ltd.; (11) Xiamen C&D Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.; (12) Xiamen Champion FMCG; (13) Xiamen New Idea Packaging Co., Ltd.; and (14) Xiamen Wonderful Bag Import and Export Co., Ltd. 89 FR 45829, May 24, 2024.

Sales at LTFV

On May 24, 2024, Commerce published notices in the Federal Register of its final determinations of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.⁸ Tables I-4 through I-11 present Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of product from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Table I-4

PSBs: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Cambodia

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Nice Packaging (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	Nice Packaging (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	7.07
UUPak Company Limited	UUPak Company Limited	7.07
Pan Pacific Plastics Manufacturing, Inc.	Pan Pacific Plastics Manufacturing, Inc.	248.81
All others	NA	7.07

Source: 89 FR 45841, May 24, 2024.

Table I-5

PSBs: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from China⁹

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
UUPAK Co., Ltd	Tianjin Haishun Printing & Packing Co., Ltd	73.05
Separate-rate companies	NA	73.05
China-wide Entity	NA	146.32

Source: 89 FR 45823, May 24, 2024.

⁸ 89 FR 45841, 89 FR 45823, 89 FR 45843, 89 FR 45826, 89 FR 45821, 89 FR 45845, 89 FR 45832, 89 FR 45839, May 24, 2024.

⁹ Separate-rate companies include: Fujian Eco Packaging Co., Ltd.; Fujian Nanwang Environment Protection Scien-tech Co., Ltd. (Fujian Nanwang); Grand Intelligent Limited; Max Fortune Industrial Ltd.; Ningbo Beiheng Import & Export Company Limited; Shanghai Miho Package & Product Co., Ltd.; Union Packaging Group Limited; Wuxi Hualite Metal Plastic Products Co., Ltd.; Xiamen Bag Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd.; Xiamen Huide Xiesheng Packaging Co., Ltd.; Xiamen Jihong Technology Co., Ltd.; Xiamen Joy Supply Chain Co., Ltd.; and Xiamen Nice Packaging Products Co., Ltd. 89 FR 344, January 3, 2024. See Commerce's Preliminary Issues and Decision Memo for China.

Table I-6**PSBs: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Colombia**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Ditar, S.A	Ditar, S.A	11.06
Industria Colombiana de Papeles	Industria Colombiana de Papeles	56.14
Fábrica de Bolsas de Papel	Fábrica de Bolsas de Papel	56.14
All others	NA	11.06

Source: 89 FR 45843, May 24, 2024.

Table I-7**PSBs: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from India¹⁰**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Aero Plast Packaging Solutions Private Limited; Aeroplast Limited; Aero Business Solutions Private Limited	Aero Plast Packaging Solutions Private Limited; Aeroplast Limited; Aero Business Solutions Private Limited	0.00
Apex Paper and Plastic and Film	Apex Paper and Plastic and Film	53.05
Asha Overseas	Asha Overseas	53.05
Godhani Exports	Godhani Exports	53.05
Pack Easy Paper Products	Pack Easy Paper Products	53.05
Other individually examined companies	NA	4.59
All others	NA	4.59

Source: 89 FR 45826, May 24, 2024.

¹⁰ Other individually examined companies include: Kuloday Plastomers Pvt Ltd, Adeera Packaging Pvt. Ltd, Amate Products Pvt Ltd, Archies Limited, Carrywell Packaging Pvt Ltd, Colorbox, Dynaflex Private Limited, Pack Planet Pvt Ltd, Poonam, Shriniwas Enterprises, Tejaswi Plastic Pvt Ltd, The Velvin Group (DBA Velvin Packaging Solutions Pvt. Ltd. and Velvin Paper Products), and Vama Packaging. 89 FR 45826. May 24, 2024.

Table I-8**PSBs: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Malaysia**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Hexachase Packaging Sdn. Bhd	Hexachase Packaging Sdn. Bhd	3.18
Nanwang Pack (M) Sdn. Bhd	Nanwang Pack (M) Sdn. Bhd	112.22
Kooka Paper Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd	Kooka Paper Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd	112.22
All others	NA	3.18

Source: 89 FR 45821, May 24, 2024.

Table I-9**PSBs: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Portugal**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Finieco Indústria e Comércio de Embalagens, SA	Finieco Indústria e Comércio de Embalagens, SA	6.14
All others	NA	6.14

Source: 89 FR 45845, May 24, 2024.

Table I-10**PSBs: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Taiwan**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Haurtyi Paper Bag Co	Haurtyi Paper Bag Co	4.74
Juang Jia Guoo Co., Ltd	Juang Jia Guoo Co., Ltd	65.81
All others	NA	4.74

Source: 89 FR 45832, May 24, 2024.

Table I-11**PSBs: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Vietnam**

Exporter	Producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Goldsun Packaging and Printing Joint Stock Company	Goldsun Packaging and Printing Joint Stock Company	36.51
Dong Sung Printing Co., Ltd	Dong Sung Vina Printing Co., Ltd	36.51
Khang Thanh Manufacturing Company Limited	Khang Thanh Manufacturing Company Limited	36.51
Vietnam Red Star Industry Company Limited	Vietnam Red Star Industry Company Limited	36.51
Vietnam-Wide Entity	NA	92.34

Source: 89 FR 45839, May 24, 2024.

Channels of distribution

Table I-12

PSBs: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share in percent

Source	Channel	2021	2022	2023
United States	Distributors	***	***	***
United States	End users / retailers	***	***	***
Cambodia	Distributors	***	***	***
Cambodia	End users / retailers	***	***	***
China	Distributors	***	***	***
China	End users / retailers	***	***	***
Colombia	Distributors	***	***	***
Colombia	End users / retailers	***	***	***
India	Distributors	***	***	***
India	End users / retailers	***	***	***
Malaysia	Distributors	***	***	***
Malaysia	End users / retailers	***	***	***
Portugal	Distributors	***	***	***
Portugal	End users / retailers	***	***	***
Taiwan	Distributors	***	***	***
Taiwan	End users / retailers	***	***	***
Turkey	Distributors	***	***	***
Turkey	End users / retailers	***	***	***
Vietnam	Distributors	***	***	***
Vietnam	End users / retailers	***	***	***
Subject sources	Distributors	***	***	***
Subject sources	End users / retailers	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Distributors	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	End users / retailers	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributors	***	***	***
All import sources	End users / retailers	***	***	***

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

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.¹¹ 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.¹² Country-specific shares for imports from Cambodia, Colombia, Malaysia, Portugal, and Turkey ranged from *** to *** percent, collectively *** percent, of total imports of PSBs during May 2022 through April 2023 (table I-13). Country-specific shares for imports from China, India, Taiwan, and Vietnam ranged from *** to *** percent of total imports of PSBs during May 2022 through April 2023. Data for India are presented as India CVD and India AD due to Aero Plast receiving a de minimis dumping margin in Commerce's final antidumping duty determination but an above de minimis margin in Commerce's final countervailing duty determination.

¹¹ 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)).

¹² Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

Table I-13

PSBs: U.S. imports in the twelve month period preceding the filing of the petition, May 2022 through April 2023

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; share in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity	Share of individually negligible sources
Cambodia	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***
India CVD	***	***	***
India AD	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	NA
All import sources	***	100.0	NA

Source: Compiled from adjusted official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, accessed February 14, 2024. Official U.S. import statistics were adjusted (1) to remove out-of-scope imports imported under the above referenced statistical reporting numbers as reported by U.S. importers in response to Commission questionnaires and (2) to remove merchandise certified as out-of-scope by virtue of a "No" questionnaire response to Commission questionnaires using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "---". India AD subject quantity equals all negligibility period imports from India for all suppliers (India CVD) less imports from India from Aero Plast reported in response to Commission questionnaires.

Critical circumstances

On May 17, 2024, Commerce issued its final determinations that “critical circumstances” exist with regard to certain imports of PSBs from Cambodia, China, India, Taiwan, and Vietnam.¹³ In this investigation, if both Commerce and the Commission make affirmative final critical circumstances determinations, certain subject imports may be subject to countervailing duties retroactive by 90 days from November 6, 2023, the effective date of Commerce’s preliminary affirmative CVD determination, and or antidumping duties retroactive by 90 days from January 3, 2024, the effective date of Commerce’s preliminary affirmative LTFV determination.

Cambodia

Table I-14, figure I-1, and table I-15 present data on imports of PSBs from Cambodia subject to Commerce’s final affirmative critical circumstances determination.¹⁴

Table I-14

PSBs: U.S. imports from Cambodia subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
December 2022	Before	***
January 2023	Before	***
February 2023	Before	***
March 2023	Before	***
April 2023	Before	***
May 2023	Before	***
June 2023	After	***
July 2023	After	***
August 2023	After	***
September 2023	After	***
October 2023	After	***
November 2023	After	***

Table continued.

¹³ 89 FR 45829, 89 FR 45834, 89 FR 45841, 89 FR 45823, 89 FR 45832, 89 FR 45839, May 24, 2024, referenced in app. A.

¹⁴ The Commerce final affirmative AD critical circumstances determination for Cambodia applies to Pan Pacific.

Table I-14 Continued

PSBs: U.S. imports from Cambodia subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by differing number of months before and after the filing of the petition

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

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 data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Figure I-1

PSBs: U.S. imports from Cambodia subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

* * * * *

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

Table I-15

PSBs: U.S. importers' U.S. inventories of imports from Cambodia for analysis in relation to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by date

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Index in percent

Date	Quantity	Index
May 31, 2023	***	***
June 30, 2023	***	***
July 31, 2023	***	***
August 31, 2023	***	***
September 30, 2023	***	***
October 31, 2023	***	***
November 30, 2023	***	***

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

Note: Index based on end of period inventories on May 31, 2023, equal to 100.0 percent.

China (CVD)

Table I-16, figure I-2, and table I-17 present data on imports of PSBs from China subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation.¹⁵

Table I-16

PSBs: U.S. imports from China subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
December 2022	Before	***
January 2023	Before	***
February 2023	Before	***
March 2023	Before	***
April 2023	Before	***
May 2023	Before	***
June 2023	After	***
July 2023	After	***
August 2023	After	***
September 2023	After	***
October 2023	After	***
November 2023	After	***

Table continued.

¹⁵ The Commerce final affirmative CVD critical circumstances determination applies to all producers from China.

Table I-16 Continued

PSBs: U.S. imports from China subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation, by differing number of months before and after the filing of the petition

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

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 data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure I-2

PSBs: U.S. imports from China subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation, by month

* * * * *

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

Table I-17

PSBs: U.S. importers' U.S. inventories of imports from China for analysis in relation to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation, by date

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Index in percent

Date	Quantity	Index
May 31, 2023	***	***
June 30, 2023	***	***
July 31, 2023	***	***
August 31, 2023	***	***
September 30, 2023	***	***
October 31, 2023	***	***
November 30, 2023	***	***

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

Note: Index based on end of period inventories on May 31, 2023, equal to 100.0 percent.

China (AD)

Table I-18, figure I-3, and table I-19 present data on imports of PSBs from China subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation.¹⁶

Table I-18

PSBs: U.S. imports from China subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
December 2022	Before	***
January 2023	Before	***
February 2023	Before	***
March 2023	Before	***
April 2023	Before	***
May 2023	Before	***
June 2023	After	***
July 2023	After	***
August 2023	After	***
September 2023	After	***
October 2023	After	***
November 2023	After	***

Table continued.

¹⁶ The Commerce final affirmative AD critical circumstances determination applies to all producers from China except UUPAK.

Table I-18 Continued

PSBs: U.S. imports from China subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

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 data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure I-3

PSBs: U.S. imports from China subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

* * * * *

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

Table I-19

PSBs: U.S. importers' U.S. inventories of imports from China for analysis in relation to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by date

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Index in percent

Date	Quantity	Index
May 31, 2023	***	***
June 30, 2023	***	***
July 31, 2023	***	***
August 31, 2023	***	***
September 30, 2023	***	***
October 31, 2023	***	***
November 30, 2023	***	***

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

Note: Index based on end of period inventories on May 31, 2023, equal to 100.0 percent.

India (CVD)

Table I-20, figure I-4, and table I-21 present data on imports of PSBs from India subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation.¹⁷

Table I-20

PSBs: U.S. imports from India subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
December 2022	Before	***
January 2023	Before	***
February 2023	Before	***
March 2023	Before	***
April 2023	Before	***
May 2023	Before	***
June 2023	After	***
July 2023	After	***
August 2023	After	***
September 2023	After	***
October 2023	After	***
November 2023	After	***

Table continued.

¹⁷ The Commerce final affirmative CVD critical circumstances determination for India applies to Velvin Paper Products.

Table I-20 Continued

PSBs: U.S. imports from India subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

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 data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure I-4

PSBs: U.S. imports from India subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation, by month

* * * * *

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

Table I-21

PSBs: U.S. importers' U.S. inventories of imports from India for analysis in relation to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the CVD investigation, by date

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Index in percent

Date	Quantity	Index
May 31, 2023	***	***
June 30, 2023	***	***
July 31, 2023	***	***
August 31, 2023	***	***
September 30, 2023	***	***
October 31, 2023	***	***
November 30, 2023	***	***

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

Note: Index based on end of period inventories on May 31, 2023, equal to 100.0 percent.

Taiwan

Table I-22, figure I-5, and table I-23 present data on imports of PSBs from Taiwan subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination.¹⁸

Table I-22

PSBs: U.S. imports from Taiwan subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
December 2022	Before	***
January 2023	Before	***
February 2023	Before	***
March 2023	Before	***
April 2023	Before	***
May 2023	Before	***
June 2023	After	***
July 2023	After	***
August 2023	After	***
September 2023	After	***
October 2023	After	***
November 2023	After	***

Table continued.

¹⁸ The Commerce final affirmative AD critical circumstances determination for Taiwan applies to JIG.

Table I-22 Continued

PSBs: U.S. imports from Taiwan subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by differing number of months before and after the filing of the petition

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

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 data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “---”.

Figure I-5

PSBs: U.S. imports from Taiwan subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

* * * * *

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

Table I-23

PSBs: U.S. importers' U.S. inventories of imports from Taiwan for analysis in relation to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by date

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Index in percent

Date	Quantity	Index
May 31, 2023	***	***
June 30, 2023	***	***
July 31, 2023	***	***
August 31, 2023	***	***
September 30, 2023	***	***
October 31, 2023	***	***
November 30, 2023	***	***

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

Note: Index based on end of period inventories on May 31, 2023, equal to 100.0 percent.

Vietnam

Table I-24, figure I-6, and table I-25 present data on imports of PSBs from Vietnam subject to Commerce's final affirmative critical circumstances determination.¹⁹

Table I-24

PSBs: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Month	Relation to petition	Quantity
December 2022	Before	***
January 2023	Before	***
February 2023	Before	***
March 2023	Before	***
April 2023	Before	***
May 2023	Before	***
June 2023	After	***
July 2023	After	***
August 2023	After	***
September 2023	After	***
October 2023	After	***
November 2023	After	***

Table continued.

¹⁹ The Commerce final affirmative AD critical circumstances determination for Vietnam applies to all producers from Vietnam.

Table I-24 Continued

PSBs: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by differing number of months before and after the filing of the petition

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

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 data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure I-6

PSBs: U.S. imports from Vietnam subject to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by month

* * * * *

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

Table I-25

PSBs: U.S. importers' U.S. inventories of imports from Vietnam for analysis in relation to final affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination in the AD investigation, by date

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Index in percent

Date	Quantity	Index
May 31, 2023	***	***
June 30, 2023	***	***
July 31, 2023	***	***
August 31, 2023	***	***
September 30, 2023	***	***
October 31, 2023	***	***
November 30, 2023	***	***

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

Note: Index based on end of period inventories on May 31, 2023, equal to 100.0 percent.

U.S. imports

The Commission issued importer questionnaires to 113 firms believed to be importers of subject PSBs, as well as to all U.S. producers of PSBs.²⁰ Usable questionnaire responses were received from 48 companies, representing 33.5 percent of U.S. imports from subject sources and 17.6 percent of U.S. imports from nonsubject sources in 2023 under HTS subheadings 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, “basket” categories.²¹

Table I-26
PSBs: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per pound; Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023
Cambodia	Quantity	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***
India	Quantity	***	***	***
Malaysia	Quantity	***	***	***
Portugal	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan	Quantity	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Cambodia	Value	***	***	***
China	Value	***	***	***
Colombia	Value	***	***	***
India	Value	***	***	***
Malaysia	Value	***	***	***
Portugal	Value	***	***	***
Taiwan	Value	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***

Table continued.

²⁰ The Commission issued questionnaires to those firms identified in the petition; staff research; and proprietary, Census-edited Customs’ import records.

²¹ Official import statistics adjusted to remove out of scope imports under HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040 as reported in Commission questionnaires.

Table I-26 Continued
PSBs: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per pound; Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023
Cambodia	Unit value	***	***	***
China	Unit value	***	***	***
Colombia	Unit value	***	***	***
India	Unit value	***	***	***
Malaysia	Unit value	***	***	***
Portugal	Unit value	***	***	***
Taiwan	Unit value	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***
Vietnam	Unit value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***
Cambodia	Share of quantity	***	***	***
China	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Colombia	Share of quantity	***	***	***
India	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Malaysia	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Portugal	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table I-26 Continued
PSBs: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per pound; Share in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023
Cambodia	Share of value	***	***	***
China	Share of value	***	***	***
Colombia	Share of value	***	***	***
India	Share of value	***	***	***
Malaysia	Share of value	***	***	***
Portugal	Share of value	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share of value	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share of value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cambodia	Ratio	***	***	***
China	Ratio	***	***	***
Colombia	Ratio	***	***	***
India	Ratio	***	***	***
Malaysia	Ratio	***	***	***
Portugal	Ratio	***	***	***
Taiwan	Ratio	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***
Vietnam	Ratio	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from adjusted official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, accessed February 14, 2024. Official U.S. import statistics were adjusted (1) to remove out-of-scope imports imported under the above referenced statistical reporting numbers as reported by U.S. importers in response to Commission questionnaires and (2) to remove merchandise certified as out-of-scope by virtue of a "No" questionnaire response to Commission questionnaires using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series and import value data are based on landed-duty paid values.

Imports by production method

Table I-27 and table I-28 present U.S. shipments of imports by production method from subject sources and nonsubject sources respectively.²²

Table I-27

PSBs: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from subject sources, by production method and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per pound; Share in percent

Production method	Measure	2021	2022	2023
Sheet-fed	Quantity	***	***	***
Web-fed	Quantity	***	***	***
All production methods	Quantity	***	***	***
Sheet-fed	Value	***	***	***
Web-fed	Value	***	***	***
All production methods	Value	***	***	***
Sheet-fed	Unit value	***	***	***
Web-fed	Unit value	***	***	***
All production methods	Unit value	***	***	***
Sheet-fed	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Web-fed	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All production methods	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sheet-fed	Share of value	***	***	***
Web-fed	Share of value	***	***	***
All production methods	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

²² The following firms reported they could not confirm the production method used for some or all of their imported PSBs: ***, ***, ***, ***, and ***. See U.S. importer questionnaire, section II-18.

Table I-28**PSBs: U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from nonsubject sources, by production method and period**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Value in 1,000 dollars; Unit values in dollars per pound; Share in percent

Production method	Measure	2021	2022	2023
Sheet-fed	Quantity	***	***	***
Web-fed	Quantity	***	***	***
All production methods	Quantity	***	***	***
Sheet-fed	Value	***	***	***
Web-fed	Value	***	***	***
All production methods	Value	***	***	***
Sheet-fed	Unit value	***	***	***
Web-fed	Unit value	***	***	***
All production methods	Unit value	***	***	***
Sheet-fed	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Web-fed	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All production methods	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sheet-fed	Share of value	***	***	***
Web-fed	Share of value	***	***	***
All production methods	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Cumulation considerations

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated, the Commission determines whether U.S. imports from the subject countries compete with each other and with the domestic like product and has generally considered four factors: (1) fungibility, (2) presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets, (3) common or similar channels of distribution, and (4) simultaneous presence in the market. Additional information concerning fungibility, geographical markets, and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.

Fungibility

Handle type

Table I-29 and figure I-7 present data on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by handle type.

Table I-29**PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and handle type, 2023**

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Twisted paper handles	Flat paper handles	Die cut handles	4-knot handles	J-slit handles	Other products	All handle types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table I-29 Continued**PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and handle type, 2023**

Share across in percent

Source	Twisted paper handles	Flat paper handles	Die cut handles	4-knot handles	J-slit handles	Other products	All handle types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Cambodia	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table I-29 Continued

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and handle type, 2023

Share down in percent

Source	Twisted paper handles	Flat paper handles	Die cut handles	4-knot handles	J-slit handles	Other products	All handle types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 "---".

Figure I-7

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and handle type, 2023

* * * * *

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

Printing type

Table I-30 and figure I-8 present data on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by printing type.

Table I-30

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and printing type, 2023

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Stock bags	1-2 color print bags	3-4 color print bags	5-8 color print bags	All other print bags	All printing types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table I-30 Continued

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and printing type, 2023

Share across in percent

Source	Stock bags	1-2 color print bags	3-4 color print bags	5-8 color print bags	All other print bags	All printing types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Cambodia	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table I-30 Continued

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and printing type, 2023

Share down in percent

Source	Stock bags	1-2 color print bags	3-4 color print bags	5-8 color print bags	All other print bags	All printing types
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 "---".

Figure I-8

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and printing type, 2023

* * * * *

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

Basis weight

Table I-31 and figure I-9 present data on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by basis weight.

Table I-31
PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and basis weight, 2023

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	<= 50 GSM	51-100 GSM	101-200 GSM	201-299 GSM	All weights
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table I-31 Continued
PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and basis weight, 2023

Share across in percent

Source	<= 50 GSM	51-100 GSM	101-200 GSM	201-299 GSM	All weights
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	100.0
Cambodia	***	***	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	***	***	100.0
Colombia	***	***	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	***	***	100.0
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	100.0
Portugal	***	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table I-31 Continued

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and basis weight, 2023

Share down in percent

Source	<= 50 GSM	51-100 GSM	101-200 GSM	201-299 GSM	All weights
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Figure I-9

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and basis weight, 2023

* * * * *

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

Paper type

Table I-32 and figure I-10 presents data on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by paper type.

Table I-32
PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and paper type, 2023

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Kraft / Brown	White	Other colors	All colors
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table I-32 Continued
PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and paper type, 2023

Share across in percent

Source	Kraft / Brown	White	Other colors	All colors
U.S. producers	***	***	***	100.0
Cambodia	***	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	***	100.0
Colombia	***	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	***	100.0
Malaysia	***	***	***	100.0
Portugal	***	***	***	100.0
Taiwan	***	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table I-32 Continued

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and paper type, 2023

Share down in percent

Source	Kraft / Brown	White	Other colors	All colors
U.S. producers	***	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 "---".

Figure I-10

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and paper type, 2023

* * * * *

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

Recycled content

Table I-33 and figure I-11 present data on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments by recycled content.

Table I-33

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and recycled content, 2023

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	Recycled >40%	Other	All U.S. shipments
U.S. producers	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table I-33 Continued

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and recycled content, 2023

Share across in percent

Source	Recycled >40%	Other	All U.S. shipments
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
Cambodia	***	***	100.0
China	***	***	100.0
Colombia	***	***	100.0
India	***	***	100.0
Malaysia	***	***	100.0
Portugal	***	***	100.0
Taiwan	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	100.0
Vietnam	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table I-33 Continued

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and recycled content, 2023

Share down in percent

Source	Recycled >40%	Other	All U.S. shipments
U.S. producers	***	***	***
Cambodia	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
Colombia	***	***	***
India	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***
Vietnam	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 "---".

Figure I-11

PSBs: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and recycled content, 2023

* * * * *

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

Geographical markets

Table I-34 presents data on U.S. imports of PSBs by border of entry in 2023.

Table I-34
PSBs: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2023

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Cambodia	4,330	1,229	386	6,422	12,367
China	***	***	***	***	***
Colombia	5,646	1,171	4,724	1,686	13,228
India	52,003	4,049	4,360	6,850	67,261
Malaysia	8,873	592	779	5,449	15,694
Portugal	3,461	4,417	604	886	9,368
Taiwan	2,811	567	590	11,201	15,168
Turkey	6,271	977	715	49	8,012
Vietnam	37,209	16,927	9,058	27,764	90,958
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	243,456	76,753	131,243	159,928	611,380

Table continued.

Table I-34 Continued
PSBs: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2023

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Cambodia	35.0	9.9	3.1	51.9	100.0
China	***	***	***	***	100.0
Colombia	42.7	8.9	35.7	12.7	100.0
India	77.3	6.0	6.5	10.2	100.0
Malaysia	56.5	3.8	5.0	34.7	100.0
Portugal	36.9	47.1	6.5	9.5	100.0
Taiwan	18.5	3.7	3.9	73.8	100.0
Turkey	78.3	12.2	8.9	0.6	100.0
Vietnam	40.9	18.6	10.0	30.5	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	100.0
All import sources	39.8	12.6	21.5	26.2	100.0

Table continued.

Table I-34 Continued
PSBs: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2023

Share down in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
Cambodia	1.8	1.6	0.3	4.0	2.0
China	***	***	***	***	31.9
Colombia	2.3	1.5	3.6	1.1	2.2
India	21.4	5.3	3.3	4.3	11.0
Malaysia	3.6	0.8	0.6	3.4	2.6
Portugal	1.4	5.8	0.5	0.6	1.5
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.3
Vietnam	15.3	22.1	6.9	17.4	14.9
Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	30.2
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Source: Compiled from adjusted official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, accessed February 14, 2024. Official U.S. import statistics were adjusted to remove merchandise certified as out-of-scope by virtue of a "No" questionnaire response to Commission questionnaires using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

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 "---".

Presence in the market

Table I-35, figure I-12, and figure I-13 present monthly data for subject and nonsubject imports of PSBs from 2021 through 2023. U.S. imports of PSBs from each subject source were present in every month from 2021 through 2023. The months with the highest reported U.S. imports from subject sources for each calendar year were September (2021 and 2022), and October (2023).

Table I-35
PSBs: U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	Cambodia	China	Colombia	India	Malaysia	Portugal	Taiwan
2021	January	232	***	847	2,394	1,023	1,024	1,520
2021	February	199	***	1,163	1,821	1,009	1,147	1,326
2021	March	257	***	1,652	2,580	1,351	1,620	1,390
2021	April	215	***	1,457	2,664	757	1,458	1,929
2021	May	259	***	1,379	2,820	2,617	1,239	2,137
2021	June	235	***	1,208	2,425	1,309	1,376	1,966
2021	July	217	***	1,092	3,152	944	1,460	2,561
2021	August	503	***	1,036	3,318	2,503	1,279	1,860
2021	September	572	***	898	4,688	493	850	1,896
2021	October	663	***	1,391	5,714	1,188	1,188	1,886
2021	November	1,170	***	960	5,326	1,510	1,410	1,526
2021	December	431	***	1,471	5,734	1,372	1,307	1,895
2022	January	601	***	1,315	6,280	1,150	1,072	1,966
2022	February	872	***	1,652	5,175	657	1,002	1,909
2022	March	1,308	***	1,572	7,512	1,273	1,137	2,624
2022	April	1,005	***	1,181	8,559	1,125	1,044	1,557
2022	May	936	***	1,606	7,442	1,626	1,070	1,720
2022	June	1,465	***	1,193	5,923	648	839	2,874
2022	July	864	***	1,451	5,622	1,274	455	2,809
2022	August	795	***	1,757	4,937	1,404	1,374	2,609
2022	September	1,360	***	1,391	6,868	1,286	2,265	1,757
2022	October	1,243	***	1,916	4,371	2,824	1,629	1,914
2022	November	1,143	***	1,194	7,562	1,445	1,395	1,490
2022	December	490	***	1,183	3,715	1,019	713	1,166
2023	January	379	***	722	5,373	966	263	2,039
2023	February	449	***	931	3,839	1,444	517	855
2023	March	823	***	1,264	4,232	1,048	491	808
2023	April	631	***	795	4,255	1,984	261	669
2023	May	675	***	1,569	4,284	1,242	317	1,073
2023	June	765	***	1,000	5,421	1,221	431	1,505
2023	July	955	***	928	6,013	1,424	918	1,248
2023	August	1,149	***	1,075	6,526	1,585	1,765	1,890
2023	September	1,955	***	1,372	7,671	1,169	1,035	1,062
2023	October	1,890	***	1,406	6,451	1,513	925	2,232
2023	November	1,250	***	1,210	6,705	1,328	1,170	878
2023	December	1,445	***	956	6,492	769	1,276	908

Table continued.

Table I-35 Continued
PSBs: U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in 1,000 pounds

Year	Month	Turkey	Vietnam	Subject sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
2021	January	2,012	3,740	***	***	41,929
2021	February	2,134	4,599	***	***	41,940
2021	March	2,657	5,532	***	***	52,628
2021	April	4,140	5,586	***	***	51,247
2021	May	3,288	5,898	***	***	52,020
2021	June	3,415	7,251	***	***	58,233
2021	July	2,310	8,112	***	***	60,892
2021	August	1,280	9,675	***	***	65,618
2021	September	1,868	9,183	***	***	73,088
2021	October	1,626	9,835	***	***	73,465
2021	November	2,185	9,418	***	***	75,007
2021	December	2,215	11,108	***	***	70,886
2022	January	1,159	8,111	***	***	60,934
2022	February	1,924	7,376	***	***	55,543
2022	March	2,082	10,585	***	***	68,789
2022	April	1,516	7,976	***	***	60,190
2022	May	2,198	6,798	***	***	63,505
2022	June	1,627	7,471	***	***	57,565
2022	July	1,920	6,873	***	***	58,585
2022	August	1,061	11,240	***	***	73,038
2022	September	1,425	10,971	***	***	75,439
2022	October	1,290	10,663	***	***	67,688
2022	November	925	6,420	***	***	58,243
2022	December	1,278	5,464	***	***	45,831
2023	January	447	5,305	***	***	45,209
2023	February	842	6,117	***	***	39,405
2023	March	504	4,280	***	***	38,920
2023	April	599	5,437	***	***	41,630
2023	May	748	6,198	***	***	46,105
2023	June	510	6,975	***	***	46,330
2023	July	720	7,767	***	***	54,596
2023	August	806	9,822	***	***	63,370
2023	September	523	10,523	***	***	65,024
2023	October	732	13,102	***	***	71,218
2023	November	856	9,280	***	***	56,434
2023	December	726	6,150	***	***	46,337

Source: Compiled from adjusted official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, accessed February 14, 2024. Official U.S. import statistics were adjusted to remove merchandise certified as out-of-scope by virtue of a "No" questionnaire response to Commission questionnaires using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Figure I-12

PSBs: U.S. imports from individual subject sources, by source and by month

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, accessed February 14, 2024. Official U.S. import statistics were adjusted to remove merchandise certified as out-of-scope by virtue of a "No" questionnaire response to Commission questionnaires using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Figure I-13

PSBs: U.S. imports from aggregated subject and nonsubject sources, by month

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, accessed February 14, 2024. Official U.S. import statistics were adjusted to remove merchandise certified as out-of-scope by virtue of a "No" questionnaire response to Commission questionnaires using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Quantity

Table I-36

PSBs: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 pounds; Shares in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
Cambodia	Quantity	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Colombia	Quantity	***	***	***
India	Quantity	***	***	***
Malaysia	Quantity	***	***	***
Portugal	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan	Quantity	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***
Vietnam	Quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***
Cambodia	Share	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***
Colombia	Share	***	***	***
India	Share	***	***	***
Malaysia	Share	***	***	***
Portugal	Share	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from adjusted official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, accessed February 14, 2024. Official U.S. import statistics were adjusted (1) to remove out-of-scope imports imported under the above referenced statistical reporting numbers as reported by U.S. importers in response to Commission questionnaires and (2) to remove merchandise certified as out-of-scope by virtue of a "No" questionnaire response to Commission questionnaires using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records, Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series

Value

Table I-37

PSBs: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; Shares in percent

Source	Measure	2021	2022	2023
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***
Cambodia	Value	***	***	***
China	Value	***	***	***
Colombia	Value	***	***	***
India	Value	***	***	***
Malaysia	Value	***	***	***
Portugal	Value	***	***	***
Taiwan	Value	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***
Vietnam	Value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***
Cambodia	Share	***	***	***
China	Share	***	***	***
Colombia	Share	***	***	***
India	Share	***	***	***
Malaysia	Share	***	***	***
Portugal	Share	***	***	***
Taiwan	Share	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***
Vietnam	Share	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***
All sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from adjusted official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, accessed February 14, 2024. Official U.S. import statistics were adjusted (1) to remove out-of-scope imports imported under the above referenced statistical reporting numbers as reported by U.S. importers in response to Commission questionnaires and (2) to remove merchandise certified as out-of-scope by virtue of a "No" questionnaire response to Commission questionnaires using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series and import value data are based on landed-duty paid values.

Pricing data

In the USITC's report with respect to Turkey, the Commission received no quarterly pricing data for initially nonsubject Taiwan sources. Therefore, data presented in the pricing and summary tables in Part V of that report do not change, although the label for "Taiwan (subject)" would change to be just "Taiwan" in table V-13. See table I-38 below. In incorporating the commercial shipments of these imports as subject imports, however, the quarterly pricing data for subject imports from Taiwan now account for *** percent of U.S. commercial shipments of imports from Taiwan instead of *** percent.

Table I-38
PSBs: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by source

Quantity in pounds; margin in percent

Source	Type	Number of quarters	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Cambodia	Underselling	24	***	***	***	***
China	Underselling	9	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Underselling	22	***	***	***	***
India	Underselling	28	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	Underselling	0	0	---	---	---
Portugal	Underselling	0	0	---	---	---
Taiwan	Underselling	0	0	---	---	---
Turkey	Underselling	5	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Underselling	63	***	***	***	***
Total, all subject sources	Underselling	151	22,362,146	30.1	0.0	70.8
Cambodia	Overselling	9	***	***	***	***
China	Overselling	61	***	***	***	***
Colombia	Overselling	1	***	***	***	***
India	Overselling	51	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	Overselling	0	0	---	---	---
Portugal	Overselling	2	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	Overselling	5	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Overselling	10	***	***	***	***
Vietnam	Overselling	0	0	---	---	---
Total, all subject sources	Overselling	139	6,826,176	(67.6)	(1.0)	(289.6)

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

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.

Lost sales and lost revenues

In addition to the lost sales reported in the USITC's report with respect to Turkey, 2 of 31 purchasers reported that they had purchased PSBs from Taiwan (Huartyi) instead of domestically produced PSBs, and both indicated that they were priced lower. One purchaser (***) indicated that these lost sales occurred in each year in the period and totaled *** pounds. With these sales included, lost sales totaled *** pounds of PSBs during 2021 to 2023. No purchaser indicated that domestic producers reduced prices due to imports of PSBs from Taiwan (Huartyi).

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
88 FR 37097, June 6, 2023	<i>Paper Shopping Bags From Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam; Institution of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-06-06/pdf/2023-11994.pdf
88 FR 41380, June 26, 2023	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From India and the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-06-26/pdf/2023-13521.pdf
88 FR 41589, June 27, 2023	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, the Republic of Turkey, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-06-27/pdf/2023-13576.pdf
88 FR 46809, July 20, 2023	<i>Paper Shopping Bags From Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam; Determinations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-07-20/pdf/2023-15440.pdf
88 FR 76180, November 6, 2023	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Countervailable Subsidies, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-11-06/pdf/2023-24473.pdf
88 FR 76185, November 6, 2023	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Countervailable Subsidies, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-11-06/pdf/2023-24472.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
	<i>in Part, and Alignment of Final Determination With the Final Antidumping Duty Determination</i>	
89 FR 325, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Cambodia: 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</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-03/pdf/2023-28937.pdf
89 FR 344, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-03/pdf/2023-28938.pdf
89 FR 319, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Colombia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-03/pdf/2023-28939.pdf
89 FR 336, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-03/pdf/2023-28940.pdf
89 FR 333, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Malaysia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair-Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-03/pdf/2023-28941.pdf
89 FR 341, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Portugal: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-03/pdf/2023-28942.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
	<i>Value, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	
89 FR 331, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Taiwan: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-03/pdf/2023-28943.pdf
89 FR 339, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-03/pdf/2023-28944.pdf
89 FR 321, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-03/pdf/2023-28945.pdf
89 FR 5493, January 3, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Malaysia: Postponement of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-01-29/pdf/2024-01702.pdf
89 FR 19295, March 18, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the Republic of Turkey: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-03-18/pdf/2024-05675.pdf
89 FR 38916, May 8, 2024	<i>Paper Shopping Bags From Turkey; Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-08/pdf/2024-10005.pdf
89 FR 45829, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11478.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
89 FR 45834, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11481.pdf
89 FR 45841, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Cambodia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11476.pdf
89 FR 45823, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11477.pdf
89 FR 45843, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Colombia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11479.pdf
89 FR 45826, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11480.pdf
89 FR 45821, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Malaysia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11482.pdf
89 FR 45845, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Portugal: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11483.pdf
89 FR 45832, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Taiwan: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11484.pdf

Citation	Title	Link
	<i>Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part</i>	
89 FR 45839, May 24, 2024	<i>Certain Paper Shopping Bags From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-05-24/pdf/2024-11485.pdf
89 FR 47613, June 3, 2024	<i>Paper Shopping Bags From Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, and Vietnam; Scheduling of the Final Phase of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2024-06-03/pdf/2024-12054.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared in the United States International Trade Commission's hearing:

Subject: Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, Turkey, and Vietnam

Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-690-691 and 731-TA-1619-1627 (Final)

Date and Time: March 14, 2024 - 9:30 a.m.

Sessions were held in connection with these investigations in the Main Hearing Room (Room 101), 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT APPEARANCE:

Ministry of Economy of the Government of Türkiye
Washington, DC

Burak GURESCI, Deputy Director General. Directorate General for Imports

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**J. Michael Taylor**, King & Spalding LLP)

In Opposition to Imposition (**Jeffrey Kessler**, Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP)

In Support of the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

King & Spalding LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Coalition for Fair Trade in Shopping Bags

Paul Frantz, President – Food & Delivery, Novolex Holdings, LLC

Sachin Shah, Sr. Vice President & General Manager,
Waddington North America – Food & Delivery Segment,
Novolex Holdings, LLC

Kevin Burnett, Vice President of Finance, Novolex Holdings, LLC

Jeremy Heil, Vice President of Sales, Specialty Retail, Novolex Holdings, LLC

In Support of the Imposition of the

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):

Avijit Varma, Vice President of Commercial Strategy & Pricing,
Novolex Holdings, LLC

John Veder, Director of Innovation – Paper Products, Novolex Holdings, LLC

Roy Houseman, Legislative Director United Steelworkers (“USW”)

Andrew Szamosszegi, Principal, Capital Trade, Inc.

Travis Pope, Principal, Capital Trade, Inc.

Bonnie B. Byers, Consultant, King & Spalding LLP (presenting testimony of
Ryan Hollis, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, American Paper Bag and
William C. Fisher, Fischer Paper Products,
Director of Business Development)

J. Michael Taylor)
Stephen P. Vaughn) – OF COUNSEL
Nicholas K. Paster)

In Opposition to the Imposition of the

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Direct Source Packaging Co., LLC

Mark McLaughlin, President, Direct Source Packaging Co., LLC

Douglas J. Heffner)
) – OF COUNSEL
Richard P. Ferrin)

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Thompson Hine LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Bag Makers, Inc.
Better Earth LLC
Meristem Packaging Company, LLC
SupplyCaddy

Louis Herrera, President and Owner of Meristem Packaging Company, LLC
and Partner/Director of Better Earth LLC

Maribeth Sandford, Chief Executive Officer of Bag Makers, Inc.

Scott McFadden, Chief Financial Officer of Bag Makers, Inc.

Melanie Rodriguez, Director of Warehouse Operations of Bag Makers, Inc.

Christi Knapps, Global Operations Manager of Bag Makers, Inc.

Bradley Saveth (remote Witness), Co-Founder, President and Chief Operating
Officer, SupplyCaddy

Zachary “Zack” Stein (remote witness), Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer,
SupplyCaddy

David M. Schwartz)
) – OF COUNSEL
Kerem Bilge)

Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

American Alliance for Responsible Trade in Paper Bags

Howard Weinstein, Managing Partner, AnnJoy Imports, LLC

Terri Ethridge, Partner, AnnJoy Imports, LLC

Michael Jobes, Director, Sales, AnnJoy Imports, LLC

Andrew Straitman, Chief Executive Officer, Commonwealth Packaging

Steven Maisel, President, Commonwealth Packaging

**In Opposition to the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Richard Hirt, Executive Vice-President and Account Executive,
Infinity Global, Inc.

Delos Boyer, Senior Director, Purchasing, Infinity Global, Inc.

Sandy Bastone, Senior Director of Sales, Prime Line Packaging, Inc.

Laura Levine, Director of Sales and Design at Prime Line Packaging, Inc.

Gordon Summerfield, Senior Vice President of Sales and Marketing,
S.Walter Packaging

Jeffrey I. Kessler)
Stephanie E. Hartmann) – OF COUNSEL
Sydney J. Warren)

Thompson Coburn LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Bunzl Distribution USA, LLC (“Bunzl”)

Jack Kabic, General Manager, CTC-Keenpac North America

Robert Shapiro)
) – OF COUNSEL
Evelyn Clark)

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Stephen P. Vaughn**, King & Spalding LLP)

In Opposition to Imposition
(**Stephanie E. Hartmann**, Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP
and **Richard P. Ferrin**, Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP)

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

Table C-1

PSBs: 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

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	Calendar year			Comparison years		
	2021	2022	2023	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):						
Cambodia.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
China.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Colombia.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
India.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Malaysia.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Portugal.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):						
Cambodia.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
China.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Colombia.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Malaysia.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Portugal.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Vietnam.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

PSBs: 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

Item	Reported data Calendar year			Period changes Comparison years		
	2021	2022	2023	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. imports from:						
Cambodia:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
Value.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
China:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Value.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
Colombia:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Value.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
India:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Value.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Malaysia:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▲ ***
Value.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Value.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▼ ***	▼ ***
Taiwan:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Value.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▲ ***	▲ ***	▲ ***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▼ ***	▲ ***	▼ ***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

PSBs: 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

Item	Reported data Calendar year			Period changes Comparison years		
	2021	2022	2023	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. imports from: Continued						
Turkey:						
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.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

PSBs: 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

Item	Reported data Calendar year			Period changes Comparison years		
	2021	2022	2023	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. producers':						
Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Export shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Productivity (pounds per hour).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued.

Table C-1 Continued

PSBs: 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

Item	Reported data Calendar year			Period changes Comparison years		
	2021	2022	2023	2021-23	2021-22	2022-23
U.S. producers': Continued						
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.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from adjusted official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 4819.30.0040 and 4819.40.0040, accessed February 14, 2024. Official U.S. import statistics were adjusted (1) to remove out-of-scope imports imported under the above referenced statistical reporting numbers as reported by U.S. importers in response to Commission questionnaires and (2) to remove merchandise certified as out-of-scope by virtue of a "No" questionnaire response to Commission questionnaires using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series and import value data are based on landed-duty paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in part I of this report.

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.

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.

