

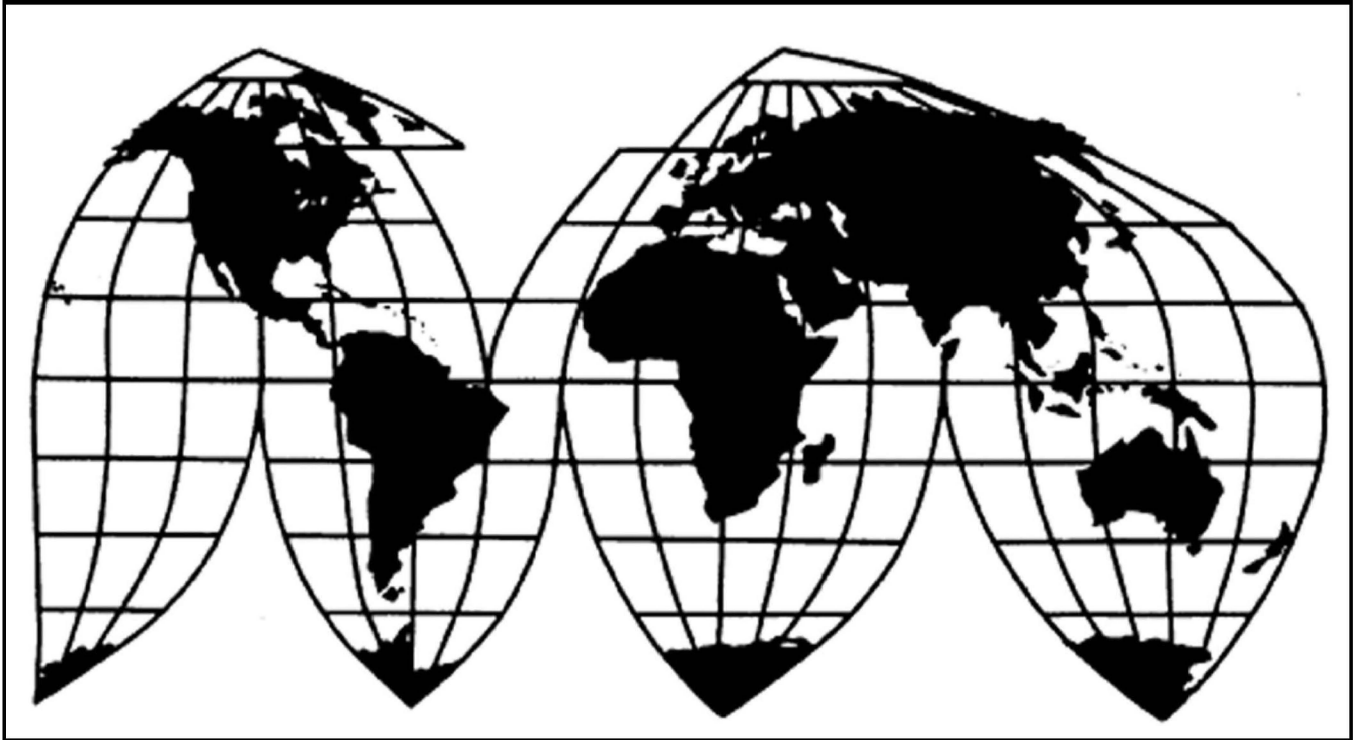
Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from China and Taiwan

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-467 and 731-TA-1164-1165 (Second Review)

Publication 5292

March 2022

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published.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-467 and 731-TA-1164-1165 (Second Review)

Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from China and Taiwan

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the countervailing duty order on imports of narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge (“narrow woven ribbons”) from China and antidumping duty orders on narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these reviews on August 2, 2021 (86 FR 41514), and determined on November 5, 2021, that it would conduct expedited reviews (87 FR 7498, February 9, 2022).

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

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge (“narrow woven ribbons” or “ribbons”) from China and Taiwan, and the countervailing duty order on narrow woven ribbons from China, would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I. Background

Original Investigations. In August 2010, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was threatened with material injury by reason of imports of narrow woven ribbons from China that the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) had determined were subsidized by the government of China and sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”). The Commission also determined that an industry in the United States was threatened with material injury by reason of imports of narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan that Commerce had determined were sold in the United States at LTFV.¹ Commerce issued antidumping duty orders with respect to narrow woven ribbons from both countries and a countervailing duty order with respect to such ribbons from China in September 2010.²

First Reviews. After conducting full reviews, the Commission determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan, and the countervailing duty order on narrow woven ribbons from China, would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a

¹ Commissioners Lane, Aranoff, and Williamson made affirmative determinations. Commissioners Okun and Pearson made negative determinations. Commissioner Pinkert made affirmative determinations with respect to subject imports from China and a negative determination with respect to subject imports from Taiwan. *Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from China and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-467 and 731-TA-1164-1165 (Final), USITC Pub. 4180 (Aug. 2010) (“*Original Determinations*”) at 1.

² *Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People’s Republic of China*, 75 Fed. Reg. 53642 (Sep. 1, 2010) (countervailing duty order); *Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China*, 75 Fed. Reg. 53632 (Sep. 1, 2010) (antidumping duty orders) as amended in *Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China*, 75 Fed. Reg. 56982 (Sep. 17, 2010).

reasonably foreseeable time.³ On September 22, 2016, Commerce published a notice of the continuation of the antidumping orders on narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan and the countervailing duty order on narrow woven ribbons from China.⁴

Current Reviews. The Commission instituted these second reviews on August 2, 2021.⁵ It received one response to the notice of institution, filed on behalf of both Berwick Offray LLC (“Berwick Offray”), a domestic producer *** of narrow woven ribbons, and Lion Ribbon Company, LLC (“Lion Ribbon”), a domestic producer of narrow woven ribbons (collectively, “Berwick” or “Domestic Producer”).⁶ The Commission received no respondent interested party responses to the notice of institution.⁷ On November 5, 2021, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution was adequate for all reviews and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate for all reviews. In the absence of any other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews, the Commission determined to conduct expedited reviews pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the

³ *Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from China and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-467 and 731-TA-1164-1165 (Review), USITC Pub. 4634 (Sept. 2016) (“*First Reviews*”). In the first sunset reviews, Commerce found de minimis dumping margins for Chinese producer/exporter Yama and Taiwan producer/exporters Dear Year and Shienq Huong/Hsien Chan/Novelty Handcrafts. Consequently, imports from China produced and exported by Yama and imports from Taiwan produced and exported by the two producer/exporter groups receiving de minimis margins were excluded from the antidumping duty orders. *Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan*, 80 Fed. Reg. 76266 (Dec. 8, 2015) (final results of the expedited first sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders). Imports from Yama are still subject to the countervailing duty order.

⁴ *Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders and Countervailing Duty Order*, 81 Fed. Reg. 65341 (Sept. 22, 2016).

⁵ *Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From China and Taiwan; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 86 Fed. Reg. 41514 (Aug. 2, 2021).

⁶ Confidential Report, INV-TT-121 (Oct. 25, 2021) (“CR”) at I-2; Public Report, *Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from China and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-467 and 731-TA-1164-1165 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 5292 (Mar. 2022) (“PR”) at I-2; Domestic Producer’s Response to the Notice of Institution, EDIS Docs. 750739 and 750853 (filed Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 2021, respectively) (“Response”) at 1; Domestic Producer’s Supplemental Response to the Notice of Institution, EDIS Docs. 752025 and 752169 (filed Sept. 17 and Sept. 20, 2021, respectively) (“Supplemental Response”) at 3.

⁷ CR/PR at I-2.

Tariff Act.⁸ On February 11, 2022, Berwick filed final comments in these reviews pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 207.62(d).⁹

U.S. industry data are based on information that Berwick submitted in its response to the notice of institution, accounting for approximately *** percent of domestic production of narrow woven ribbons in 2020.¹⁰ U.S. import data are based on the U.S. Department of Commerce’s (“Commerce”) official import statistics.¹¹ Foreign industry data and related information are based on information submitted by Berwick in its response to the notice of institution, questionnaire responses from the original investigations and first five-year reviews, and publicly available information compiled by Commission staff.¹²

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the “domestic like product” and the “industry.”¹³ The Tariff Act defines “domestic like product” as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle.”¹⁴ The Commission’s practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.¹⁵

⁸ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 756742 (Nov. 17, 2021); *Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From China and Taiwan; Scheduling of Expedited Five-Year Reviews*, 87 Fed. Reg. 7498 (Feb. 9, 2022).

⁹ Berwick’s Final Comments, EDIS Docs. 763089 and 763172 (Feb. 11 and Feb. 14, 2022, respectively) (“Comments”).

¹⁰ CR/PR at Table I-1.

¹¹ CR/PR at Table I-3.

¹² See generally CR/PR at I-22 to I-26.

¹³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); see, e.g., *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Dep’t of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); see also S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90-91 (1979).

¹⁵ See, e.g., *Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8-9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

Commerce has defined the imported merchandise within the scope of the orders under review as follows:

The scope of these orders covers narrow woven ribbons with woven selvage, in any length, but with a width (measured at the narrowest span of the ribbon) less than or equal to 12 centimeters, composed of, in whole or in part, man-made fibers (whether artificial or synthetic, including but not limited to nylon, polyester, rayon, polypropylene, and polyethylene terephthalate), metal threads and/or metalized yarns, or any combination thereof. Narrow woven ribbons subject to the order may:

- Also include natural or other non-man-made fibers;
- Be of any color, style, pattern, or weave construction, including but not limited to single faced satin, double-faced satin, grosgrain, sheer, taffeta, twill, jacquard, or a combination of two or more colors, styles, patterns, and/or weave constructions;
- Have been subjected to, or composed of materials that have been subjected to, various treatments, including but not limited to dyeing, printing, foil stamping, embossing, flocking, coating, and/or sizing;
- Have embellishments, including but not limited to appliqué, fringes, embroidery, buttons, glitter, sequins, laminates, and/or adhesive backing;
- Have wire and/or monofilament in, on, or along the longitudinal edges of the ribbon;
- Have ends of any shape or dimension, including but not limited to straight ends that are perpendicular to the longitudinal edges of the ribbon, tapered ends, flared ends or shaped ends, and the ends of such woven ribbons may or may not be hemmed;
- Have longitudinal edges that are straight or of any shape, and the longitudinal edges of such woven ribbon may or may not be parallel to each other;
- Consist of such ribbons affixed to like ribbon and/or cut-edge woven ribbon, a configuration also known as an “ornamental trimming;”
- Be wound on spools; attached to a card; hanked (*i.e.*, coiled or bundled); packaged in boxes, trays or bags; or configured as skeins, balls, bateaus or folds; and/or
- Be included within a kit or set such as when packaged with other products, including but not limited to gift bags, gift boxes and/or other types of ribbon.

Narrow woven ribbons subject to the orders include all narrow woven fabrics, tapes, and labels that fall within this written description of the scope of the orders.

The merchandise subject to these orders is classifiable under the HTSUS statistical categories 5806.32.1020; 5806.32.1030; 5806.32.1050 and 5806.32.1060. Subject merchandise also may enter under subheadings

5806.31.00; 5806.32.20; 5806.39.20; 5806.39.30; 5808.90.00; 5810.91.00; 5810.99.90; 5903.90.10; 5903.90.25; 5907.00.60; and 5907.00.80 and under statistical categories 5806.32.1080; 5810.92.9080; 5903.90.3090; and 6307.90.9889. The HTSUS statistical categories and subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; however, the written description of the merchandise covered by these orders is dispositive.¹⁶ ¹⁷

¹⁶ Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Five-Year Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order, 86 Fed. Reg. 68637 (Dec. 3, 2021); Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Second Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People's Republic of China, at 2 (Nov. 29, 2021) (downloaded from <https://access.trade.gov/>); Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From the People's Republic of China and Taiwan: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders, 86 Fed. Reg. 63335 (Nov. 16, 2021); Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders on Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People's Republic of China and Taiwan, at 2 (Nov. 9, 2021) (downloaded from <https://access.trade.gov/>). The scope definition has not changed since the Commission's original final determinations. Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") statistical reporting number 6307.90.9891, which may cover some narrow woven ribbons subject to these investigations, replaced HTS 6307.90.9889, effective July 1, 2020, as shown in Revision 14 of the 2020 HTSUS. The product description and general duty rate under subheading 6307.90.98 did not change. CR/PR at I-9 n.21.

¹⁷ The notice provides the following exclusions from the scope: Excluded from the scope of the order are the following: (1) formed bows composed of narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge; (2) "pull-bows" (*i.e.*, an assemblage of ribbons connected to one another, folded flat and equipped with a means to form such ribbons into the shape of a bow by pulling on a length of material affixed to such assemblage) composed of narrow woven ribbons; (3) narrow woven ribbons comprised at least 20 percent by weight of elastomeric yarn (*i.e.*, filament yarn, including monofilament, of synthetic textile material, other than textured yarn, which does not break on being extended to three times its original length and which returns, after being extended to twice its original length, within a period of five minutes, to a length not greater than one and a half times its original length as defined in the HTSUS, Section XI, Note 13) or rubber thread; (4) narrow woven ribbons of a kind used for the manufacture of typewriter or printer ribbons; (5) narrow woven labels and apparel tapes, cut-to-length or cut-to-shape, having a length (when measured across the longest edge-to-edge span) not exceeding eight centimeters; (6) narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge attached to and forming the handle of a gift bag; (7) cut-edge narrow woven ribbons formed by cutting broad woven fabric into strips of ribbon, with or without treatments to prevent the longitudinal edges of the ribbon from fraying (such as by merrowing, lamination, sono-bonding, fusing, gumming or waxing), and with or without wire running lengthwise along the longitudinal edges of the ribbon; (8) narrow woven ribbons comprised at least 85 percent by weight of threads having a denier of 225 or higher; (9) narrow woven ribbons constructed from pile fabrics (*i.e.*, fabrics with a surface effect formed by tufts or loops of yarn that stand up from the body of the fabric); (10) narrow woven ribbon affixed (including by tying) as a decorative detail to non-subject merchandise, such as a gift bag, gift box, gift tin, greeting card or plush toy, or affixed (including by tying) as a decorative detail to packaging containing non-subject merchandise; (11) narrow woven ribbon that is (a) affixed to non-subject merchandise as a working component of such non- (Continued...)

Narrow woven ribbons are fabrics with widths equal to or less than 12 centimeters that typically are used to adorn or embellish apparel, footwear, home furnishings, crafts, or floral arrangements. They are constructed with a woven selvedge that provides a durable, longitudinal seam.¹⁸ Production of ribbon occurs in five distinct processes: warping, weaving, dyeing, embellishment, and spooling.¹⁹ They are available in a variety of designs, widths, colors, and patterns.²⁰

1. The Original Investigations and Prior Five-Year Reviews

In the original investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product, coextensive with the scope.²¹ The definition of the domestic like product was not disputed in the final phase investigations.²²

(...Continued)

subject merchandise, such as where narrow woven ribbon comprises an apparel trimming, book marker, bag cinch, or part of an identity card holder, or (b) affixed (including by tying) to non-subject merchandise as a working component that holds or packages such non-subject merchandise or attaches packaging or labeling to such non-subject merchandise, such as a “belly band” around a pair of pajamas, a pair of socks or a blanket; (12) narrow woven ribbon(s) comprising a belt attached to and imported with an item of wearing apparel, whether or not such belt is removable from such item of wearing apparel; and (13) narrow woven ribbon(s) included with non-subject merchandise in kits, such as a holiday ornament craft kit or a scrapbook kit, in which the individual lengths of narrow woven ribbon(s) included in the kit are each no greater than eight inches, the aggregate amount of narrow woven ribbon(s) included in the kit does not exceed 48 linear inches, none of the narrow woven ribbon(s) included in the kit is on a spool, and the narrow woven ribbon(s) is only one of multiple items included in the kit. *Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Five-Year Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 86 Fed. Reg. 68637 (Dec. 3, 2021); *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Second Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People’s Republic of China*, at 2 (Nov. 29, 2021) (downloaded from <https://access.trade.gov/>); *Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 86 Fed. Reg. 63335 (Nov. 16, 2021); *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders on Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan*, at 2 (Nov. 9, 2021) (downloaded from <https://access.trade.gov/>).

¹⁸ CR/PR at I-9.

¹⁹ CR/PR at I-10.

²⁰ CR/PR at I-11-12.

²¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 7.

²² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 7. In the preliminary phase investigations, the Commission considered whether cut-edge ribbons should be included in the domestic like product but concluded that narrow woven ribbons and cut-edge ribbons have different physical characteristics resulting from distinct manufacturing processes for each product, limited interchangeability, differences (Continued...)

In the first reviews, no party disputed the definition of the domestic like product from the original investigations. The record in those reviews contained no new information that would suggest any reason to revisit the prior domestic like product definition. Accordingly, the Commission again defined a single domestic like product that was coextensive with Commerce's scope.²³

2. The Current Reviews

The record contains no information suggesting that the characteristics and uses of domestically produced narrow woven ribbons have changed since the prior reviews so as to warrant revisiting the Commission's definition of the domestic like product.²⁴ Berwick agrees with the Commission's definition of the domestic like product from the original investigations and first reviews.²⁵ Accordingly, we again define a single domestic like product that is coextensive with Commerce's scope.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic "producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product."²⁶ In defining the domestic industry, the Commission's general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

The related parties provision allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise, or are themselves importers.²⁷

(...Continued)

in channels of distribution, lack of fungibility in production facilities and employees used in production, and differences in price. *Id.*

²³ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 8.

²⁴ *See generally* CR/PR at I-9-12.

²⁵ Response at 32.

²⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

²⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

In the prior proceedings, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all domestic producers of narrow woven ribbons, and found that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude any domestic producer from the domestic industry pursuant to the related parties provision.²⁸

In the current reviews, Berwick is subject to potential exclusion under the related parties provision because *** and ***.²⁹ Berwick asserts that appropriate circumstances do not exist for its exclusion from the domestic industry because its primary interest continues to be in domestic production, claiming that its ratio of subject imports to domestic production was *** and that it *** in 2020.³⁰

Berwick is the *** domestic producer of narrow woven ribbons in the United States, accounting for an estimated *** percent of total U.S. production of narrow woven ribbons in 2020, and supports continuation of the orders.³¹ Its ratio of subject imports in *** to its domestic production in 2020 was *** percent.³²

In view of the fact that Berwick's ratio of subject imports to domestic production was ***, its primary interest would appear to be in domestic production. Given this, and the fact that Berwick accounted for *** domestic production of narrow woven ribbons in 2020, we find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude it from the domestic industry pursuant to the related parties provision.

Therefore, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we again define the domestic industry as all domestic producers of narrow woven ribbons.

²⁸ In the original investigations, the Commission found that three domestic producers were related parties. It did not exclude any related parties under 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B), because it determined that these parties' primary interests appeared to be in domestic production, and exclusion of one firm, Berwick, would skew the data concerning the domestic industry. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 8-10. In the first five-year reviews, the Commission found that although Berwick qualified as a related party, appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude it from the domestic industry. *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 9. The Commission found that Berwick's ratio of subject imports to domestic production was low, its exclusion from the domestic industry would skew the industry data, and no party advocated for its exclusion. *Id.*

²⁹ CR/PR at I-16; Response at 29; Supplemental Response at 3.

³⁰ Response at 29; Supplemental Response at 3.

³¹ CR/PR at I-2 n.5, I-13, and Table I-1.

³² CR/PR at I-16. Berwick's ***. *Id.* Berwick notes that ***. Supplemental Response at 3.

III. Cumulation

A. Legal Standard

With respect to five-year reviews, section 752(a) of the Tariff Act provides as follows: the Commission may cumulatively assess the volume and effect of imports of the subject merchandise from all countries with respect to which reviews under section 1675(b) or (c) of this title were initiated on the same day, if such imports would be likely to compete with each other and with domestic like products in the United States market. The Commission shall not cumulatively assess the volume and effects of imports of the subject merchandise in a case in which it determines that such imports are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.³³

Cumulation therefore is discretionary in five-year reviews, unlike original investigations, which are governed by section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act.³⁴ The Commission may exercise its discretion to cumulate, however, only if the reviews are initiated on the same day, the Commission determines that the subject imports are likely to compete with each other and the domestic like product in the U.S. market, and imports from each such subject country are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation. Our focus in five-year reviews is not only on present conditions of competition, but also on likely conditions of competition in the reasonably foreseeable future. The statutory threshold for cumulation is satisfied in these reviews, because all reviews were initiated on the same day: August 2, 2021.³⁵

³³ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

³⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(i); *see also, e.g., Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 601 F.3d 1291, 1293 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (Commission may reasonably consider likely differing conditions of competition in deciding whether to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. United States*, 475 F. Supp. 2d 1370, 1378 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2006) (recognizing the wide latitude the Commission has in selecting the types of factors it considers relevant in deciding whether to exercise discretion to cumulate subject imports in five-year reviews); *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 569 F. Supp. 2d 1328, 1337-38 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2008).

³⁵ Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews, 86 Fed. Reg. 41439 (Aug. 2, 2021).

B. The Prior Proceedings and Arguments of the Parties

1. The Original Investigations and Prior Five-Year Reviews

Original Investigations. In the original investigations, the Commission cumulated subject imports from China and Taiwan for purposes of its present material injury determinations and exercised its discretion to cumulate subject imports for purposes of its threat of material injury determinations.³⁶ The Commission found that narrow woven ribbons were a fungible product sold in overlapping channels of distribution, including wholesalers/distributors, industrial end users, and retailers.³⁷ Additionally, there was geographic overlap between subject imports from both countries and the domestic like product, and subject imports from both countries were present in the U.S. market throughout the original period of investigation (“POI”).³⁸

For purposes of its threat analysis in the original investigations, the Commission found that subject imports from China and Taiwan were competing under the same conditions of competition and there was no indication that this would change in the imminent future. It also found that, while there were some differences in volume trends between subject imports from China and Taiwan, the volume of such imports declined overall from 2007 to 2009.³⁹ The Commission found that subject producers in China and Taiwan produced the same type of ribbon products and sold them in the same channels of distribution. It also observed that the price trends for subject imports from China and Taiwan were sufficiently similar to support cumulation.⁴⁰

First Reviews. In the first reviews, the Commission did not find that imports from either subject country would likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation.⁴¹ The Commission also found that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between the subject imports from China and Taiwan, and between the subject imports from each country and the domestic like product.⁴² Further, it found that imports from China and Taiwan were likely to compete in the U.S. market under similar

³⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 13, 30-31. Commissioner Pinkert declined to cumulate subject imports for purposes of his threat of material injury analysis. *See id.* at 43.

³⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 12.

³⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 13.

³⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 30.

⁴⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 30.

⁴¹ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 11-12.

⁴² *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 14.

conditions of competition upon revocation of the orders.⁴³ Thus, the Commission exercised its discretion to cumulate subject imports from China and Taiwan.⁴⁴

2. Party Arguments

Berwick argues that the Commission should again cumulate subject imports from China and Taiwan in these reviews. It asserts that subject imports from China and Taiwan, considered individually, would have a discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the respective orders were revoked. Additionally, it argues that there continues to be a likely reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports and the domestic like product, as the relevant market conditions have not changed since the original investigations and first five-year reviews.⁴⁵

C. Likelihood of No Discernible Adverse Impact

The statute precludes cumulation if the Commission finds that subject imports from a country are likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry.⁴⁶ Neither the statute nor the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”) Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) provides specific guidance on what factors the Commission is to consider in determining that imports “are likely to have no discernible adverse impact” on the domestic industry.⁴⁷ With respect to this provision, the Commission generally considers the likely volume of subject imports and the likely impact of those imports on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders are revoked. Our analysis for each of the subject countries takes into account, among other things, the nature of the product and the behavior of subject imports in the original investigations.

Based on the record in these reviews, we find that imports from each subject country are not likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry in the event of revocation of the corresponding order.

China. In the original investigations, U.S. shipments of subject imports from China rose from *** square yards in 2007 to *** square yards in 2008 and fell to *** square yards in 2009;

⁴³ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 14-15.

⁴⁴ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 15.

⁴⁵ Response at 8-9; Comments at 9.

⁴⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(7).

⁴⁷ SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, vol. I at 887 (1994).

U.S. shipments of subject imports from China as a share of apparent U.S. consumption ranged from a low of *** percent in 2009 to a high of *** percent in 2008.⁴⁸ In the first reviews, U.S. shipments of subject imports from China increased irregularly over the period of review from *** square yards in 2010 (equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption) to *** square yards in 2015 (equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption), and peaked at *** square yards in 2013 (equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption).⁴⁹ In these reviews, subject import volume from China was approximately *** square yards in 2020, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year.⁵⁰

The record of these reviews contains limited information concerning the Chinese narrow woven ribbons industry. Further, Berwick provided information concerning 109 possible producers of narrow woven ribbons in China.⁵¹ Berwick asserts that the Chinese narrow woven ribbons industry continues to maintain “massive” production capacity, is highly export oriented, and maintains a significant interest in the U.S. market.⁵² According to Global Trade Access (“GTA”) data, China was the largest global exporter of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers by value throughout the period of review.⁵³ China’s largest export markets for narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers by value were Vietnam, the United States, and Hong Kong.⁵⁴

Subject imports from China undersold the domestic like product in 65 of 69 (or 94.2 percent) of quarterly comparisons in the original investigations and in 117 of 118 (or 99.2 percent) of quarterly comparisons in the first five-year reviews.⁵⁵ No pricing product data

⁴⁸ Confidential Report from the Final Investigation at Table C-1.

⁴⁹ Confidential Report from the First Reviews at Table C-1.

⁵⁰ CR/PR at Table I-4. Official Commerce statistics indicate that subject imports from China, by value, were \$12.6 million in 2016, \$13.2 million in 2017, \$8.2 million in 2018, \$2.8 million in 2019, and \$1.9 million in 2020. *Id.* at Table I-3. Although narrow woven ribbons are priced on the basis of surface area (*i.e.*, by the square yard), official Commerce statistics concerning import volume of narrow woven ribbons are expressed in pounds rather than in square yards. *Id.* at Table I-3 & note. Accordingly, 2020 import quantities in square yards were estimated by dividing the value of subject imports from China in 2020 by the unit value of shipments of such imports in 2015 in terms of dollars per square yard, as reported in Table C-1 of the confidential report in the first review. *Id.* at Table I-4 & note.

⁵¹ Response at Exhibit 15; CR/PR at I-22. Berwick also provided a list of possible importers and purchasers of narrow woven ribbons from China. *See* Response at Exhibits 14 and 16.

⁵² Response at 14-17; Comments at 11-12.

⁵³ CR/PR at Table I-7. These data concern HTS subheading 5806.32, which includes both subject and out-of-scope merchandise. *Id.*

⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table I-5. These data concern HTS subheading 5806.32, which includes both subject and out-of-scope merchandise. *Id.*

⁵⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at V-24-25; *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at Table V-9.

concerning subject imports from China were obtained in the current expedited five-year reviews.

Based on the foregoing, including the continued presence of subject imports from China in the U.S. market after imposition of the orders, the large size and volume of exports of the Chinese narrow woven ribbons industry, and the significant underselling by subject imports from China during the original investigations and first five-year reviews, we find that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on narrow woven ribbons from China would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the orders were revoked.

Taiwan. In the original investigations, U.S. shipments of subject imports from Taiwan decreased from 12.2 million square yards in 2007 to 10.9 million square yards in 2008 and 8.6 million square yards in 2009; U.S. shipments of subject imports from Taiwan as a share of apparent U.S. consumption ranged from a low of *** percent in 2009 to a high of *** percent in 2007.⁵⁶ During the first reviews, U.S. shipments of subject imports from Taiwan fluctuated, from *** square yards in 2010 (equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption) to *** square yards in 2015 (equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption), peaking at *** square yards in 2011 (equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption).⁵⁷ In these reviews, subject import volume from Taiwan was approximately *** square yards in 2020, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year.⁵⁸

The record of these reviews contains limited information concerning the narrow woven ribbons industry in Taiwan. Berwick provided information concerning 37 possible producers of narrow woven ribbons in Taiwan.⁵⁹ It contends that the narrow woven ribbons industry in Taiwan continues to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the U.S. market, maintains “massive” production capacity, remains export oriented, and maintains a significant interest in the U.S. market.⁶⁰ GTA data indicates that Taiwan was the third or fourth largest

⁵⁶ Confidential Report from the Final Investigation at Table C-1.

⁵⁷ Confidential Report from the First Reviews at Table C-1.

⁵⁸ CR/PR at Table I-4 & note. Adjusted Official Commerce statistics indicate that imports from Taiwan, by value, were \$*** in 2016, \$*** in 2017, \$*** in 2018, \$*** in 2019, and \$*** in 2020. *Id.* at Table I-3. The volume of subject imports from Taiwan in 2020 was estimated based upon official Commerce statistics concerning the value of such imports that year and the average unit value of subject import shipments in 2015 from the first reviews, as discussed above. *See id.* at Table I-4 note.

⁵⁹ Response at Exhibit 15; CR/PR at I-24. Berwick also provided a list of possible importers and purchasers of narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan. *See* Response at Exhibits 14 and 16.

⁶⁰ Response at 17-19; Comments at 11-12.

global exporter of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers by value throughout the period of review.⁶¹ Taiwan's largest export market for narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers in 2020 was the United States.⁶²

Subject imports from Taiwan undersold the domestic like product in 53 of 72 (or 73.6 percent) of quarterly comparisons in the original investigations and in 123 of 128 (or 96.1 percent) of quarterly comparisons in the first five-year reviews.⁶³ No pricing product data concerning subject imports from Taiwan were obtained in the current expedited five-year reviews.

Based on the foregoing, including the continued presence of subject imports from Taiwan in the U.S. market after imposition of the orders, the large size of the narrow woven ribbons industry in Taiwan and the volume of its exports, and the significant underselling by subject imports from Taiwan during the original investigations and first five-year reviews, we find that revocation of the antidumping duty order on narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan would not likely have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the order were revoked.

D. Likelihood of a Reasonable Overlap of Competition

The Commission generally has considered four factors intended to provide a framework for determining whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.⁶⁴ Only a "reasonable overlap" of competition is required.⁶⁵ In five-year reviews, the

⁶¹ CR/PR at Table I-7. These data concern HTS subheading 5806.32, which includes both subject and out-of-scope merchandise. *Id.*

⁶² CR/PR at Table I-6. These data concern HTS subheading 5806.32, which includes both subject and out-of-scope merchandise. *Id.*

⁶³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at V-24-25; *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at Table V-9.

⁶⁴ The four factors generally considered by the Commission in assessing whether imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product are as follows: (1) the degree of fungibility between subject imports from different countries and between subject imports and the domestic like product, including consideration of specific customer requirements and other quality-related questions; (2) the presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets of imports from different countries and the domestic like product; (3) the existence of common or similar channels of distribution for subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product; and (4) whether subject imports are simultaneously present in the market with one another and the domestic like product. *See, e.g., Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1989).

⁶⁵ *See Mukand Ltd. v. United States*, 937 F. Supp. 910, 916 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Wieland Werke*, 718 F. Supp. at 52 ("Completely overlapping markets are not required."); *United States Steel Group v.* (Continued...)

relevant inquiry is whether there likely would be competition even if none currently exists because the subject imports are absent from the U.S. market.⁶⁶

Fungibility. In the original investigations, the Commission found that subject imports from China and Taiwan were fungible with each other and the domestic like product, as most responding firms reported that narrow woven ribbons from different sources were interchangeable.⁶⁷ In the first reviews, the Commission found that there was likely a high degree of substitutability among subject imports from both subject countries and between the subject imports and the domestic like product.⁶⁸ There is no new information on the record of the current reviews to indicate that the degree of fungibility of narrow woven ribbons from China, Taiwan, and the United States has changed from that in the prior proceedings.

Channels of Distribution. In the original investigations, the Commission found that both domestically produced narrow woven ribbons and subject imports were sold in overlapping channels of distribution to wholesalers/distributors, industrial end users, and retailers.⁶⁹ In the first reviews, the Commission found that shipments of the domestic like product and subject imports from China and Taiwan continued to be sold through common channels of distribution.⁷⁰ In the current reviews, Berwick claims that market conditions have not changed since the prior reviews.⁷¹ There is no new information on the record of these reviews indicating that there has been any change in the channels of distribution for subject imports from China and Taiwan and the domestic like product since the prior proceedings.

Geographic Overlap. In the original investigations, the Commission found that the domestic like product and imports from both subject countries were sold in overlapping geographic regions.⁷² In the first reviews, the Commission found that Berwick sold narrow woven ribbons to *** and most responding importers also reported selling subject merchandise

(...Continued)

United States, 873 F. Supp. 673, 685 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1994), *aff'd*, 96 F.3d 1352 (Fed. Cir. 1996). We note, however, that there have been investigations where the Commission has found an insufficient overlap in competition and has declined to cumulate subject imports. See, e.g., *Live Cattle from Canada and Mexico*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-386 and 731-TA-812-13 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 3155 at 15 (Feb. 1999), *aff'd sub nom.*, *Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Foundation v. United States*, 74 F. Supp. 2d 1353 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1999); *Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-761-762 (Final), USITC Pub. 3098 at 13-15 (Apr. 1998).

⁶⁶ See generally, *Cheflin Corp. v. United States*, 219 F. Supp. 2d 1313, 1314 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2002).

⁶⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 12.

⁶⁸ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 13.

⁶⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 12-13.

⁷⁰ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 13-14.

⁷¹ Response at 9.

⁷² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 13.

to all regions in the continental United States.⁷³ The record of the current reviews indicates that subject imports from China and Taiwan entered the U.S. market through the northern, southern, eastern, and western borders of entry in every year of the period of review.⁷⁴

Simultaneous Presence in Market. In the original investigations, the Commission found that subject imports from China and Taiwan and the domestic like product were sold in the U.S. market throughout the POI.⁷⁵ In the first reviews, subject imports from China and the domestic like product were present throughout the review period, while subject imports from Taiwan were present in all but the first month of the review period.⁷⁶ In these reviews, the record indicates that subject imports from China and Taiwan were present in all 60 months of the period of review.⁷⁷

Conclusion. While the record in these expedited reviews contains limited information concerning subject imports in the U.S. market during the period of review, it contains no new information suggesting a change in the considerations that led the Commission in the prior reviews to conclude that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports from China and Taiwan and between imports from each subject country and the domestic like product after revocation of the orders. On the basis, and in the absence of any contrary argument, we find that there would likely be a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from China and Taiwan, and the domestic like product, if the orders were revoked.

E. Likely Conditions of Competition

In determining whether to exercise our discretion to cumulate the subject imports, we assess whether subject imports from China and Taiwan would likely compete under similar or different conditions of competition in the U.S. market after revocation of the orders. The available information in these expedited reviews shows that subject imports from each country undersold the domestic like product in the original investigations and first five-year reviews, were significant in terms of volume and market share prior to imposition of the orders, and maintained a presence in the U.S. market after imposition of the orders.⁷⁸ The available

⁷³ *Confidential First Reviews*, EDIS Doc. 753231 at 18.

⁷⁴ CR/PR at I-19.

⁷⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 13.

⁷⁶ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 13-14.

⁷⁷ CR/PR at I-19.

⁷⁸ See section III.C, above.

information also shows that the industries in each subject country are large and export oriented and maintain a continuing interest in the U.S. market.⁷⁹ Thus, the record in these reviews does not indicate that there would likely be any significant difference in the conditions of competition between subject imports from China and Taiwan if the orders were revoked.⁸⁰

F. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, we find that subject imports from China and Taiwan, considered individually, would not be likely to have no discernible adverse impact on the domestic industry if the corresponding orders were revoked. We also find a likely reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from China and Taiwan and the domestic like product if the orders were revoked. Finally, we find that imports from each subject country are likely to compete in the U.S. market under similar conditions of competition should the orders be revoked. We therefore exercise our discretion to cumulate subject imports from China and Taiwan for purposes of our analysis in these reviews.

IV. Revocation of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders Would Likely Lead to Continuation or Recurrence of Material Injury Within a Reasonably Foreseeable Time

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order “would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.”⁸¹ The SAA states that “under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the

⁷⁹ See section III.C, above.

⁸⁰ While subject imports from China are subject to section 301 tariffs and subject imports from Taiwan are not, neither the domestic producers nor any responding purchaser reported that these tariffs have had an effect on either the supply of or demand for subject imports or that they anticipated such effects in the reasonably foreseeable future. See CR/PR at D-3-4.

⁸¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports.”⁸² Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.⁸³ The U.S. Court of International Trade (“CIT”) has found that “likely,” as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means “probable,” and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.⁸⁴

The statute states that “the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of time.”⁸⁵ According to the SAA, a “‘reasonably foreseeable time’ will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the ‘imminent’ timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations.”⁸⁶

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to “consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended

⁸² SAA at 883–84. The SAA states that “{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission’s original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed.” *Id.* at 883.

⁸³ While the SAA states that “a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary,” it indicates that “the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked.” SAA at 884.

⁸⁴ See *NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2003) (“‘likely’ means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)”), *aff’d mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) (“more likely than not” standard is “consistent with the court’s opinion;” “the court has not interpreted ‘likely’ to imply any particular degree of ‘certainty’”); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) (“standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty”); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) (“‘likely’ is tantamount to ‘probable,’ not merely ‘possible’”).

⁸⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

⁸⁶ SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are “the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities.” *Id.*

investigation is terminated.”⁸⁷ It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).⁸⁸ The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission’s determination.⁸⁹

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.⁹⁰ In doing so, the Commission must consider “all relevant economic factors,” including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.⁹¹

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.⁹²

⁸⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

⁸⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not made any duty absorption findings since the most recent continuation of the orders. *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders on Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan*, at 7-8 (Nov. 9, 2021) (downloaded from <https://access.trade.gov/>).

⁸⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

⁹⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

⁹¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A–D).

⁹² See 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that “[c]onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices.” SAA at 886.

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.⁹³ All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the orders under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.⁹⁴

No respondent interested party participated in these expedited reviews.⁹⁵ The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the industries producing narrow woven ribbons in China and Taiwan. There also is limited information about the market for narrow woven ribbons in the United States during the period of review. Accordingly, for our determinations, we rely as appropriate on information provided by the Domestic Producer, the facts available from the original investigations and prior reviews and the limited new public information gathered by Staff on the record in these reviews.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁹⁶ The following conditions of competition inform our determinations.

⁹³ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁹⁴ The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission “considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.” SAA at 885.

⁹⁵ CR/PR at I-2.

⁹⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

1. Demand Conditions

Prior Proceedings. In the original investigations, the Commission found that demand for ribbons was largely determined by the overall economy and fashion trends. Demand as measured by apparent U.S. consumption increased between 2007 and 2008, but declined between 2008 and 2009 for a net overall decline.⁹⁷ Market participants provided mixed responses regarding changes in demand, with some firms reporting increased demand while others reported decreased demand.⁹⁸ Some firms cited a decline in demand in the U.S. apparel industry, and others reported increased demand in the arts and crafts industry, particularly for scrapbooking purposes.⁹⁹ The Commission found in its threat analysis that demand for narrow woven ribbons was likely to recover in the imminent future as the economy recovered.¹⁰⁰

In the first reviews, the Commission found that narrow woven ribbons continued to be used for decorative purposes and for packaging of gifts and other consumer products such as flowers.¹⁰¹ Additionally, the Commission found a prevalence of large mass market retailers among U.S. purchasers of narrow woven ribbons.¹⁰² Further, ***, a majority of importers, and most purchasers and foreign producers reported that there had been no change in demand for ribbons since January 1, 2010, and that they did not anticipate any change in demand.¹⁰³ The Commission found that apparent U.S. consumption showed relatively minor fluctuations during the period of review.¹⁰⁴

Current Reviews. The information available indicates that demand for narrow woven ribbons continues to be determined largely by overall economic and fashion trends, and is also affected by the conditions of the arts and crafts, apparel, and gift packaging industries.¹⁰⁵ Berwick claims that the COVID-19 pandemic has had mixed effects on demand for narrow woven ribbons since 2020. While the overall decline in the economy as a result of the pandemic depressed demand for narrow woven ribbons, Berwick claims that certain sectors such as the arts and crafts industry experienced increased demand as a result of consumers

⁹⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 19.

⁹⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 19.

⁹⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 19-20.

¹⁰⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 31.

¹⁰¹ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 18.

¹⁰² *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 18.

¹⁰³ Confidential Report from the First Reviews at Table II-3.

¹⁰⁴ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 18-19.

¹⁰⁵ Response at 31; Comments at 7.

spending more time at home.¹⁰⁶ Berwick believes that there was a short-term increase in U.S. demand for narrow woven ribbons at the beginning of the pandemic, but that normal demand conditions resumed shortly thereafter.¹⁰⁷ *** responding U.S. purchasers reported *** changes in the demand for narrow woven ribbons since 2016, *** anticipated changes in such demand.¹⁰⁸ Apparent U.S. consumption of narrow woven ribbons was *** square yards in 2020.¹⁰⁹

2. Supply Conditions

Prior Proceedings. During the original investigations, the U.S. market was supplied by subject imports from China and Taiwan, imports from producers in Taiwan that ultimately were excluded from the order, imports from nonsubject countries, and the domestic industry. The domestic industry's market share increased over the POI, and cumulated subject imports as a share of the market decreased.¹¹⁰ Nonsubject imports as a share of the U.S. market increased during the original POI.¹¹¹ The Commission observed that a growing number of retailers were choosing to import ribbons directly from subject and nonsubject sources during the POI, rather than rely on U.S. producers to arrange or facilitate importation.¹¹²

In the first reviews, the Commission found that Berwick accounted for *** production of narrow woven ribbons in the United States in 2015.¹¹³ The Commission found that the domestic industry's reported capacity decreased irregularly over the period of review.¹¹⁴ Further, the domestic industry's share of the U.S. market declined overall during the period of review, while cumulated subject imports increased their share of the U.S. market despite the presence of the orders.¹¹⁵ Imports from nonsubject producers in Taiwan also increased their

¹⁰⁶ Response at 31; Comments at 7.

¹⁰⁷ Response at 31-32; Comments at 7.

¹⁰⁸ CR/PR at D-3-4.

¹⁰⁹ CR/PR at Table I-4. Apparent U.S. consumption was *** square yards in 2015, the last year of the prior review period, and *** square yards in 2009, the last year of the original POI. *Id.*

¹¹⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 20-21.

¹¹¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 21.

¹¹² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 21.

¹¹³ *Confidential First Reviews*, EDIS Doc. 753231 at 27.

¹¹⁴ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 19.

¹¹⁵ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 19-20.

share of the U.S. market, while the share held by nonsubject imports from all other sources, including Mexico, India, and Thailand, decreased.¹¹⁶

Current Reviews. The domestic industry was the second largest supplier to the U.S. market during the period of review, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2020.¹¹⁷ During the period of review, Berwick's parent company, CSS Industries, Inc., acquired substantially all of the assets of Lawrence Schiff Silk Mills, Inc., a U.S. manufacturer and distributor of narrow woven fabrics.¹¹⁸

While cumulated subject imports were the smallest source of supply to the U.S. market during the period of review, they still accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2020.¹¹⁹ Nonsubject imports were the largest source of supply of narrow woven ribbons to the U.S. market during the period of review, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2020.¹²⁰ Notably, nonsubject imports from Taiwan were the largest source of nonsubject U.S. imports in 2020 by value.¹²¹

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Prior Proceedings. In the original investigations, the Commission found that domestically produced ribbons and subject imports were moderately substitutable. It observed that ribbons were available in a large variety of widths, colors, and patterns and that ribbons were generally substitutable within each of the distinct categories of ribbon, such as grosgrain

¹¹⁶ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 20.

¹¹⁷ CR/PR at Table I-4.

¹¹⁸ CR/PR at I-14.

¹¹⁹ CR/PR at Table I-4.

¹²⁰ CR/PR at Table I-4. The volumes of nonsubject imports from Taiwan and imports from other nonsubject sources were estimated based upon official Commerce statistics concerning the value of such imports in 2020 and the average unit value of such import shipments in 2015 from the first reviews. *See id.* at Table I-4 note.

¹²¹ CR/PR at Table I-3. As noted above, several firms were excluded from the antidumping duty order on narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan and therefore the Commission made adjustments to the Taiwan import data to account for imports from these firms in the prior proceedings and current reviews. Nonsubject imports from Taiwan in 2020 were estimated by using official import statistics and applying the ratio of nonsubject to subject import values from Taiwan in 2015 in the first reviews. Additionally, because data concerning nonsubject imports under HTS subheading 5806.32 include both in-scope and out-of-scope merchandise, these data were adjusted according to staff's estimate in the first reviews that *** percent of U.S. imports from sources other than China or Taiwan imported under the relevant statistical reporting numbers were in-scope product. *See id.* at Table I-3 note.

or sheer.¹²² U.S. ribbon producers reported that the majority of their sales were on a short-term contract or spot sale basis. By contrast, the majority of responding importers reported that all or nearly all of their sales were made on a spot basis.¹²³ The principal raw materials used to produce ribbons were polyester, nylon, acetate, and rayon yarns.¹²⁴

In the first reviews, the Commission found that the substitutability of narrow woven ribbons had increased from moderately substitutable to highly substitutable because *** than the domestic industry possessed during the original investigations.¹²⁵ Additionally, purchaser perceptions of the quality and product range of the domestic like product had improved since the original investigations.¹²⁶ The Commission also found that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions, along with product consistency, availability, reliability of supply, delivery time, and quality.¹²⁷ Berwick asserted that a few large mass market retail purchasers wielded substantial market leverage through their use of “resets,” whereby new suppliers were periodically invited to compete for purchasing contracts.¹²⁸

Current Reviews. Berwick maintains that subject imports and the domestic like product remain highly substitutable, with narrow woven ribbons being primarily purchased based on price.¹²⁹ In these reviews, as in the last reviews, we find a high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions. There is no new information on the record to suggest that the substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product, or the importance of price to purchasing decisions, has changed since the prior reviews.

Effective September 24, 2018, narrow woven ribbons from China under subheadings 5806.31.00, 5806.32.10, 5806.32.20, 5806.39.20, 5806.39.30, 5808.90.00, 5810.91.00, 5810.92.90, 5810.99.90, 5903.90.10, 5903.90.25, 5903.90.30, 5907.00.60, and 5907.00.80 became subject to an additional 10 percent duty, which was subsequently increased to 25 percent effective May 10, 2019, under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended

¹²² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 21.

¹²³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 22.

¹²⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 22.

¹²⁵ *Confidential First Reviews*, EDIS Doc. 753231 at 29.

¹²⁶ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 21.

¹²⁷ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 21.

¹²⁸ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 21. Berwick claimed that resets gave new suppliers significant influence over the final sales prices for narrow woven ribbons. *Id.*, at 22.

¹²⁹ Response at 24; Comments at 7.

("section 301 tariffs).¹³⁰ Effective September 1, 2019, narrow woven ribbons from China under subheading 6307.90.98 became subject to an additional 10 percent duty, which was subsequently increased to 15 percent, under section 301 tariffs.¹³¹ The President reduced the *ad valorem* duty to 7.5 percent on narrow woven ribbons from China under subheading 6307.90.98 effective February 14, 2020.¹³²

C. Likely Volume of Cumulated Subject Imports

1. The Original Investigations and Prior Five-Year Reviews

The Original Investigations. For purposes of its present injury analysis, the Commission found that the volume of subject imports was significant, both in absolute terms and relative to apparent U.S. consumption and production. Cumulated subject imports first increased, then decreased sharply during the POI.¹³³ In its threat analysis, the Commission found that subject imports would likely increase in the imminent future as demand increased and retailers increased their direct imports.¹³⁴ The Commission also found that subject producers had the ability to respond to changes in the U.S. market by leaving the market when demand declined and reentering as demand increased. It observed that subject producers in China and Taiwan reported substantial production during the POI and that the record indicated there was available excess capacity in both countries for the production of additional quantities of narrow woven ribbon.¹³⁵

First Reviews. The Commission found that the subject industries had considerable unused capacity to produce additional subject merchandise and the incentive to ship it to the

¹³⁰ CR/PR at I-9 n.22. See 18 U.S.C. § 2411; *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 83 Fed. Reg. 47974 (Sept. 21, 2018); *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 20459 (May 9, 2019).

¹³¹ CR/PR at I-9. See 18 U.S.C. § 2411; *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 43304 (Aug. 20, 2019); *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 45821 (Aug. 30, 2019).

¹³² *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 3741 (Jan. 22, 2020).

¹³³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 23.

¹³⁴ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 31.

¹³⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 31.

U.S. market in large quantities absent the orders.¹³⁶ Specifically, the Commission found that cumulated subject industries had substantial capacity, including significant excess capacity, and significant inventories that would enable them to increase exports of narrow woven ribbons to the United States significantly if the orders were revoked.¹³⁷

The Commission also found that the subject industries in both countries were highly export oriented, noting that China and Taiwan were the first and third largest exporters of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers, respectively, in the world.¹³⁸ Additionally, the Commission found that that subject producers had demonstrated a continued interest in the U.S market, having maintained a substantial presence there throughout the period of review, and that the United States remained an attractive export market for the producers, as it was the world's largest importer of narrow woven fabrics and had higher prices than in all other world markets.¹³⁹ The Commission concluded that the volume of cumulated subject imports from China and Taiwan, in absolute terms and relative to both U.S. production and consumption, would likely be significant if the orders were revoked.¹⁴⁰

2. The Current Reviews

In these reviews, the record indicates that the antidumping and countervailing duty orders have had a disciplining effect on the volume of subject imports. During the period of review, cumulated subject imports were *** square yards in 2020, which is well below the level of subject imports in the original investigations and first reviews.¹⁴¹ Cumulated subject imports accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2020, compared with *** percent in 2015 and *** percent in 2009.¹⁴²

Due to the expedited nature of these reviews, the record contains limited information on the industries in China and Taiwan. The information available indicates that subject producers have the means and incentive to increase their exports of subject merchandise to the U.S. market if the orders were revoked. Specifically, the information available indicates that both subject industries continue to produce and export substantial volumes of narrow

¹³⁶ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 24.

¹³⁷ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 24.

¹³⁸ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 24-25.

¹³⁹ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 25.

¹⁴⁰ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 26.

¹⁴¹ CR/PR at Table I-4.

¹⁴² CR/PR at Table I-4.

woven fabrics of man-made fibers, a product category that includes both narrow woven ribbons and out-of-scope merchandise. As discussed above, GTA data on exports of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers show that exports from China in 2020 were \$659.7 million, making China the world's largest exporter of such fabrics, and that exports from Taiwan were \$154.1 million that year, making Taiwan the world's third largest exporter of such fabrics.¹⁴³ Berwick has identified 109 possible narrow woven ribbon producers in China and 37 possible narrow woven ribbon producers in Taiwan.¹⁴⁴ Additionally, Berwick contends that subject industries maintain significant excess capacity and the ability to build significant inventories of subject merchandise, if such inventories do not already exist.¹⁴⁵

Available information also indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to subject producers. Even under the disciplining effect of the orders, cumulated subject imports were present in the U.S. market throughout the period of review, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2020, indicating that subject producers remained interested in the U.S. market and maintained contacts with U.S. customers.¹⁴⁶ Furthermore, the GTA data show that the United States was the second largest destination for exports of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers (including narrow woven ribbons) from China and the largest destination for such exports from Taiwan in 2020.¹⁴⁷

Given the significant volume of cumulated subject imports during the original investigations, the subject industries' substantial capacity and exports, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers (as evidenced by the continued presence of cumulated subject imports in the U.S. market during the period of review and the fact that the U.S. is a top export destination for subject producers), we find that the volume of subject imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if

¹⁴³ CR/PR at Table I-7. These data concern HTS subheading 5806.32, which includes both subject and out-of-scope merchandise. *Id.*

¹⁴⁴ Response at Exhibit 15; CR/PR at I-22, I-24.

¹⁴⁵ Comments at 11; Response at 19. Yama, a Chinese producer of subject merchandise, advertises that it keeps 800 million to 1 billion yards of ribbon in inventory. *Id.*

¹⁴⁶ Cumulated subject imports, by value, were \$*** in 2016, \$*** in 2017, \$*** in 2018, \$*** in 2019, and \$*** in 2020. CR/PR at Table I-3. These data concern HTS subheading 5806.32, which includes both subject and out-of-scope merchandise. *Id.*

¹⁴⁷ CR/PR at Tables I-5-6.

the orders were revoked.¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹

D. Likely Price Effects of Cumulated Subject Imports

1. The Original Investigations and Prior Five-Year Reviews

The Original Investigations. The Commission first observed that given the extremely wide variety of products within the scope, it was difficult to achieve the same level of pricing product coverage as it did in investigations involving more homogenous products. It placed greater weight on pricing product comparisons that involved higher volumes. The Commission found significant underselling by subject imports.¹⁵⁰ Nonetheless, it also found that prices for the domestic like product increased and that the domestic industry's ratio of cost of goods sold ("COGS") to net sales increased and then decreased over the POI.¹⁵¹ It concluded that subject imports were not currently having a significant effect on domestic producers' prices. In its threat analysis, the Commission observed that demand was expected to recover in the imminent future and found that the underselling that occurred during the POI would likely persist as subject imports used lower prices to gain market share. The Commission also observed that price was often the determining factor in purchasing decisions and concluded that subject imports would likely have significant price effects in the imminent future.¹⁵²

First Reviews. The Commission found that there was generally a high degree of substitutability between subject imports from China and Taiwan and between these imports and the domestic like product, and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions, among other important factors.¹⁵³ The Commission found that, even with the discipline of the orders, cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product in 240 of 246 (or 97.6 percent) of quarterly comparisons, at significant margins.¹⁵⁴ Absent the discipline of the

¹⁴⁸ We note that the record in these expedited reviews contains very limited information concerning inventories of the subject merchandise and no information concerning the potential for product shifting.

¹⁴⁹ While Section 301 tariffs currently impose a 25 percent and 7.5 percent *ad valorem* duty on certain subject imports from China, neither the Domestic Producer nor any responding purchaser reported that these tariffs have had an effect on either the supply of or demand for subject imports or that they anticipated such effects in the reasonably foreseeable future. See CR/PR at D-3-4.

¹⁵⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 24-25.

¹⁵¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 25.

¹⁵² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 33.

¹⁵³ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 26.

¹⁵⁴ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 27.

orders, the Commission explained, the subject imports would likely seek to increase their market share by offering product at reduced prices, and mass marketers would likely use their bargaining leverage through the use of resets to attempt to obtain pricing concessions from the domestic industry.¹⁵⁵ Facing intensified subject import competition, domestic producers would likely be forced to cut prices, absorb any rising costs, or risk losing market share.¹⁵⁶ The Commission concluded that the likely significant and increasing volumes of cumulated subject imports would likely significantly undersell the domestic like product and that this underselling would have significant price effects after revocation of the orders.¹⁵⁷

2. The Current Reviews

As discussed above, we continue to find a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced narrow woven ribbons and subject imports from China and Taiwan, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions.

The record does not contain recent product-specific pricing information due to the expedited nature of these reviews. Based on the available information, including the high degree of substitutability of subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, we find that, if the orders were revoked, significant volumes of cumulated subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product by significant margins, as they did in the original investigations and first reviews. Absent the discipline of the orders, the significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely take sales and market share from domestic producers and/or force the domestic industry to cut prices or restrain price increases necessary to cover increasing costs. Consequently, we find that if the orders were revoked, significant volumes of subject imports would likely have significant price effects after revocation of the orders.

E. Likely Impact of Cumulated Subject Imports

1. The Original Investigations and Prior Five-Year Reviews

The Original Investigations. In the present injury analysis in the original investigations, the Commission found that there was no correlation between subject imports and the domestic

¹⁵⁵ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 28.

¹⁵⁶ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 28.

¹⁵⁷ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 28.

industry's declining financial performance. The Commission found that the domestic industry's employment indicators generally declined over the POI, as did many of its financial indicators, but also found that this deterioration coincided with an economic downturn and appeared to be demand driven.¹⁵⁸ It observed that subject import market share declined in each year of the POI while the domestic industry gained market share, and that the domestic industry was profitable in each year of the POI. The Commission concluded that there was not a sufficient causal nexus between any present injury to the domestic industry and the subject imports.¹⁵⁹ In its threat analysis, the Commission first observed that the downward trends in the domestic industry's performance weighed heavily in its analysis. The Commission found that the domestic industry was vulnerable to material injury and that the industry would likely continue to experience even lower employment levels, net sales, operating income, and profitability as demand for ribbons recovered and increasing volumes of subject imports entered the U.S. market.¹⁶⁰ It concluded that, given the industry's vulnerable state, these effects would be significant and the domestic industry was therefore threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports.¹⁶¹

First Reviews. The Commission found that the domestic industry's condition improved somewhat after imposition of the orders in 2010, but then deteriorated in the later years of the period of review as demand for narrow woven ribbons declined. Based on declines in most measures of the domestic industry's performance from 2010 to 2015, the Commission found, as part of its full reviews, that the industry was in a weakened state and therefore vulnerable to material injury if the orders were revoked.¹⁶²

The Commission found that if the orders were revoked, the likely significant increase in subject import volume would significantly undersell the domestic like product and force domestic producers to cut prices, forgo price increases, or forfeit market share, resulting in a significant impact on the production, shipments, sales, market share, and revenue of the domestic industry. Thus, the Commission concluded that, if the orders were revoked, cumulated subject imports would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 26-27.

¹⁵⁹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 27-28.

¹⁶⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 33-34.

¹⁶¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 4180 at 34.

¹⁶² *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 30.

¹⁶³ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 30.

In its non-attribution analysis, the Commission considered the likely role of nonsubject imports, which had been present in slightly increasing quantities in the U.S. market during the period of review. It found that nonsubject imports were not likely to prevent subject imports from increasing their presence in the U.S. market in the event of revocation, given the amount of unused capacity in the subject countries, the subject producers' export orientation, and the size and attractiveness of the U.S. market. The Commission found that subject imports would likely have adverse effects distinct from those of nonsubject imports and that subject imports would likely gain market share from the domestic industry as well as from nonsubject imports.

The Commission concluded that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on ribbons from China and Taiwan and the countervailing duty order on ribbons from China would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹⁶⁴

2. The Current Reviews

Due to the expedited nature of these reviews, the record contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the last reviews. The record indicates that in 2020, the domestic industry's capacity was *** square yards, production was *** square yards, and capacity utilization was *** percent. The industry's U.S. shipments were *** square yards in 2020, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year. Its net sales were \$***, operating income was ***, and the ratio of operating income to net sales was *** percent in 2020. Additionally, the industry's ratio of COGS to net sales was *** percent in 2020.¹⁶⁵ The domestic industry's production, shipments, net sales, operating income, and operating income margin were lower, and its ratio of COGS to net sales higher, in 2020 than in 2015 and 2009, the last years of the periods examined in the first reviews and original

¹⁶⁴ *First Reviews*, USITC Pub. 4634 at 31.

¹⁶⁵ CR/PR at Table I-2.

investigations.¹⁶⁶ We find, consistent with the Commission's vulnerability finding in the prior determinations and reviews, and the subsequent declines in many of the principal indicators of industry performance, that the domestic industry is in a weakened state and therefore is vulnerable to material injury if the orders were revoked.

Based on the limited information on the record, we find that revocation of the orders would likely result in a significant increase in subject import volume that would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree and have an adverse effect on prices for the domestic like product and/or take market share from the domestic like product. The likely significant volume of low-priced subject imports and adverse price effects would likely have a significant adverse impact on the production, shipments, sales, market share, and revenues of the domestic industry, which, in turn, would have a direct adverse impact on the industry's profitability and employment, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments. We conclude that, if the orders were revoked, subject imports from China and Taiwan would be likely to have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

We have also considered the role of factors other than cumulated subject imports, including nonsubject imports, so as not to attribute injury from other factors to cumulated subject imports. Although nonsubject imports have increased their presence in the U.S. market, and their market share was *** percent in 2020,¹⁶⁷ the record provides no indication that the presence of nonsubject imports would prevent cumulated subject imports from entering the U.S. market in significant quantities, adversely affecting the domestic industry's prices, and/or taking market share from the domestic like product after revocation of the orders. Given the high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the likely increase in subject imports upon revocation would likely undersell the domestic like product and take market

¹⁶⁶ See CR/PR at Table I-2. The domestic industry's production was lower in 2020, at *** square yards compared with *** square yards in 2015 and *** square yards in 2009; capacity utilization was lower in 2020, at *** percent compared with *** percent in 2015 and *** percent in 2009; U.S. shipments were lower in 2020, at *** square yards compared with *** square yards in 2015 and *** square yards in 2009; net sales were lower in 2020, at \$*** compared with \$*** in 2015 and \$*** in 2009; operating income was lower in 2020, at *** \$*** compared with \$*** in 2015 and 2009; and the operating income to net sales ratio was lower in 2020, at *** percent compared with *** percent in 2015 and *** percent in 2009. *Id.* The domestic industry's COGS to net sales ratio was higher in 2020, at *** percent, than in 2015, at *** percent, or 2009, at *** percent. *Id.*

¹⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table I-4.

share from both the domestic industry and nonsubject imports. Consequently, we find that any effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to the subject imports.

Accordingly, we conclude that if the antidumping duty orders on narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan and the countervailing duty order on narrow woven ribbons from China were revoked, subject imports would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

V. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, we determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan, and the countervailing duty order on narrow woven ribbons from China, would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On August 2, 2021, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”),¹ that it had instituted reviews to determine whether revocation of the countervailing duty order on imports of narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge (“narrow woven ribbons”) from China and the revocation of the antidumping duty orders on narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.² All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.^{3 4} The following tabulation presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Effective date	Action
August 2, 2021	Notice of initiation by Commerce (86 FR 41439, August 2, 2021)
August 2, 2021	Notice of institution by Commission (86 FR 41514, August 2, 2021)
November 5, 2021	Commission’s vote on adequacy
November 16, 2021	Commerce’s results of its expedited reviews – AD (86 FR 63335, November 16, 2021)
December 3, 2021	Commerce’s results of its expedited reviews – CVD (86 FR 68637, December 3, 2021)
March 7, 2022	Commission’s determinations and views

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 86 FR 41514, August 2, 2021. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 86 FR 41439, August 2, 2021. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

³ As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. That information is presented in app. B. Summary data compiled in the original investigations and subsequent full reviews are presented in app. C.

⁴ Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product and the subject merchandise. Presented in app. D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in this proceeding.

Responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews. It was filed on behalf of Berwick Offray LLC and its wholly owned subsidiary Lion Ribbon Company (“Berwick”), domestic producer *** of narrow woven ribbons (referred to herein as “domestic interested party”).⁵

A complete response to the Commission’s notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy and explain any deficiencies in their responses. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table I-1.

Table I-1
Narrow woven ribbons: Summary of completed responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Interested party	Type	Number of firms	Coverage
U.S. producer	Domestic	1	***%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested party’s estimate of its share of total U.S. production of narrow woven ribbons during 2020. Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, p. 2, and domestic interested party’s supplemental response to the notice of institution, September 17, 2021, p. 2.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from the domestic interested party, Berwick. Berwick requests that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders on narrow woven ribbons.⁶

⁵ Berwick, ***. Domestic interested party’s supplemental response to the notice of institution, September 17, 2021, p. 3. Berwick supports the continuation of the order covering imports of narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan.

⁶ Domestic interested party’s comments on adequacy, October 15, 2021, p. 2.

The original investigations and subsequent reviews

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on July 9, 2009, with Commerce and the Commission by Berwick Offray LLC and its wholly-owned subsidiary Lion Ribbon Company, Inc., Berwick, Pennsylvania.⁷ On July 19, 2010, Commerce determined that imports of narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the Government of China.⁸ The Commission determined on August 25, 2010, that a domestic industry was threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized and LTFV imports of narrow woven ribbons from China and LTFV imports of narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan.⁹ On September 1, 2010, Commerce issued its antidumping duty orders with the final weighted-average dumping margins for imports from China ranging from 0.00 to 247.65 percent and final weighted-average dumping margins for imports from Taiwan ranging from 0.00 to 4.37 percent.¹⁰ On September 1, 2010, Commerce also issued its countervailing duty order with net subsidy rates for imports from China ranging from 1.56 to 117.95 percent.¹¹

The first five-year reviews

On November 6, 2015, the Commission determined that it would conduct full reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan.¹² On December 7, 2015, Commerce determined that revocation of the countervailing duty order on narrow woven ribbons from China would be likely to lead to continuation or

⁷ Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from China and Taiwan, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-467 and 731-TA-1164-1165 (Final), USITC Publication 4180, August 2010 (“Original publication”), p. I-1.

⁸ 75 FR 41801, 75 FR 41804, and 75 FR 41808, July 19, 2010.

⁹ 75 FR 53711, September 1, 2010. Commissioners Charlotte R. Lane, Shara L. Aranoff, and Irving A. Williamson made affirmative determinations. Chairman Deanna Tanner Okun and Commissioner Daniel R. Pearson made negative determinations. Commissioner Dean A. Pinkert made an affirmative determination with respect to China and a negative determination with respect to Taiwan.

¹⁰ 75 FR 53632, September 1, 2010, as amended in 75 FR 56982, September 17, 2010. Commerce found a zero rate of dumping for the following producers and/or exporters in Taiwan: Dear Young Brothers Mfg. Co., Ltd. and Shienq Huong Enterprise Co., Ltd./Hsien Chan Enterprise Co., Ltd./Novelty Handicrafts Co., Ltd. Commerce also found a zero rate of dumping for Chinese producer Yama Ribbons and Bows Co. Ltd. 75 FR 41801, July 19, 2010, as amended in 75 FR 56982, September 17, 2010.

¹¹ 75 FR 53642, September 1, 2010.

¹² 80 FR 73829, November 25, 2015.

recurrence of subsidization.¹³ On December 8, 2015, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.¹⁴ On September 9, 2016, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.¹⁵ Following affirmative determinations in the five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective September 22, 2016, Commerce issued a continuation of the countervailing duty order on imports of narrow woven ribbons from China and the antidumping duty orders on imports of narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan.¹⁶

Previous and related investigations

Narrow woven ribbons have not been the subject of any prior related antidumping or countervailing duty investigations in the United States.

Commerce's five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than November 30, 2021.¹⁷ Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anticircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders on imports of narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

¹³ 80 FR 75967, December 7, 2015.

¹⁴ 80 FR 76266, December 8, 2015.

¹⁵ 81 FR 63494, September 15, 2016.

¹⁶ 81 FR 65341, September 22, 2016.

¹⁷ Letter from Abdelali Elouaradia, Director, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, September 20, 2021.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The merchandise covered by the scope of the orders is narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge, in any length, but with a width (measured at the narrowest span of the ribbon) less than or equal to 12 centimeters, composed of, in whole or in part, man-made fibers (whether artificial or synthetic, including but not limited to nylon, polyester, rayon, polypropylene, and polyethylene terephthalate), metal threads and/or metalized yarns, or any combination thereof. Narrow woven ribbons subject to the orders may:

- *Also include natural or other non-man-made fibers;*
- *be of any color, style, pattern, or weave construction, including but not limited to single-faced satin, double-faced satin, grosgrain, sheer, taffeta, twill, jacquard, or a combination of two or more colors, styles, patterns, and/or weave constructions;*
- *have been subjected to, or composed of materials that have been subjected to, various treatments, including but not limited to dyeing, printing, foil stamping, embossing, flocking, coating, and/or sizing;*
- *have embellishments, including but not limited to appliqué, fringes, embroidery, buttons, glitter, sequins, laminates, and/or adhesive backing;*
- *have wire and/or monofilament in, on, or along the longitudinal edges of the ribbon;*
- *have ends of any shape or dimension, including but not limited to straight ends that are perpendicular to the longitudinal edges of the ribbon, tapered ends, flared ends or shaped ends, and the ends of such woven ribbons may or may not be hemmed;*
- *have longitudinal edges that are straight or of any shape, and the longitudinal edges of such woven ribbon may or may not be parallel to each other;*

- *consist of such ribbons affixed to like ribbon and/or cut-edge woven ribbon, a configuration also known as an “ornamental trimming;”*
- *be wound on spools; attached to a card; hanked (i.e., coiled or bundled); packaged in boxes, trays or bags; or configured as skeins, balls, bateaus or folds; and/or*
- *be included within a kit or set such as when packaged with other products, including but not limited to gift bags, gift boxes and/or other types of ribbon.*

Narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge subject to the orders include all narrow woven fabrics, tapes, and labels that fall within this written description of the scope of the AD orders. Excluded from the scope of the orders are the following:

(1) Formed bows composed of narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge;

(2) “pull-bows” (i.e., an assemblage of ribbons connected to one another, folded flat and equipped with a means to form such ribbons into the shape of a bow by pulling on a length of material affixed to such assemblage) composed of narrow woven ribbons;

(3) narrow woven ribbons comprised at least 20 percent by weight of elastomeric yarn (i.e., filament yarn, including monofilament, of synthetic textile material, other than textured yarn, which does not break on being extended to three times its original length and which returns, after being extended to twice its original length, within a period of five minutes, to a length not greater than one and a half times its original length as defined in the (HTSUS, Section XI, Note 13) or rubber thread;

(4) narrow woven ribbons of a kind used for the manufacture of typewriter or printer ribbons;

(5) narrow woven labels and apparel tapes, cut-to-length or cut-to-shape, having a length (when measured across the longest edge-to-edge span) not exceeding eight centimeters;

(6) narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge attached to and forming the handle of a gift bag;

(7) cut-edge narrow woven ribbons formed by cutting broad woven fabric into strips of ribbon, with or without treatments to prevent the longitudinal edges of the ribbon from fraying (such as by merrowing, lamination, sono-bonding, fusing, gumming or waxing), and with or without wire running lengthwise along the longitudinal edges of the ribbon;

(8) narrow woven ribbons comprised at least 85 percent by weight of threads having a denier of 225 or higher;

(9) narrow woven ribbons constructed from pile fabrics (i.e., fabrics with a surface effect formed by tufts or loops of yarn that stand up from the body of the fabric);

(10) narrow woven ribbon affixed (including by tying) as a decorative detail to non-subject merchandise, such as a gift bag, gift box, gift tin, greeting card or plush toy, or affixed (including by tying) as a decorative detail to packaging containing non-subject merchandise;

(11) narrow woven ribbon that is (a) affixed to non-subject merchandise as a working component of such non-subject merchandise, such as where narrow woven ribbon comprises an apparel trimming, book marker, bag cinch, or part of an identity card holder, or (b) affixed (including by tying) to non-subject merchandise as a working component that holds or packages such non-subject merchandise or attaches packaging or labeling to such non-subject merchandise, such as a "belly band" around a pair of pajamas, a pair of socks or a blanket;

(12) narrow woven ribbon(s) comprising a belt attached to and imported with an item of wearing apparel, whether or not such belt is removable from such item of wearing apparel; and

*(13) narrow woven ribbon(s) included with non-subject merchandise in kits, such as a holiday ornament craft kit or a scrapbook kit, in which the individual lengths of narrow woven ribbon(s) included in the kit are each no greater than eight inches, the aggregate amount of narrow woven ribbon(s) included in the kit does not exceed 48 linear inches, none of the narrow woven ribbon(s) included in the kit is on a spool, and the narrow woven ribbon(s) is only one of multiple items included in the kit.*¹⁸

U.S. tariff treatment

Based on the scope set forth by Commerce, narrow woven ribbons with a woven selvedge are primarily imported under five statistical reporting numbers under HTSUS subheading 5806.32.10 that cover ribbons of a width not exceeding 12 cm.¹⁹ These are 5806.32.1020, 5806.32.1030, 5806.32.1050, 5806.32.1060, and 5806.32.1080. The last statistical reporting number, 5806.32.1080, is a residual basket provision that includes in-scope goods in addition to ribbons that do not have a woven selvedge and are therefore outside the scope of these reviews.²⁰ Subject imports under subheading 5806.32.10 from both China and Taiwan are subject to a 6 percent ad valorem duty rate under column 1 general (normal trade relations).

Narrow woven ribbons subject to these investigations may also be imported under HTS subheadings 5806.31.00, 5806.32.20, 5806.39.20, 5806.39.30, 5808.90.00, 5810.91.00,

¹⁸ 81 FR 65341, September 22, 2016.

¹⁹ Ribbons that contain blends of man-made fibers and other textile materials are not necessarily classified in the HTSUS in subheading 5806.32. Ribbons classified in that subheading are those in which the man-made fibers provide the essential character, generally when such fibers in the aggregate predominate by weight over other types of materials. Ribbons in which man-made fibers comprise less than 50 percent by weight of total constituent fibers are classified in other provisions of the HTSUS.

²⁰ Prior to January 1, 2008, most narrow woven ribbons in subheading 5806.21.10 were reported under statistical reporting number 5806.21.1090, a residual or “basket” category that covered “other ribbons” of man-made fibers (e.g., polyester, nylon, rayon, among others), meaning those not suitable for typewriters or printers. This historical statistical reporting number included merchandise outside the scope of these proceedings, including ribbons with widths in excess of 12 cm and cut-edge ribbons with widths not exceeding 12 cm.

5810.99.90, 5903.90.10, 5903.90.25, 5907.00.60, 5907.00.80, and HTS statistical reporting numbers 5810.92.9080, 5903.90.3090, and 6307.90.9891.²¹ The 2021 general rate of duty of these subheadings ranges from free to 8.8 percent.

Section 301 tariff treatment

Products of China under subheadings 5806.31.00, 5806.32.10, 5806.32.20, 5806.39.20, 5806.39.30, 5808.90.00, 5810.91.00, 5810.92.90 (statistical reporting number 5810.92.9080), 5810.99.90, 5903.90.10, 5903.90.25, 5903.90.30 (only 5903.90.3090), 5907.00.60, and 5907.00.80 are currently subject to additional 25 percent ad valorem duties under 9903.88.03.²² Merchandise from China classifiable under 6307.90.98 (only statistical reporting number 6307.90.9891) is also assessed additional duties under 9903.88.15.

Description and uses²³

The products covered by these investigations are narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge measuring up to 12 centimeters in width. These ribbons are fabrics partially or wholly composed of manmade fibers and are typically used to adorn or embellish apparel, footwear, home furnishings, crafts, or floral arrangements. Narrow woven ribbons also have functional uses and can be used to create articles such as hair bows, sashes, and to wrap packages. Narrow woven ribbons are constructed with a woven selvedge that provides a durable, longitudinal seam, and are thus washable. They are often used in keepsake items such as scrapbooks because they do not fray easily and are colorfast by nature of their fiber content

²¹ HTS statistical reporting number 6307.90.9891, which may cover some narrow woven ribbons subject to these investigations, replaced HTS 6307.90.9889, effective July 1, 2020, as shown in Revision 14 of the 2020 HTS. The product description and general duty rate under subheading 6307.90.98 did not change.

²² The Section 301 duties originally applied to the subject merchandise at a rate of 10 percent ad valorem on September 24, 2018, increasing to 25 percent ad valorem on May 10, 2019. 19 U.S.C. § 2411. See Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, 84 Fed. Reg. 20459 (May 9, 2019); HTS 9908.03 and Note 20(f). Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, 83 Fed. Reg. 47974 (Sept. 21, 2018); Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation, 84 Fed. Reg. 20459 (May 9, 2019).

²³ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from China and Taiwan, Investigation nos. 701-TA-467 and 731-TA-1164-1165 (Review), USITC Publication 4634, September 2016 ("First review publication"), p. I-14.

and dyeing process (discussed below). Industry sources indicate that narrow woven ribbons of manmade fiber are primarily composed of polyester or nylon yarn; however, narrow woven ribbons of other manmade yarn, such as acetate and rayon, are also included in the definition of this product.

Manufacturing process²⁴

The manufacture of narrow woven ribbons can be broken down into five processes: warping,²⁵ weaving, dyeing, embellishment (if necessary), and spooling.²⁶ The production process begins with purchased greige yarn (both flat and textured), usually polyester or nylon monofilament. In some instances, a manufacturer ***.

Yarn-dyed ribbons undergo the dyeing phase prior to warping, as opposed to greige ribbons that are dyed after weaving. Monofilaments to be yarn-dyed must first be re-spooled onto a dye tube containing holes that allow the dye bath to permeate the entire spool. Several dye tubes are placed on a dye rack that are inserted into a dye vat where the yarn is dyed and washed. After dyeing, the yarn is dried and transferred from the dye tubes to spools. During this transfer the yarn is coated with a lubricant to reduce friction and to minimize lint and shedding during the downstream warping and weaving processes.

Before weaving, both greige and yarn-dyed yarn are wound onto a warp beam, known as warping.²⁷ The warp beam composition varies in thread count according to ribbon design.

²⁴ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Investigation Nos. 701-TA-467 and 731-TA-1164-1165 (Review): Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from China and Taiwan, Confidential Report, INV-OO-066, August 8, 2016, (“First review confidential report”) pp. I-14-16.

²⁵ Warping is the operation of winding warp yarns onto a beam in preparation for weaving. Dictionary of Fiber & Textile Technology. Charlotte, NC: Product/Technical Communications Services, IZ 503, Hoechst Celanese Corporation, 1990.

²⁶ For some narrow woven ribbons, specifically those known as “fancies” due to some type of design or motif in the ribbon, the yarn is dyed before warping rather than after weaving. Conference transcript, July 30, 2009, p. 36 (Pajic). “Guide of Ribbon Terminology,” <https://www.berwickoffraywholesale.com/t-ribbonTerms.aspx>, accessed September 30, 2021.

²⁷ A warp beam is a large cylinder around which the warp yarns, or ends, are wound in a uniform and parallel arrangement. Dictionary of Fiber & Textile Technology. Charlotte, NC: Product/Technical Communications Services, IZ 503, Hoechst Celanese Corporation, 1990.

The warp forms the longitudinal yarn of narrow woven ribbon. After warping, the beams are placed on the looms and are ready for weaving. Depending on a ribbon's design, a loom can use several warp feeds to vary the texture and fiber composition of a ribbon (e.g., when forming a ribbon including metalized yarn, the wire feeds into the loom from a separate warp beam). Ribbons of varying patterns, designs, and widths are created by alternate adjustments in the warp composition.

Narrow woven ribbons are produced on specialized needle looms ***. Narrow woven ribbons are woven in *** strips per machine, depending on the ribbon width. Production speed depends primarily on the complexity of the pattern of the ribbon. For example, a more complex pattern would be produced at a *** percent lower speed than a plain weave. Petitioner in the original investigation reports that all looms producing narrow woven ribbon are ***.

During weaving²⁸ one or more warp beams are fed into the loom. There are three basic operations of the loom during weaving, namely shedding, filling insertion, and beat-up. During shedding, cards on the loom separate the warp beam according to a programmed pattern. Then, a needle hooks through the warp beam carrying a filling yarn through to a latch hook to catch the filling yarn. After insertion, the filling yarn is "beat" into the fabric to keep the filling yarns parallel. Narrow woven ribbons are produced using ***. ***.

Dyeing occurs in a continuous process where greige ribbons are washed, dried, dyed, and then washed and dried once more. During dyeing, one to several ends of ribbon are fed through an accumulator, which winds ribbon vertically up and down through a series of cams to control the flow of ribbon through the machine at a steady pace. ***.

Greige ribbon is de-sized in a pre-scoured bath soap where ribbons are washed to remove the lubricant applied to the monofilaments prior to weaving. The ribbon is wound

²⁸ The standard weaving process is summarized from Marjory L. Joseph. Essentials of Textiles. 4th ed. California State University, Northridge: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc., 1988, pp. 182-183.

through the soap bath and then through a rinse before it is squeezed out and heated on drying cylinders.

After pre-scouring, the greige ribbon is dipped in a dye bath that covers the ribbon's surface with a dispersed, high energy, fiber specific dye, which are water-delivery based. After the dye bath, the ribbon passes through drying cylinders to remove excess moisture and then a gas-fired oven. The pigment is absorbed inside the ribbon fiber, and the energy transfer that occurs in the oven deepens and changes the ribbon's color. This method of dyeing polyester is highly colorfast. After dyeing, the ribbon passes through an after-scour bath which removes excess color to render the ribbon machine washable and prevents bleeding. The ribbon is then dried in a heated can stack. Finally, the ribbon is spun off the dye machine and ready for embellishment or final blocking.²⁹ The process for yarn-dyed ribbons varies slightly from that of greige ribbons. After weaving and prior to final spooling, yarn-dyed ribbons are finished, a process that includes washing, de-sizing, drying, and ironing of the ribbon.

Before final spooling, narrow woven ribbons can be embellished using several techniques including flexoprinting, transfer printing, silk-screen printing, lacquer printing, or hot stamping.³⁰ In flexoprinting, ribbon is continuously stamped with a film of metered-release ink by a flexible plate around a cylinder. In transfer printing, a sublistatic ink is flexoprinted on paper, and then the print is heat transferred to the ribbon. In this process, an employee feeds ribbon and paper together into a heated drum. The dye is vaporized and permeates the ribbon. This process uses similar dyes to those used in the dyeing process, resulting in more permanent color. In lacquer printing, solvent-based lacquer paint is applied to the face of the ribbon through an open pattern in a method similar to stenciling. With silkscreen printing, paint is applied directly to the ribbon through a silkscreen. Squeegees force paint through patterns. Silkscreen printing creates more of a texture and is more durable than lacquer print. Finally, hot-stamping uses a metal plate to stamp a pattern on to the ribbon face from a roll of foil.

Dyed, finished, and embellished ribbons are typically spooled (blocked) once an order is received. Spooling may be done manually or automatically. The length of ribbon on a spool varies by customer and distribution method. For example, narrow woven ribbons are spun to a specific length on a cardboard spool, flanges are glued to both sides of the spool, the package is labeled, and a plastic film is wrapped around the exposed ribbon to form the finished product.

²⁹ For more information on dyeing ribbons, see Original confidential report, pp. I-15-16.

³⁰ For explanations of these different types of dyeing and finishing, see Original confidential report, p. I-16.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from four firms that accounted for the vast majority of U.S. production of narrow woven ribbons in the United States during the period examined.³¹ During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from two firms, which were believed to account for the vast majority of U.S. production of narrow woven ribbons in the United States during 2015.³²

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in these current reviews, the domestic interested party, Berwick, provided a list of seven known and currently operating U.S. producers of narrow woven ribbons. Berwick provided U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution and accounted for approximately *** percent of production of narrow woven ribbons in the United States during 2020.³³

Recent developments

Since the Commission's original investigations, Berwick has indicated that it continues to be, by far, the largest U.S. producer of the domestic like product.^{34 35} In its response to the Commission's notice of institution for these reviews, the domestic interested party explained that other domestic producers of narrow woven ribbons are primarily small, family-owned

³¹ Original publication, p. III-1. The firms were Berwick Offray, LLC; L.A. Najarian, Inc.; Lawrence Schiff Silk Mills, Inc.; and Trimtex Co., Inc.

³² Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from China and Taiwan, Investigation nos. 701-TA-467 and 731-TA-1164-1165 (Review), USITC Publication 4634, September 2016 ("First review publication"), p. I-18 and p. III-1. The firms were Berwick Offray, LLC and L.A. Najarian.

³³ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, p. 2, and domestic interested party's supplemental response to the notice of institution, September 17, 2021, p. 2.

³⁴ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, p. 1.

³⁵ The Respondent noted in its press release for the acquisition of LSSM that "the transaction reflects the Company's strategy of growing its business through strategic acquisitions." "CSS Industries, Inc., Announces Acquisition," https://www.berwickoffraywholesale.com/images/document/schiffrelease_0705.pdf, accessed September 30, 2021.

firms established in the late 19th and early 20th centuries³⁶—firms that did not provide questionnaire responses during the original investigations or the first five-year reviews. Since the first five-year reviews, there have been few changes to the domestic industry.

Developments since the first five-year reviews include:

- Since 2015, Berwick’s parent company, CSS Industries, Inc., acquired substantially all of the assets of Lawrence Schiff Silk Mills, Inc., a U.S. manufacturer and distributor of narrow woven fabrics, ribbons, and other ancillary goods.³⁷
- The COVID-19 pandemic ***.³⁸

³⁶ Colonial-Bende Ribbons, Inc., <https://www.buzzfile.com/business/Colonial~Bende-Ribbons-Inc.-973-777-8700>, accessed September 30, 2021; Horn Textile, Inc. -The Ribbon Factory, <https://apps.tx.ncsu.edu/textile-connect/horn-textile-inc--the-ribbon-factory>, accessed September 30, 2021; “Monroe Silk Mills History” <https://www.americanribbon.com/manufacturing-history/>, accessed September 30, 2021; “L.A. Najarian, Inc.” <https://www.textileconnect.com/la-najarian-inc>, accessed September 30, 2021; TrimPlace, <https://trimplace.com/collections/ribbons>, accessed September 30, 2021; and Wayne Mills, “Webbing for Trims,” <https://www.waynemills.com/applications/trims>, accessed September 30, 2021.

³⁷ “CSS Industries, Inc., Announces Acquisition,” https://www.berwickoffraywholesale.com/images/document/schiffrelease_0705.pdf, accessed September 30, 2021. In the original investigations, LSSM accounted for *** percent of domestic production. Original confidential report, August 2, 2010, Table III-1.

³⁸ Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, p. 31.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year reviews.³⁹ Table I-2 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations and subsequent five-year reviews.

Table I-2
Narrow woven ribbons: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

Quantity in 1,000 square yards; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per square yard; ratio is in percent

Item	Measure	2009	2015	2020
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***
Capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***
Net sales	Value	***	***	***
COGS	Value	***	***	***
COGS to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2009 and 2015, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and first five-year reviews, respectively. For the year 2020, data were submitted by the domestic interested party. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, exh. 1.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" section.

³⁹ Individual company trade and financial data are presented in app. B.

Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if “appropriate circumstances” exist.⁴⁰

In its original determinations and first five-year review determinations, the Commission defined a single Domestic Like Product consisting of narrow woven ribbons that were coextensive with Commerce’s scope.⁴¹ In its original determinations and first five-year review determinations, the Commission defined the Domestic Industry as all U.S. producers of narrow woven ribbons.⁴² U.S. producer Berwick ***.⁴³ Berwick’s ***.⁴⁴ One of seven domestic producers of narrow woven ribbons, Berwick accounted for *** percent of U.S. production in 2020.⁴⁵

⁴⁰ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

⁴¹ 86 FR 41514, August 2, 2021.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ Domestic interested party’s supplemental response to the notice of institution, September 17, 2021, p. 3.

⁴⁴ *Derived* from domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, exh. 1 and its supplemental response to the notice of institution, September 17, 2021, p. 3.

⁴⁵ Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, exh. 13, and its supplemental response to the notice of institution, September 17, 2021, p. 2.

U.S. imports

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 52 firms believed to account for the vast majority of total U.S. imports of narrow woven ribbons from subject sources during 2009.⁴⁶ Import data presented in the original investigations were based on questionnaire responses.

During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 28 firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of total U.S. imports of narrow woven ribbons from subject sources during 2015.⁴⁷ Import data presented in the first reviews were based on questionnaire responses.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested party provided a list of 199 potential U.S. importers of narrow woven ribbons.^{48 49}

U.S. imports

Table I-3 presents the estimated value of U.S. imports from China and Taiwan as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2020 imports by value).

⁴⁶ Original publication, p. IV-1.

⁴⁷ First review confidential report, p. I-9 and p. IV-1.

⁴⁸ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, exh. 14.

⁴⁹ The list of possible U.S. importers submitted by the domestic interested party likely overstates the actual number of U.S. importers of narrow woven ribbons because it includes a number of duplicate entities and numerous freight forwarding and logistics firms. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, exh. 14.

Table I-3
Narrow woven ribbons: U.S. imports, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

U.S. imports from	Measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
China	Value	12,637	13,249	8,225	2,754	1,924
Taiwan, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 5806.32.1020, 5806.32.1030, 5806.32.1050, 5806.32.1060, and 5806.32.1080, accessed September 29, 2021.

Note: Only value data are presented, as official Commerce statistics do not gather quantity information on imports by square yard, but instead gathers it by weight (i.e., in kilograms). Merchandise subject to these reviews is typically priced based on the surface area of the ribbon sold (i.e., by square yard). First review publication, p. IV-1.

Note: Several firms (Dear Young Brothers Mfg. Co., Ltd. and Shienq Huong Enterprise Co., Ltd./Hsien Chan Enterprise Co., Ltd./Novelty Handicrafts Co., Ltd.) were excluded from the antidumping order in the original investigations on narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan. In the first reviews, staff made adjustments to proprietary Customs data that accounted for the exclusion of these firms in order to provide an estimate of importer coverage on a value basis. Based on the data presented in the first review confidential report, *** percent of 2015 import values from Taiwan under the relevant statistical reporting numbers were sourced from these excluded firms, and thus, nonsubject imports, with the remaining *** percent not sourced from these excluded firms, subject imports. First review confidential report, p. IV-1, fn. 1. In these current reviews, staff used the same ratios to estimate subject (***) percent and nonsubject (***) percent import values from Taiwan under the relevant HTS statistical reporting numbers.

Note: While Chinese producer Yama Ribbons and Bows Co., Ltd. was excluded from the antidumping duty order because Commerce found the firm was not selling its narrow woven ribbon at LTFV in the U.S. market, it did find that Yama Ribbons received a non *de minimis* net countervailable subsidy from the Government of China. Therefore, all U.S. imports from China are considered subject imports.

Note: Imports from China and Taiwan (both subject and nonsubject) may be overstated, as the relevant HTS statistical reporting numbers contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

Note: In the first reviews, staff estimated that *** percent of U.S. imports from sources other than China or Taiwan imported under the relevant statistical reporting numbers were in-scope product. First review confidential report, source note for table IV-4. For these current reviews, imports from sources other than China or Taiwan were adjusted using *** percent as a multiplier.

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Cumulation considerations⁵⁰

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated in five-year reviews, the Commission considers, among other things, whether there is a likelihood of a reasonable overlap of competition among subject imports and the domestic like product. Additional information concerning geographical markets and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.⁵¹

Imports from both China and Taiwan were reported in all 60 months between 2016 and 2020. Imports from both China and Taiwan entered through the northern, southern, eastern, and western borders of entry in all years from 2016 through 2020.

⁵⁰ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on official U.S. import statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 5806.32.1020, 5806.32.1030, 5806.32.1050, 5806.32.1060, and 5806.32.1080.

⁵¹ In addition, available information concerning subject country producers and the global market is presented in the next section of this report.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-4 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table I-4
Product: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 square yards; value in 1,000 dollars

Source	Measure	2009	2015	2020
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Quantity	8,634	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***
Total imports	Quantity	***	***	***
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***
China	Value	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Value	28,301	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***
Total imports	Value	***	***	***
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table I-4 Continued**Product: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period**

Share of quantity is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in percent; share of value is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by value in percent

Source	Measure	2009	2015	2020
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	***	***
China	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***
Total imports	Share of quantity	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***
China	Share of value	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	Share of value	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***
Total imports	Share of value	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2009 and 2015, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and first five-year reviews, respectively. For the year 2020, U.S. shipments are from the domestic interested party's response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 5806.32.1020, 5806.32.1030, 5806.32.1050, 5806.32.1060, and 5806.32.1080, accessed September 29, 2021.

Note: For 2009 and 2015, apparent U.S. consumption is derived from U.S. shipments of imports, rather than U.S. imports.

Note: Official Commerce statistics report quantity in weight, not square yards. Estimates for 2020 import quantities in square yards were calculated using the estimated import values for 2020, as reported in table I-3, and the unit values of shipments of imports in 2015, as reported in table C-1 of the first review confidential report (** per square yard for imports from China, \$** per square yard for imports from subject Taiwan sources, \$** per square yard for imports from nonsubject Taiwan sources, and \$** per square yard for imports from all other sources).

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections.

The industry in China

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from five firms, whose reported exports to the United States accounted for *** percent of U.S. importers' U.S. imports from China during 2009.⁵² During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from two firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of production of narrow woven ribbons in China during 2015, and *** percent of narrow woven ribbons exports from China to the United States during 2015.⁵³

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of 109 possible producers of narrow woven ribbons in China.⁵⁴

⁵² Original confidential report, *derived* from table IV-2 and table VII-1.

⁵³ First review confidential report, p. IV-15.

⁵⁴ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, exh. 15.

Table I-5 presents data from Global Trade Atlas of China's exports of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers, which include, but are not limited to, exports of narrow woven ribbons from 2016 to 2020.⁵⁵ In 2020, Vietnam was the largest export destination for China, followed by the United States and Hong Kong.⁵⁶

Table I-5
Narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers: Value of exports from China, by destination and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Vietnam	37,501	47,410	64,891	84,992	81,647
United States	67,158	65,027	66,884	56,797	59,345
Hong Kong	80,944	63,188	58,599	64,560	43,464
Bangladesh	19,259	24,395	31,158	34,491	28,843
Cambodia	8,439	12,382	18,501	26,661	26,797
India	15,327	19,444	25,062	30,742	25,328
Indonesia	26,679	25,912	24,726	27,275	23,463
Myanmar	4,983	7,648	11,518	21,153	22,367
Japan	20,643	19,733	22,927	22,182	19,008
Russia	11,559	15,682	18,666	18,486	17,772
All other markets	306,210	296,762	344,708	350,663	311,688
All markets	598,704	597,582	687,641	738,001	659,722

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 5806.32, accessed October 21, 2021. These data are likely overstated as HS subheading 5806.32 contains products outside the scope of these reviews.

⁵⁵ The trade data presented are derived from Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 5806.32. The products covered under the HS classification include all narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers (which is significantly broader than subject merchandise).

⁵⁶ In 2015, the Philippines accounted for the largest share of China's exports, importing over \$97 million of merchandise. In 2020, the Philippines was the 13th largest destination market.

The industry in Taiwan

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from seven firms whose reported exports to the United States accounted for 54.9 percent of U.S. importers' subject U.S. imports from Taiwan during 2009.⁵⁷ During the first five-year reviews, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from six firms, which accounted for an estimated *** percent⁵⁸ of production of narrow woven ribbons in Taiwan during 2015, and approximately *** percent⁵⁹ of narrow woven ribbon exports from Taiwan to the United States during 2015.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of 37 possible producers of narrow woven ribbons in Taiwan.⁶⁰

⁵⁷ Original publication, *derived* from table IV-2 and table VII-2.

⁵⁸ First review confidential report, *derived* from coverage estimates provided by two of the six firms that submitted questionnaires (p. IV-21) and the total production reported by all six firms in 2015 (table IV-10).

⁵⁹ First review confidential report, *derived* from coverage estimates provided by two of the six firms that submitted questionnaires (p. IV-21) and the total U.S. exports reported by all six firms in 2015 (table IV-10).

⁶⁰ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, exh. 15.

Table I-6 presents data from Global Trade Atlas of Taiwan’s exports of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers, which include, but are not limited to, exports of narrow woven ribbons from 2016 to 2020.⁶¹ The United States accounted for the largest share of Taiwan’s exports, accounting for 59.5 percent, followed by Vietnam and China.

Table I-6
Narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers: Value of exports from Taiwan, by destination and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
United States	92,687	87,478	90,329	96,711	91,729
Vietnam	21,299	23,696	24,506	24,374	20,395
China	13,451	15,068	14,986	14,065	9,310
Indonesia	5,202	7,268	6,137	6,437	5,211
Mexico	3,821	3,450	4,629	4,587	4,079
Japan	5,365	4,810	3,903	3,192	2,411
Thailand	2,607	3,158	3,459	2,025	2,075
Hungary	140	330	431	956	1,913
Morocco	521	933	1,429	2,076	1,760
Hong Kong	5,669	4,925	3,400	2,090	1,442
All other markets	20,107	20,323	19,197	17,663	13,788
All markets	170,869	171,440	172,407	174,177	154,115

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 5806.32, accessed October 21, 2021. These data are likely overstated as HS subheading 5806.32 contains products outside the scope of these reviews.

Third-country trade actions

Based on available information, narrow woven ribbons from China and Taiwan have not been subject to other antidumping or countervailing duty investigations outside of the United States.

⁶¹ The trade data presented are derived from Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 5806.32. The products covered under the HS classification include all narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers (which is significantly broader than subject merchandise).

The global market

Table I-7 presents data from Global Trade Atlas on the largest exporters of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers, which include, but are not limited to, exports of narrow woven ribbons.⁶² In 2020, China was the world's largest exporter of the broader category of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers, accounting for 34.0 percent of the world's total exports. Germany was the world's second largest exporter of narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers, accounting for 9.7 percent of global exports. Taiwan and the United States were the world's third and fourth largest exporters with 7.7 percent and 6.8 percent of global exports, respectively.

Table I-7
Narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers: Value of global exports by country and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
China	598,704	597,582	687,641	738,001	659,722
Germany	206,392	219,200	233,220	224,697	188,617
United States	156,536	165,445	173,088	153,534	125,283
Taiwan	170,869	171,440	172,407	174,177	154,115
Hong Kong	111,815	108,603	124,115	124,985	98,068
Italy	69,806	70,768	84,459	81,932	65,065
France	64,283	80,193	80,250	77,889	68,372
Canada	64,599	64,218	79,658	70,585	55,096
Japan	60,596	66,015	61,509	69,983	53,165
Korea	50,749	53,635	56,245	55,425	49,394
All other exporters	530,059	526,686	548,021	487,820	422,347
All exporters	2,084,407	2,123,785	2,300,615	2,259,027	1,939,245

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 5806.32, accessed October 21, 2021. These data are likely overstated as HS subheading 5806.32 contains products outside the scope of these reviews.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown.

⁶² The trade data presented are derived from Global Trade Atlas, HS subheading 5806.32. The products covered under the HS classification include all narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibers (which is significantly broader than subject merchandise).

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
86 FR 41439 August 2, 2021	<i>Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-08-02/pdf/2021-16434.pdf
86 FR 41514 August 2, 2021	<i>Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From China and Taiwan; Institution of Five-Year Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-08-02/pdf/2021-16239.pdf

APPENDIX B
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

RESPONSE CHECKLIST FOR U.S. PRODUCER

Table B-1

Narrow woven ribbons: Response checklist for U.S. producer

Item	Berwick
Nature of operation	Yes
Statement of intent to participate	Yes
Statement of likely effects of revoking the order	Yes
U.S. producer list	Yes
U.S. importer/foreign producer list	Yes
List of 3-5 leading purchasers	Yes
List of sources for national/regional prices	Not known
Changes in supply/demand	Yes

Source: Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021.

Table B-2

Narrow woven ribbons: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producer, 2020

Quantity in square yards, value in dollars, ratio in percent

Item	Measure	Berwick
Capacity	Quantity	***
Production	Quantity	***
Percent of total production reported	Ratio	***
Commercial U.S. shipments	Quantity	***
Commercial U.S. shipments	Value	***
Internal consumption and company transfers	Quantity	***
Internal consumption and company transfers	Value	***
Net sales	Value	***
COGS	Value	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***

Source: Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 1, 2021, exh. 1.

Note: The financial data are for fiscal year ended ***.

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Table C-1
Narrow woven ribbons: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2010-15

* * * * *

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1—Continued
Narrow woven ribbons: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2010-15

* * * * *

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Table C-1—Continued
Narrow woven ribbons: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2010-15

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Table C-1—Continued
Narrow woven ribbons: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2010-15

* * * * *

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

Table C-1
Narrow woven ribbons: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2007-09

Item	Reported data ¹			Period changes ²		
	2007	2008	2009	2007-09	2007-08	2008-09
U.S. consumption quantity						
Amount (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Market shares by quantity (percent)						
U.S. producers' share	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. importers' share						
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value						
Amount (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Market shares by value (percent)						
U.S. producers' share	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. importers' share						
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, subject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments of imports from--						
China						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per sq. yard)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Narrow woven ribbons: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2007-09

Item	Reported data ¹			Period changes ²		
	2007	2008	2009	2007-09	2007-08	2008-09
U.S. shipments of imports from--						
Taiwan, subject						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yards)	12,226	10,880	8,634	-29.4	-11.0	-20.6
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,210	33,762	28,301	-14.8	1.7	-16.2
Unit value (per sq. yard)	\$2.72	\$3.10	\$3.28	20.7	14.2	5.6
Inventory (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, subject						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per sq. yard)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan, nonsubject						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yds)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per sq. yard)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per sq. yard)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per sq. yard)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total import shipments						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yards)	28,655	29,083	21,994	-23.2	1.5	-24.4
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,706	96,125	70,266	-29.5	-3.6	-26.9
Unit value (per sq. yard)	\$3.48	\$3.31	\$3.19	-8.2	-5.0	-3.3
Inventory (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-1--Continued

Narrow woven ribbons: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2007-09

Item	Reported data ¹			Period changes ²		
	2007	2008	2009	2007-09	2007-08	2008-09
U.S. producers ¹ :						
Total hypothetical capacity (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Average production capacity (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per sq. yard)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per sq. yard)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (percent)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers (number)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (yards per hour)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (per sq. yard)	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-1--Continued

Narrow woven ribbons: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2007-09

Item	Reported data ¹			Period changes ²		
	2007	2008	2009	2007-09	2007-08	2008-09
U.S. producers ¹ :						
Net sales:						
Quantity (1,000 sq. yards)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value (1,000 dollars)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value (per sq. yard)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/Sales	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales	***	***	***	***	***	***
¹ Reported data are as follows (unless otherwise indicated): quantity data in 1,000 square yards; value data in 1,000 dollars; unit data in "per square yard" measures, share and ratio data in percent with specificity of one decimal point. ² Period change data in percent or in percentage points off of share and ratio data.						
Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.						

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties and it named the following five firms as top purchasers of narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge: ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these five firms and two firms (***) provided responses, which are presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge that have occurred in the United States or in the market for narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge in China and/or Taiwan since January 1, 2016?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Changes that have occurred
***	***	***
***	***	***

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge in the United States or in the market for narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge in China and/or Taiwan within a reasonably foreseeable time?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Changes that have occurred
***	***	***.
***	***	***.

