A-570-866
Sunset Review
Public Document
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June 1, 2018

MEMORANDUM TO: Gary Taverman
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations,
performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance

FROM: James Maeder
Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations
performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations

SUBJECT: Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited Third Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China

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I. Summary

We have analyzed the response of Harvard Folding Box Company, Inc. (Harvard) and P.S. Greetings, Inc. doing business as (d.b.a.) Fantus Paper Products (P.S. Greetings) (collectively, Domestic Interested Parties)[1] in the third sunset review of the antidumping duty (AD) order covering certain folding gift boxes (gift boxes) from the People's Republic of China (China).[2] We recommend that you approve the positions described in the "Discussion of the Issues" section of this memorandum. Below is the complete list of the issues in this sunset review for which we received a substantive response:

1. Likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping; and,
2. Magnitude of the margin of dumping likely to prevail.

II. Background

On February 1, 2018, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) published the notice of initiation of the third sunset review of the *Order* on gift boxes from China, pursuant to section

[1] *See* Domestic Interested Parties' letter, "Third Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic Of China / Substantive Response to the Notice of Initiation," dated March 5, 2018 (Substantive Response).
[2] *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China,* 67 FR 864 (January 8, 2002) (*Order*).

751(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.[3] Commerce received a notice of intent to participate from Domestic Interested Parties within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).[4] Harvard and P.S. Greetings both claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as producers of the domestic like product.[5]

Commerce received complete substantive responses from Domestic Interested Parties within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).[6] No other domestic or respondent interested party submitted a substantive response. Accordingly, we have conducted an expedited (120-day) sunset review of the *Order* pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2). The deadline for the final results of this sunset review is therefore June 1, 2018.

III. Scope of the *Order*

The products covered by the *Order* are certain folding gift boxes. Folding gift boxes are a type of folding or knock-down carton manufactured from paper or paperboard. Folding gift boxes are produced from a variety of recycled and virgin paper or paperboard materials, including, but not limited to, clay-coated paper or paperboard and kraft (bleached or unbleached) paper or paperboard. The scope of the *Order* excludes gift boxes manufactured from paper or paperboard of a thickness of more than 0.8 millimeters, corrugated paperboard, or paper mache. The scope also excludes those gift boxes for which no side of the box, when assembled, is at least nine inches in length.

Folding gift boxes included in the scope are typically decorated with a holiday motif using various processes, including printing, embossing, debossing, and foil stamping, but may also be plain white or printed with a single color. The subject merchandise includes folding gift boxes, with or without handles, whether finished or unfinished, and whether in one-piece or multi-piece configuration. One-piece gift boxes are die-cut or otherwise formed so that the top, bottom, and sides form a single, contiguous unit. Two-piece gift boxes are those with a folded bottom and a folded top as separate pieces. Folding gift boxes are generally packaged in shrink-wrap, cellophane, or other packaging materials, in single or multi-box packs for sale to the retail customer. The scope excludes folding gift boxes that have a retailer's name, logo, trademark or similar company information printed prominently on the box's top exterior (such folding gift boxes are often known as "not-for-resale" gift boxes or "give-away" gift boxes and may be provided by department and specialty stores at no charge to their retail customers). The scope of the *Order* also excludes folding gift boxes where both the outside of the box is a single color and

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[3] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 83 FR 4641 (February 1, 2018).

[4] *See* Domestic Interested Parties' letter, "Third Five-Year (Sunset) Review of Antidumping Duty Order on Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China / The Domestic Industry's Notice of Intent to Participate," dated February 16, 2018.

[5] *Id.* at 2. Harvard was a petitioner in the underlying investigation of this proceeding. *See Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China,* 66 FR 40973 (August 6, 2001); unchanged in *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China*¸ 66 FR 58115 (November 20, 2001) (*Final Determination*).

[6] *See* Substantive Response.

the box is not packaged in shrink-wrap, cellophane, other resin-based packaging films, or paperboard.

Imports of the subject merchandise are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 4819.20.0040 and 4819.50.4060. These subheadings also cover products that are outside the scope of the *Order*. Furthermore, although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of the *Order* is dispositive.

IV. History of the *Order*

1. Final Determination of Sales at Less-than-Fair Value and Order

On November 20, 2001, Commerce published its final affirmative determination of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) in the antidumping duty investigation of gift boxes from China, finding the following weighted-average dumping margins.[7]

China	Margin
Max Fortune Industrial Ltd. (Max Fortune)	1.67-percent (*de minimis*)
Red Point Paper Products Co., Ltd. (Red Point)	9.26-percent
All manufacturers, producers, and exporters in China	164.75-percent

On December 5, 2001, Commerce published its amended final determination on gift boxes from China.[8] Following the U.S. International Trade Commission's determination that a U.S. industry was materially injured by reason of imports of gift boxes from China, Commerce issued the *Order* with the following rates reflecting its amended final determination:[9]

China	Margin
Max Fortune Industrial Ltd. (Max Fortune)	1.67-percent (*de minimis*)
Red Point Paper Products Co., Ltd. (Red Point)	8.90-percent
All manufacturers, producers, and exporters in China	164.75-percent

2. Subsequent Administrative Review

Since the issuance of the *Order*, Commerce has conducted one administrative review of gift boxes from China. In that review, Commerce determined margins of 0.00 percent for Red Point and 164.75 percent for China-wide entity, which included respondent, Yun Choy, Ltd.[10]

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[7] *See Final Determination*.
[8] *See Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China*, 66 FR 63216 (December 5, 2001).
[9] *See Order*. Because Max Fortune received a *de minimis* margin in the investigation, it was excluded from the *Order*.
[10] *See Certain Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 68 FR 74207 (December 23, 2003) (*Gift Boxes AR 2001-02*).

3. Duty-Absorption Findings, Changed-Circumstances Review, Scope Inquires

Commerce has issued five scope rulings during the course of this *Order*.

- On August 19, 2013, Proctor & Gamble (P&G), a U.S. importer, requested a scope ruling to determine whether certain Gucci branded gift boxes were outside the scope of the antidumping duty order. Based on the plain language of the scope of the *Order*, Commerce determined certain Gucci branded gift boxes imported by P&G from China were not subject to the *Order* on gift boxes, because they are 2-millimeters thick, with no part of the box registering .080-millimeters in thickness or less, as required by the scope language.[11]

- On June 6, 2011, in response to a scope ruling request filed by Flexo Craft Prints, Inc. (Flexo), Commerce determined that Flexo's Robe, Shilt, and Giftware folding gift boxes are within the scope of the *Order*. Specifically, Commerce found the boxes, as described by Flexo, met the physical description of merchandise covered by the *Order* and are not otherwise covered by any of the exclusionary language contained in the scope of the *Order*, they are within the scope.[12]

- On March 17, 2009, Commerce issued a final scope ruling requested by Hallmark Cards, Inc., regarding a "FunZip" gift box. Commerce determined that this product is within the scope of the *Order* as it meets the physical description of merchandise covered by the *Order*.[13]

- On February 9, 2009, Commerce found that four boxes imported by Footstar are not subject to the *Order* because they meet one or more of the exclusion criteria of the scope language for the *Order* on folding gift boxes from China.[14]

Commerce has not conducted any changed circumstances or duty absorption reviews during the history of this *Order*. The *Order* remains in effect for all manufacturers and exporters of the subject merchandise from China (with the exception of Max Fortune, which received a *de minimis* margin in the original investigation).

4. Prior Sunset Reviews

Commerce published its notice of initiation of the first sunset review on December 1, 2006, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[15] As a result of this

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[11] *See* Memorandum, "Antidumping Duty Order on Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China, Final Scope Ruling: Gucci Boxes," dated August 19, 2013; *see also Notice of Scope Rulings,* 79 FR 6165, 6166 (February 3, 2014).
[12] *See* Memorandum, "Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Flexo Craft Prints, Inc. Final Scope Ruling," dated July 6, 2011.
[13] *See* Memorandum, "Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China: "FunZip" Final Scope Ruling," dated March 16, 2009.
[14] *See* Memorandum, "Final Scope Ruling: Footstar," dated February 9, 2009.
[15] *See Initiation of Five-Year* (*Sunset*) *Reviews*, 71 FR 69545 (December 1, 2006).

review, Commerce found that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping with the following rates: 1.67 percent (*de minimis*) for Max Fortune, 8.90 percent for Red Point, and a China-wide rate of 164.75 percent.[16]

On April 19, 2007, the International Trade Commission (ITC) determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of this antidumping duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[17] On May 18, 2007, Commerce published the notice of continuation of the *Order*.[18] Since this continuation of the *Order*, Commerce has not completed any other administrative reviews.

On April 2, 2012, Commerce initiated the second sunset review of the *Order* on folding gift boxes from China, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act.[19] Due to changes in Commerce's methodology for calculating anti-dumping duty margins,[20] despite not having participation from interested Chinese producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise, Commerce, began the review as a standard sunset review. On July 31, 2012, Commerce, extended the time to issue its preliminary results of the review.[21] On October 26, 2012, Commerce issued its preliminary determination that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping at weighted average rates above *de minimis*.[22] However, Commerce later determined that a full sunset review was unnecessary, and as a result on December 14, 2012, the ITC determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of this antidumping duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[23] On March 5, 2013, Commerce found that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at weighted average rates above *de minimis*.[24]

V. Legal Framework

In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, Commerce is conducting this sunset review to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to a

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[16] *See Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 72 FR 16765 (April 5, 2007) (*First Sunset Review Final).*
[17] *See Folding Gift Boxes from China*, 72 FR 25777 (May 7, 2007), and USITC Publication 3917 (April 2007), Investigation No. 731-TA-921 (Review).
[18] *See Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order,* 72 FR 28025 (May 18, 2007).
[19] *See Initiation of Second (Sunset) Review*, 77 FR 19643 (April 2, 2012).
[20] *See Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012).
[21] *See Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary and Final Results of Second Antidumping Duty Sunset Review*, 77 FR 45337 (July 31, 2012).
[22] *See Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of the Second Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 77 FR 65361 (October 26, 2012).
[23] *See Folding Gift Boxes from China*, 77 FR 74513 (December 14, 2012) and USITC Publication 4365 (November 2012) Investigation No. 731-TA-921 (Second Review).
[24] *See Folding Gift Boxes from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Second Sunset Review and Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order,* 78 FR 14269 (March 5, 2013) (*Second Sunset Review Final).*

continuation or recurrence of dumping. Sections 752(c)(1)(A)-(B) of the Act provide that, in making this determination, Commerce shall consider the weighted-average dumping margin determined in the investigation and subsequent review, as well as the volume of imports of the subject merchandise for the period before and after the issuance of the *Order*.

In accordance with the guidance provided in the legislative history accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, specifically the Statement of Administrative Action (SAA),[25] the House Report,[26] and the Senate Report,[27] Commerce's determinations of likelihood will be made on an order-wide, rather than a company-specific, basis.[28] In addition, Commerce normally determines that revocation of an *Order* is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping when: (a) dumping continued at any level above *de minimis* after the issuance of the order; (b) imports of the subject merchandise ceased after the issuance of the order; (c) dumping was eliminated after the issuance of the order and import volumes for the subject merchandise declined significantly.[29] Alternatively, Commerce may determine that revocation of an *Order* is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping where dumping was eliminated after issuance of the order and import volumes remained steady or increased.[30]

Furthermore, as a base period of import volume comparison, it is Commerce's practice to use the one-year period immediately preceding the initiation of the investigation, rather than the level of pre-order import volumes, as the initiation of the investigation may dampen import volumes and, thus, skew the comparison.[31] When analyzing import volumes for second and subsequent sunset review, Commerce's practice is to compare import volumes during the year preceding initiation of the underlying investigation to import volumes since the issuance of the last continuation notice.[32]

In addition, section 752(c)(3) of the Act states that the magnitude of the dumping margin likely to prevail if the *Order* were revoked shall be provided by Commerce to the ITC. Generally, Commerce selects the dumping margin(s) from the final determination in the original investigation, as this rate are the only calculated rate that reflect the behavior of exporters without the discipline of an order in place.[33] In certain circumstances, however, a more recently calculated rate may be more appropriate (*e.g.*, "if dumping margin have declined over the life of

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[25] *See* HR Doc. 103-316, vol. 1 (1994) (SAA), reprinted in 1994 U.S.C.C.A.N. 4040 (1994).
[26] *See* H. Rep. No. 103-826, pt. 1 (1994) (House Report), reprinted in 1994 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3773 (1994).
[27] *See* S. Rep. No. 103-412 (1994) (Senate Report).
[28] *See* SAA at 879; *see also* House Report at 56.
[29] *See* SAA at 889-890; *see also* House Report at 63-64; Senate Report at 52; *Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year (Sunset) Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Policy Bulletin*, 63 FR 18871, 18872 (April 16, 1998) (*Sunset Policy*).
[30] *See* SAA at 889-890; *see also* House Report at 63.
[31] *See*, *e.g.*, *Stainless Steel Bar from Germany; Final Results of the Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 72 FR 56985 (October 5, 2007) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.
[32] *See Ferrovanadium from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 79 FR 14216 (March 13, 2014) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.
[33] *See* SAA at 890; *see also Persulfates from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Final Results of Expedited Second Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 73 FR 11868 (March 5, 2008) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 2.

an order and imports have remained steady or increased, {Commerce} may conclude that exporters are likely to continue dumping at the lower rate found in a more recent review).[34] Finally, pursuant to section 752(c)(4)(A) of the Act, a dumping margin of "zero or *de minimis* shall not by itself require" Commerce to determine that revocation of an *Order* would not be likely to lead to a continuation or recurrence of sales at LTFV.[35]

On February 14, 2012, Commerce announced it was modifying its practice in sunset review, such that it would not rely on weighted-average dumping margin calculated using the "zeroing" methodology found to be inconsistent with World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations.[36] In the *Final Modification for Reviews*, Commerce stated that "only in the most extraordinary circumstances" would it rely on margin other than those calculated and published in prior determinations.[37] Commerce further stated that, apart from the "most extraordinary circumstances," it would "limit its reliance to margin determined or applied during the five-year sunset period that were not determined in a manner found to be WTO inconsistent" and that it "may also rely on past dumping margin recalculated pursuant to Section 129 proceedings, dumping margin determined based on the use of total adverse facts available, and dumping margin where no offsets were denied because all comparison results were positive."[38]

VI. Discussion of the Issues

1. Likelihood of Continuation or Recurrence of Dumping

Domestic Interested Parties' Comments:

Domestic Interested Parties argue that revocation of this *Order* would likely result in an increase of sales at less than fair value by significant dumping margins.[39] Specifically, Domestic Interested Parties argue that import volumes of subject merchandise were accelerating prior to the imposition of the *Order*, but stabilized and have gradually increased under the discipline of the *Order*. Domestic Interested Parties assert that the high dumping margin applicable to certain subject imports indicates that dumping is likely to continue if the *Order* is revoked.[40] Further, Domestic Interested Parties contend that China-based companies retain significant capacity to produce folding gift boxes as well as connections with U.S.-based importers that can facilitate sales of this production.[41] Domestic Interested Parties note further that other conditions present in the market demonstrate the likelihood that dumping would continue if the *Order* were revoked. Among these conditions, Domestic Interested Parties highlight: 1) close substitutability between subject imports and domestic production; 2) the importance of purchases

[34] *See* SAA at 890-91.
[35] *See First Sunset Review Final* and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.
[36] *See Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012) (*Final Modification for Reviews*).
[37] *Id*.
[38] *Id*., 77 FR at 8109.
[39] *See* Substantive Response at 5-18.
[40] *Id*. at 12-13.
[41] *Id*. at 11-13.

by large retailers; 3) the relative importance of the U.S. market to China-based manufacturers; and 4) the number of printers and converters in China with the capability to manufacture subject merchandise.[42]

Commerce's Position: As explained in the "Legal Framework" section above, Commerce's determination concerning whether revocation of an antidumping duty order is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping is based, in part, upon guidance provided by the legislative history accompanying the URAA (*i.e.*, the SAA; the House Report; and Senate Report,). Consistent with the SAA, Commerce will make its likelihood determination on an order-wide basis.[43]

Further, when determining whether revocation of an order would be likely to lead to continuation of dumping, sections 752(c)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act instruct Commerce to consider: (1) the weighted-average dumping margins determined in the investigation and subsequent reviews; and (2) the volume of imports of the subject merchandise for the period before and after the issuance of the antidumping duty order. Thus, one consideration is whether Commerce has continued to find dumping above *de minimis* levels in administrative reviews subsequent to imposition of an antidumping duty order.[44] According to the SAA and the House Report, "if companies continue to dump with the discipline of an order in place, it is reasonable to assume that dumping would continue if the discipline were removed."[45] In addition, "declining import volumes accompanied by the continued existence of dumping margins after the issuance of the order may provide a strong indication that, absent an order, dumping would be likely to continue, because the evidence would indicate that the exporter needs to dump to sell at preorder volumes."[46]

Alternatively, the legislative history provides that declining (or no) dumping margins accompanied by steady or increasing imports may indicate that foreign companies do not have to dump to maintain market share in the United States and that dumping is less likely to continue or recur if the order were revoked.[47]

Commerce examined the weighted-average dumping margins in effect to determine whether dumping continued at above *de minimis* levels during the sunset review period. Specifically, although in the sole administrative review completed since the issuance of the *Order*, Red Point was found to have a margin of 0.00 percent rate, the above *de minimis* China-wide rate of 164.75 remains in effect for all other producers and exporters of folding gift boxes, including Yun Choy, Ltd.[48]

[42] *Id*. at 13-15.
[43] *See* SAA at 879.
[44] *Id.* at 890.
[45] *Id.*; *see also* House Report at 63-64.
[46] *Id.* at 889, the House Report at 63, and the Senate Report at 52.
[47] *Id.* at 889-90, House Report at 63, and Senate Report at 52.
[48] *See Gift Boxes AR 2001-02,* 68 FR at 74208.

While Domestic Interested Parties submitted their own estimates of import volumes, it is Commerce's practice to use Global Trade Atlas (GTA) import data.[49] Commerce collected Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) import data from GTA for gift box imports from China under the HTSUS numbers listed in the scope of the *Order*.[50] Commerce analyzed GTA import data for the five years following the last sunset review, 2012-2017.[51] Based on the GTA import data, the total import volume of folding gift boxes increased in the period between 2012 and 2017 when compared to pre-order levels of imports.[52] However, in the absence of respondent participation, Commerce is not able to attribute the increased imports to any particular party.[53]

The SAA provides that if companies continue to dump with the discipline of an order in place, it is reasonable to assume that dumping would continue if the order were removed.[54] In this case, Commerce found dumping above *de minimis* levels in the investigation segment of this proceeding and by one of the respondents in the only administrative review of the *Order*.[55] Additionally, Commerce has determined that folding gift box imports from China have been gradually increasing in volume during the period of this sunset review.[56] Thus, given the existence of dumping margins above *de minimis* levels accompanied by increased imports, Commerce has determined that dumping would likely continue or recur if the *Order* were revoked.

2. Magnitude of the Margin Likely to Prevail

Domestic Interested Parties' Comments

In selecting the margin of dumping that is likely to prevail if the order were revoked, Domestic Interested Parties argue that, in accordance with the SAA and Department policy, Commerce should use the final margins from the original investigation (*i.e.*, the 164.75 percent China-wide rate, and the 8.90 percent rate for Red Point).[57]

Commerce's Position: Section 752(c)(3) of the Act provides that the administering authority shall provide to the ITC the magnitude of the margin of dumping that is likely to prevail if the order were revoked. Commerce's preference is to select a rate from the investigation because it is the only calculated rate that reflects the behavior of manufacturers, producers, and exporters

[49] *See Porcelain-On-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 76 FR 7534 (February 10, 2011) at note 5. *See also Chlorinated Isocyanates from Spain and the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders,* 75 FR 49464 (August 13, 2010).
[50] *See* Attachment 1.
[51] *Id.*
[52] *Id.*
[53] We note that Max Fortune is excluded from the Order and Red Point is currently subject to a 0.00 percent cash deposit rate. The increased imports may be attributable to these firms.
[54] *See* SAA at 890.
[55] *See Order*, 67 FR at 865; *Gift Boxes AR 2001-02,* 68 FR at 74208.
[56] *See* Attachment 1.
[57] *See* Substantive Response at 18-19.

without the discipline of an order or suspension agreement in place.[58] As indicated in the "Legal Framework" section above, Commerce's current practice is to not rely on weighted-average dumping margins calculated using the zeroing methodology found to be WTO-inconsistent, in accordance with the *Final Modification for Reviews*.

In the instant case, the company-specific weighted-average dumping margins calculated during the underlying investigation and in *Gift Boxes AR 2001-02* relied on zeroing,which has since been determined to be WTO-inconsistent. Thus, the record of this *Order* does not have margins demonstrated to be calculated without zeroing that could serve as information probative of the behavior of producers and exporters of subject merchandise if the order was revoked, and thus, indicate the magnitude of above-*de minimis* margins likely to prevail is of unknown. Therefore, consistent with section 752(c) of the Act, the Department will report to the ITC that revocation of the *Order* would be likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the margin of dumping likely to prevail would be above *de minimis*.

VII. Final Results of Review

For the reasons stated above, Commerce determines that revocation of the *Order* on gift boxes from China would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the margin of dumping likely to prevail would be a weighted-average margin above *de minimis*.

[58] *See* SAA at 890 and *Sunset Policy*, at section II.B.1; *see also*, *e.g.*, *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 80 FR 43063 (July 21, 2015), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Issue 2.

VIII. Recommendation

Based on our analysis of the substantive response received, we recommend adopting all the above positions. If this recommendation is accepted, we will publish the final results of this sunset review in the *Federal Register* and notify the ITC of our determination.

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Agree Disagree

6/1/2018

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Signed by: GARY TAVERMAN

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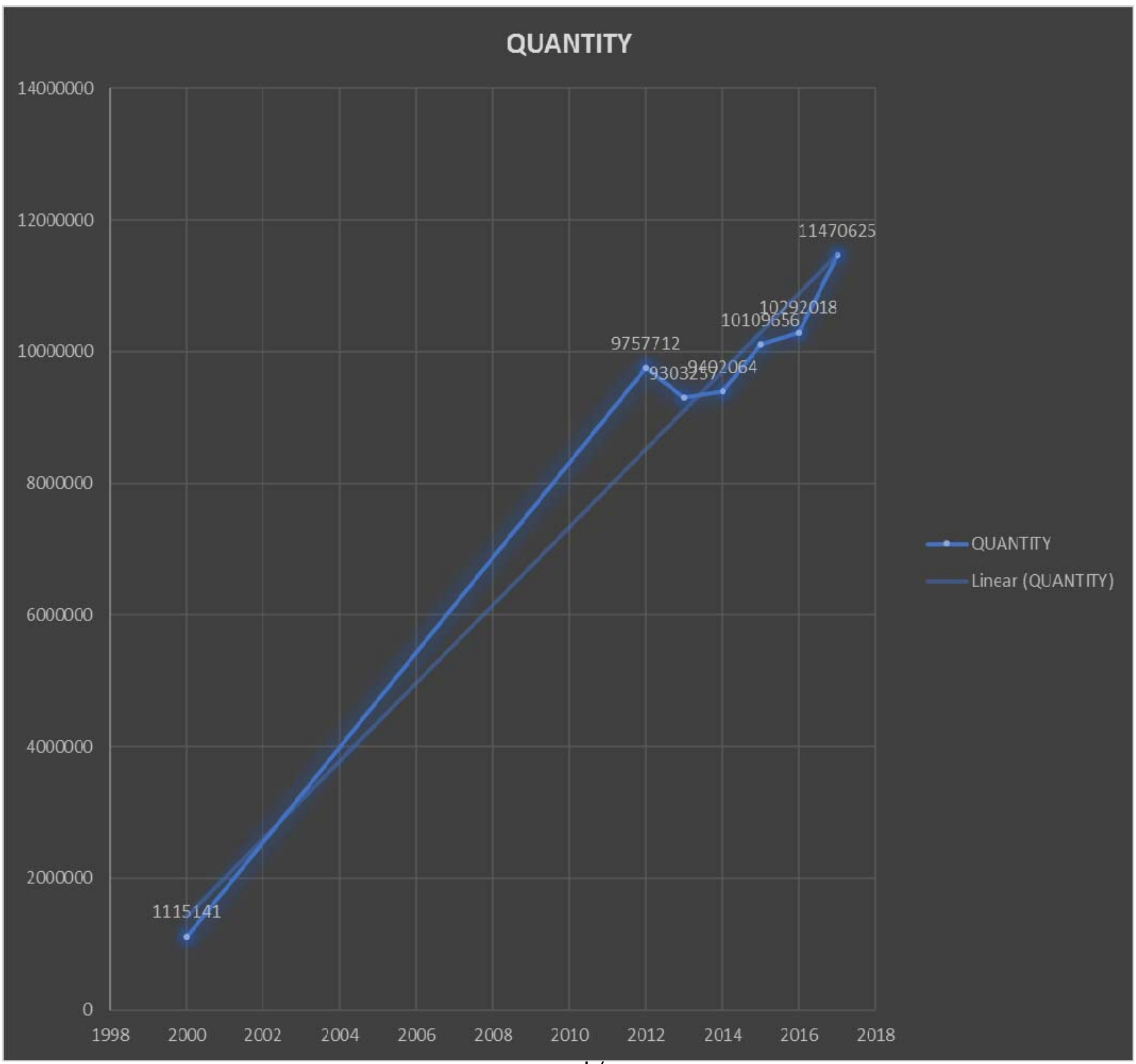
Gary Taverman
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations,
performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance

Attachment 1

YEAR	REPORTING COUNTRY	COMMODITY	UNIT	PARTNER COUNTRY	QUANTITY
2000	United States	4819504059	KG	China	1,115,141
2012	United States	4819504060	KG	China	9,757,712
2013	United States	4819504060	KG	China	9,303,257
2014	United States	4819504060	KG	China	9,402,064
2015	United States	4819504060	KG	China	10,109,656
2016	United States	4819504060	KG	China	10,292,018
2017	United States	4819504060	KG	China	11,470,625



YEAR	REPORTING COUNTRY	COMMODITY	UNIT	PARTNER COUNTRY	QUANTITY
2000	United States	4819200039	KG	China	**12813059**
2012	United States	4819200040	KG	China	40956302
2013	United States	4819200040	KG	China	44365204
2014	United States	4819200040	KG	China	46862952
2015	United States	4819200040	KG	China	46755584
2016	United States	4819200040	KG	China	48540958
2017	United States	4819200040	KG	China	44532743