

7208.39.0015, 7208.39.0030, 7208.39.0090, 7208.40.6030, 7208.40.6060, 7208.53.0000, 7208.54.0000, 7208.90.0000, 7210.70.3000, 7211.14.0030, 7211.14.0090, 7211.19.1500, 7211.19.2000, 7211.19.3000, 7211.19.4500, 7211.19.6000, 7211.19.7530, 7211.19.7560, 7211.19.7590, 7225.11.0000, 7225.19.0000, 7225.30.3050, 7225.30.7000, 7225.40.7000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.11.1000, 7226.11.9030, 7226.11.9060, 7226.19.1000, 7226.19.9000, 7226.91.5000, 7226.91.7000, and 7226.91.8000. The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS numbers: 7210.90.9000, 7211.90.0000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7214.91.0015, 7214.91.0060, 7214.91.0090, 7214.99.0060, 7214.99.0075, 7214.99.0090, 7215.90.5000, 7226.99.0180, and 7228.60.6000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

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- IV. Final Determination of Critical Circumstances
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[FR Doc. 2016-19381 Filed 8-11-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-489-826]

Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products From the Republic of Turkey: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) determines that imports of certain hot-rolled steel flat products (hot-rolled steel) from the Republic of Turkey (Turkey) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United

States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015. The final dumping margins of sales at LTFV are listed below in the "Final Determination" section of this notice.

DATES: Effective August 12, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Toni Page or Alexander Cipolla, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1398 or (202) 482-4956, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 22, 2016, the Department published the *Preliminary Determination* of this antidumping duty (AD) investigation.¹ The following events occurred since the *Preliminary Determination* was issued.

The Department received case and rebuttal briefs from Petitioners, Erdemir, and Colakoglu between June 7 and June 20, 2016.² A hearing was held on June 23, 2016.³

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are hot-rolled steel flat products from Turkey. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, see the "Scope of the Investigation," in Appendix I of this notice.

Scope Comments

In the *Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum*,⁴ the Department set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in case briefs or other written comments on scope issues.

In the *Preliminary Determination*, we did not modify the scope language as it

appeared in the *Initiation Notice*.⁵ No interested parties submitted scope comments in case or rebuttal briefs; therefore, the scope of this investigation remains unchanged for this final determination.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are addressed in the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted by this notice.⁶ A list of the issues raised is attached to this notice as Appendix II. The Final Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov> and it is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B-8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed and electronic versions of the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), in March, April, and May 2016, the Department verified the sales and cost data reported by the mandatory respondents Colakoglu Metalurji A.S. (Colakoglu), Colakoglu Dis Ticaret A.S. (COTAS), and Medtrade Incorporated (Medtrade) (collectively, Colakoglu) and Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S. (Erdemir) and Iskenderun Demir Ve Celik (Iskenderun) (collectively, Erdemir). We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of

¹ See *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products From the Republic of Turkey: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 81 FR 15231 (March 22, 2016) (*Preliminary Determination*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See the "Table of Authorities" in the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum for a complete list of case and rebuttal briefs filed.

³ See "Transcript of Hearing in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Turkey" (June 30, 2016).

⁴ See Memorandum to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, "Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products From Australia, Brazil, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations," dated March 14, 2016 (*Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum*).

⁵ See *Preliminary Determination* and accompanying Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, entitled "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Turkey" at page 5. See also *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products From Australia, Brazil, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Kingdom: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 80 FR 54261, 54262 (September 9, 2015) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁶ See Memorandum to Ronald K. Lorentzen, Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, entitled "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Turkey," dated August 4, 2016 (*Final Issues and Decision Memorandum*).

relevant accounting and production records, and original source documents provided by respondents.⁷

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our analysis of the comments received and our findings at verification, we made certain changes to the margin calculations for Colakoglu and Erdemir. For a discussion of these changes, see the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum. We have also revised the all-others rate.

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated all-others rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated excluding any zero or *de minimis* margins, and margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Where the rates for investigated companies are zero or *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available, section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act instructs the Department to establish an “all others” rate using “any reasonable method.”

In this investigation, we calculated weighted-average dumping margins for Colakoglu and Erdemir, that are above *de minimis* and which are not based entirely on facts available. We calculated the all-others rate using a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents using each company’s publicly-ranged values for the merchandise under consideration.⁸

Final Determination

The Department determines that the final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

| Exporter/producer | Weighted-average margin (percent) | Cash deposit rate (percent) |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Colakoglu Metalurji A.S./Colakoglu Dis Ticaret A.S. ⁹ | 7.15 | 7.15 |
| Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S./Iskenderun Demir Ve Celik ¹⁰ | 3.66 | 3.65 |
| All-Others | 6.67 | 6.67 |

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations performed to interested parties within five days of the public announcement of this final determination in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of hot-rolled steel from Turkey, as described in Appendix I of this notice, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after March 22, 2016, the date of publication of the

Preliminary Determination of this investigation in the **Federal Register**. We also will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the weighted-average amount by which normal value exceeds U.S. price, as indicated in the table above, adjusted, where appropriate, for export subsidies.

As noted above, where the product under investigation is also subject to a concurrent countervailing duty investigation, we instruct CBP to require a cash deposit less the amount of the countervailing duty determined to constitute any export subsidies. Therefore, in the event that a countervailing duty order is issued and suspension of liquidation is resumed in the companion countervailing duty

investigation on hot-rolled steel from Turkey, the Department will instruct CBP to require cash deposits adjusted by the amount of export subsidies, as appropriate.¹¹ These adjustments are reflected in the “Cash Deposit Rate” column of the rate chart, above. Until such suspension of liquidation is resumed in the companion countervailing duty investigation, and so long as suspension of liquidation continues under this antidumping duty investigation, the cash deposit rates for this antidumping duty investigation will be the rates identified in the weighted-average margin column in the rate chart, above.

⁷ See Memorandum to the File, “Verification of the Sales Response of Colakoglu Metalurji A.S. (Metalurji), Colakoglu Dis Ticaret A.S. (COTAS), and Medtrade Incorporated (Medtrade) in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Turkey,” (June 1, 2016) (Colakoglu Sales Verification Report); see also Memorandum to the File, “Verification of the U.S. Sales Responses of Colakoglu Metalurji A.S. (Metalurji), Colakoglu Dis Ticaret A.S. (COTAS), and Medtrade Incorporated (Medtrade) in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Turkey,” (June 1, 2016) (Colakoglu CEP Sales Verification Report); see also Memorandum to the File, “Verification of the Cost Response of Colakoglu Metalurji A.S. and its Affiliates in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Product from Turkey,” (June 1, 2016) (Colakoglu Cost Verification Report); see also Memorandum to the File, “Verification of the Sales Response of Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S. in the Antidumping Investigation of Hot Rolled Steel Flat Products from Turkey,” (May 31, 2016) (Erdemir Sales Verification Report); see also Memorandum to the File, “Verification of the Cost Response of Eregli Demir ve Celik

Fabrikalari T.A.S. and its affiliates Iskenderun Demir Ve Celik,” (May 30, 2016) (Erdemir Cost Verification Report).
⁸ With two respondents, we normally calculate (A) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents; (B) a simple average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents using each company’s publicly-ranged values for the merchandise under consideration. We would compare (B) and (C) to (A) and select the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other companies. See *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53663 (September 1, 2010). As complete publicly ranged sales data was available, we based the all-others rate on the publicly ranged sales data of the mandatory respondents. For a complete BPI explanation, please see Memorandum to the File, entitled “Antidumping Duty Investigation of Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of

Turkey: Final Determination Calculation for the ‘All-Others’ Rate,” dated August 4, 2016 (All-Others Calculation Memorandum).
⁹ As in the *Preliminary Determination*, the Department continues to find that Colakoglu Metalurji A.S. and Colakoglu Dis Ticaret A.S. are a single entity. See “the ‘Affiliation and Collapsing’” section of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.
¹⁰ As in the *Preliminary Determination*, the Department continues to find that Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S. and Iskenderun Demir Ve Celik are a single entity. See the “Affiliation and Collapsing” section of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.
¹¹ See Memorandum to Thomas Gilgunn, Program Manager for AD/CVD Operations Office VII, entitled “Investigation of Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Turkey: Final Analysis Memorandum for Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S. and its Affiliates,” dated August 4, 2016. (Erdemir Final Calculation Memorandum) in the “Adjustments to the Margin Program” section.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because the final determination in this proceeding is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of hot-rolled steel from Turkey no later than 45 days after our final determination. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation as discussed in the "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

This determination and this notice are issued and published pursuant to sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: August 4, 2016.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are certain hot-rolled, flat-rolled steel products, with or without patterns in relief, and whether or not annealed, painted, varnished, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances. The products covered do not include those that are clad, plated, or coated with metal. The products covered include coils that have a width or other lateral measurement ("width") of 12.7 mm or greater, regardless of thickness, and

regardless of form of coil (e.g., in successively superimposed layers, spirally oscillating, etc.). The products covered also include products not in coils (e.g., in straight lengths) of a thickness of less than 4.75 mm and a width that is 12.7 mm or greater and that measures at least 10 times the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, i.e., products which have been "worked after rolling" (e.g., products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges). For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above:

(1) Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above unless the resulting measurement makes the product covered by the existing antidumping¹² or countervailing duty¹³ orders on Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate Products From the Republic of Korea (A-580-836; C-580-837), and

(2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (e.g., the thickness of certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, etc.), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of this investigation are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and (3) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 2.50 percent of manganese, or
- 3.30 percent of silicon, or
- 1.50 percent of copper, or
- 1.50 percent of aluminum, or
- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 2.00 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten, or
- 0.80 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium, or
- 0.30 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.30 percent of zirconium.

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in this scope regardless of levels of boron and titanium.

For example, specifically included in this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (IF))

¹² See *Notice of Amendment of Final Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate Products From France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan and the Republic of Korea*, 65 FR 6585 (February 10, 2000).

¹³ See *Notice of Amended Final Determinations: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate From India and the Republic of Korea; and Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate From France, India, Indonesia, Italy, and the Republic of Korea*, 65 FR 6587 (February 10, 2000).

steels, high strength low alloy (HSLA) steels, the substrate for motor lamination steels, Advanced High Strength Steels (AHSS), and Ultra High Strength Steels (UHSS). IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum. The substrate for motor lamination steels contains micro-alloying levels of elements such as silicon and aluminum. AHSS and UHSS are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels, although AHSS and UHSS are covered whether or not they are high tensile strength or high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise includes hot-rolled steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to pickling, oiling, levelling, annealing, tempering, temper rolling, skin passing, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the hot-rolled steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Universal mill plates (i.e., hot-rolled, flat-rolled products not in coils that have been rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width exceeding 150 mm but not exceeding 1250 mm, of a thickness not less than 4.0 mm, and without patterns in relief);
- Products that have been cold-rolled (cold-reduced) after hot-rolling;¹⁴
- Ball bearing steels;¹⁵
- Tool steels;¹⁶ and

¹⁴ For purposes of this scope exclusion, rolling operations such as a skin pass, levelling, temper rolling or other minor rolling operations after the hot-rolling process for purposes of surface finish, flatness, shape control, or gauge control do not constitute cold-rolling sufficient to meet this exclusion.

¹⁵ Ball bearing steels are defined as steels which contain, in addition to iron, each of the following elements by weight in the amount specified: (i) Not less than 0.95 nor more than 1.13 percent of carbon; (ii) not less than 0.22 nor more than 0.48 percent of manganese; (iii) none, or not more than 0.03 percent of sulfur; (iv) none, or not more than 0.03 percent of phosphorus; (v) not less than 0.18 nor more than 0.37 percent of silicon; (vi) not less than 1.25 nor more than 1.65 percent of chromium; (vii) none, or not more than 0.28 percent of nickel; (viii) none, or not more than 0.38 percent of copper; and (ix) none, or not more than 0.09 percent of molybdenum.

¹⁶ Tool steels are defined as steels which contain the following combinations of elements in the quantity by weight respectively indicated: (i) More than 1.2 percent carbon and more than 10.5 percent chromium; or (ii) not less than 0.3 percent carbon and 1.25 percent or more but less than 10.5 percent chromium; or (iii) not less than 0.85 percent carbon and 1 percent to 1.8 percent, inclusive, manganese; or (iv) 0.9 percent to 1.2 percent, inclusive,

• Silico-manganese steels;¹⁷

The products subject to this investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7208.10.1500, 7208.10.3000, 7208.10.6000, 7208.25.3000, 7208.25.6000, 7208.26.0030, 7208.26.0060, 7208.27.0030, 7208.27.0060, 7208.36.0030, 7208.36.0060, 7208.37.0030, 7208.37.0060, 7208.38.0015, 7208.38.0030, 7208.38.0090, 7208.39.0015, 7208.39.0030, 7208.39.0090, 7208.40.6030, 7208.40.6060, 7208.53.0000, 7208.54.0000, 7208.90.0000, 7210.70.3000, 7211.14.0030, 7211.14.0090, 7211.19.1500, 7211.19.2000, 7211.19.3000, 7211.19.4500, 7211.19.6000, 7211.19.7530, 7211.19.7560, 7211.19.7590, 7225.11.0000, 7225.19.0000, 7225.30.3050, 7225.30.7000, 7225.40.7000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.11.1000, 7226.11.9030, 7226.11.9060, 7226.19.1000, 7226.19.9000, 7226.91.5000, 7226.91.7000, and 7226.91.8000. The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS numbers: 7210.90.9000, 7211.90.0000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7214.91.0015, 7214.91.0060, 7214.91.0090, 7214.99.0060, 7214.99.0075, 7214.99.0090, 7215.90.5000, 7226.99.0180, and 7228.60.6000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs and Border Protection purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
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 - Comment 1: Colakoglu's Duty Drawback Adjustment
 - Comment 2: Colakoglu's U.S. Indirect Selling Expenses
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 - Comment 6: Colakoglu's Cost-Averaging Methodology
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 - Comment 10: Erdemir's Date of Sale
 - Comment 11: Erdemir's Unreconciled Cost

chromium and 0.9 percent to 1.4 percent, inclusive, molybdenum; or (v) not less than 0.5 percent carbon and not less than 3.5 percent molybdenum; or (vi) not less than 0.5 percent carbon and not less than 5.5 percent tungsten.

¹⁷ Silico-manganese steel is defined as steels containing by weight: (i) Not more than 0.7 percent of carbon; (ii) 0.5 percent or more but not more than 1.9 percent of manganese, and (iii) 0.6 percent or more but not more than 2.3 percent of silicon.

- Comment 12: Erdemir's Major-Input and Transactions-Disregarded Adjustments
 - Comment 13: Erdemir's Financial Expenses
 - Comment 14: Erdemir's Cost of Goods Sold Denominator
 - Comment 15: Erdemir's General and Administrative Expenses
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2016-19373 Filed 8-11-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-920]

Lightweight Thermal Paper From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014-2015

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce ("Department") is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on lightweight thermal paper ("LWTP") from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). The period of review ("POR") is November 1, 2014, through October 31, 2015. The review covers two exporters of subject merchandise: Jaan Huey Co. Ltd. ("Jaan Huey") and Shanghai Hanhong Paper Co., Ltd. and Hanhong Paper Co. Ltd (together, "Hanhong"). Because neither respondent participated in this review, the Department preliminarily finds that Jaan Huey and Hanhong have not demonstrated eligibility for a separate rate in this segment of the proceeding, and therefore, for the preliminary results, we are treating both as part of the PRC-wide entity. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Effective August 12, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Keith Haynes, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5139.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 7, 2016, the Department initiated the seventh administrative review of the antidumping duty order on LWTP from the PRC.¹ On February 2, 2016, the Department issued

antidumping questionnaires to Jaan Huey and Hanhong. On February 16, 2016, Jaan Huey notified the Department that it would not be participating in this administrative review.² The Hanhong companies did not respond to the Department's request for information.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this review includes certain lightweight thermal paper, which is thermal paper with a basis weight of 70 grams per square meter (g/m²) (with a tolerance of ± 4.0 g/m²) or less; irrespective of dimensions;³ with or without a base coat⁴ on one or both sides; with thermal active coating(s)⁵ on one or both sides that is a mixture of the dye and the developer that react and form an image when heat is applied; with or without a top coat;⁶ and without an adhesive backing. Certain lightweight thermal paper is typically (but not exclusively) used in point-of-sale applications such as ATM receipts, credit card receipts, gas pump receipts, and retail store receipts. The merchandise subject to this review may be classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") under subheadings 3703.10.60, 4811.59.20, 4811.90.8040, 4811.90.9090, 4820.10.20, 4823.40.00, 4811.90.8030, 4811.90.8050, 4811.90.9030, and 4811.90.9050.^{7 8}

² See letter from Jaan Huey, "Notice of Non-Participation in ADD Review: Annual Antidumping Administrative Review of Lightweight Thermal Paper from the People's Republic of China," dated February 16, 2016.

³ LWTP is typically produced in jumbo rolls that are slit to the specifications of the converting equipment and then converted into finished slit rolls. Both jumbo and converted rolls (as well as LWTP in any other form, presentation, or dimension) are covered by the scope of these orders.

⁴ A base coat, when applied, is typically made of clay and/or latex and like materials and is intended to cover the rough surface of the paper substrate and to provide insulating value.

⁵ A thermal active coating is typically made of sensitizer, dye, and co-reactant.

⁶ A top coat, when applied, is typically made of polyvinyl acetone, polyvinyl alcohol, and/or like materials and is intended to provide environmental protection, an improved surface for press printing, and/or wear protection for the thermal print head.

⁷ HTSUS subheading 4811.90.8000 was a classification used for LWTP until January 1, 2007. Effective that date, subheading 4811.90.8000 was replaced with 4811.90.8020 (for gift wrap, a non-subject product) and 4811.90.8040 (for "other" including LWTP). HTSUS subheading 4811.90.9000 was a classification for LWTP until July 1, 2005. Effective that date, subheading 4811.90.9000 was replaced with 4811.90.9010 (for tissue paper, a non-subject product) and 4811.90.9090 (for "other," including LWTP).

⁸ As of January 1, 2009, the International Trade Commission deleted HTSUS subheadings 4811.90.8040 and 4811.90.9090 and added HTSUS subheadings 4811.90.8030, 4811.90.8050,

Continued

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 81 FR 736 (January 7, 2016) ("Initiation Notice").