assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated antidumping duties, where applicable.

Cash Deposit Requirements

Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit for antidumping duties equal to the weighted-average amount by which the NV exceeds U.S. price. The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of this notice, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For the exporters listed above, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this review (except, if the rate is de minimis (i.e., less than 0.5 percent), then the cash deposit rate will be zero for that exporter); (2) for previously investigated or reviewed PRC and non-PRC exporters not listed above that have separate rates, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) for all PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate for the China-wide entity (i.e., 238.95 percent) and (4) for all non-PRC exporters of subject merchandise that have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to China exporter that supplied that non-PRC exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce’s presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties and/or countervailing duties has occurred, and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(f)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213 and 351.221(b)(4).


P. Lee Smith,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

1. Summary
2. Background
3. Scope of the Order
4. Preliminary Determination of No Shipments
5. Selection of Respondents
6. Separation Treatment
7. Discussion of the Methodology
   a. Non-Market Economy Country
   b. Surrogate Rates
   c. Application of Partial Facts Available (FA) and Adverse Facts Available (AFA)
   d. Surrogate Country Selection
   e. Date of Sale
   f. Fair Value Comparisons
   g. U.S. Price
   h. Normal Value
   i. Adjustments for Countervailable Subsidies
   j. Export Subsidy Adjustment
   k. Currency Conversion
8. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
[A–533–873]

Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel From India: Amended Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending its Preliminary Determination of the antidumping duty investigation of certain cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (mechanical tubing) from India. We are correcting a ministerial error with respect to certain steel grades reported by one of the mandatory respondents, Goodluck India Limited. The period of investigation (POI) is April 1, 2016, through March 31, 2017. DATES: Applicable January 9, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Pulonbari and Omar Qureshi, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement & Compliance,
less than 25 percent of, the weighted-average dumping margin calculated in the original (erroneous) preliminary determination, or (2) a difference between a weighted-average dumping margin of zero or de minimis and a weighted-average dumping margin of greater than de minimis or vice versa. As a result of this amended preliminary determination, we have applied an antidumping duty margin to Goodluck, as noted below in the “Amended Preliminary Determination” section.

Ministerial Error Allegations

On November 22, 2017, the petitioners submitted a ministerial error allegation claiming that Commerce incorrectly reclassified certain grades of steel reported by Goodluck in the Preliminary Determination. Commerce reviewed the record and agrees that this constitutes a significant ministerial error within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.224(g) and have recalculated Goodluck’s dumping margin. This error was significant because Goodluck’s margin increased from 0.00 percent to 4.02 percent. On November 27, 2017, Goodluck also submitted a ministerial error allegation claiming that Commerce incorrectly reclassified certain grades of steel reported by Goodluck in the Preliminary Determination. Commerce reviewed the record and does not find that this constitutes a ministerial error within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.224(g) and have made no changes to the Preliminary Determination based on this allegation.

Amended Cash Deposits and Suspension of Liquidation

The collection of cash deposits and suspension of liquidation will be revised according to the rates established in this amended preliminary determination, in accordance with section 733(d) and (f) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.224. Because Goodluck’s rate is increasing from the Preliminary Determination, the amended cash deposit rates will be effective on the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register. Because the correction of the error for Goodluck results in a reduced cash deposit rate for companies covered by the “all others” rate, the revised rate calculated for the “all others” rate will be effective retroactively to November 22, 2017, the date of publication of the Preliminary Determination.

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, we notified the International Trade Commission of our amended preliminary determination. This amended preliminary determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 733(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e).


P. Lee Smith,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The scope of this investigation covers cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (cold-drawn mechanical tubing) of circular cross-section, 304.8 mm or more in length, in actual outside diameters less than 331mm, and regardless of wall thickness, surface finish, end finish or industry specification. The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing is a tubular product with a circular cross-sectional shape that has been cold-drawn or otherwise cold-finished after the initial tube formation in a manner that involves a change in the diameter or wall thickness of the tubing, or both. The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing may be produced from either welded (e.g., electric resistance welded, continuous welded, etc.) or seamless (e.g., pierced, pilgered or extruded, etc.) carbon or alloy steel tubing products. It may also be heat treated after cold working. Such heat treatments may include, but are not limited to, annealing, normalizing, quenching and tempering, stress relieving or finish annealing. Typical cold-drawing methods for subject merchandise include, but are not limited to, drawing over mandrel, rod drawing, plug drawing, sink drawing and similar processes that involve reducing the outside diameter of the tubing with a die or similar device, whether or not controlling the inside diameter of the tubing with an internal support device such as a mandrel, rod, plug or similar device. Other cold-finishing operations that may be used to produce subject merchandise include cold-rolling and cold-sizing the tubing.

Subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing is typically certified to meet industry specifications for cold-drawn tubing including but not limited to:

(1) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) specifications ASTM A–512, ASTM A–513 Type 3 (ASME cold-drawn tubing products. It may also be heat treated after cold working. Such heat treatments may include, but are not limited to, annealing, normalizing, quenching and tempering, stress relieving or finish annealing. Typical cold-drawing methods for subject merchandise include, but are not limited to, drawing over mandrel, rod drawing, plug drawing, sink drawing and similar processes that involve reducing the outside diameter of the tubing with a die or similar device, whether or not controlling the inside diameter of the tubing with an internal support device such as a mandrel, rod, plug or similar device. Other cold-finishing operations that may be used to produce subject merchandise include cold-rolling and cold-sizing the tubing.

Subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing is typically certified to meet industry specifications for cold-drawn tubing including but not limited to:

(1) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) specifications ASTM A–512, ASTM A–513 Type 3 (ASME
The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on welded line pipe (WLP) from Korea. The period of review (POR) is May 22, 2015, through November 30, 2016. This administrative review covers 24 producers and/or exporters of the subject merchandise. Commerce selected two mandatory respondents for individual examination: Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai Steel) and SeAH Steel Company (SeAH). We preliminarily determine that sales of subject merchandise have been made below normal value (NV) during the POR. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.