

deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific rate; (3) for all Vietnam exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the existing rate for the Vietnam-wide entity of 25.76 percent; and (4) for all non-Vietnam exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Vietnam exporter that supplied that non-Vietnam 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 prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: March 5, 2018.

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.

Appendix I—List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Discussion of the Methodology
 - A. Preliminary Determination of No Shipments
 - B. Non-Market Economy Country
 1. Separate Rates
 2. Vietnam-Wide Entity
 - C. Surrogate Country and Surrogate Values
 1. Economic Comparability
 2. Significant Producers of Comparable Merchandise
 3. Data Availability
 - D. Date of Sale
 - E. Fair Value Comparisons
 1. Determination of the Comparison Method
 2. Results of the Differential Pricing Analysis
 - F. Export Price
 - G. Normal Value
 - H. Factor Valuation Methodology
- V. Currency Conversion
- VI. Conclusion

Appendix II—Companies Subject to Review Determined To Be Part of the Vietnam-Wide Entity

1. Amanda Seafood Co., Ltd.
2. Asia Food Stuffs Import Export Co., Ltd.
3. Binh Thuan Import—Export Joint Stock Company (THAIMEX)
4. B.O.P. Limited Co.
5. Coastal Fisheries Development Corporation (“COFIDEC”)
6. CJ Freshway (FIDES Food System Co., Ltd.)
7. Dong Hai Seafood Limited Company
8. Duc Cuong Seafood Trading Co., Ltd.
9. Frozen Seafoods Factory No. 32 (Tho Quang Seafood Processing and Export Company)
10. Gallant Dachan Seafood Co., Ltd.
11. Gallant Ocean (Vietnam) Co. Ltd., also initiated under Gallant Ocean (Viet Nam) Co., Ltd. (“Gallant Ocean Vietnam”)
12. Hanh An Trading Service Co., Ltd.
13. Hoang Phuong Seafood Factory
14. Huynh Huong Seafood Processing
15. JK Fish Co., Ltd.
16. Khai Minh Trading Investment Corporation
17. Long Toan Frozen Aquatic Products Joint Stock Company
18. Minh Cuong Seafood Import-Export Processing (“MC Seafood”)
19. Minh Phu Seafood Corporation (only as producer or exporter)¹⁵
20. Nam Hai Foodstuff and Export Company Ltd
21. New Wind Seafood Co., Ltd.
22. Nha Trang Fisheries Joint Stock Company (“Nha Trang Fisco”), also initiated under Nha Trang Fisheries Joint Stock Company
23. Nhat Duc Co., Ltd.
24. Phu Cuong Jostoco Seafood Corporation
25. Quoc Ai Seafood Processing Import Export Co., Ltd.
26. Saigon Food Joint Stock Company
27. Tan Thanh Loi Frozen Food Co., Ltd.
28. Thinh Hung Co., Ltd.
29. Trang Khan Seafood Co., Ltd.
30. Xi Nghiep Che Bien Thuy Suc San Xuat

¹⁵ Minh Phu Seafood Corporation is part of the Vietnam-Wide entity only in the event that it is identified on U.S. entry documentation or commercial documents as either producer or exporter. In the event that Minh Phu Seafood Corporation is identified on U.S. entry documentation and commercial documents as both producer and exporter, its entries are not subject to the AD Order and should not be suspended. *See Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Notice of Implementation of Determination Under Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and Partial Revocation of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 81 FR 47756, 47757 (*Minh Phu Revocation*) (July 22, 2016), where we stated that we “will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, entries of certain frozen warmwater shrimp, produced and exported by the Minh Phu Group.” Because Minh Phu Seafood Corporation is one of the trade names included in the *Minh Phu Revocation*, any entries of subject merchandise produced and exported by Minh Phu Seafood Corporation, or any other trade name combination of the companies within the group which was revoked from the AD Order, are not subject to the AD Order.

Kau Cantho

[FR Doc. 2018–04901 Filed 3–9–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–864]

Pure Magnesium in Granular Form From the People’s Republic of China: Continuation of the Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) order on pure magnesium in granular form from the People’s Republic of China (China) would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing this notice of continuation of the AD order.

DATES: Applicable March 12, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Degreenia, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 432–6430

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 19, 2001, Commerce published the AD order on pure magnesium in granular form from China.¹ On September 6, 2017, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the third sunset review of the *Order*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² As a result of its review, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.³ Commerce, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the dumping margins likely to prevail should the *Order* be revoked. On March 5, 2018, the ITC published its determination that revocation of the *Order* would likely

¹ *See Antidumping Duty Order: Pure Magnesium in Granular Form from the People’s Republic of China*, 66 FR 57936 (November 19, 2001) (*Order*).

² *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 82 FR 42073 (September 6, 2017).

³ *See Pure Magnesium in Granular Form from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited Third Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 1017 (January 9, 2018), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act.⁴

Scope of the Order

There is an existing AD order on pure magnesium from China.⁵ The scope of this *Order* excludes pure magnesium that is already covered by the existing *Order* on pure magnesium in ingot form, and currently classifiable under item numbers 8104.11.00 and 8104.19.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

The scope of this order includes imports of pure magnesium products, regardless of chemistry, including, without limitation, raspings, granules, turnings, chips, powder, and briquettes, except as noted above.

Pure magnesium includes: (1) Products that contain at least 99.95 percent primary magnesium, by weight (generally referred to as “ultra pure” magnesium); (2) products that contain less than 99.95 percent but not less than 99.8 percent primary magnesium, by weight (generally referred to as “pure” magnesium); (3) chemical combinations of pure magnesium and other material(s) in which the pure magnesium content is 50 percent or greater, but less than 99.8 percent, by weight, that do not conform to an “ASTM Specification for Magnesium Alloy”⁶ (generally referred to as “off specification pure” magnesium); and (4) physical mixtures of pure magnesium and other material(s) in which the pure magnesium content is 50 percent or greater, but less than 99.8 percent, by weight. Excluded from this *Order* are mixtures containing 90 percent or less pure magnesium by weight and one or more of certain non-magnesium granular materials to make magnesium-based reagent mixtures. The non-magnesium granular materials of which Commerce is aware used to make such excluded reagents are: Lime, calcium metal, calcium silicon, calcium carbide, calcium carbonate, carbon, slag coagulants, fluorspar, nepheline syenite, feldspar, aluminum, alumina (Al₂O₃), calcium aluminate, soda ash, hydrocarbons, graphite, coke, silicon,

rare earth metals/mischmetal, cryolite, silica/fly ash, magnesium oxide, periclase, ferroalloys, dolomitic lime, and colemanite. A party importing a magnesium-based reagent which includes one or more materials not on this list is required to seek a scope clarification from Commerce before such a mixture may be imported free of antidumping duties. The merchandise subject to this *Order* is currently classifiable under item 8104.30.00 of the HTSUS. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this *Order* is dispositive.

Continuation of the Order

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(a), Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the AD order on pure magnesium in granular form from China. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of continuation of the *Order* will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year review of the *Order* not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

This five-year (sunset) review and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: March 7, 2018.

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.

[FR Doc. 2018-05023 Filed 3-9-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-076]

Certain Plastic Decorative Ribbon From the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable March 12, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maliha Khan at (202) 482-0895, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 16, 2018, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated the countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of certain plastic decorative ribbon (plastic decorative ribbon) from the People's Republic of China.¹ Currently, the preliminary determination is due no later than March 26, 2018.²

Postponement of the Preliminary Determination

Section 703(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in a CVD investigation within 65 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 703(c)(1)(A) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination until no later than 130 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if a petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), a petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reason for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless

¹ See *Certain Plastic Decorative Ribbon from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 83 FR 3114 (January 23, 2018).

² Commerce has exercised its discretion to toll deadlines for the duration of the closure of the Federal Government from January 20 through 22, 2018. See Memorandum, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated January 23, 2018 (Tolling Memorandum). Accordingly, all deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by three days.

⁴ See *Pure Granular Magnesium from China: Determination*, 83 FR 9337 (March 5, 2018).

⁵ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Pure Magnesium from the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and Ukraine; Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Antidumping Duty Investigation of Pure Magnesium From the Russian Federation*, 60 FR 25691 (May 12, 1995).

⁶ The meaning of this term is the same as that used by the American Society for Testing and Materials in its Annual Book of ASTM Standards: Volume 01.02 Aluminum and Magnesium Alloys.