DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
[A–570–053]

Certain Aluminum Foil From the People’s Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that imports of certain aluminum foil from the People’s Republic of China (China) were being sold in the United States at less-than-fair value during the period of investigation (POI), July 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016.

DATES: Applicable March 5, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Bellhouse or Michael J. Heaney, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2057 or (202) 482–4475, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 2, 2017, Commerce published the preliminary determination of this investigation in the Federal Register.1 We invited parties to comment on the Preliminary Determination. On January 31, 2018, we received case briefs from the following parties: The Aluminum Association Trade Enforcement Working Group and its individual members 2 (the petitioners); Hangzhou Dingsheng Import & Export Co. Ltd., Jiangsu Dingsheng New Materials Joint-Stock Co. Ltd., Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., (HK) Ltd., Inner Mongolia Liansheng New Energy Material Joint-Stock Co. Ltd., Hangzhou Teemful Aluminium Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Five Star Aluminium Co., Ltd., and Walson (HK) Trading Co., Limited (collectively, Dingsheng); and Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., (HK) Ltd., Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd., and Jiangsu Huafeng Aluminium Industry Co., Ltd. (collectively, Zhongji).3 On February 6, 2018, we received rebuttal briefs from the petitioners, Dingsheng, and Zhongji.4 Commerce held a hearing on February 9, 2018, at the request of Dingsheng and Zhongji.5 Based on the events following the Preliminary Determination and an analysis of the comments received, Commerce has made changes to the Preliminary Determination.

Scope Comments

We invited parties to comment on Commerce’s Preliminary Scope Memorandum.6 Commerce has reviewed the briefs submitted by interested parties, considered the arguments therein, and has made changes to the scope of the investigation. For further discussion, see Commerce’s Final Scope Decision Memorandum.7

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is aluminum foil from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix II.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), in December 2017, we conducted verification of the sales and factors of production information submitted by Dingsheng and Zhongji. We issued verification reports on January 24, 2018.8 We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting and production records, and original source documents provided by Dingsheng and Zhongji.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs that were submitted by parties in this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of these issues is attached to this notice as Appendix I.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on Commerce’s analysis of the comments received and findings at verification, we made certain changes to our dumping margin calculations. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Adverse Facts Available

Sections 776(a)(1) and (2) of the Act provide that if certain necessary information is not on the record or an interested party has withheld information that was requested or provided information that cannot be verified, Commerce may apply “facts otherwise available.” Furthermore, if Commerce determines pursuant to section 776(b) that a respondent has not acted to the best of its ability in complying with a request for information, Commerce may apply an adverse inference in selecting the facts otherwise available. For this final determination, Commerce has determined that Dingsheng did not act to the best of its ability in providing Commerce with requested information that could be verified and that the application of partial adverse facts available is therefore warranted. For Commerce’s analysis, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 8.

Combination Rates

In the Initiation Notice, Commerce stated that it would calculate combination rates for the respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in this investigation.9 Accordingly, we have assigned combination rates to Dingsheng and Zhongji, along with 24 other companies receiving a separate rate.10

New Energy Material Joint Stock Co., Ltd. in the Antidumping Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from China,” dated January 24, 2018; see also Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Zhongji in the Antidumping Investigation of Aluminum Foil from the People’s Republic of China,” dated January 24, 2018.10

9 See Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People’s Republic of China: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination, 82 FR 50858 (November 2, 2017) (Preliminary Determination), and the accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

2 The individual members of The Aluminum Association Trade Enforcement Working Group are JW Aluminium Company, Novelis Corporation, and Reynolds Consumer Products LLC.

8 See Rebuttal Briefs submitted by the petitioners, Dingsheng, and Zhongji, dated February 6, 2017.

9 See Letters from Dingsheng and Zhongji, requesting hearings, dated December 4, 2017.


11 See Memorandum, “Certain Aluminum Foil from the People’s Republic of China: Final Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated concurrently with this memorandum.

4 See Rebuttal Briefs submitted by the petitioners, Dingsheng, and Zhongji, dated February 6, 2017.

5 See Case Briefs submitted by the petitioners, Dingsheng, and Zhongji, dated January 31, 2018. Zhongji has indicated that subsequent to the period of investigation (POI), the name of the producer of subject merchandise was changed from “Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Stock Co., Ltd.” to “Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd.” As explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, we find in this instance that it is appropriate to recognize both names for the purposes of this final determination and related cash deposit instructions.

6 See Rebuttal Briefs submitted by the petitioners, Dingsheng, and Zhongji, dated February 6, 2017.


9 See Rebuttal Briefs submitted by the petitioners, Dingsheng, and Zhongji, dated February 6, 2017.

10 See Case Briefs submitted by the petitioners, Dingsheng, and Zhongji, dated January 31, 2018. Zhongji has indicated that subsequent to the period of investigation (POI), the name of the producer of subject merchandise was changed from “Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Stock Co., Ltd.” to “Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd.” As explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, we find in this instance that it is appropriate to recognize both names for the purposes of this final determination and related cash deposit instructions.

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Final Determination

Commerce determines, as provided in section 755 of the Act, that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period between July 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Exporter</th>
<th>Weighted-average margin (percent)</th>
<th>Cash deposit adjusted for subsidy offset (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Dingsheng New Materials Joint-Stock Co., Ltd./Hangzhou Teemful Aluminum Co., Ltd./Hangzhou Five Star Aluminum Co., Ltd./Dingsheng Aluminum Industries (Hong Kong) Trading Co. Ltd./Walson (HK) Trading Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Jiangsu Dingsheng New Materials Joint-Stock Co., Ltd./Hangzhou Teemful Aluminum Co., Ltd./Hangzhou Five Star Aluminum Co., Ltd./Dingsheng Aluminum Industries (Hong Kong) Trading Co. Ltd./Walson (HK) Trading Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>106.09</td>
<td>94.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Alcha Aluminum Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Alica International Holdings Limited</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baotou Alcha Aluminum Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Alica International Holdings Limited</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangyan Dolphin Pack Ltd. Co</td>
<td>Jiangyan Dolphin Pack Ltd. Co</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granges Aluminum (Shanghai) Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Granges Aluminum (Shanghai) Co., Ltd</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huafon Nikkie Aluminium Corporation</td>
<td>Huafon Nikkie Aluminium Corporation</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunton Technology Group Limited</td>
<td>Hunan Sunton Technology Group Limited</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luoyang Longding Aluminium Industries Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Luoyang Longding Aluminium Industries Co., Ltd</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shandong Yuanrui Metal Material Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Shandong Yuanrui Metal Material Co., Ltd</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunton Technology Group Limited</td>
<td>Sunto International Trade Limited</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North China Aluminum Co., Ltd., Hunan Sunton Marketing Limited, and Guangxi Baise Xinghe Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Suzhou Manakin Aluminum Processing Technology Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiamen Xiaoshun Aluminium Foil Co. Ltd</td>
<td>Xiamen Xiaoshun Aluminium Foil Co. Ltd</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yantai Donghai Aluminium Foil Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Yantai Jintai International Trade Co., Ltd</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yinbang Clad Material Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Yinbang Clad Material Co., Ltd</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Zhongjin Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Zhejiang Zhongjin Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd</td>
<td>84.94</td>
<td>73.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC-wide entity</td>
<td></td>
<td>106.09</td>
<td>95.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclosure

We will disclose to interested parties the calculations performed in this proceeding within five days of the date of announcement of this preliminary determination in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce will instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation of all appropriate entries of subject merchandise, as described in the “Scope of the Investigation” section of this notice, from China that were entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after November 2, 2017, the publication date of the Preliminary Determination in the Federal Register.


12 See Modification of Regulations Regarding the Practice of Accepting Bonds During the Provisional Measures Period in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations, 76 FR 61042 (October 3, 2011).

Further, pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the amount by which the normal value exceeds U.S. price, adjusted where appropriate for export subsidies and estimated domestic subsidy pass-through. For all combinations of Chinese exporters/producers of merchandise under consideration, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the dumping margin established for the China-wide entity. Consistent with our practice, where the product under investigation is also subject to a concurrent countervailing duty investigation, we will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the amount by which the normal value exceeds the export price or constructed export price, adjusted where appropriate for export subsidies and estimated domestic subsidy pass-through.

In the companion CVD proceeding, Commerce found an export subsidy of 11.36 percent ad valorem for Dingsheng and an export subsidy of 10.65 percent ad valorem for Zhongji.13 In this LTFV investigation, for the China-wide entity, which received an AFA rate, pursuant to section 776(b) of the Act, Commerce has adjusted the China-wide entity’s AD cash deposit rate by the lowest export subsidy rate determined for any party in the companion CVD proceeding.14 Thus, we will offset the China-wide rate of 106.09 by the countervailing duty rate attributable to export subsidies of Zhongji (i.e., 10.65 percent) to calculate the cash deposit rate.15 These adjustments are reflected in the final column of the rate chart, above. Furthermore, we are not adjusting the final determination for estimated domestic subsidy pass-through because the respondents failed to substantiate a

12 See sections 772(c)(1)(C) and 777A(f) of the Act, respectively. Unlike in administrative reviews, Commerce makes an adjustment for export subsidies in an LTFV investigation not in the calculation of the weighted-average dumping margin, but in the cash deposit instructions issued to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances: Certain Lined Paper Products from India, 71 FR 45012 (August 8, 2006), and accompanying issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

13 See Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination, and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum. The final determination in this companion CVD proceeding is being released concurrently with this final determination.

14 Id.

15 Id.
cost-to-price-link. In the event that a countervailing duty order is issued and suspension of liquidation continues in the companion countervailing duty investigation on aluminum foil from China, Commerce will continue to instruct CBP to require cash deposits adjusted by the amount of export subsidies, as appropriate.

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 less than fair value. Because the final determination in this proceeding is affirmative, the ITC will make its final determination, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of certain aluminum foil from China no later than 45 days after our final determination. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all securities posted will be refunded or canceled. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, then Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, 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.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APOs) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written 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 terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination and notice are issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(c).


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

Appendix I

Contents of the Accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum

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Appendix II

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is aluminum foil having a thickness of 0.2 mm or less, in reels exceeding 25 pounds, regardless of width. Aluminum foil is made from an aluminum alloy that contains more than 92 percent aluminum. Aluminum foil may be made to ASTM specification ASTM B479, but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of specification, however, all aluminum foil meeting the scope description whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of certain aluminum foil from China, Commerce will conduct an administrative review of that antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspended investigation, an interested party, as defined in section 771(9) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), may request, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213, that the Department of Commerce (Commerce) conduct an administrative review of that antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspended investigation.

All deadlines for the submission of comments or actions by Commerce discussed below refer to the number of calendar days from the applicable starting date.

Respondent Selection

In the event Commerce limits the number of respondents for individual examination for administrative reviews initiated pursuant to requests made for...