notification was authorized on a limited basis, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including section 400.14, and further subject to a one-year time limit, with the exception of the use of precision cut hafnium wire as a foreign-status component, which requires further review. If the applicant wishes to seek authorization for this component, it will need to submit an application for production authority, pursuant to section 400.23.

Dated: November 2, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–22622 Filed 11–4–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–37–2026]

Production Activity Not Authorized; Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 21; Turbocam Inc.; (Turbine System Components); Ladson, South Carolina

On March 30, 2026, the South Carolina Ports Authority, grantee of FTZ 21, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of Turbocam Inc., within FTZ 21 in Ladson, South Carolina.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (91 FR 17245, April 6, 2026). On November 2, 2026, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's decision that further review of the activity is warranted. The production activity described in the notification was not authorized. If the applicant wishes to seek authorization for this activity, it will need to submit an application for production authority, pursuant to section 400.23.

Dated: November 2, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–22634 Filed 11–4–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–141–2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 155, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Kerrville Public Utility Board Public Facility Corporation; (Natural Gas Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Generation Power Plant); Garwood, Texas; Correction

SUMMARY: The **Federal Register** notice published on October 28, 2026, regarding the notification of proposed production activity submitted by the Kerrville Public Utility Board Public Facility Corporation is being corrected.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Wedderburn at *Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov;* telephone 202–482–1963.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** notice of October 28, 2026 (91 FR 67815) in FR Doc. 2026–21928, on page 67815, the third paragraph ''The proposed finished product is a natural gas reciprocating internal combustion engine generation power plant facility.'' is corrected to read as ''The proposed finished product is a natural gas reciprocating internal combustion engine generation power plant facility (duty rate 2%).''

Dated: November 2, 2026.

Colin Agostisi,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–22635 Filed 11–4–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Rossiya Airlines, Pilotov St 18–4, St. Petersburg, Russia, 196210; Order Renewing Temporary Denial of Export Privileges

Pursuant to Section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730–774 (''EAR'' or ''the Regulations''),[1] I hereby grant the request of the Office of Export Enforcement (''OEE'') to renew the temporary denial order (''TDO'') issued in this matter on November 4, 2025. I find that renewal of this order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations and that renewal for an extended period is appropriate because Rossiya Airlines (''Rossiya'') has engaged in a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations of the EAR.

I. Procedural History

On May 20, 2022, the then-Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement signed an order denying Rossiya's export privileges for a period of 180 days on the ground that issuance of the order was necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations. The order was issued *ex parte* pursuant to Section 766.24(a) of the Regulations and was effective upon issuance.[2] The TDO was subsequently renewed in accordance with Section 766.24(d) of the Regulations on November 15, 2022.[3] Subsequent renewal orders were issued on May 12, 2023, November 8, 2023, November 5, 2024, and November 4, 2025, respectively, and were also effective upon issuance.[4]

On October 8, 2026, BIS, through OEE, submitted a written request for a sixth renewal of the TDO. The written request was made more than 20 days before the TDO's scheduled expiration and, given the temporary suspension of international mail service to Russia, OEE has attempted to deliver a copy of the renewal request to Rossiya by alternative means in accordance with Sections 766.5 and 766.24(d) of the Regulations. No opposition to the renewal of the TDO has been received.

II. Renewal of the TDO

A. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent's export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an ''imminent violation'' of the Regulations, or any order, license or

[1] On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 (''ECRA''). Section 4820(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).

[2] The TDO was published in the **Federal Register** on May 25, 2022 (87 FR 31856).

[3] The November 15, 2022 renewal order was published in the **Federal Register** on November 21, 2022 (87 FR 70780). At the time of the renewal, Section 766.24(d) provided that BIS may seek renewal of a temporary denial order for additional 180-day renewal periods, if it believes that renewal is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation.

[4] The May 12, 2023 renewal order was published in the **Federal Register** on May 17, 2023 (88 FR 31483). The November 8, 2023 renewal order was published in the **Federal Register** on November 14, 2023 (88 FR 77952). The November 5, 2024 renewal order was published in the **Federal Register** on November 8, 2024 (89 FR 88721). The November 4, 2025 renewal order was published in the **Federal Register** on November 13, 2025 (90 FR 50938).

authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). ''A violation may be 'imminent' either in time or degree of likelihood.'' 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show ''either that a violation is about to occur, or that the general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future violations.'' *Id.* As to the likelihood of future violations, BIS may show that the violation under investigation or charge ''is significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]'' *Id.* A ''lack of information establishing the precise time a violation may occur does not preclude a finding that a violation is imminent, so long as there is sufficient reason to believe the likelihood of a violation.'' *Id.*

If BIS believes that renewal of a denial order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation, it may file a written request for renewal, with any modifications if appropriate. 15 CFR 766.24(d)(1). The written request, which must be filed no later than 20 days prior to the TDO's expiration, should set forth the basis for BIS's belief that renewal is necessary, including any additional or changed circumstances. *Id.* ''In cases demonstrating a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations, BIS may request the renewal of a temporary denial order for an additional period not exceeding one year.'' [5] *Id.*

B. The TDO and BIS's Request for Renewal

Effective February 24, 2022, BIS imposed controls on aviation-related (*e.g.,* Commerce Control List Categories 7 and 9) items to Russia, including a license requirement for the export, reexport or transfer (in-country) to Russia of any aircraft or aircraft parts specified in Export Control Classification Number (''ECCN'') 9A991 (Section 746.8(a)(1) of the EAR).[6] BIS will review any export or reexport license applications for such items under a policy of denial. *See* Section 746.8(b). Effective March 2, 2022, BIS excluded any aircraft registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia from being eligible for license exception Aircraft, Vessels, and Spacecraft (''AVS'') (Section 740.15 of the EAR).[7] Any U.S.-origin aircraft or foreign aircraft that includes more than 25% controlled U.S.-origin content, and that is registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia, is subject to a license requirement before it can travel to Russia.

OEE's request for renewal for a period of one year is based upon the facts underlying the issuance of the initial TDO and the renewal orders subsequently issued in this matter on November 15, 2022, May 12, 2023, November 8, 2023, November 5, 2024, and November 4, 2025, as well as other evidence developed during this investigation. This evidence demonstrates that Rossiya has continued, and continues, to disregard U.S. export controls and the terms of previously issued TDOs. Specifically, the initial TDO, issued on May 20, 2022, was based on evidence that Rossiya engaged in conduct prohibited by the Regulations by operating multiple aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b on flights into Russia after March 2, 2022, from destinations including, but not limited to, Hurghada, Egypt; Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt; Dubai, United Arab Emirates; and Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, without the required BIS authorization.[8] Further evidence indicated that Rossiya also operated aircraft subject to the EAR domestically on flights within Russia, potentially in violation of Section 736.2(b)(10) of the Regulations.

As discussed in the prior renewal orders, BIS presented evidence indicating that, after the initial TDO issued, Rossiya continued to operate aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b on flights both into and within Russia, in violation of the Regulations and the TDO itself.[9] The November 15, 2022 renewal order detailed flights into and out of Russia from/to Antalya and Istanbul, Turkey, as well as within Russia.[10] The May 12, 2023 renewal order detailed flights into and out of Russia from/to Hurghada and Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt and Istanbul, Turkey.[11] Similarly, the November 8, 2023 renewal order detailed flights into and out of Russia from/to Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Samarkand, Uzbekistan; and Hurghada and Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.[12] The November 5, 2024 renewal order detailed flights into and out of Russia from/to Sanya, China and Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, as well as domestically within Russia.[13] The November 4, 2025 renewal order detailed flights from/to Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt and Samarkand, Uzbekistan, as well as domestically within Russia.[14]

Since that time, Rossiya has continued to engage in conduct prohibited by the applicable TDO and Regulations. In its October 8, 2026 request for renewal of the TDO, BIS submitted evidence that Rossiya continues to operate aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b, both on flights into and within Russia, in violation of the November 4, 2025 renewal order and/or the Regulations. Specifically, BIS's evidence and related investigation demonstrates that Rossiya continued to operate aircraft subject to the EAR, including, but not limited to, on flights into and out of Russia from/to Yerevan, Armenia; Guangzhou, China; Shanghai, China; Sanya, China; Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt; Hurghada, Egypt; Osh, Kyrgyzstan; Antalya, Turkey; and Tashkent, Uzbekistan, as well as domestically

[5] 88 FR 59791 (Aug. 30, 2023).

[6] 87 FR 12226 (Mar. 3, 2022). Additionally, BIS published a final rule effective April 8, 2022, which imposed licensing requirements on items controlled on the Commerce Control List (''CCL'') under Categories 0–2 that are destined for Russia or Belarus. Accordingly, now all CCL items require export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) licenses if destined for or within Russia or Belarus. 87 FR 22130 (Apr. 14, 2022).

[7] 87 FR 13048 (Mar. 8, 2022).

[8] Publicly available flight tracking information shows that on March 8, 2022, serial number (SN) 27650 flew from Hurghada, Egypt to Moscow, Russia. On March 6, 2022, SN 41212 flew from Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to St. Petersburg, Russia. In addition, on March 6, 2022, SN 44435 flew from Dubai, United Arab Emirates to St. Petersburg, Russia. Similarly, on March 7, 2022, SN 41202 flew from Sharjah, United Arab Emirates to Moscow, Russia.

[9] Engaging in conduct prohibited by a denial order violates the Regulations. 15 CFR 764.2(a) and (k).

[10] Publicly available flight tracking information shows that SN 35278 flew from Antalya, Turkey to Moscow, Russia on November 12, 2022 and from Kaliningrad, Russia to Moscow, Russia on September 29, 2022. In addition, SN 33622 flew from Istanbul, Turkey to St. Petersburg, Russia on November 2, 2022 and from Krasnoyarsk, Russia to Irkutsk, Russia on November 5, 2022.

[11] Publicly available flight tracking information shows that SN 34900 flew from Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to Moscow, Russia on March 20, 2023. Additionally, SN 34897 flew from Istanbul, Turkey to Moscow, Russia on March 16, 2023 and SN 28515 flew from Magadan, Russia to Anadyr, Russia on April 25, 2023.

[12] Publicly available flight tracking information shows that SN 34900 flew from Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan to Krasnoyarsk, Russia on November 3, 2023 and from Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to Moscow, Russia on September 21, 2023. In addition, SN 35278 flew from Samarkand, Uzbekistan to St. Petersburg, Russia on August 4, 2023. On November 1 to November 2, 2023, SN 34897 flew from Hurghada, Egypt to Samara, Russia.

[13] Publicly available flight tracking information shows that SN 34900 flew from Sanya, China to Krasnoyarsk, Russia on October 18, 2024. Additionally, SN 34897 flew from Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan to Krasnoyarsk, Russia on August 28, 2024. Also on August 28, 2024, SN 28531 flew from Magadan, Russia to Moscow, Russia.

[14] Publicly available flight tracking information shows that SN 34900 flew from Samarkand, Uzbekistan to St. Petersburg, Russia on March 28, 2025. SN 41232 flew from Kazan, Russia to Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt on October 3, 2025 and from Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to Ufa, Russia on October 5, 2025.

within Russia. Information about those flights includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Tail No.	Serial No.	Aircraft type	Departure/arrival cities	Dates
RA–73187	41201	737–8LJ	Guangzhou, China to Krasnoyarsk, Russia	September 30, 2026.
RA–73817	41201	737–8LJ	Krasnoyarsk, Russia to Sochi, Russia	September 25, 2026.
RA–73817	41201	737–8LJ	Shanghai, China to Krasnoyarsk, Russia	September 24, 2026.
RA–73817	41201	737–8LJ	Osh, Kyrgyzstan to Krasnoyarsk, Russia	August 31, 2026.
RA–73817	41201	737–8LJ	Tashkent, Uzbekistan to Krasnoyarsk, Russia	August 28, 2026.
RA–73817	41201	737–8LJ	Yerevan, Armenia to St. Petersburg, Russia	August 26, 2026.
RA–73819	41202	737–8LJ	Osh, Kyrgyzstan to Krasnoyarsk, Russia	September 28, 2026.
RA–73819	41202	737–8LJ	Sanya, China to Krasnoyarsk, Russia	September 27, 2026.
RA–73819	41202	737–8LJ	Krasnoyarsk, Russia to Guangzhou, China	September 26, 2026.
RA–73819	41202	737–8LJ	Shanghai, China to Krasnoyarsk, Russia	September 26, 2026.
RA–73819	41202	737–8LJ	Tashkent, Uzbekistan to Krasnoyarsk, Russia	September 25, 2026.
RA–73819	41202	737–8LJ	Anadyr, Russia to Krasnoyarsk, Russia	September 23, 2026.
RA–73209	41236	737–8LJ	Antalya, Turkey to Moscow, Russia	September 29, 2026.
RA–73209	41236	737–8LJ	Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to Moscow, Russia	September 27, 2026.
RA–73209	41236	737–8LJ	Hurghada, Egypt to Moscow, Russia	September 26, 2026.
RA–73209	41236	737–8LJ	Chelyabinsk, Russia to Hurghada, Egypt	September 22, 2026.
RA–73209	41236	737–8LJ	Hurghada, Egypt to Perm, Russia	September 8, 2026.
RA–73211	41232	737–8LJ	Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to UFA, Russia	August 23, 2026.
RA–73211	41232	737–8LJ	Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to Perm, Russia	August 20, 2026.
RA–73211	41232	737–8LJ	Hurghada, Egypt to Moscow, Russia	August 18, 2026.
RA–73211	41232	737–8LJ	Moscow, Russia to Antalya, Turkey	August 14, 2026.

III. Findings

Under the applicable standard set forth in Section 766.24 of the Regulations and my review of the entire record, I find that the evidence presented by BIS convincingly demonstrates that Rossiya has acted in violation of the Regulations and the TDO; that such violations have been significant and deliberate; and that given the foregoing and the nature of the matters under investigation, there is a likelihood of imminent violations. Moreover, I find that renewal for an extended period is appropriate because Rossiya has engaged in a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations of the EAR. Therefore, renewal of the TDO for one year is necessary in the public interest to prevent imminent violation of the Regulations and to give notice to companies and individuals in the United States and abroad that they should avoid dealing with Rossiya, in connection with export and reexport transactions involving items subject to the Regulations and in connection with any other activity subject to the Regulations.

IV. Order

It is therefore ordered:

First, Rossiya Airlines, Pilotov St 18–4, St. Petersburg, Russia, 196210, when acting for or on their behalf, any successors or assigns, agents, or employees may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as ''item'') exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR, or in any other activity subject to the EAR including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license (except directly related to safety of flight), license exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations, or engaging in any other activity subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations; or

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR, or from any other activity subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations.

Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) to or on behalf of Rossiya any item subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by Rossiya of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby Rossiya acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from Rossiya of any item subject to the EAR that has been exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

D. Obtain from Rossiya in the United States any item subject to the EAR with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by Rossiya, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by Rossiya if such service involves the use of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation,

maintenance, repair, modification, or testing.

Third, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the EAR, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Rossiya by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 766.24(e) of the EAR, Rossiya may, at any time, appeal this Order by filing a full written statement in support of the appeal with the Office of the Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Coast Guard ALJ Docketing Center, 40 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202–4022.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 766.24(d) of the EAR, BIS may seek renewal of this Order by filing a written request not later than 20 days before the expiration date. A renewal request may be opposed by Rossiya as provided in Section 766.24(d), by filing a written submission with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement, which must be received not later than seven days before the expiration date of the Order.

A copy of this Order shall be provided to Rossiya and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for one year.

Dated: November 3, 2026.

David A. Peters,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Secretary for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2026–22598 Filed 11–4–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DT–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) has received requests to conduct administrative reviews of various antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders with September anniversary dates. In accordance with Commerce's regulations, we are initiating those administrative reviews.

DATES: Applicable November 5, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda E. Brown, AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4735.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce has received timely requests, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b), for administrative reviews of various AD and CVD orders with September anniversary dates. All deadlines for the submission of various types of information, certifications, comments, or actions by Commerce discussed below refer to the number of calendar days from the applicable starting time.

Respondent Selection

In the event that Commerce limits the number of respondents for individual examination for administrative reviews initiated pursuant to requests made for the orders identified below, Commerce intends to select respondents based either on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports during the period of review (POR) or questionnaires in which we request the quantity and value (Q&V) of sales, shipments, or exports during the POR. Where Commerce selects respondents based on CBP data, we normally intend to place the CBP data on the record within five days of publication of the initiation notice. Where Commerce selects respondents based on Q&V data, Commerce intends to place the Q&V questionnaire on the record of the review within five days of publication of the initiation notice. In either case, we intend to make our respondent selection decision within 35 days of the **Federal Register** publication of the initiation notice. Comments regarding the CBP data (and/or Q&V data (where applicable)) and respondent selection should be submitted within seven days after the placement of the CBP data/submission of the Q&V data on the record of the review. Parties wishing to submit rebuttal comments should submit those comments within five days after the deadline for the initial comments.

In the event that Commerce decides it is necessary to limit individual examination of respondents and conduct respondent selection under section 777A(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the following guidelines regarding collapsing of companies for purposes of respondent selection will apply. In general, Commerce has found that determinations concerning whether particular companies should be ''collapsed'' (*e.g.,* treated as a single entity for purposes of calculating AD rates) require a substantial amount of detailed information and analysis, which often require follow-up questions and analysis. Accordingly, Commerce will not conduct collapsing analyses at the respondent selection phase of the review and will not collapse companies at the respondent selection phase unless there has been a determination to collapse certain companies in a previous segment of the AD proceeding (*e.g.,* investigation, administrative review, new shipper review, or changed circumstances review). For any company subject to the review, if Commerce determined, or continued to treat, that company as collapsed with others, Commerce will assume that such companies continue to operate in the same manner and will collapse them for respondent selection purposes. Otherwise, Commerce will not collapse companies for purposes of respondent selection.

Parties are requested to: (a) identify which companies subject to review previously were collapsed, and (b) provide a citation to the proceeding in which they were collapsed. Further, if companies are requested to complete the Q&V questionnaire for purposes of respondent selection, in general, each company must report volume and value data separately for itself. Parties should not include data for any other party, even if they believe they should be treated as a single entity with that other party. If a company was collapsed with another company or companies in the most recently completed segment of the proceeding where Commerce considered collapsing that entity, complete Q&V data for that collapsed entity must be submitted.

Notice of No Sales

With respect to AD administrative reviews, we intend to rescind the review where there are no suspended entries for a company or entity under review and/or where there are no suspended entries under the company-specific case number for that company or entity. Where there may be suspended entries, if a producer or exporter named in this notice of initiation had no exports, sales, or entries during the POR, it may notify Commerce of this fact within 30 days of publication of this initiation notice in the **Federal Register** for Commerce to consider how to treat suspended entries under that producer's or exporter's company-specific case number.