

correct any ministerial errors within a reasonable time after the determinations are issued under this section. A ministerial error is defined at 19 CFR 351.224(f) as an error “in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other type of unintentional error. . . .” Therefore, we are amending the *Final Results* of the administrative review covering the period January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015. This notice serves to correct the misspelled exporter company name listed in the *Final Results*. No other changes have been made to the Final Results.

These amended final results are published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1), 751(h), and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213.

Dated: July 17, 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. 2018–15689 Filed 7–20–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–980]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2015

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Canadian Solar Inc. and its cross-owned affiliates (collectively, Canadian Solar) and Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd. and its cross-owned affiliates (collectively, Trina Solar), exporters/producers of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules (solar cells), from the People’s Republic of China (China), received countervailable subsidies during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015.

DATES: Applicable July 23, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gene H. Calvert, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of

Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3586.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review on January 10, 2018.¹ We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*. On March 5, 2018, we received timely case briefs from the following interested parties: SolarWorld Americas Inc. (the petitioner), the Government of China (GOC), Canadian Solar, and Trina Solar.² On March 12, 2018, we received timely rebuttal comments from the petitioner; the GOC; Canadian Solar; Trina Solar; and Sumec Hardware & Tools Co., Ltd. (Sumec).³

¹ See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, and Rescission of Review, in Part; 2015*, 83 FR 1235 (January 10, 2018) (*Preliminary Results*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Letter from the petitioner, “Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People’s Republic of China; Case Brief of SolarWorld Americas, Inc.,” dated March 5, 2018 (Petitioner’s Case Brief); Letter from the GOC, “GOC Administrative Case Brief: Fourth Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the People’s Republic of China (C–570–980),” dated March 5, 2018 (GOC’s Case Brief); Letter from Canadian Solar, “Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether Or Not Assembled into Modules from the People’s Republic of China: Case Brief,” dated March 5, 2018 (Canadian Solar’s Case Brief); and Letter from Trina Solar, “Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules from the People’s Republic of China: Case Brief,” dated March 5, 2018 (Trina Solar’s Case Brief).

³ See Letter from the petitioner, “Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People’s Republic of China: Rebuttal Brief of SolarWorld Americas, Inc.,” dated March 12, 2018. (Petitioner’s Rebuttal Brief); Letter from the GOC, “GOC Rebuttal Brief: Fourth Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the People’s Republic of China (C–570–980),” dated March 12, 2018 (GOC’s Rebuttal Brief); Letter from Canadian Solar, “Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the People’s Republic of China: Rebuttal Case Brief,” dated March 12, 2018. (Canadian Solar’s Rebuttal Brief); Letter from Trina Solar, “Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules from the People’s Republic of China: Rebuttal Brief,” dated March 12, 2018 (Trina Solar’s Rebuttal Brief); and Letter from Sumec, “SHTC Letter in Lieu of Rebuttal Brief: Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the People’s Republic of China,” dated March 12, 2018. In its letter, Sumec submits that Commerce should adopt the positions put forward in the case and rebuttal briefs submitted by Canadian Solar and Trina Solar.

Commerce exercised its discretion to toll all deadlines affected by the closure of the Federal Government from January 20 through January 22, 2018.⁴ As a result, all deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by three days. On May 11, 2018, we extended the deadline for issuing the final results of this administrative review by 45 days, to June 27, 2018.⁵ On June 21, 2018, we extended the period for issuing the final results by an additional 15 days, to July 12, 2018.⁶

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are solar cells from China. A full description of the scope of the order is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted by this notice.⁷

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties’ briefs are listed in the Appendix to this notice and are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. The 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 <http://access.trade.gov> and in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn>. The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and the electronic version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on case briefs, rebuttal briefs, and all supporting documentation, we made changes from the *Preliminary Results*. For the final results, we are

⁴ See Memorandum, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated January 23, 2018.

⁵ See Memorandum, “Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People’s Republic of China: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of 2015 Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,” dated May 11, 2018.

⁶ See Memorandum, “Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People’s Republic of China: Section Extension of Deadline for Final Results of 2015 Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,” dated June 21, 2018.

⁷ See Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People’s Republic of China; 2015,” dated concurrently with this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

relying solely on Maersk ocean freight prices to value international freight when constructing our benchmarks for measuring the adequacy of remuneration for the company respondents' input purchases. We also corrected certain clerical errors made in our calculations.⁸

Methodology

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution from a government or

public entity that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁹ For a full description of the methodology underlying all of Commerce's conclusions, including any determination that relied upon the use of facts available pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Results of Administrative Review

In accordance with section 777A(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), we calculated a countervailable subsidy rate for the two mandatory respondents, Canadian Solar and Trina Solar. For the non-selected companies subject to this

review, we followed out practice, which is to base the subsidy rates on an average of the subsidy rates calculated for those companies selected for individual review, excluding *de minimis* rates or rates based entirely on adverse facts available.¹⁰ In this case, for the non-selected companies, we calculated a rate by weight-averaging the calculated subsidy rates of the two mandatory respondents using their publicly-ranged sales data for exports of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR. We find the countervailable subsidy rates for the producers/exporters under review to be as follows:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Canadian Solar and its Cross-Owned Affiliates ¹¹	14.34
Trina Solar and its Cross-Owned Affiliates ¹²	11.39

Review-Specific Average Rate Applicable to the Non-Selected Companies Subject to this Review:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)	Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Baoding Jiasheng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd	13.20	Hengshui Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd	13.20
Baoding Tianwei Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd	13.20	JA Solar Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd	13.20
Beijing Tianneng Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd	13.20	Jiangsu High Hope Int'l Group	13.20
Canadian Solar International, Ltd	13.20	Jiawei Solarchina Co., Ltd	13.20
Chint Solar (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd	13.20	Jiawei Solarchina (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd	13.20
Dongguan Sunworth Solar Energy Co., Ltd	13.20	JingAo Solar Co., Ltd	13.20
ERA Solar Co., Ltd	13.20	Jinko Solar Co., Ltd	13.20
ET Solar Energy Limited	13.20	Jinko Solar Import and Export Co., Ltd	13.20
ET Solar Industry Limited	13.20	Jinko Solar International Limited	13.20
Hainan Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd	13.20	Jinko Solar (U.S.) Inc	13.20
Hangzhou Sunny Energy Science and Technology Co., Ltd	13.20	Lightway Green New Energy Co., Ltd	13.20
Hangzhou Zhejiang University Sunny Energy Science and Technology Co., Ltd	13.20	Lixian Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd	13.20
Hengdian Group DMEGC Magnetism Co., Ltd	13.20	Luoyang Suntech Power Co., Ltd	13.20
		Ningbo Qixin Solar Electrical Appliance Co., Ltd	13.20
		Risen Energy Co., Ltd	13.20
		Shanghai JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd	13.20
		Shenzhen Glory Industries Co., Ltd	13.20
		Shenzhen Topray Solar Co., Ltd	13.20
		Sumec Hardware & Tools Co. Ltd	13.20
		Systemes Versilis, Inc	13.20
		Taizhou BD Trade Co., Ltd	13.20
		tenKsolar (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	13.20
		Tianjin Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd	13.20
		Toenergy Technology Hangzhou Co., Ltd	13.20
		Wuxi Suntech Power Co., Ltd	13.20
		Yingli Energy (China) Co., Ltd	13.20
		Zhejiang Era Solar Technology Co., Ltd	13.20
		Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd	13.20
		Zhejiang Sunflower Light Energy Science & Technology Limited Liability Company	13.20

Disclosure

We will disclose to the parties in this proceeding the calculations performed for these final results within five days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.¹³

⁸ See the Issues and Decision Memorandum for a full discussion of the changes made since the Preliminary Results.

⁹ See section 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

¹⁰ See, e.g., *Certain Pasta from Italy: Preliminary Results of the 13th (2008) Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 75 FR 18806, 18811 (April 13, 2010), unchanged in *Certain Pasta from Italy: Final Results of the 13th (2008) Countervailing Duty*

Administrative Review, 75 FR 37386 (June 29, 2010); see also Issues and Decision Memorandum at the section, "Non-Selected Companies Under Review."

¹¹ Cross-owned affiliates are: Canadian Solar Inc.; Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc.; Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc.; CSI Cells Co., Ltd.; CSI Solar Power (China) Inc.; CSI Solartronics (Changshu) Co., Ltd.; CSI Solar Technologies Inc.; CSI Solar Manufacture Inc. (name was changed to CSI New Energy Holding Co., Ltd. in July 2015); CSI-GCL Solar Manufacturing (Yancheng) Co., Ltd.; Changshu Tegu New Materials

Technology Co., Ltd.; Changshu Tlian Co., Ltd.; and Suzhou SanySolar Materials Technology Co., Ltd. See Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

¹² Cross-owned affiliates are: Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.; Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd.; Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; and Changzhou Trina PV Ribbon Materials Co., Ltd.

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), we intend to issue assessment instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) 15 days after the date of publication of these final results of review, to liquidate shipments of subject merchandise produced and/or exported by the companies listed above, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015, at the *ad valorem* rates listed above.

Cash Deposit Instructions

In accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act, we intend to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown for each of the respective companies listed above. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the destruction 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 of an APO is an sanctionable violation.

We are issuing and publishing these final results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 12, 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—Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. List of Interested Party Comments
- IV. Scope of the Order
- V. Changes Since the Preliminary Results
- VI. Non-Selected Companies Under Review
- VII. Subsidies Valuation Information
- VIII. Use of Facts Available and Adverse Inferences
- IX. Programs Determined to be Countervailable
- X. Program Determined to be Not Countervailable During the POR
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- XII. Analysis of Comments

XIII. Conclusion

[FR Doc. 2018–15692 Filed 7–20–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Interim Procedures for Considering Requests Under the Commercial Availability Provision of the United States—Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (U.S.-Colombia TPA)

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before September 21, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230 (or via the internet at PRAComments@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Laurie Mease, Office of Textiles and Apparel, Telephone: 202–482–2043, Email: Laurie.Mease@trade.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

Title II, Section 203(o) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (the “Act”) [Pub. L. 112–42] implements the commercial availability provision provided for in Article 3.3 of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (the “Agreement”). The Agreement entered into force on May 15, 2012. Subject to the rules of origin in Annex 4.1 of the Agreement, pursuant to the textile provisions of the Agreement, fabric, yarn, and fiber produced in Colombia or the United States and traded between the two countries are entitled to duty-free tariff

treatment. Annex 3–B of the Agreement also lists specific fabrics, yarns, and fibers that the two countries agreed are not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner from producers in Colombia or the United States. The fabrics listed are commercially unavailable fabrics, yarns, and fibers, which are also entitled to duty-free treatment despite not being produced in Colombia or the United States.

The list of commercially unavailable fabrics, yarns, and fibers may be changed pursuant to the commercial availability provision in Chapter 3, Article 3.3, Paragraphs 5–7 of the Agreement. Under this provision, interested entities from Colombia or the United States have the right to request that a specific fabric, yarn, or fiber be added to, or removed from, the list of commercially unavailable fabrics, yarns, and fibers in Annex 3–B of the Agreement.

Chapter 3, Article 3.3, paragraph 7 of the Agreement requires that the President “promptly” publish procedures for parties to exercise the right to make these requests. Section 203(o)(4) of the Act authorizes the President to establish procedures to modify the list of fabrics, yarns, or fibers not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in either the United States or Colombia as set out in Annex 3–B of the Agreement. The President delegated the responsibility for publishing the procedures and administering commercial availability requests to the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (“CITA”), which issues procedures and acts on requests through the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel (“OTEXA”) (See Proclamation No. 8818, 77 FR 29519, May 18, 2012).

The intent of the U.S.-Colombia TPA Commercial Availability Procedures is to foster the use of U.S. and regional products by implementing procedures that allow products to be placed on or removed from a product list, on a timely basis, and in a manner that is consistent with normal business practice. The procedures are intended to facilitate the transmission of requests; allow the market to indicate the availability of the supply of products that are the subject of requests; make available promptly, to interested entities and the public, information regarding the requests for products and offers received for those products; ensure wide participation by interested entities and parties; allow for careful review and consideration of information provided to substantiate requests, responses and rebuttals; and provide timely public dissemination of