

classifiable under subheadings 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000, and 7305.39.5000 and that otherwise meets the above scope language is also covered. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these *Orders* is dispositive.

Final Results of CCRs

In its comments, SeAH argues that if Commerce modifies the scope of the *Orders*, it must do so with respect to all of the orders on large diameter welded pipe from countries that resulted from the investigations that were included in the International Trade Commission's (ITC) cumulated injury analysis. Specifically, in order to maintain the integrity of its proceedings, Commerce must modify the scope of the orders on Canada, China, Greece, Korea, and Turkey in addition to the India orders.⁹ SeAH also argues that it is possible that the ITC might have made a negative injury determination for Canada, Korea and Turkey if the imports of the products at issue had not been considered in its cumulative analysis.

Finally, SeAH also asserts that, in order to maintain the integrity of its proceedings, Commerce cannot allow the domestic industry to select which of the various AD and CVD orders will have an exclusion and which of the orders will not. SeAH argues that one of the U.S. producers now seeks to exclude imports from a foreign affiliate whose AD and CVD cash deposit rates are based on adverse facts available, but not from other producers in other countries covered by the petitions. The domestic industry's request "raises serious questions of unlawful anticompetitive intent."¹⁰

In its comments, the domestic industry argues that SeAH has no evidence to support its claim that the ITC may have made a different injury determination had the products at issue not been considered in the ITC's cumulated injury analysis. The domestic industry argues that whenever Commerce narrows the scope of an order, there is necessarily a product removed from the scope that could have been considered by the ITC in its injury analysis.¹¹ The domestic industry argues that the statute and regulations

give Commerce the authority to revoke an order in part based on changed circumstances when it concludes that the domestic producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product express a lack of interest in part of the order.¹² Finally, the domestic producers argue that the scope exclusion is extremely narrow and the merchandise at issue accounts for a very small portion of the U.S. market and is not produced in the United States. Therefore, LDWP from India, including that produced by the Indian affiliate of one of the U.S. producers, will still be subject to AD and CVD duties in the vast majority of the U.S. market.¹³

Section 751(b) authorizes Commerce to modify the scopes of AD and CVD orders only for those orders in which we conduct a CCR.¹⁴ Further, 19 CFR 351.216(c) requires that "good cause" exists when it conducts a CCR within 24 months of the publication of a final determination of an investigation. In the *Initiation and Preliminary Results*, Commerce found that "good cause" existed to initiate these CCRs.¹⁵

These CCRs pertain to the India large diameter pipe orders. SeAH's comments referencing the other large diameter pipe orders are beyond the scope of these CCRs.

Further, with respect to SeAH's argument that Commerce cannot allow the domestic producers to select which of the countries covered by the orders will have an exclusion and which will not, Commerce has the authority to revoke an order in part based on changed circumstances if it concludes that the domestic producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product express a lack of interest in part of the order.¹⁶ In these CCRs, the ten domestic producers which requested the CCRs represent substantially all of the production of the domestic like product covered by these *Orders*, and have stated that they are no longer interested in the merchandise at

¹² *Id.* at 3.

¹³ *Id.* at 3–4.

¹⁴ See *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 84 FR 13888 (April 8, 2019) (*Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Korea*); see also *Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 84 FR 49508 (September 20, 2019).

¹⁵ See *Initiation and Preliminary Results*, 84 FR at 69357.

¹⁶ See *Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Korea* (2019); see also *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Changed Circumstances Review*, 81 FR 9427 (February 25, 2016).

issue being covered by the *Orders*.¹⁷ There is no information on the record to contradict the domestic industry's claim. SeAH's argument that the ITC may have made a negative injury determination if the products at issue were not included in its cumulated injury analysis is immaterial to these CCRs. Therefore, for the reasons stated in the *Initiation and Preliminary Results*, Commerce continues to find that it is appropriate to revoke the *Orders*, in part, with respect to certain large diameter welded pipe products with specific combinations of grades, diameters and wall thicknesses, as reflected in the "Scope of the Orders" section of this notice.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing this determination and publishing these final results and notice in accordance with sections 751(b)(1) and 777(i)(1) and (2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(e), 351.221(b), and 351.221(c)(3).

Dated: April 30, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2020–09678 Filed 5–5–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–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 Department of Commerce (Commerce) has received requests to conduct administrative reviews of various antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders and findings with March anniversary dates. In accordance with Commerce's regulations, we are initiating those administrative reviews.

DATES: Applicable May 6, 2020.

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.

¹⁷ See the Domestic Industry's Letter, "Large Diameter Welded Pipe from India: Petitioner's Request for Changed Circumstances Review and Partial Revocation," dated October 18, 2019.

⁹ See SeAH Comments at 2 (citing *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from China and India, Investigation Nos. 701–TA–593 and 594 and 731–TA–1402 and 1404 (Final)*, USITC Pub. 4859 (January 2019), and *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Canada, Greece, Korea, and Turkey, Investigation Nos. 701–TA–595–596 and 731–TA–1401, 1403, 1405–1406 (Final)*, USITC Pub. 4883 (April 2019)).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 4.

¹¹ See Petitioners' Rebuttal Comments at 3.

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 and findings with March anniversary dates.

All deadlines for the submission of various types of information, certifications, or comments or actions by Commerce discussed below refer to the number of calendar days from the applicable starting time.

Notice of No Sales

If a producer or exporter named in this notice of initiation had no exports, sales, or entries during the period of review (POR), it must notify Commerce within 30 days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. All submissions must be filed electronically at <https://access.trade.gov> in accordance with 19 CFR 351.303.¹ Such submissions are subject to verification in accordance with section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Further, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(f)(1)(i), a copy must be served on every party on Commerce's service list.

Respondent Selection

In the event 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 on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports during the POR. We intend to place the CBP data on the record within five days of publication of the initiation notice and to make our decision regarding respondent selection within 30 days of publication of the initiation **Federal Register** notice. Comments regarding the CBP data and respondent selection should be submitted within seven days after the placement of the CBP data on the record of this review. Parties wishing to submit rebuttal comments should submit those comments within five days after the deadline for the initial comments.

In the event Commerce decides it is necessary to limit individual examination of respondents and conduct respondent selection under section 777A(c)(2) of 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 antidumping duty 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 this 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 this AD proceeding (e.g., investigation, administrative review, new shipper review, or changed circumstances review). For any company subject to this 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 Quantity and Value (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 this proceeding where Commerce considered collapsing that entity, complete Q&V data for that collapsed entity must be submitted.

Deadline for Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), a party that has requested a review may withdraw that request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. The regulation provides that Commerce may extend this time if it is reasonable to do so. Determinations by Commerce to extend the 90-day deadline will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Deadline for Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 504 of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 amended the Act by adding the concept of a particular

market situation (PMS) for purposes of constructed value under section 773(e) of the Act.² Section 773(e) of the Act states that "if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology." When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v) set a deadline for the submission of PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of initial responses to section D of the questionnaire.

Separate Rates

In proceedings involving non-market economy (NME) countries, Commerce begins with a rebuttable presumption that all companies within the country are subject to government control and, thus, should be assigned a single antidumping duty deposit rate. It is Commerce's policy to assign all exporters of merchandise subject to an administrative review in an NME country this single rate unless an exporter can demonstrate that it is sufficiently independent so as to be entitled to a separate rate.

To establish whether a firm is sufficiently independent from government control of its export activities to be entitled to a separate rate, Commerce analyzes each entity exporting the subject merchandise. In accordance with the separate rates criteria, Commerce assigns separate rates to companies in NME cases only if respondents can demonstrate the absence of both *de jure* and *de facto* government control over export activities.

¹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011).

² See Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, Public Law 114-27, 129 Stat. 362 (2015).

All firms listed below that wish to qualify for separate rate status in the administrative reviews involving NME countries must complete, as appropriate, either a separate rate application or certification, as described below. For these administrative reviews, in order to demonstrate separate rate eligibility, Commerce requires entities for whom a review was requested, that were assigned a separate rate in the most recent segment of this proceeding in which they participated, to certify that they continue to meet the criteria for obtaining a separate rate. The Separate Rate Certification form will be available on Commerce's website at <https://enforcement.trade.gov/nme/nme-sep-rate.html> on the date of publication of this **Federal Register** notice. In responding to the certification, please follow the "Instructions for Filing the Certification" in the Separate Rate Certification. Separate Rate Certifications are due to Commerce no later than 30 calendar days after publication of this **Federal Register** notice. The deadline and requirement

for submitting a Certification applies equally to NME-owned firms, wholly foreign-owned firms, and foreign sellers who purchase and export subject merchandise to the United States.

Entities that currently do not have a separate rate from a completed segment of the proceeding³ should timely file a Separate Rate Application to demonstrate eligibility for a separate rate in this proceeding. In addition, companies that received a separate rate in a completed segment of the proceeding that have subsequently made changes, including, but not limited to, changes to corporate structure, acquisitions of new companies or facilities, or changes to their official company name,⁴ should timely file a Separate Rate Application to demonstrate eligibility for a separate rate in this proceeding. The Separate Rate Application will be available on Commerce's website at <https://enforcement.trade.gov/nme/nme-sep-rate.html> on the date of publication of this **Federal Register** notice. In responding to the Separate Rate Application, refer to the instructions

contained in the application. Separate Rate Applications are due to Commerce no later than 30 calendar days after publication of this **Federal Register** notice. The deadline and requirement for submitting a Separate Rate Application applies equally to NME-owned firms, wholly foreign-owned firms, and foreign sellers that purchase and export subject merchandise to the United States.

For exporters and producers who submit a Separate Rate Application or Certification and subsequently are selected as mandatory respondents, these exporters and producers will no longer be eligible for separate rate status unless they respond to all parts of the questionnaire as mandatory respondents.

Initiation of Reviews

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we are initiating administrative reviews of the following AD and CVD orders and findings. We intend to issue the final results of these reviews not later than March 31, 2021.

	Period to be reviewed
AD Proceedings	
BRAZIL: Certain Uncoated Paper, A-351-842	3/1/19-2/29/20
International Paper do Brasil Ltda. International Paper Exportadora Ltda. Suzano S.A. (formerly Suzano Papel e Celulose S.A.).	
PORTUGAL: Uncoated Paper, A-471-807	3/1/19-2/29/20
Navigator Company, S.A.	
THAILAND: Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes, A-549-502	3/1/19-2/29/20
Apex International Logistics. Aquatec Maxcon Asia. Asian Unity Part Co., Ltd. Blue Pipe Steel Center. Bis Pipe Fitting Industry Co., Ltd. Chuhatsu (Thailand) Co., Ltd. CSE Technologies Co., Ltd. Expeditors International (Bangkok). Expeditors Ltd. FS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd. K Line Logistics. Kerry-Apex (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Oil Steel Tube (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Otto Ender Steel Structure Co., Ltd. Pacific Pipe Public Company Limited. Pacific Pipe and Pump. Panalpina World Transport Ltd. Polypipe Engineering Co., Ltd. Saha Thai Steel Pipe Public Co., Ltd. Schlumberger Overseas S.A. Siam Fittings Co., Ltd. Siam Steel Pipe Co., Ltd. Sino Connections Logistics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Thai Malleable Iron and Steel. Thai Oil Group. Thai Oil Pipe Co., Ltd. Thai Premium Pipe Co., Ltd.	

³ Such entities include entities that have not participated in the proceeding, entities that were preliminarily granted a separate rate in any currently incomplete segment of the proceeding (e.g., an ongoing administrative review, new

shipper review, etc.) and entities that lost their separate rate in the most recently completed segment of the proceeding in which they participated.

⁴ Only changes to the official company name, rather than trade names, need to be addressed via a Separate Rate Application. Information regarding new trade names may be submitted via a Separate Rate Certification.

	Period to be reviewed
<p>Vatana Phaisal Engineering Company. Visavakit Patana Corp., Ltd. THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: Certain Amorphous Silica Fabric, A-570-038 Access China Industrial Textile (Pinghu) Inc. Access China Industrial Textile (Shanghai) Inc. Acmetex Co., Ltd. Beijing Great Pack Materials Co., Ltd. Beijing Landingji Engineering Tech. Co., Ltd. Beijing Tianxing Ceramic Fiber Composite Materials Corp. Changshu Yaoxing Fiberglass Insulation Products Co., Ltd. Changzhou Kingze Composite Materials Co., Ltd. Changzhou Utek Composite Co. Chengdu Chang Yuan Shun Co., Ltd. Chengdu Youbang Hengtai New Material Co., Ltd. China Beihai Fiberglass Co., Ltd. China National Building Materials International Corporation. China Yangzhou Guo Tai Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Chongqing Polycomp International Corp. (CPIC). Chongqing Tenways Material Corporation. Chongqing Yangkai Import & Export Trade Co., Ltd. Cixi Sunrise Sealing Material Co., Ltd. Fujian Minshan Fire-Fighting Co., Ltd. Ganzhou Guangjian Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Grant Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Haining Jietae Fiberglass Fabric Co., Ltd. Haining Jorhom Imp. & Ex. Co., Ltd. Hebei Yuniu Fiberglass Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Hebei Yuyin Trade Co., Ltd. Hengshui Aohong International Trading Co., Ltd. Hitex Insulation (Ningbo) Co., Ltd. Huatek New Material Inc. Jiangsu Jiuding New Material Co., Ltd. Jiangxi Aidmer Seal & Packing Co., Ltd. Jiujiang Huaxing Glass Fiber Co., Ltd. Langfang Wanda Industrial Co., Ltd. Lanxi Joen Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Mowco Industry Limited. Nantong Jinpeng Fiberglass Products Co., Ltd. Nanjing Debeili New Materials Co., Ltd. Nanjing Tianyuan Fiberglass Material Co., Ltd. New Fire Co., Ltd. New Fire, Ltd. Ningbo EAS Material Co., Ltd. Ningbo Firewheel Thermal Insulation & Sealing Co., Ltd. Ningbo Fitow High Strength Composites Co., Ltd. Ningbo Universal Star Industry & Trade Limited. Ningguo BST Thermal Protection Products Co., Ltd. Nische New Material (Nantong) Co., Ltd. Pizhou Hua Yixiang Import and Export. Pizhou Hua Yixiang Import and Export Trading Co., Ltd. Qingdao Feelongda Industry & Trade Co., Ltd. Qingdao Junfeng Industry Company Limited. Qingdao Meikang Fireproof Materials Co., Ltd. Qingdao Shishuo Industry Co., Ltd. Rugao City Ouhua Composite Material Co., Ltd. Rugao Nebula Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Shandong Rondy Composite Materials, Co., Ltd. Shanghai Bonthe Insulative Material Co., Ltd. Shanghai Horse Construction Co., Ltd. Shanghai Industrial Products Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd. Shanghai Liankun Electronics Material Co., Ltd. Shanghai New Union Textra Import. Shanghai Porcher Industries Co., Ltd. Shanghai Suita Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. Shanghai Weldflame Co., Ltd. Shangqiu Huanyu Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Shaoxing Sunway Tools & Hardware Import & Export Co., Ltd. Shengzhou Top-Tech New Material Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Core-Tex Composite Materials Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Songxin Silicone Products Co., Ltd. Suntex Composite Industrial Co., Ltd. Suretex Composite Co., Ltd. Taian Fibtex Trade Co., Ltd. Taian Juli Composite Materials Co., Ltd.</p>	<p>3/1/19-2/29/20</p>

	Period to be reviewed
Taixing Chuanda Plastic Co., Ltd. Taixing Kaixin Composite Materials Co., Ltd. Taixing Ruifeng Rubber Products Co., Ltd. Taixing Vichen Composite Material Co., Limited. TaiZhou Xinxing Fiberglass Products Co., Ltd. Tenglong Sealing Products Manufactory Yuyao. Texaspro (China) Company. Tianjin Bin Jin Fiberglass Products Co., Ltd. Tongxiang Suretex Composite Co., Ltd. Wallean Industries Co., Ltd. Wuhan Dinfn Industries Co., Ltd. Wuxi First Special-Type Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Wuxi Xingxiao Hi-tech Material Co., Ltd. Yuyao Feida Insulation Sealing Factory. Yuyao Tianyi Special Carbon Fiber Co., Ltd. Zibo Irvine Trading Co., Ltd. Zibo Yao Xing Fire-Resistant and Heat Preservation Material Co., Ltd. Zibo Yuntai Furnace Technology Co., Ltd.	
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: Glycine, A-570-836	3/1/19-2/29/20
Avid Organics Private Limited. Baoding Mantong Fine Chemistry Co., Ltd. Kumar Industries. Mulji Mehta Enterprises. Studio Disrupt.	
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp, ⁵ A-570-893	2/1/19-1/31/20
Rongcheng Yin Hai Aquatic Product Co., Ltd. Rushan Chunjiangyuan Foodstuffs Co., Ltd.	
CVD Proceedings	
INDIA: Certain New Pneumatic Off-The-Road Tires, C-533-870	1/1/19-12/31/19
Balkrishna Industries Limited.	
INDIA: Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber, C-533-876	1/1/19-12/31/19
Reliance Industries Limited.	
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: Certain Amorphous Silica Fabric, C-570-039	1/1/19-12/31/19
Access China Industrial Textile (Pinghu) Inc. (ACIT). Access China Industrial Textile (Shanghai) Inc. (ACIT). Acmetex Co., Ltd. Beijing Great Pack Materials Co., Ltd. Beijing Landingji Engineering Tech. Co., Ltd. Beijing Tianxing Ceramic Fiber Composite Materials Corp. Changshu Yaoxing Fiberglass Insulation Products Co., Ltd. Changzhou Kingze Composite Materials Co., Ltd. Changzhou Utek Composite Co. Chengdu Chang Yuan Shun Co., Ltd. Chengdu Youbang Hengtai New Material Co., Ltd. China Beihai Fiberglass Co., Ltd. China National Building Materials International Corporation. China Yangzhou Guo Tai Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Chongqing Polycomp International Corp. (CPIC). Chongqing Tenways Material Corporation. Chongqing Yangkai Import & Export Trade Co., Ltd. Cixi Sunrise Sealing Material Co., Ltd. Fujian Minshan Fire-Fighting Co., Ltd. Ganzhou Guangjian Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Grant Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Haining Jiete Fiberglass Fabric Co., Ltd. Haining Jorhom Imp. & Ex. Co., Ltd. Hebei Yuniu Fiberglass Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Hebei Yuyin Trade Co., Ltd. Hengshui Aohong International Trading Co., Ltd. Hitex Insulation (Ningbo) Co., Ltd. Huatek New Material Inc. Jiangsu Jiuding New Material Co., Ltd. Jiangxi Aidmer Seal & Packing Co., Ltd. Jiujiang Huaxing Glass Fiber Co., Ltd. Langfang Wanda Industrial Co., Ltd. Lanxi Joen Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Mowco Industry Limited. Nantong Jinpeng Fiberglass Products Co., Ltd. Nanjing Debeili New Materials Co., Ltd. Nanjing Tianyuan Fiberglass Material Co., Ltd. New Fire Co., Ltd. New Fire, Ltd. Ningbo EAS Material Co., Ltd. Ningbo Firewheel Thermal Insulation & Sealing Co., Ltd.	

	Period to be reviewed
<p>Ningbo Fitow High Strength Composites Co., Ltd. Ningbo Universal Star Industry & Trade Limited. Ningguo BST Thermal Protection Products Co., Ltd. Nische New Material (Nantong) Co., Ltd. Pizhou Hua Yixiang Import and Export. Pizhou Hua Yixiang Import and Export Trading Co., Ltd. Qingdao Feelongda Industry & Trade Co., Ltd. Qingdao Junfeng Industry Company Limited. Qingdao Meikang Fireproof Materials Co., Ltd. Qingdao Shishuo Industry Co., Ltd. Rugao City Ouhua Composite Material Co., Ltd. Rugao Nebula Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Shandong Ronly Composite Materials, Co., Ltd. Shanghai Bonthe Insulative Material Co., Ltd. Shanghai Horse Construction Co., Ltd. Shanghai Industrial Products Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd. Shanghai Liankun Electronics Material Co., Ltd. Shanghai New Union Textra Import. Shanghai Porcher Industries Co., Ltd. Shanghai Sulta Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. Shanghai Weldflame Co., Ltd. Shangqiu Huanyu Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Shaoxing Sunway Tools & Hardware Import & Export Co., Ltd. Shengzhou Top-Tech New Material Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Core-Tex Composite Materials Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Songxin Silicone Products Co., Ltd. Suntex Composite Industrial Co., Ltd. Suretex Composite Co., Ltd. Taian Fibtex Trade Co., Ltd. Taian Juli Composite Materials Co., Ltd. Taixing Chuanda Plastic Co., Ltd. Taixing Kaixin Composite Materials Co., Ltd. Taixing Ruifeng Rubber Products Co., Ltd. Taixing Vichen Composite Material Co., Limited. TaiZhou Xinxing Fiberglass Products Co., Ltd. Tenglong Sealing Products Manufactory Yuyao. Texaspro (China) Company. Tianjin Bin Jin Fiberglass Products Co., Ltd. Tongxiang Suretex Composite Co., Ltd. Wallean Industries Co., Ltd. Wuhan Dinfn Industries Co., Ltd. Wuxi First Special-Type Fiberglass Co., Ltd. Wuxi Xingxiao Hi-tech Material Co., Ltd. Yuyao Feida Insulation Sealing Factory. Yuyao Tianyi Special Carbon Fiber Co., Ltd. Zibo Irvine Trading Co., Ltd. Zibo Yao Xing Fire-Resistant and Heat Preservation Material Co., Ltd. Zibo Yuntai Furnace Technology Co., Ltd.</p>	
<p>TURKEY: Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes, C-489-502</p> <p>Borusan Holding. Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. Borusan Mannesmann Boru Yatirim Holding. Borusan Birlesik Boru Fabrikalari San ve Tic. Borusan Istikbal Ticaret T.A.S. Borusan Mannesmann. Borusan Gemlik Boru Tesisleri A.S. Borusan Ihracat Ithalat ve Dagitim A.S. Borusan Ithicat ve Dagitim A.S. Borusan Lojistik Dagitim Depolama Tasimacilik ve Ticaret A.S. Borusan Mannesmann Pipe US, Inc. Cagil Makina Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. Cayirova Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. Cimtas Boru Imalatlari ve Ticaret Sirketi. Cinar Boru Profil San. Ve Tic. As. Eksen Makina. Erbosan Erciyas Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. Guner Eksport. Guyen Steel Pipe. Guyen Celik Born San. Ve Tic. Ltd. HDM Celik Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd. Sti. Kale Baglanti Teknolojileri San ve Tic. A.S. Kalibre Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. MTS Lojistik ve Tasimacilik Hizmetleri TIC A.S. Istanbul. Net Boru Sanayi ve Dis Ticaret Koll. Sti.</p>	<p>1/1/19-12/31/19</p>

	Period to be reviewed
Noksel Celik Boru Sanayi A.S. Perfektup Ambalaj San. ve Tic. A.S. Schenker Arkas Nakliyat ve Ticaret A.S. Toscelik Metal Ticaret A.S. Toscelik Profil ve Sac Endustrisi A.S. Tosityali Dis Ticaret A.S. Tubeco Pipe and Steel Corporation. Umran Celik Born Sanayii A.S. Umran Steel Pipe Inc. Vespro Muhendislik Mimarlik Danismanlik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. Yucel Boru ve Profil Endustrisi A.S. Yucelboru Ihracat lthalat ve Pazarlama A.S.	

Suspension Agreements

None.

Duty Absorption Reviews

During any administrative review covering all or part of a period falling between the first and second or third and fourth anniversary of the publication of an AD order under 19 CFR 351.211 or a determination under 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4) to continue an order or suspended investigation (after sunset review), Commerce, if requested by a domestic interested party within 30 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the review, will determine whether AD duties have been absorbed by an exporter or producer subject to the review if the subject merchandise is sold in the United States through an importer that is affiliated with such exporter or producer. The request must include the name(s) of the exporter or producer for which the inquiry is requested.

Gap Period Liquidation

For the first administrative review of any order, there will be no assessment of antidumping or countervailing duties on entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the relevant "gap" period of the order (*i.e.*, the period following the expiry of provisional measures and before definitive measures were put into place), if such a gap period is applicable to the POR.

Administrative Protective Orders and Letters of Appearance

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective orders in accordance with the procedures outlined in Commerce's regulations at 19 CFR 351.305. Those procedures apply to administrative reviews included in this notice of initiation.

⁵ These companies were inadvertently combined on a single line in the previous initiation notice. See *February Initiation Notice*, 85 FR at 19737.

Parties wishing to participate in any of these administrative reviews should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (*e.g.*, the filing of separate letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

Factual Information Requirements

Commerce's regulations identify five categories of factual information in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21), which are summarized as follows: (i) Evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). These regulations require any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct. The regulations, at 19 CFR 351.301, also provide specific time limits for such factual submissions based on the type of factual information being submitted. Please review the *Final Rule*,⁶ available at <https://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/2013/1304frn/2013-08227.txt>, prior to submitting factual information in this segment. Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary

⁶ See *Certification of Factual Information To Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also the frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at https://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

information, until May 19, 2020, unless extended.⁷

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information using the formats provided at the end of the *Final Rule*.⁸ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions in any proceeding segments if the submitting party does not comply with applicable certification requirements.

Extension of Time Limits Regulation

Parties may request an extension of time limits before a time limit established under Part 351 expires, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.⁹ In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the time limit established under Part 351 expires. For submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. on the due date. Examples include, but are not limited to: (1) Case and rebuttal briefs, filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309; (2) factual information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c), or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2), filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3) and rebuttal, clarification and correction filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(iv); (3) comments concerning the selection of a surrogate country and surrogate values and rebuttal; (4) comments concerning CBP data; and (5) Q&V questionnaires. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties

⁷ See *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID-19*, 85 FR 17006 (March 26, 2020).

⁸ See section 782(b) of the Act; see also *Final Rule*; and the frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at https://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.302.

simultaneously. In such a case, Commerce will inform parties in the letter or memorandum setting forth the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. This policy also requires that an extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone submission, and clarifies the circumstances under which Commerce will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Please review the *Final Rule*, available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in these segments.

These initiations and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i).

Dated: April 30, 2020.

James Maeder,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2020-09667 Filed 5-5-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-010, A-583-853]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From the People's Republic of China and Taiwan: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on crystalline silicon photovoltaic products from the People's Republic of China (China) and Taiwan would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the level indicated in the "Final Results of Sunset Reviews" section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable May 6, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Abdul Alnoor and Eva Kim, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4554 and (202) 482-8283, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

After publication of the notice of initiation of these sunset reviews of the

AD orders¹ on crystalline silicon photovoltaic products from China and Taiwan,² pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), SunPower Manufacturing Oregon, LLC and Hanwha Q CELLS USA, Inc. (Hanwha) (domestic interested parties) filed with Commerce timely and complete notices of intent to participate in the sunset reviews,³ and timely and adequate substantive responses.⁴ Commerce did not receive a substantive response from any respondent interested party. As a result, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), Commerce conducted an expedited (120-day) sunset review of the *Orders*.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these *Orders* is crystalline silicon photovoltaic products from China and Taiwan. Merchandise covered by the *Orders* is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") under subheadings 8501.61.0000, 8507.20.8030, 8507.20.8040, 8507.20.8060, 8507.20.8090, 8541.40.60.15, 8541.40.6020, 8541.40.6030, 8541.40.60.35 and 8501.31.8000. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope of the *Orders* is dispositive.⁶

¹ See *Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from the People's Republic of China*, 80 FR 8592 (February 18, 2015) and *Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from Taiwan*, 80 FR 8596 (February 18, 2015) (*Orders*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 85 FR 67 (January 2, 2020).

³ See Domestic Interested Parties' Letter, "Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from China and Taiwan: Intent to Participate in Sunset Reviews," dated January 13, 2020; see also "Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from People Republic of China and Taiwan: Hanwha Q CELLS USA, Inc.'s Notice of Intent to Participate in Sunset Reviews," dated January 17, 2020.

⁴ See Domestic Interested Parties' Letters, "Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from China and Taiwan Sunset Reviews: Substantive Response of SPMOR," dated February 3, 2020; and "Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from China and Taiwan, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-511 and 731-TA-1246 and 1247 (1st Sunset Review); Hanwha Q CELLS USA, Inc.'s Substantive Response," dated February 3, 2020.

⁵ For a complete description of the background for these sunset reviews, see Commerce Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from the People's Republic of China and Taiwan," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁶ The full scope of the *Orders* is included in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

A complete discussion of all issues raised in these sunset reviews, including the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping in the event of revocation of the *Orders* and the magnitude of the dumping margins likely to prevail if the *Orders* were to be revoked, is provided in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted by this notice.⁷ A list of the topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached as an Appendix to this notice. 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>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed on the internet 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.

Final Results of Sunset Reviews

Pursuant to sections 751(c)(1), 752(c)(1) and (3) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the *Orders* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and that the magnitude of the dumping margins likely to prevail would be weighted-average dumping margins up to 165.04 percent for China and 27.55 percent for Taiwan.

Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective orders is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(c), and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218 and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(5)(ii).

⁷ See Issues and Decision Memorandum.