exportable goods and services, and firms offering export trade services. The Export Trading Company Contact Facilitation Service (CFS) is a database designed to carry out the goals of Section 104 of the Act by putting U.S. producers of goods and services together with U.S. export service providers. The DOC’s International Trade Administration (ITA) maintains the CFS database of U.S. producers and export service providers (export trading and export management firms, export sales agents, freight forwarders, and other export trade service providers) through a public-private partnership. The producers and export service providers voluntarily register their export interests online at http://www.exportyellowpages.com for inclusion in the CFS. The Export Yellow Pages[reg], an ITA program, uses the CFS to help promote U.S. goods and services, and enable U.S. producers to locate export service providers. The commercial profiles of CFS registrants are accessible at http://www.exportyellowpages.com. CFS registrants are also listed in an annual print directory distributed worldwide. The CFS print and electronic directories are made available through “The Export Yellow Pages”. Without the information collected by the form, the CFS database and the resulting directories would be unreliable and ineffective, because end-users of this data need current information about the listed companies.

II. Method of Collection

Form ITA–4094P is accessible to U.S. firms at http://www.exportyellowpages.com. This form can also be sent by request to U.S. firms.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0625–0120. Form Number(s): ITA–4094P. Type of Review: Regular submission. Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations; not-for-profit institutions; state, local, or tribal government. Estimated Number of Respondents: 18,000. Estimated Time per Response: 15 minutes. Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 4,500. Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $0.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Export Trading Companies Contact Facilitation Services

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, 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 February 27, 2012.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Jeffrey Ansoucher Senior Economist, Office of Competition and Economic Analysis; (202) 482–6015; Jeffrey.Ansoucher@trade.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

One of the goals of the Export Trading Company (ETC) Act of 1982 is to increase U.S. exports of goods and services by encouraging a more efficient provision of export trade services to U.S. producers. Section 104 of the Act directs the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) to provide a service to facilitate contact between producers of exportable goods and services, and firms offering export trade services. The Export Trading Company Contact Facilitation Service (CFS) is a database designed to carry out the goals of Section 104 of the Act by putting U.S. producers of goods and services together with U.S. export service providers.

The DOC’s International Trade Administration (ITA) maintains the CFS database of U.S. producers and export service providers (export trading and export management firms, export sales agents, freight forwarders, and other export trade service providers) through a public-private partnership. The
aluminum extrusions are properly materials by weight. The subject not more than 3.0 percent of total accounting for at least 0.1 percent but not more than 2.0 percent of total materials by weight, and silicon containing in excess of 2.0 percent zinc by weight. The subject merchandise includes aluminum extrusions that are entered unassembled in a "finished goods kit." A finished goods kit is understood to mean a packaged combination of parts that contains, at the time of importation, all of the necessary parts to fully assemble a final finished good and requires no further finishing or fabrication, such as cutting or punching, and is assembled "as is" into a finished product. An imported product will not be considered a 'finished goods kit' and therefore excluded from the scope of the investigation merely by including fasteners such as screws, bolts, etc. in the packaging with an aluminum extrusion product.

The scope also excludes finished aluminum alloy sheet or plates produced by other than the extrusion process, such as aluminum products produced by a method of casting. Cast aluminum products are properly identified by four digits with a decimal point between the third and fourth digit. A letter may also precede the four digits. The following Aluminum Association designations are representative of aluminum alloys for casting: 208.0, 295.0, 308.0, 355.0, 356.0, A356.0, A357.0, 360.0, 366.0, 368.0, A380.0, 413.0, 443.0, 514.0, 518.1, and 712.0. The scope also excludes pure, unwrought aluminum in any form.

The scope also excludes collapsible tubular containers composed of metallic elements corresponding to alloy code 1080A as designated by the Aluminum Association where the tubular container (excluding the nozzle) meets each of the following dimensional characteristics:

1. Length of 37 mm or 62 mm.
2. Outer diameter of 11.0 mm or 12.7 mm.
3. Wall thickness not exceeding 0.13 mm.
Also excluded from the scope of the order are finished heat sinks. Finished heat sinks are fabricated heat sinks made from aluminum extrusions by the design and production of which are organized around meeting certain specified thermal performance requirements and which have been fully, albeit not necessarily individually, tested to comply with such requirements.

Imports of the subject merchandise are provided for under the following categories of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS"): 7604.21.0000, 7604.29.1000, 7604.29.3010, 7604.29.3050, 7604.29.5030, 7604.29.5060, 7608.20.0030, and 7608.20.0090. The subject merchandise entered as parts of other aluminum products may be classifiable under the following additional Chapter 76 subheadings: 7610.10, 7610.90, 7615.19, 7615.20, and 7616.99 as well as under other HTS chapters. In addition, fin evaporator coils may be classifiable under HTS numbers: 8419.99.80.50 and 8419.99.80.60. While HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review

Pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Act, the Department will conduct a CCR upon receipt of a request from an interested party which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of the order. On November 7, 2011, New Zhongya filed a request for an antidumping duty CCR in which it claimed that Guangdong Zhongya Aluminum Company Limited is the successor-in-interest to New Zhongya. With its request, the company submitted certain information related to its claim and stated that this name change has not affected the company’s management, sales operations, supplier relationships or customer base in any meaningful way. In accordance with section 751(b) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216, the Department has determined that there is a sufficient basis to initiate an antidumping duty CCR to determine whether Guangdong Zhongya Aluminum Company Limited is the successor-in-interest to New Zhongya.

In making a successor-in-interest determination in antidumping duty proceedings, the Department typically examines several factors including, but not limited to: (1) Management; (2) production facilities; (3) supplier relationships, and (4) customer base. See, e.g., Brass Sheet and Strip From Canada: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 57 FR 20460, 20462 (May 13, 1992) and Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Romania: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 70 FR 22847 (May 3, 2005) (Plate from Romania), unchanged in the Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From Romania, 70 FR 35624 (June 21, 2005). While no single factor or combination of factors will necessarily be dispositive, the Department generally will consider the new company to be the successor to the predecessor company if the resulting operations are essentially the same as those of the predecessor company. See, e.g., Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Israel: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review, 59 FR 6944, 6945 (February 14, 1994), and Plate from Romania, 70 FR at 22847. Thus, if the record evidence demonstrates that, with respect to the production and sale of the subject merchandise, the new company operates as the same business entity as the predecessor company, the Department may assign the new company the cash deposit rate of its predecessor. See, e.g., Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review: Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon from Norway, 75 FR 32370, 32371 (June 8, 2010), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

During the course of this CCR, cash deposit requirements for subject merchandise exports will continue to be the rate established in the antidumping duty investigation. The cash deposit rates will be altered, if warranted, pursuant only to the final results of the review.

The Department will issue questionnaires requesting additional information concerning the antidumping duty review and will publish in the Federal Register a notice of the preliminary results of the CCR, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(2) and (4), and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(l). The antidumping duty notice will set forth the factual and legal conclusions upon which our preliminary results are based and a description of any action proposed. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(ii), interested parties will have an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results of the review. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.216(e), the Department will issue the final results of its antidumping duty CCR not later than 270 days after the date on which the review is initiated.

This notice of initiation is in accordance with section 751(b)(1) of the Act, 19 CFR 351.216(b) and (d), and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(1).

Dated: December 19, 2011.

Christian Marsh,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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