

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

**In the Matter of: Erdal Kuyumcu,
Inmate Number: 89148–053, FCI Fort
Dix, P.O. Box 2000, Joint Base MDL, NJ
08640; Order Denying Export
Privileges**

On September 7, 2017, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York, Erdal Kuyumcu (“Kuyumcu”) was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) (“IEEPA”). Specifically, Kuyumcu knowingly and willfully conspired to export from the United States to Iran a metallic powder composed of cobalt and nickel, without having obtained the required U.S. Government authorization. Kuyumcu was sentenced to 57 months in prison, three years of supervised release, a fine of \$7,000, and an assessment of \$100.

Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or “Regulations”)¹ provides, in pertinent part, that “[t]he Director of the Office of Exporter Services, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Export Enforcement, may deny the export privileges of any person who has been convicted of a violation of the EAA [Export Administration Act], the EAR, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder; any regulation, license, or order issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706); 18 U.S.C. 793, 794 or 798; section 4(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 783(b)), or section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).”¹⁵ CFR 766.25(a); *see also* Section 11(h) of the Export Administration Act (“EAA” or “the Act”), 50 U.S.C. 4610(h). The denial of export privileges under this provision may be for a period of up to 10 years from the date of the conviction. 15 CFR 766.25(d); *see also* 50 U.S.C. 4610(h). In addition, Section 750.8 of the Regulations states that the Bureau of Industry and Security’s Office of Exporter Services may revoke any

Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) licenses previously issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations, in which the person had an interest in at the time of his/her conviction.

BIS has received notice of Kuyumcu’s conviction for violating the IEEPA, and has provided notice and an opportunity for Kuyumcu to make a written submission to BIS, as provided in Section 766.25 of the Regulations. BIS has not received a submission from Kuyumcu.

Based upon my review and consultations with BIS’s Office of Export Enforcement, including its Director, and the facts available to BIS, I have decided to deny Kuyumcu’s export privileges under the Regulations for a period of 10 years from the date of Kuyumcu’s conviction. I have also decided to revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Kuyumcu had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until September 7, 2027, Erdal Kuyumcu, with a last known address of Inmate Number: 89148–053, FCI Fort Dix, P.O. Box 2000, Joint Base MDL, NJ 08640, and when acting for or on his behalf, his successors, assigns, employees, agents or representatives (“the Denied Person”), 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 Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, 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 Regulations, or engaging in any other activity subject to 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 Regulations, or from any other activity subject to the Regulations.

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

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the Denied Person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the Denied Person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the Denied Person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the Denied Person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Third, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.23 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Kuyumcu 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 order to prevent evasion of this Order.

Fourth, in accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Kuyumcu may file an appeal of this Order with the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security. The appeal must be filed within 45 days from the date of this Order and must comply with the provisions of Part 756 of the Regulations.

Fifth, a copy of this Order shall be delivered to the Kuyumcu, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until September 7, 2027.

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2017). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) (available at <http://uscdoe.house.gov>)) (“EAA” or “the Act”). Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 15, 2017 (82 FR 39005 (Aug. 16, 2017)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)).

Issued this 9th day of April 2018.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2018–08040 Filed 4–17–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

U.S. Strategy to Address Trade-Related Forced Localization Barriers Impacting The U.S. ICT Hardware Manufacturing Industry; Correction

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; Correction.

SUMMARY: The International Trade Administration published a document in the **Federal Register** of April 12, 2018, concerning request for comments to support development of a comprehensive strategy to address trade-related forced localization policies, practices, and measures impacting the U.S. information and communications technology (ICT) hardware manufacturing industry. The document contained the incorrect docket number.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before May 14, 2018. Comments must be in English.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cary Ingram; 202–482–2872.

Correction: In the **Federal Register** of April 12, 2018, in FR Doc. 2018–07584, on page 15786, in the third column under the **ADDRESSES** section, correct the Docket Number to read: ITA–2018–0001.

Dated: April 13, 2018.

Cary Ingram,

International Trade Specialist.

[FR Doc. 2018–08103 Filed 4–17–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–870]

Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods From the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2015–2016

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that SeAH Steel

Corporation (SeAH) and NEXTEEL Co., Ltd. (NEXTEEL), producers/exporters of certain oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from the Republic of Korea (Korea), sold subject merchandise in the United States at prices below normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) September 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016.

DATES: Applicable April 18, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Deborah Scott or Michael J. Heaney, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2657 or (202) 482–4475, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 10, 2017, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review of OCTG from Korea.¹ We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*. Between November 30 and December 8, 2017, Commerce received timely filed briefs and rebuttal briefs from various interested parties. On January 19, 2018, Maverick Tube Corporation and TenarisBayCity, and United States Steel Corporation filed a duty reimbursement allegation with respect to NEXTEEL.²

Commerce exercised its discretion to toll all deadlines affected by the closure of the Federal Government from January 20 through 22, 2018.³ If the new deadline falls on a non-business day, in accordance with Commerce's practice, the deadline will become the next business day. As a result, the revised deadline for the final results of this review was February 12, 2018. On January 31, 2018, Commerce postponed the final results of this review until April 11, 2018.

¹ See *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2015–2016*, 82 FR 46963 (October 10, 2017) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Decision Memorandum (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

² See Maverick Letter, "Oil Country Tubular Goods from The Republic of Korea: Duty Reimbursement and Further Information in Support of Duties as a Cost Allegation," dated January 19, 2018, refiled as "Oil Country Tubular Goods from The Republic of Korea: Resubmission of Petitioners' Duty Reimbursement and Further Information in Support of Duties as a Cost Allegation," dated February 6, 2018.

³ See Memorandum, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated January 23, 2018. All deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by three days.

These final results cover 31 companies.⁴ Based on an analysis of the comments received, Commerce has made changes to the weighted-average dumping margins determined for the respondents. The weighted-average dumping margins are listed in the "Final Results of Review" section, below. Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order is certain OCTG, which are hollow steel products of circular cross-section, including oil well casing and tubing, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel (both carbon and alloy), whether seamless or welded, regardless of end finish (e.g., whether or not plain end, threaded, or threaded and coupled) whether or not conforming to American Petroleum Institute (API) or non-API specifications, whether finished (including limited service OCTG products) or unfinished (including green tubes and limited service OCTG products), whether or not thread protectors are attached. The scope of the order also covers OCTG coupling stock. For a complete description of the scope of the order, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁵

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs filed by parties in this review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted with this notice. The issues are identified in Appendix I 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 <https://access.trade.gov> and is available to all parties 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 on the internet at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed Issues and Decision

⁴ The 31 companies consist of two mandatory respondents, four companies for which we made a final determination of no shipments, and 25 companies not individually examined.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2015–2016 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from the Republic of Korea," dated concurrently with this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).