DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from the People’s Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland: Antidumping Duty Orders; and Amended Final Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value for the People’s Republic of China and Switzerland

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (the ITC), Commerce is issuing antidumping duty orders on cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (cold-drawn mechanical tubing) from the People’s Republic of China (China), the Federal Republic of Germany (Germany), India, Italy, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Switzerland. In addition, Commerce is amending its final determination of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) for China and Switzerland as a result of ministerial errors.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Stolz at (202) 482–4474 or Keith Haynes at (202) 482–5139 (China), Frances Veith at (202) 482–4295 (Germany), Susan Pulongbarit at (202) 482–4031 or Omar Qureshi at (202) 482–3307 (India), Carrie Bethea at (202) 482–1491 (Italy), Annettea Cook at (202) 482–0250 (Korea), and Laurel LaGivita at (202) 482–4243 (Switzerland), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(a), 735(d), and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), Commerce published its affirmative final determinations in the LTFV investigations of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China, Germany, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland on April 16, 2018.1 In addition, Commerce made affirmative determinations of critical circumstances with respect to China and Italy, and, with respect to Korea, pursuant to section 735(a)(3) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.206.2 Commerce received numerous ministerial error allegations and comments in the various investigations. A ministerial error is defined as an error in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial.3 On April 17, 2018, Goodluck India Limited (Goodluck) alleged that Commerce made a ministerial error in the India Final.4 However, we find that the alleged error is methodological, rather than ministerial, in nature.5 On April 23, 2018, the petitioners6 alleged that Commerce made certain ministerial errors in the Germany Final with respect to Benteler Steel/Tube GmbH (Benteler), Salzgitter Mannesmann Line Pipe GmbH (Salzgitter Line Pipe) and Salzgitter Mannesmann Precision GmbH (Salzgitter Precision).7 On April 30, 2018, Benteler submitted rebuttal comments to the petitioners’ allegation.8 Neither Salzgitter Line Pipe nor Salzgitter Precision submitted rebuttal comments. However, we find that the alleged errors regarding our Final Determination with respect to Benteler’s margin calculation and our treatment of Salzgitter Line Pipe, Salzgitter Precision, or any other Salzgitter company are methodological, rather than ministerial, in nature.9

On April 23, 2018, Benteler Rothrist AG (Benteler Rothrist) alleged that Commerce made certain ministerial errors in the Switzerland Final.10 On April 30, 2018, the petitioners submitted rebuttal comments to Benteler Rothrist’s allegation.11 See the “Amendment to Switzerland Final” section below for further information.

On April 24, 2018, the petitioners alleged that Commerce made certain ministerial errors in the China Final with respect to Zhangjiagang Huacheng Import & Export Co., Ltd. (Huacheng).12 On April 30, 2018, Huacheng submitted rebuttal comments to the petitioners’ allegation.13 See the “Amendment to China Final” section below for further information.


See the petitioners’ letter, “Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing from Switzerland—Petitioners’ Response to Benteler Rothrist’s Ministerial Error Allegation,” dated April 30, 2018 (Petitioners’ Rebuttal Comments to Benteler Rothrist).

See the petitioners’ letter, “Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing from China—Petitioners’ Ministerial Error Allegations,” dated April 24, 2018 (Petitioners’ China Allegation).

See Huacheng’s letter, “Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from


2 See Goodluck’s letter, “Goodluck’s Final Determination Ministerial Error Comments: Antidumping Duty Investigation on Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from India (A–533–873),” dated April 17, 2018 (Goodluck’s Allegation).


surowie value for shipments of subject merchandise to the U.S. destination in question. Based on our correction, Huacheng’s estimated weighted-average dumping margin increases from 44.92 percent to 45.15 percent.19 Because Huacheng’s estimated weighted-average dumping margin is the sole basis for the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for the separate rate companies which were not individually examined, the correction noted above also increases the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for the non-examined, separate rate companies from 44.92 to 45.15 percent, as reflected in the rate chart below. In addition, consistent with the China Final, we have continued to adjust the antidumping duty cash deposit rates for Huacheng and the separate-rate companies by 0.02 percent to account for appropriate export subsidies determined in the companion countervailing duty investigation.20

Amendment to Switzerland Final

Commerce reviewed the record and agrees that one of the two alleged errors referenced in the petitioners’ allegation constitutes a ministerial error within the meaning of section 735(e)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).16 Specifically, Commerce erroneously valued international freight for shipments of subject merchandise to a particular U.S. destination using inconsistent values.17 Additionally, we find that the second alleged error regarding the surrogate international freight rate calculation for those U.S. destinations for which no rates were available is not an error in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.224(f).18 Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(f), Commerce is amending the China Final to correct the ministerial error described above by applying a single international freight rate.

...
entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication of the ITC’s final injury determination as further described below.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we will instruct CBP to suspend liquidation on all relevant entries of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China, Germany, India, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland, effective the date of publication of the ITC’s final affirmative injury determinations. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

We will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the amounts as indicated below. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC’s final affirmative injury determinations, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this subject merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins listed below.28 The “all others” rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed, as appropriate. For the purpose of determining cash deposit rates, the estimated weighted-average dumping margins for imports of subject merchandise from China and India have been adjusted, as appropriate, for export subsidies found in the final determinations of the companion countervailing duty investigations of this merchandise imported from China and India.29

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that instructions issued pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request Commerce to extend that four-month period to no more than six months. At the request of exporters that account for a significant proportion of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China, Germany, India, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland, Commerce extended the four-month period to six months in each proceeding.30 In the underlying investigations, Commerce published the preliminary determinations on November 22, 2017. Therefore, the extended period, beginning on the date of publication of the preliminary determination, ended on May 20, 2018. Furthermore, section 737(b) of the Act states that definitive duties are to begin on the date of publication of the ITC’s final affirmative injury determination. Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act and our practice,31 we will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China, Germany, India, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 21, 2018, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC’s final affirmative injury determinations in the Federal Register. Suspension of liquidation and the collection of cash deposits will resume on the date of publication of the ITC’s final determinations in the Federal Register.

Critical Circumstances

With regard to the ITC’s negative critical circumstances determination on imports of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China, Italy, and Korea discussed above, we will instruct CBP to lift suspension and to refund any cash deposits made to secure the payment of estimated antidumping duties with respect to entries of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China, Italy, and Korea, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 24, 2017 (i.e., 90 days prior to the date of publication of the preliminary determinations), but before November 22, 2017 (i.e., the date of publication of the preliminary determination for each of these investigations).

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

### CHINA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Exporter</th>
<th>Weighted-average margin (percent)</th>
<th>Cash deposit rate (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Huacheng Industry Pipe Making Corporation, and Zhangjiagang Salem Fine Tubing Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Zhangjiagang Huacheng Import &amp; Export Co., Ltd</td>
<td>45.15</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anji Pengda Steel Pipe Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Anji Pengda Steel Pipe Co., Ltd</td>
<td>45.15</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changshu Fushilai Steel Pipe Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Changshu Fushilai Steel Pipe Co., Ltd</td>
<td>45.15</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changshu Special Shaped Steel Tube Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Changshu Special Shaped Steel Tube Co., Ltd</td>
<td>45.15</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Liwan Precision Tube Manufacturing Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Suzhou Foster International Co., Ltd</td>
<td>45.15</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhangjiagang Precision Tube Manufacturing Co., Ltd (Zhangjiajiangg Tube)</td>
<td>Suzhou Foster International Co., Ltd</td>
<td>45.15</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuxi Dajin High-Precision Cold-Drawn Steel Tube Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Wuxi Hujin International Trade Co., Ltd</td>
<td>45.15</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Minghe Steel Pipe Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Zhejiang Minghe Steel Pipe Co., Ltd</td>
<td>45.15</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Dingxin Steel Tube Manufacturing Co., Ltd</td>
<td>Zhejiang Dingxin Steel Tube Manufacturing Co., Ltd</td>
<td>45.15</td>
<td>45.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

28 See section 736(a)(3) of the Act.
29 See China Prelim, India Prelim, and Switzerland Prelim.
30 See China Prelim, Germany Prelim, India Prelim, Italy Prelim, Korea Prelim, and Switzerland Prelim.
31 See, e.g., Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for India and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders, 81 FR 48390 (July 25, 2016).
### CHINA—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Exporter</th>
<th>Weighted-average margin (percent)</th>
<th>Cash deposit rate (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China-Wide Entity 34</td>
<td></td>
<td>*186.89</td>
<td>186.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Based on AFA).*

### GERMANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter or producer</th>
<th>Weighted-average margin (percent)</th>
<th>Cash deposit rate (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BENTELER Steel/Tube Gmbh/BENTELER Distribution International GmbH 35</td>
<td></td>
<td>*3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubea Fahrwerksfedern GmbH</td>
<td></td>
<td>*209.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salzgitter Mannesmann Line Pipe GmbH</td>
<td></td>
<td>*209.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Others</td>
<td></td>
<td>*3.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(AFA).*

### INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter or producer</th>
<th>Weighted-average margin (percent)</th>
<th>Cash-deposit rate (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goodluck India Limited</td>
<td></td>
<td>*33.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube Products of India, Ltd. (collectively, TPI)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Others</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(AFA).*

### ITALY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter or producer</th>
<th>Weighted-average margin (percent)</th>
<th>Cash-deposit rate (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalmine, S.p.A</td>
<td></td>
<td>*68.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metalfer, S.p.A</td>
<td></td>
<td>*68.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Others</td>
<td></td>
<td>*47.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(AFA).*

### KOREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter or producer</th>
<th>Weighted-average margin (percent)</th>
<th>Cash-deposit rate (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sang Shin Ind. Co., Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td>*48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yulchon Co., Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td>*48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Others</td>
<td></td>
<td>*30.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(AFA).*

### SWITZERLAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter or producer</th>
<th>Weighted-average margin (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benteler Rothrist AG</td>
<td>7.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubea Prazisionsstahlrohr AG</td>
<td>30.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Others</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to cold-drawn mechanical tubing from

China, Germany, India, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at [http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html](http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html).

*Commerce normally adjusts antidumping duty cash deposit rates to offset for certain subsidies found in companion countervailing duty proceedings. Accordingly, the rate charts for China and India, below, include an additional column to indicate the applicable cash deposit rates adjusted for certain subsidies in the companion countervailing duty investigations. As there were no companion countervailing duty investigations with respect to Germany, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland, the rate charts listed below with

Continued
These amended final determinations and antidumping duty orders are published in accordance with sections 735(e) and 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e) and 351.211(b).

Dated: June 6, 2018.

Gary Tavenar,
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

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these orders are cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (cold-drawn mechanical tubing) of circular cross-section, 304.8 mm or more in length, in actual outside diameters less than 331 mm, and regardless of wall thickness, surface finish, end finish or industry specification. The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing is a tubular product with a circular cross-sectional shape that has been cold-drawn or otherwise cold-finished after the initial tube formation in a manner that involves a change in the diameter or wall thickness of the tubing, or both. The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing may be produced from either welded (e.g., electric resistance welded, continuous welded, etc.) or seamless (e.g., pierced, pilgered or extruded, etc.) carbon or alloy steel tubular products. It may also be heat treated after cold working. Such heat treatments may include, but are not limited to, annealing, normalizing, quenching and tempering, stress relieving or finish annealing. Typical cold-drawing methods for subject merchandise include, but are not limited to, drawing over mandrel, rod, plug or similar device. Other cold-finishing operations that may be used to produce subject merchandise include cold-rolling and cold-sizing the tubing.

Subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing is typically certified to meet industry specifications for cold-drawn tubing including but not limited to:

(1) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) specifications ASTM A–512, ASTM A–513 Type 3 (ASME SA513 Type 3), ASTM A–513 Type 4 (ASME SA513 Type 4), ASTM A–513 Type 5 (ASME SA513 Type 5), ASTM A–513 Type 6 (ASME SA513 Type 6), ASTM A–519 (cold-finished);

(2) SAE International (Society of Automotive Engineers) specifications SAE J524, SAE J1525, SAE J2833, SAE J2614, SAE J2467, SAE J2435, SAE J2613;

(3) Aerospace Material Specification (AMS) AMS T–6736 (AMS 6736), AMS 6371, AMS 5050, AMS 5075, AMS 5062, AMS 6360, AMS 6361, AMS 6362, AMS 6371, AMS 6372, AMS 6374, AMS 6381, AMS 6415;


(5) foreign standards equivalent to one of the previously listed ASTM, ASME, SAE, AMS or MIL specifications including but not limited to:

(a) German Institute for Standardization (DIN) specifications DIN 2391–2, DIN 2392–2, DIN 2394–2;

(b) European Standards (EN) EN 10305–1, EN 10305–2, EN 10305–4, EN 10305–6 and

European national variations on those standards (e.g., British Standard (BS EN), Irish Standard (IS EN) and German Standard (DIN EN) variations, etc.);

(c) Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) JIS G 3441 and JIS G 3445; and

(6) proprietary standards that are based on one of the above-listed standards.

The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing may also be dual or multiple certified to more than one standard. Pipe that is multiple certified as cold-drawn mechanical tubing and to other specifications not covered by this scope, is also covered by the scope of this order when it meets the physical description set forth above.

Steel products included in the scope of these orders are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; and (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less by weight.

For purposes of this scope, the place of cold-drawing determines the country of origin of the subject merchandise. Subject merchandise that is subject to minor working in a third country that occurs after drawing in one of the subject countries including, but not limited to, heat treatment, cutting to length, straightening, nondestructive testing, deburring or chamfering, remains within the scope of these orders.

All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of these orders unless specifically excluded or covered by the scope of an existing order. Merchandise that meets the physical description of cold-drawn mechanical tubing above is within the scope of these orders even if it is also dual or multiple certified to an otherwise excluded specification listed below. The following products are outside of, and/or specifically excluded from, the scope of these orders:

(1) Cold-drawn stainless steel tubing, containing 10.5 percent or more of chromium by weight and not more than 1.2 percent of carbon by weight;

(2) products certified to one or more of the ASTM, ASME or American Petroleum Institute (API) specifications listed below:

• ASTM A–53;

• ASTM A–106;

• ASTM A–179 (ASME SA 179);

• ASTM A–192 (ASME SA 192);

• ASTM A–209 (ASME SA 209);

• ASTM A–210 (ASME SA 210);

• ASTM A–213 (ASME SA 213);

• ASTM A–334 (ASME SA 334);

• ASTM A–423 (ASME SA 423);

• ASTM A–498;

• ASTM A–496 (ASME SA 496);

• ASTM A–199;

• ASTM A–500;

• ASTM A–556;

• ASTM A–565;

• API 5L; and

• API 5CT

except that any cold-drawn tubing product certified to one of the above excluded specifications will not be excluded from the scope if it is also dual- or multiple-certified to any other specification that otherwise would fall within the scope of these orders.

The products subject to these orders are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers:

7304.31.3000, 7304.31.6050, 7304.50.1000, 7304.50.5005, 7306.30.5015, 7306.30.5020, 7306.50.5030. Subject merchandise may also enter under numbers 7306.30.1000 and 7306.50.1000. The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of these orders are dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2018–12593 Filed 6–8–18; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XG230

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fisheries of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; Exempted Fishing Permit

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of receipt of an application for an exempted fishing permit; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces the receipt of an application for an exempted fishing permit (EFP) from Puerto Rico’s Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER). If granted, the EFP would authorize persons aboard DNER research vessels and commercial fishing vessels contracted through DNER to collect selected reef fish species in waters of the U.S. Caribbean exclusive economic zone.