

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order is certain uncoated paper from Indonesia.⁴ Imports of the subject merchandise are provided for under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) categories 4802.56.1000, 4802.56.2000, 4802.56.3000, 4802.56.4000, 4802.56.6000, 4802.56.7020, 4802.56.7040, 4802.57.1000, 4802.57.2000, 4802.57.3000, and 4802.57.4000. Some imports of subject merchandise may also be classified under 4802.62.1000, 4802.62.2000, 4802.62.3000, 4802.62.5000, 4802.62.6020, 4802.62.6040, 4802.69.1000, 4802.69.2000, 4802.69.3000, 4811.90.8050 and 4811.90.9080. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the

written description of the scope is dispositive.

Ministerial Error

Section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), defines “ministerial errors” as including “errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other type of unintentional error which the administering authority considers ministerial.”⁵ The domestic interested parties allege that we made ministerial errors in our calculation of the 2015 and 2016 countervailable subsidy rates for APRIL by: (1) Correcting the freight adjustments for one of the benchmark prices used to calculate the 2015 Log Export Ban benefit; (2) correcting the inland freight adjustments for two benchmark prices used to calculate the 2015 and 2016 Provision of Standing

Timber for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (Stumpage) benefit; and (3) incorporating all of the revised 2015 harvesting cost data provided at verification to calculate the benefit under the Stumpage program.⁶ After analyzing these comments, we find that we made the alleged ministerial errors in the Final Results, within the meaning of section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).⁷ Correction of these errors in APRIL’s benefit calculations results in a revised countervailable subsidy rate for 2015, but no change in the 2016 countervailable subsidy rate. For a detailed discussion of these ministerial errors, see the Ministerial Error Memorandum.

Amended Final Results of the Review

As a result of correcting the ministerial errors described above, we determine the following countervailable subsidy rates for 2015 and 2016:

Company	2015 <i>Ad valorem</i> rate (%)	2016 <i>Ad valorem</i> rate ⁸ (%)
APRIL Fine Paper Macao Commercial Offshore Limited/PT Anugrah Kertas Utama/PT Riau Andalan Kertas/PT Intiguna Primatama/PT Riau Andalan Pulp & Paper/PT Esensindo Cipta Cemerlang/PT Sateri Viscose International/ PT ITCI Hutani Manunggal	11.73	5.13

Assessment Rates

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce intends to issue appropriate instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in accordance with the amended final results of this review.

Cash Deposit Requirements

Commerce instructed CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the 2016 *ad valorem* rate shown above for APRIL, on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review. After correcting the ministerial errors noted above, the 2016 *ad valorem* rate calculated for APRIL did not change; therefore, we will not issue revised cash deposit instructions to CBP because the cash deposit rate for APRIL remains unchanged from the *Final Results*.

For all non-reviewed firms, Commerce instructed CBP to continue to collect cash deposits at the most recent company-specific or all-others

rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. Accordingly, the cash deposit requirements applied to companies covered by this order, but not examined in this administrative review, are those established in the most recently completed segment of the proceeding for each company. These cash deposit requirements 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 and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

These amended final results are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(h) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e).

Dated: November 7, 2018.

James Maeder,

Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–842; A–580–868; C–580–869]

Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders on Large Residential Washers From the Republic of Korea and Mexico, and the Countervailing Duty Order on Large Residential Washers From the Republic of Korea

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

PCA and the USW’s Ministerial Error Comments,” dated October 16, 2018 (Ministerial Error Allegation).

⁴ For a complete description of the scope of the order, see IDM.

⁵ See also 19 CFR 351.224(f).

⁶ See Ministerial Error Allegation.

⁷ See Memorandum, “Ministerial Error Allegations,” dated concurrently with this notice (Ministerial Error Memorandum).

⁸ The 2016 *ad valorem* rate for APRIL is unchanged from the *Final Results*.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines not to revoke the antidumping duty (AD) orders on large residential washers (LRWs) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) and Mexico and the countervailing duty (CVD) order on large residential washers from Korea, in part, with respect to LRWs that (1) have a horizontal rotational axis; (2) are front loading; and (3) have a drive train consisting, *inter alia*, of (a) a controlled induction motor and (b) a belt drive (hereinafter, FL CIM/Belt washers), because Whirlpool Corporation (Whirlpool), the requestor, does not account for substantially all of the production of domestic like product to which these orders pertain.

DATES: Applicable November 14, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Miller or Ajay Menon, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-3906 or (202) 482-1993, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 11, 2018, in response to a request by Whirlpool, a domestic producer of the subject merchandise, Commerce published a notice of initiation of changed circumstances reviews to consider the possible revocation, in part, of the AD orders on LRWs from Korea and Mexico and the CVD order on large residential washers from Korea (collectively, the *Orders*¹) with respect to FL CIM/Belt washers.² In the *Initiation Notice*, we invited comments from: (1) Members of the domestic industry, including their domestic production data of LRWs for 2017; and (2) other interested parties regarding industry support.³

On May 21, 2018, we received comments from Haier U.S. Appliance Solutions, Inc., d/b/a GE Appliances

(GE);⁴ LG Electronics USA, Inc., LG Electronics Alabama, Inc., and LG Electronics, Inc. (collectively, LGE);⁵ Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Samsung Electronics America, and Samsung Electronics Home Appliances America (collectively, Samsung);⁶ and Whirlpool.⁷ Samsung opposed Whirlpool's request, noting that the U.S. International Trade Commission defined FL CIM/Belt washers as part of the domestic like product.⁸ LGE also opposed Whirlpool's request, and argued that partially revoking the *Orders* would harm domestic producers.⁹ Additionally, Samsung and LGE each argued that their potential 2018 and 2019 production should be included in Commerce's analysis because they started producing LRWs in the United States in 2018.¹⁰ GE also opposed Whirlpool's request and provided its 2017 production data.¹¹ Finally, Whirlpool submitted additional comments in support of its request and provided its 2017 production data.¹²

On May 29, 2018, we received rebuttal comments from LGE,¹³ Samsung,¹⁴ and Whirlpool.¹⁵ In their rebuttal comments, LGE and Samsung reiterated that Whirlpool does not account for substantially all of the

domestic industry.¹⁶ Conversely, in its rebuttal comments, Whirlpool argued that Commerce should use 2017 production data in determining industry support and not speculative future production.¹⁷ Whirlpool further asserted that Commerce should disregard GE's 2017 production data and exercise its discretion to find that Whirlpool constitutes "substantially all" of the domestic industry.¹⁸

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by the *Orders* are all large residential washers and certain subassemblies thereof from Mexico and Korea.

For purposes of these *Orders*, the term "large residential washers" denotes all automatic clothes washing machines, regardless of the orientation of the rotational axis, except as noted below, with a cabinet width (measured from its widest point) of at least 24.5 inches (62.23 cm) and no more than 32.0 inches (81.28 cm).

Also covered are certain subassemblies used in large residential washers, namely: (1) All assembled cabinets designed for use in large residential washers which incorporate, at a minimum: (a) At least three of the six cabinet surfaces; and (b) a bracket; (2) all assembled tubs¹⁹ designed for use in large residential washers which incorporate, at a minimum: (a) a tub; and (b) a seal; (3) all assembled baskets²⁰ designed for use in large residential washers which incorporate, at a minimum: (a) A side wrapper;²¹ (b) a base; and (c) a drive hub;²² and (4) any combination of the foregoing subassemblies.

Excluded from the scope are stacked washer-dryers and commercial washers. The term "stacked washer-dryers" denotes distinct washing and drying machines that are built on a unitary frame and share a common console that controls both the washer and the dryer. The term "commercial washer" denotes an automatic clothes washing machine designed for the "pay per use" market meeting either of the following two definitions:

¹ See *Large Residential Washers from Mexico and the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 78 FR 11148 (February 15, 2013); and *Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea: Countervailing Duty Order*, 78 FR 11154 (February 15, 2013) (the *Orders*).

² See *Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea and Mexico: Initiation of Changed Circumstances Reviews, and Consideration of Revocation, in Part, of the Antidumping Duty Orders on Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea and Mexico and the Countervailing Duty Order on Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea*, 83 FR 22006 (May 11, 2018) (*Initiation Notice*).

³ *Id.*, 83 FR at 22007.

⁴ See GE's Letter, "Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea and Mexico—GE Appliances Entry of Appearance and Substantive Response," (GE's Comments) dated May 21, 2018, at 2.

⁵ See LGE's Letter, "LGE's Comments on Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review (CCR) Large Residential Washers from Korea," (LGE's Comments) dated May 21, 2018, at 2–11.

⁶ See Samsung's Letter, "Large Residential Washers from Korea and Mexico: Belt Drive CCR Response to Request for Information and Comments," (Samsung's Comments) dated May 21, 2018, at 2–7.

⁷ See Whirlpool Corporation's (Whirlpool) Letter, "Large Residential Washers from Korea and Mexico: Response of Whirlpool Corporation to U.S. Department of Commerce Request for 2017 Production Data to Support Partial Revocation of AD/CVD Orders," (Whirlpool's Comments) dated May 21, 2018, at 2.

⁸ See Samsung's Comments at 3.

⁹ See LGE's Comments at 6.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 3; see also Samsung's Comments at 6.

¹¹ See GE's Comments at 2.

¹² See Whirlpool's Comments at 2.

¹³ See LGE's Letter, "LG Electronics' Rebuttal Comments (Changed Circumstances Review) Large Residential Washers from Korea and Mexico," (LGE's Rebuttal Comments) dated May 29, 2018, at 2–5.

¹⁴ See Samsung's Letter, "Large Residential Washers from Korea and Mexico: Belt Drive CCR Response to Comments and Information," (Samsung's Rebuttal Comments) dated May 29, 2018.

¹⁵ See Whirlpool's Letter, "Large Residential Washers ("LRWs") from Korea and Mexico: Rebuttal Comments of Whirlpool Corporation," (Whirlpool's Rebuttal Comments) dated May 29, 2018.

¹⁶ See LGE's Rebuttal Comments at 4; see also Samsung's Rebuttal Comments at 2.

¹⁷ See Whirlpool's Rebuttal Comments at 2.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 6.

¹⁹ A "tub" is the part of the washer designed to hold water.

²⁰ A "basket" (sometimes referred to as a "drum") is the part of the washer designed to hold clothing or other fabrics.

²¹ A "side wrapper" is the cylindrical part of the basket that actually holds the clothing or other fabrics.

²² A "drive hub" is the hub at the center of the base that bears the load from the motor.

(1) (a) it contains payment system electronics;²³ (b) it is configured with an externally mounted steel frame at least six inches high that is designed to house a coin/token operated payment system (whether or not the actual coin/token operated payment system is installed at the time of importation); (c) it contains a push button user interface with a maximum of six manually selectable wash cycle settings, with no ability of the end user to otherwise modify water temperature, water level, or spin speed for a selected wash cycle setting; and (d) the console containing the user interface is made of steel and is assembled with security fasteners;²⁴ *or*

(2) (a) it contains payment system electronics; (b) the payment system electronics are enabled (whether or not the payment acceptance device has been installed at the time of importation) such that, in normal operation,²⁵ the unit cannot begin a wash cycle without first receiving a signal from a *bona fide* payment acceptance device such as an electronic credit card reader; (c) it contains a push button user interface with a maximum of six manually selectable wash cycle settings, with no ability of the end user to otherwise modify water temperature, water level, or spin speed for a selected wash cycle setting; and (d) the console containing the user interface is made of steel and is assembled with security fasteners.

Also excluded from the scope are automatic clothes washing machines with a vertical rotational axis and a rated capacity of less than 3.7 cubic feet, as certified to the U.S. Department of Energy pursuant to 10 CFR 429.12 and 10 CFR 429.20, and in accordance with the test procedures established in 10 CFR Part 430.

The products subject to these *Orders* are currently classifiable under subheadings 8450.20.0040 and 8450.20.0080 of the Harmonized Tariff System of the United States (HTSUS). Products subject to these *Orders* may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 8450.11.0040, 8450.11.0080, 8450.90.2000, and 8450.90.6000. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise subject to this scope is dispositive.

²³ “Payment system electronics” denotes a circuit board designed to receive signals from a payment acceptance device and to display payment amount, selected settings, and cycle status. Such electronics also capture cycles and payment history and provide for transmission to a reader.

²⁴ A “security fastener” is a screw with a non-standard head that requires a non-standard driver. Examples include those with a pin in the center of the head as a “center pin reject” feature to prevent standard Allen wrenches or Torx drivers from working.

²⁵ “Normal operation” refers to the operating mode(s) available to end users (*i.e.*, not a mode designed for testing or repair by a technician).

Scope of Changed Circumstances Reviews

Whirlpool requests that Commerce revoke the *Orders*, in part, with respect to FL CIM/Belt washers.²⁶ Should Commerce determine to revoke the *Orders*, in part, Whirlpool proposes that Commerce amend the scope language as follows: “[A]lso excluded from the scope are automatic clothes washing machines that meet all of the following conditions: (1) have a horizontal rotational axis; (2) are front loading; and (3) have a drive train consisting, *inter alia*, of (a) a controlled induction motor and (b) a belt drive.”²⁷

Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Reviews

Pursuant to sections 751(d)(1) and 782(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.222(g), Commerce may revoke an AD or CVD order, in whole or in part, based on a review under section 751(b) of the Act (*i.e.*, a changed circumstances review). Section 751(b)(1) of the Act requires that a changed circumstances review be conducted upon receipt of a request which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review. Section 782(h)(2) of the Act gives Commerce the authority to revoke an order if producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product have expressed a lack of interest in the order. Section 351.222(g) of Commerce’s regulations provides that Commerce will conduct a changed circumstances review under 19 CFR 351.216, and may revoke an order (in whole or in part), if it concludes that: (i) Producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product to which the order pertains have expressed a lack of interest in the relief provided by the order, in whole or in part, or (ii) if other changed circumstances sufficient to warrant revocation exist. Both the Act and Commerce’s regulations require that “substantially all” domestic producers express a lack of interest in the order for Commerce to revoke the order, in whole or in part.²⁸ Commerce has interpreted “substantially all” to represent producers accounting for at least 85

²⁶ See Whirlpool’s Comments at 2.

²⁷ Whirlpool proposes that the following words be defined as follows: (1) “front loading” means that “access to the basket is from the front of the washer;” and (3) a “controlled induction motor” is “an asynchronous, alternating current, polyphase induction motor.”

²⁸ See Section 782(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(g).

percent of U.S. production of the domestic like product.²⁹

Record evidence indicates that Whirlpool does not account for at least 85 percent of the production of the domestic like product, and therefore, does not account for “substantially all” of the production of the domestic like product.³⁰ We based our analysis on actual 2017 production volumes, the most recent complete year for which we have actual production data.³¹ Information on the record of this proceeding shows that in 2017, only GE and Whirlpool had actual domestic production of LRWs.³² GE opposed Whirlpool’s request. We find no basis to disregard GE’s 2017 production volume for purposes of our preliminary analysis, as suggested by Whirlpool.

Therefore, based on our analysis of the 2017 production volumes of the domestic industry, we preliminarily determine not to revoke the *Orders*, in part, with respect to FL/CIM Belt washers.

Public Comment

Interested parties may submit case briefs no later than 21 days after the date of publication of this notice.³³ Rebuttal briefs, limited to arguments raised in the case briefs, may be submitted no later than seven days after the deadline for case briefs.³⁴ Parties who submit case or rebuttal briefs are requested to submit, as part of that submission, (a) a statement of the issues, (b) a summary of the arguments, and (c) a table of authorities.³⁵

Any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice.³⁶ Hearing requests should

²⁹ See, *e.g.*, *Honey from Argentina: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Reviews; Preliminary Intent to Revoke Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 77 FR 67790, 67791 (November 14, 2012), unchanged in *Honey from Argentina: Final Results of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Reviews; Revocation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 77 FR 77029 (December 31, 2012).

³⁰ See Memorandum, “Analysis of U.S. Production Data for the Preliminary Results of the Changed Circumstances Reviews: Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea and Mexico” (Analysis Memorandum), dated concurrently with this notice, at 1.

³¹ LGE and Samsung argue that we should base our determination on projected production data for 2018 and 2019. However, we need not reach this issue, given that even the 2017 data demonstrate that Whirlpool did not account for “substantially all” of the domestic production.

³² The data on each company’s 2017 production volumes and values are business proprietary information that cannot be discussed here. For more information, see Analysis Memorandum.

³³ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii).

³⁴ See 19 CFR 351.309(d).

³⁵ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

³⁶ See 19 CFR 351.310(c).

contain the following information: (1) The party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, parties will be notified of the time and date for the hearing to be held at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.³⁷

All submissions, with limited exceptions, must be filed electronically using Enforcement and Compliance's AD and CVD Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS).³⁸ ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov> and in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS, by 5 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on the due date. Documents excepted from the electronic submission requirements must be filed manually (*i.e.*, in paper form) with the APO/Dockets Unit in Room 18022 and stamped with the date and time of receipt by 5 p.m. ET on the due date.³⁹

Commerce will issue the final results of these changed circumstances reviews, which will include its analysis of any written comments, no later than 270 days after the date on which this review was initiated.

The current requirement for cash deposits of estimated antidumping and countervailing duties on all entries of subject merchandise will continue unless until they are modified pursuant to the final results of these changed circumstances reviews.

This notice is published in accordance with sections 751(b) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: November 5, 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

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³⁷ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

³⁸ See generally 19 CFR 351.303.

³⁹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-881]

Large Diameter Welded Pipe From India: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value; 2017

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that imports of large diameter welded pipe from India are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) for the period of investigation January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017

DATES: Applicable November 14, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kate Johnson at (202) 482-4929 or Jaron Moore at (202) 482-3640, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 27, 2018, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the *Preliminary Determination* of sales at LTFV of large diameter welded pipe from India and invited interested parties to comment.¹ We received comments from the petitioners,² agreeing with our affirmative preliminary determination to apply total adverse facts available (AFA) to the non-responsive companies.³ No other interested party submitted comments. Accordingly, we made no changes to the *Preliminary Determination*.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation is January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is large diameter welded pipe from India. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, *see the*

¹ See *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from India: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 83 FR 43653 (August 27, 2018) (*Preliminary Determination*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² The petitioners are American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Berg Steel Pipe Corp., Berg Spiral Pipe Corp., Dura-Bond Industries, and Stupp Corporation, individually and as members of American Line Pipe Producers Association; Greens Bayou Pipe Mill, LP; JSW Steel (USA) Inc.; Skyline Steel; and Trinity Products LLC.

³ See Petitioners Letter, "Case Brief of Petitioners," dated September 26, 2018.

"Scope of the Investigation," at the Appendix to this notice.

Scope Comments

During the course of this investigation and the concurrent LTFV investigations of large diameter welded pipe from Canada, Greece, Korea, the People's Republic of China (China) and Turkey, and the concurrent countervailing duty investigations of large diameter welded pipe from China, India, Korea and Turkey, Commerce received scope comments from interested parties. Commerce issued a Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum⁴ to address these comments. In the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in scope case and rebuttal briefs. No interested parties submitted scope comments in scope case or scope rebuttal briefs. Therefore, for this final determination, the scope of this investigation remains unchanged from that published in the *Preliminary Determination*.

Use of Adverse Facts Available

The mandatory respondents Bhushan Steel (Bhushan) and Welspun Trading Limited (Welspun) failed to participate in this investigation.⁵ Therefore, in the *Preliminary Determination*, pursuant to sections 776(a)(1), 776(a)(2)(A)-(C), and 776(b) of the Act, we determined for Bhushan and Welspun an estimated dumping rate based on AFA. No parties filed comments in opposition to our *Preliminary Determination* with respect to Bhushan and Welspun and there are no comments or information on the record that would cause us to revisit our preliminary AFA determinations. Accordingly, we continue to find that the application of AFA pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act is warranted with respect to Bhushan and Welspun. In applying total AFA, we have determined for Bhushan's and Welspun's exports of the subject merchandise an estimated dumping margin of 50.55 percent, which is the only dumping margin alleged in the Petition⁶ and which has been corroborated to the extent practicable

⁴ See Memorandum, "Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations," dated June 19, 2018 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

⁵ See Preliminary Determination Memorandum at 4-8.

⁶ See Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Canada, Greece, India, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Turkey, dated January 17, 2018 (Petition).