

for Fortune Metallurgical Group Co., Ltd. (Fortune) on total AFA in accordance with section 776(a)–(b) of the Act because Fortune did not respond to Commerce’s questionnaire.² No parties commented on the *Preliminary Results*.

In these final results of review, Commerce is adopting the decisions taken in the *Preliminary Results*, as explained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. Specifically, Commerce continues to find that Korvan and Woojin had no shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR and continues to assign Fortune a dumping margin of 54.69 percent based on total AFA.

Final Results of Administrative Review

Commerce has determined that the following weighted-average dumping margin exists for the firm listed below for the period May 1, 2018 through April 30, 2019:

Exporter/producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Fortune Metallurgical Group Co., Ltd	54.69

Assessment Rates

Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise covered by this review in accordance with these final results of review.³ Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice of final results in the **Federal Register**. Commerce intends to instruct CBP to liquidate POR entries of subject merchandise from Fortune Metallurgical Group Co., Ltd. at the rate listed in the table above.

Additionally, because Commerce determines that Korvan and Woojin did not make any sales or shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR, any suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR under their case numbers will be liquidated at the all-others rate.⁴

² *Id.*
³ See section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act; 19 CFR 351.212(b).
⁴ See, e.g., *Magnesium Metal from the Russian Federation: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 75 FR 26922, 26923 (May 13, 2010), unchanged in *Magnesium Metal from the Russian Federation: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 75 FR 56989 (September 17, 2010).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for shipments of ferrovanadium from the Republic of Korea entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of these final results of review, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act): (1) The cash deposit rate for Fortune will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin listed for Fortune in the table above; (2) for companies not covered by this review, but covered in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate established for the company in the most recently completed segment of the proceeding; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, in a prior review, or in the investigation in this proceeding but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the producer of the merchandise in the most recently completed segment of the proceeding; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 3.22 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.⁵ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers Regarding the Reimbursement of Duties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce’s presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial

⁵ See *Ferrovanadium From the Republic of Korea: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 14874 (March 23, 2017).

protective order, 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 these final results of administrative review and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213 and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: July 2, 2020.
Jeffrey I. Kessler,
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.
 [FR Doc. 2020–14917 Filed 7–9–20; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–485–805]

Certain Small Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe From Romania: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018–2019

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that S.C. Silcotub S.A. (Silcotub), a producer/exporter of certain small diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe (small diameter seamless pipe) from Romania, did not sell subject merchandise at prices below normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) August 1, 2018 through July 31, 2019. In addition, Commerce determines that ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Roman S.A. (ArcelorMittal) had no shipments of subject merchandise during the POR.

DATES: Applicable July 10, 2020.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katherine Johnson or Samantha Kinney, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4929 or (202) 482–2285, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 8, 2020, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the *Preliminary Results* of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on small diameter seamless pipe from Romania.¹

¹ See *Certain Small Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from*

This review covers two producers/exporters of subject merchandise, Silcotub and ArcelorMittal. We invited parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*.² No interested party submitted comments or a request for a public hearing. Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order³

The products covered by this *Order* are seamless carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel standard, line, and pressure pipes and redraw hollows produced, or equivalent, to the ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-335, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and the API 5L specifications and meeting the physical parameters described below, regardless of application. The scope of this *Order* also includes all products used in standard, line, or pressure pipe applications and meeting the physical parameters described below, regardless of specification.

Specifically included within the scope of this *Order* are seamless pipes and redraw hollows, less than or equal to 4.5 inches (114.3 mm) in outside diameter, regardless of wall-thickness, manufacturing process (hot finished or cold-drawn), end finish (plain end, beveled end, upset end, threaded, or threaded and coupled), or surface finish.

The seamless pipes subject to this *Order* are currently classifiable under the subheadings 7304.10.10.20, 7304.10.50.20, 7304.19.10.20, 7304.19.50.20, 7304.31.30.00, 7304.31.60.50, 7304.39.00.16, 7304.39.00.20, 7304.39.00.24, 7304.39.00.28, 7304.39.00.32, 7304.51.50.05, 7304.51.50.60, 7304.59.60.00, 7304.59.80.10, 7304.59.80.15, 7304.59.80.20, and 7304.59.80.25 of the HTSUS.

Specifications, Characteristics, and Uses: Seamless pressure pipes are intended for the conveyance of water, steam, petrochemicals, chemicals, oil products, natural gas and other liquids and gasses in industrial piping systems. They may carry these substances at elevated pressures and temperatures

and may be subject to the application of external heat. Seamless carbon steel pressure pipe meeting the ASTM A-106 standard may be used in temperatures of up to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit, at various ASME code stress levels. Alloy pipes made to ASTM A-335 standard must be used if temperatures and stress levels exceed those allowed for ASTM A-106. Seamless pressure pipes sold in the United States are commonly produced to the ASTM A-106 standard.

Seamless standard pipes are most commonly produced to the ASTM A-53 specification and generally are not intended for high temperature service. They are intended for the low temperature and pressure conveyance of water, steam, natural gas, air and other liquids and gasses in plumbing and heating systems, air conditioning units, automatic sprinkler systems, and other related uses.

Standard pipes (depending on type and code) may carry liquids at elevated temperatures but must not exceed relevant ASME code requirements. If exceptionally low temperature uses or conditions are anticipated, standard pipe may be manufactured to ASTM A-333 or ASTM A-334 specifications.

Seamless line pipes are intended for the conveyance of oil and natural gas or other fluids in pipelines. Seamless line pipes are produced to the API 5L specification.

Seamless water well pipe (ASTM A-589) and seamless galvanized pipe for fire protection uses (ASTM A-795) are used for the conveyance of water.

Seamless pipes are commonly produced and certified to meet ASTM A-106, ASTM A-53, API 5L-B, and API 5L-X42 specifications. To avoid maintaining separate production runs and separate inventories, manufacturers typically triple or quadruple certify the pipes by meeting the metallurgical requirements and performing the required tests pursuant to the respective specifications. Since distributors sell the vast majority of this product, they can thereby maintain a single inventory to service all customers.

The primary application of ASTM A-106 pressure pipes and triple or quadruple certified pipes is in pressure piping systems by refineries, petrochemical plants, and chemical plants. Other applications are in power generation plants (electrical-fossil fuel or nuclear), and in some oil field uses (on shore and offshore) such as for separator lines, gathering lines and metering runs. A minor application of this product is for use as oil and gas distribution lines for commercial applications. These applications constitute the majority of the market for

the subject seamless pipes. However, ASTM A-106 pipes may be used in some boiler applications.

Redraw hollows are any unfinished pipe or "hollow profiles" of carbon or alloy steel transformed by hot rolling or cold drawing/hydrostatic testing or other methods to enable the material to be sold under ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-335, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and API 5L specifications.

The scope of this *Order* includes all seamless pipe meeting the physical parameters described above and produced to one of the specifications listed above, regardless of application, with the exception of the specific exclusions discussed below, and whether or not also certified to a non-covered specification. Standard, line, and pressure applications and the above-listed specifications are defining characteristics of the scope of this *Order*. Therefore, seamless pipes meeting the physical description above, but not produced to the ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-335, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and API 5L specifications shall be covered if used in a standard, line, or pressure application, with the exception of the specific exclusions discussed below.

For example, there are certain other ASTM specifications of pipe which, because of overlapping characteristics, could potentially be used in ASTM A-106 applications. These specifications generally include ASTM A-161, ASTM A-192, ASTM A-210, ASTM A-252, ASTM A-501, ASTM A-523, ASTM A-524, and ASTM A-618. When such pipes are used in a standard, line, or pressure pipe application, with the exception of the specific exclusions discussed below, such products are covered by the scope of this *Order*.

Specifically excluded from the scope of this *Order* is boiler tubing and mechanical tubing, if such products are not produced to ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-335, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and API 5L specifications and are not used in standard, line, or pressure pipe applications. In addition, finished and unfinished OCTG are excluded from the scope of this *Order*, if covered by the scope of another antidumping duty order from the same country. If not covered by such an OCTG order, finished and unfinished OCTG are included in this scope when used in standard, line or pressure applications.

With regard to the excluded products listed above, Commerce will not instruct Customs to require end-use certification until such time as petitioner or other

Romania: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019, 85 FR 27359 (May 8, 2020) (*Preliminary Results*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² *Id.*, 85 FR at 27360.

³ See *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Small Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Romania*, 65 FR 48963 (August 10, 2000) (the *Order*).

interested parties provide to Commerce a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that the products are being used in a covered application. If such information is provided, we will require end-use certification only for the product(s) (or specification(s)) for which evidence is provided that such products are being used in covered applications as described above. For example, if, based on evidence provided by petitioner, Commerce finds a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that seamless pipe produced to the A-161 specification is being used in a standard, line or pressure application, we will require end-use certifications for imports of that specification. Normally we will require only the importer of record to certify to the end use of the imported merchandise. If it later proves necessary for adequate implementation, we may also require producers who export such products to the United States to provide such certification on invoices accompanying shipments to the United States.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the merchandise subject to this scope is dispositive.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

As no parties submitted comments on the margin calculation methodology used in the *Preliminary Results*, Commerce made no adjustments to that methodology in the final results of this review.

Final Results of the Review

As a result of this review, Commerce determines that a weighted-average dumping margin of 0.00 percent exists for entries of subject merchandise that were produced and/or exported by Silcotub during the POR. In addition, after issuing the *Preliminary Results*, we received no information that contradicted our preliminary finding of no shipments with respect to ArcelorMittal.⁴ Therefore, for these final results, we continue to find that ArcelorMittal did not make shipments of the subject merchandise to the United States during the POR.

Assessment Rates

Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with these final results, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR

351.212(b). Because we calculated a zero margin for Silcotub, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. Consistent with Commerce's clarification of its assessment practice, because we determined that ArcelorMittal had no shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced, but not exported by, ArcelorMittal, we will instruct CBP to liquidate any entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.⁵

We intend to issue instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of these final results.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the notice of these final results for all shipments of small diameter seamless pipe from Romania entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for Silcotub will be zero, and the cash deposit rate for ArcelorMittal will remain unchanged from the rate assigned to it in the most recently completed review of ArcelorMittal; (2) for merchandise exported by manufacturers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a completed prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently-completed segment for the manufacturer of the merchandise; (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 13.06 percent, the all-others rate established in the *Order*. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation

of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Department's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties has occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), this notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under the APO, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. 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 violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We intend to issue and publish these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h) and 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: July 2, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2020-14921 Filed 7-9-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-849]

Commodity Matchbooks From India: Final Results of the Second Expedited Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of this expedited sunset review, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the countervailing duty order on commodity matchbooks from India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies as indicated in the "Final Results of Sunset Review" section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable July 10, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jacqueline Arrowsmith, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of

⁴ See *Preliminary Results*, 85 FR at 27359, and PDM at 5.

⁵ For a full discussion, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).