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Appendix II

Non-Selected Companies Under Review

1. Anji DaSol Solar Energy Science & Technology Co., Ltd.
2. Baoding Jiasheng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.
3. Baoding Tianwei Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
4. Beijing Tianneng Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
5. BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd.
6. Canadian Solar (USA) Inc.
7. Canadian Solar Inc.
8. Canadian Solar International Ltd.
9. Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc.
10. Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc.
11. Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd.
12. CSI Cells Co., Ltd.
13. CSI-GCL Solar Manufacturing (Yancheng) Co., Ltd.
14. De-Tech Trading Limited HK
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17. ERA Solar Co., Ltd.
18. ET Solar Energy Limited
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20. Hangzhou Sunny Energy Science and Technology Co., Ltd.
21. Hengdian Group DMEGC Magnetics Co., Ltd.
22. Hengshui Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
23. Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.
24. JA Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd.
25. Jiangsu High Hope Int'l Group
26. Jiawei Solarchina (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
27. Jiawei Solarchina Co., Ltd.
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30. Jinko Solar Import and Export Co., Ltd.
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32. LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
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36. Nice Sun PV Co., Ltd.
37. Ningbo ETDZ Holdings, Ltd.
38. Ningbo Qixin Solar Electrical Appliance Co., Ltd.
39. Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd.
40. Shenzhen Sungold Solar Co., Ltd.
41. Shenzhen Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
42. Sumec Hardware & Tools Co., Ltd.
43. Sunpreme Solar Technology (Jiaxing) Co., Ltd.
44. Systemes Versilis, Inc.
45. Taizhou BD Trade Co., Ltd.
46. TenKsolar (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
47. Tianjin Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.

48. Tianneng Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
49. Toenergy Technology Hangzhou Co., Ltd.
50. Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science & Technology Co., Ltd.
51. Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.)
52. Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.
53. Wuxi Suntech Power Co., Ltd.
54. Wuxi Tianran Photovoltaic Co., Ltd.
55. Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.
56. Yingli Energy (China) Co., Ltd.
57. Yingli Green Energy Holding Company Limited
58. Yingli Green Energy International Trading Company Limited
59. Zhejiang ERA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
60. Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-979]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Correction to the Final Results of the 2017-2018 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is correcting its notice of the final results of the sixth administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules (solar cells), from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of review (POR) is December 1, 2017 through November 30, 2018.

DATES: Applicable December 9, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Pedersen, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement & Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2769.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 2, 2020, Commerce published the final results of the 2017-2018 administrative review of the AD order on solar cells from China in the **Federal Register**.¹ On September 30,

¹ See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the*

2020, one company claiming that it had no shipments under review contended that in the *Final Results* Commerce incorrectly identified it as "LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd" (LERRI) and that its correct name is "LONGi Solar Technology Co. Ltd. (a.k.a. LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd.)."² On October 6, 2020, Trina³ and Risen⁴ submitted timely ministerial error comments.⁵ Specifically, Trina and Risen allege that we applied the incorrect amount in valuing their tempered glass inputs. Risen also alleges that we incorrectly valued its junction box inputs and incorrectly calculated the surrogate financial ratios. On October 12, 2020, SunPower Manufacturing Oregon LLC (the petitioner) submitted a timely rebuttal proposing an alternative to Trina and Risen's suggest valuation of tempered glass, arguing that there was no ministerial error in the valuation of Risen junction boxes, and asserting that labor was omitted from the calculation of surrogate financial ratios.⁶

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order is crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, and modules, laminates, and panels, consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not partially or fully assembled into other products, including, but not limited to, modules, laminates, panels and building

People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2017-2018, 85 FR 62275 (October 2, 2020) (Final Results), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM).

² See LERRI's Letter, "LONGi Request for Correction of Clerical Error in the Final Results including Customs Instructions," dated September 30, 2020.

³ As noted in the *Final Results*, we are treating Trina Solar Co., Ltd.; Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; Yancheng Trina Guoneng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd (formerly, Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.); Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd.; Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; Trina Solar (Hefei) Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; and Changzhou Trina Hezhong Photoelectric Co., Ltd. (collectively Trina) as a single entity.

⁴ As noted in the *Final Results*, we are treating Risen Energy Co., Ltd.; Risen (Wuhai) New Energy Co., Ltd.; Zhejiang Twinsel Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.; Risen (Luoyang) New Energy Co., Ltd.; Jiujiang Shengchao Xinye Technology Co., Ltd.; Jiujiang Shengchao Xinye Trade Co., Ltd. Ruichang Branch, and Risen Energy (HongKong) Co., Ltd. (collectively Risen) as a single entity.

Barcode.

⁵ See Risen's Letter, "Risen Ministerial Error Comments," dated October 6, 2020; see also Trina's Letter, "Ministerial Error Allegation," dated October 6, 2020.

⁶ See Petitioner's Letter "Response to Ministerial Error Allegations," dated October 12, 2020.

integrated materials.⁷ Merchandise covered by the order is classifiable under subheading 8501.61.0000, 8507.20.80, 8541.40.6020, 8541.40.6030, and 8501.31.8000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Ministerial Errors

Section 351.224(e) of Commerce’s regulations provides that Commerce will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any ministerial error by amending the final determination or the final results of the review. Section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.224(f) define a “ministerial error” as an error “in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial.”

We analyzed the ministerial error comments and determined, in accordance with section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e) and (f), that we made the following ministerial errors:⁸

(1) In the *Final Results*, we stated our intention to value tempered glass using Romanian imports of HTS 7007.19.80.⁹ However, we incorrectly applied a value of 2.19 euros per kilogram (kg). Record evidence demonstrates the average unit value of Romanian imports of HTS

7007.19.80 to be 1.87 euros per kg, and we have corrected for this error in our calculation by valuing tempered glass using the 1.87 euros per kg amount.

(2) As accurately noted by Risen, we determined in the *Final Results* that “Malaysian HTS 8544.42.9400 and HTS 8544.60.1100 most closely correspond with the various junction boxes used by Risen.”¹⁰ However, we stated that data for Malaysian imports of HTS 8544.42.9400 were not on the record and so it was not possible to average the values under Malaysian HTS 8544.42.9400 with the values under Malaysian HTS 8544.60.1100. We thus relied solely on Malaysian imports of HTS 8544.60.1100 to value Risen’s junction box consumption. However, data for Malaysian imports of HTS 8544.42.9400 were in fact on the record and so we have corrected this error by relying on an simple average of Malaysian imports of HTS 8544.42.9400 and HTS 8544.60.1100 to value Risen’s consumption of junction boxes.

(3) We failed to identify that the Risen collapsed entity included Risen Energy (Changzhou) Co., Ltd. in the rate section of the *Final Results*. We have corrected for this by adding Risen Energy (Changzhou) Co., Ltd. to the Risen collapsed entity in the rate section.

(4) We failed to include, in the calculation of Trina’s normal value, the cost of the silver paste consumed by Trina. We have corrected for this error by including this cost in the calculation of Trina’s normal value.

We found that we did not commit a ministerial error by not including “LONGi Solar Technology Co. Ltd.” in

the name that we used to identify LERRI. Because a review was requested and initiated under the name LERRI,¹¹ our no shipments determination applies with respect to that name and we used that name in the *Final Results*. Thus, our omission of the other company name was correct.

We also disagree with Risen’s contention that we committed a ministerial error by incorrectly classifying certain expenses in calculating the surrogate financial ratios. Risen’s argument is methodological in nature.

Separate Rates

In the *Final Results* we found that Trina, Risen, and 16 other companies/ company groups were eligible for a separate rate. Commerce assigned a dumping margin to the separate rate companies that it did not individually examine, but which demonstrated their eligibility for a separate rate, based on the mandatory respondents’ dumping margins.¹² Because Trina’s and Risen’s margins have changed due to the correction of ministerial errors, we have recalculated the rate assigned to the non-individually examined separate rate companies.¹³

Amended Final Results of Review

As a result of correcting the four ministerial errors discussed above, we determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the POR:

Producers/exporters	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Trina Solar Co., Ltd./Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science and Technology Co., Ltd./Yancheng Trina Guoneng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd./Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd./Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd./Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd./Trina Solar (Hefei) Science and Technology Co., Ltd./Changzhou Trina Hezhong Photoelectric Co., Ltd	92.52
Risen Energy Co. Ltd./Risen (Wuhai) New Energy Co., Ltd./Zhejiang Twinsel Electronic Technology Co., Ltd./Risen (Luoyang) New Energy Co., Ltd./Jiujiang Shengchao Xinye Technology Co., Ltd./Jiujiang Shengzhao Xinye Trade Co., Ltd./Ruichang Branch, Risen Energy (HongKong) Co., Ltd./Risen Energy (Changzhou) Co., Ltd	100.79
Review-Specific Average Rate Applicable to the Following Companies:	
Anji DaSol Solar Energy Science & Technology Co., Ltd	95.50
Canadian Solar International Limited/Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu), Inc./Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc./CSI Cells Co., Ltd./CSI-GCL Solar Manufacturing (YanCheng) Co., Ltd./CSI Solar Power (China) Inc. (Canadian Solar)	95.50
JA Solar Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd	95.50
Jiawei Solarchina Co., Ltd	95.50
JingAo Solar Co., Ltd	95.50
Jinko Solar Co., Ltd. (Jinko)	95.50
Jinko Solar Import and Export Co., Ltd. (Jinko I&E)	95.50

⁷ For a complete description of the scope of the order, see *Final Results* IDM.

⁸ See Memorandum, “Allegations of Ministerial Errors in the *Final Results*,” dated concurrently with this notice.

⁹ See *Final Results* IDM at Comment 3.

¹⁰ See *Final Results* IDM at Comment 8.

¹¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 84 FR 9297 (March 14, 2019).

¹² See *Final Results*, 85 at 62276.

¹³ This rate is based on the rates for the respondents that were selected for individual review, excluding rates that are zero, de minimis,

or based entirely on facts available. See section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act. See Memorandum, “Amended Calculation of the Cash Deposit Rate for Non-Reviewed Companies,” dated concurrently with this notice.

Producers/exporters	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Jinko Solar International Limited (Jinko Int'l)	95.50
Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd	95.50
Shanghai JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd	95.50
Shenzhen Portable Electronic Technology Co., Ltd	95.50
Shenzhen Sungold Solar Co., Ltd	95.50
Wuxi Tianran Photovoltaic Co., Ltd	95.50
Yingli Energy (China) Company Limited/Baoding Tianwei Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd./Tianjin Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd./Hengshui Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd./Lixian Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd./Baoding Jiasheng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd./Beijing Tianneng Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd./Hainan Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd./Shenzhen Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd	95.50
Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd	95.50
Zhejiang Sunflower Light Energy Science & Technology Limited Liability Company	95.50

Commerce's policy regarding conditional review of the China-wide entity applies to this administrative review.¹⁴ Under this policy, the China-wide entity will not be under review unless a party specifically requests, or Commerce self-initiates, a review of the entity. Because no party requested a review of the China-wide entity, and we did not self-initiate a review of the entity, the entity is not under review, and the entity's dumping margin (*i.e.*, 238.95 percent) is not subject to change as a result of this review.¹⁵

Assessment

We will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. We intend to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the publication date of these amended final results of review. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), we are calculating importer- or customer-specific assessment rates for the merchandise subject to this review. For any individually examined respondent whose weighted-average dumping margin is above *de minimis* (*i.e.*, 0.50 percent), we will calculate importer- or customer-specific assessment rates for merchandise subject to this review. Where the respondent reported reliable entered values, we calculated importer- or customer-specific *ad valorem* rates by aggregating the dumping margins calculated for all U.S. sales to the

importer or customer and dividing this amount by the total entered value of the sales to the importer or customer.¹⁶ Where we calculated an importer- or customer-specific weighted-average dumping margin by dividing the total amount of dumping for reviewed sales to the importer or customer by the total sales quantity associated with those transactions, we will direct CBP to assess importer- or customer-specific assessment rates based on the resulting per-unit rates.¹⁷ Where an importer- or customer-specific *ad valorem* or per-unit rate is greater than *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to collect the appropriate duties at the time of liquidation. Where either the respondent's weighted average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis*, or an importer or customer-specific *ad valorem* or per-unit rate is zero or *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.¹⁸

For merchandise whose sale/entry was not reported in the U.S. sales database submitted by an exporter individually examined during this review, but that entered under the case number of that exporter (*i.e.*, at the individually-examined exporter's cash deposit rate), we will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the China-wide rate. Additionally, if we determine that an exporter under review had no shipments of the subject merchandise, any suspended entries that entered under that exporter's case number will be liquidated at the China-wide rate.¹⁹

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the amended final results of this administrative review for shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of this notice in the **Federal Register**, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For the exporters listed in the table in the "Amended Final Results of Review" section above, the cash deposit rate will be the rate listed for each exporter in the table, except if the rate is zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.5 percent), then the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously investigated Chinese and non-Chinese exporters that received a separate rate in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific rate; (3) for all Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate previously established for the China-wide entity (*i.e.*, 238.95 percent); and (4) for all non-China exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied the non-Chinese exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations performed for these amended final results within five days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Notification to Importers

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

¹⁴ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Announcement of Change in Department Practice for Respondent Selection in Antidumping Duty Proceedings and Conditional Review of the Nonmarket Economy Entity in NME Antidumping Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 65963, 65969–70 (November 4, 2013).

¹⁵ See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2015–2016*, 83 FR 35616 (July 27, 2018).

¹⁶ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

¹⁹ See *Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011), for a full discussion of this practice.

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.

Administrative Protective Orders

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 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 protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

These corrections to the final results and notice are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: November 2, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-886]

Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags From the People's Republic of China: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2019-2020

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on polyethylene retail carrier bags (PRCBs) from the People's Republic of China (China) covering the period of review (POR) August 1, 2019, through July 31, 2020, based on the timely withdrawal of the request for review.

DATES: Applicable December 9, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Williams, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue

NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5166.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 4, 2020, Commerce published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on PRCBs from China for the POR August 1, 2019, through July 31, 2020.¹ On August 31, 2020, the petitioners² timely requested an administrative review of the antidumping duty order with respect to Dongguan Nozawa Plastics Products Co., Ltd. and United Power Packaging, Ltd. (collectively, Nozawa), and Crown Polyethylene Products (International) Ltd. (Crown).³ Commerce received no other requests for an administrative review of the antidumping duty order. On October 6, 2020, pursuant to section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on PRCBs from China with respect to Nozawa and Crown (the respondents).⁴ On November 16, 2020, the petitioners timely withdrew their administrative review request for Nozawa and Crown.⁵

Rescission of Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party that requested a review withdraws the request within 90 days of the date of publication of notice of initiation of the requested review. The petitioners withdrew their request for review within 90 days of the publication date of the *Initiation Notice*. No other parties requested an administrative review of the antidumping duty order. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), we are rescinding the administrative review of the antidumping order on PRCBs from China for the period August 1, 2019, through July 31, 2020, in its entirety.

¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review*, 85 FR 47167 (August 4, 2020).

² The petitioners are the Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bag Committee and its individual members, Hilex Poly Co., LLC and Superbag Corporation.

³ See Petitioners' Letter, "Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from the People's Republic of China: Request for Administrative Review," dated August 31, 2020.

⁴ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 85 FR 63081 (October 6, 2020) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁵ See Petitioners' Letter, "Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from the People's Republic of China: Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," dated November 16, 2020.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of PRCBs from China during the POR at rates equal to the cash deposit rate of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Notification to Importers

This notice 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 review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition 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 the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: December 4, 2020.

James Maeder,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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