

(2) *Countervailing duty proceeding.* In a countervailing duty proceeding, the period of review for a new shipper review under this section will be the same period as that specified in § 351.213(e)(2) for an administrative review.

(h) *Procedures.* The Secretary will conduct a new shipper review under this section in accordance with § 351.221.

(i) *Time limits.* (1) *In general.* Unless the time limit is waived under paragraph (j)(3) of this section, the Secretary will issue preliminary results of review (see § 351.221(b)(4)) within 180 days after the date on which the new shipper review was initiated, and final results of review (see § 351.221(b)(5)) within 90 days after the date on which the preliminary results were issued.

(2) *Exception.* If the Secretary concludes that a new shipper review is extraordinarily complicated, the Secretary may extend the 180-day period to 300 days, and may extend the 90-day period to 150 days.

(j) *Multiple reviews.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, if a review (or a request for a review) under § 351.213 (administrative review), § 351.214 (new shipper review), § 351.215 (expedited antidumping review), or § 351.216 (changed circumstances review) covers merchandise of an exporter or producer subject to a review (or to a request for a review) under this section, the Secretary may, after consulting with the exporter or producer:

(1) Rescind, in whole or in part, a review in progress under this subpart;

(2) Decline to initiate, in whole or in part, a review under this subpart; or

(3) Where the requesting party agrees in writing to waive the time limits of paragraph (i) of this section, conduct concurrent reviews, in which case all other provisions of this section will continue to apply with respect to the exporter or producer.

(k) *Expedited reviews in countervailing duty proceedings for noninvestigated exporters.* (1) *Request for review.* If, in a countervailing duty investigation, the Secretary limited the number of exporters or producers to be individually examined under section 777A(e)(2)(A) of the Act, an exporter that the Secretary did not select for individual examination or that the Secretary did not accept as a voluntary respondent (see § 351.204(d)) may request a review under this paragraph (k). An exporter must submit a request for review within 30 days of the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the countervailing duty order. A request

must be accompanied by a certification that:

(i) The requester exported the subject merchandise to the United States during the period of investigation;

(ii) The requester is not affiliated with an exporter or producer that the Secretary individually examined in the investigation; and

(iii) The requester has informed the government of the exporting country that the government will be required to provide a full response to the Department's questionnaire.

(2) *Initiation of review.* (i) *In general.* The Secretary will initiate a review in the month following the month in which a request for review is due under paragraph (k)(1) of this section.

(ii) *Example.* The Secretary publishes a countervailing duty order on January 15. An exporter would have to submit a request for a review by February 14. The Secretary would initiate a review in March.

(3) *Conduct of review.* The Secretary will conduct a review under this paragraph (k) in accordance with the provisions of this section applicable to new shipper reviews, subject to the following exceptions:

(i) The period of review will be the period of investigation used by the Secretary in the investigation that resulted in the publication of the countervailing duty order (see § 351.204(b)(2));

(ii) The Secretary will not permit the posting of a bond or security in lieu of a cash deposit under paragraph (e) of this section;

(iii) The final results of a review under this paragraph (k) will not be the basis for the assessment of countervailing duties; and

(iv) The Secretary may exclude from the countervailing duty order in question any exporter for which the Secretary determines an individual net countervailable subsidy rate of zero or *de minimis* (see § 351.204(e)(1)), provided that the Secretary has verified the information on which the exclusion is based.

(l) *Exception from assessment in regional industry cases.* For procedures relating to a request for the exception from the assessment of antidumping or countervailing duties in a regional industry case, see § 351.212(f).

§ 351.215 Expedited antidumping review and security in lieu of estimated duty under section 736(c) of the Act.

(a) *Introduction.* Exporters and producers individually examined in an investigation normally cannot obtain a review of entries until an administrative review is requested. In addition, when

an antidumping order is published, importers normally must begin to make a cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties upon the entry of subject merchandise. Section 736(c), however, establishes a special procedure under which exporters or producers may request an expedited review, and bonds, rather than cash deposits, may continue to be posted for a limited period of time if several criteria are satisfied. This section contains rules regarding requests for expedited antidumping reviews and the procedures applicable to such reviews.

(b) *In general.* If the Secretary determines that the criteria of section 736(c)(1) of the Act are satisfied, the Secretary:

(1) May permit, for not more than 90 days after the date of publication of an antidumping order, the posting of a bond or other security instead of the deposit of estimated antidumping duties required under section 736(a)(3) of the Act; and

(2) Will initiate an expedited antidumping review. Before making such a determination, the Secretary will make business proprietary information available, and will provide interested parties with an opportunity to file written comments, in accordance with section 736(c)(4) of the Act.

(c) *Procedures.* The Secretary will conduct an expedited antidumping review under this section in accordance with § 351.221.

§ 351.216 Changed circumstances review under section 751(b) of the Act.

(a) *Introduction.* Section 751(b) of the Act provides for what is known as a "changed circumstances" review. This section contains rules regarding requests for changed circumstances reviews and procedures for conducting such reviews.

(b) *Requests for changed circumstances review.* At any time, an interested party may request a changed circumstances review, under section 751(b) of the Act, of an order or a suspended investigation. Within 45 days after the date on which a request is filed, the Secretary will determine whether to initiate a changed circumstances review.

(c) *Limitation on changed circumstances review.* Unless the Secretary finds that good cause exists, the Secretary will not review a final determination in an investigation (see section 705(a) or section 735(a) of the Act) or a suspended investigation (see section 704 or section 734 of the Act) less than 24 months after the date of publication of notice of the final determination or the suspension of the investigation.

(d) *Procedures.* If the Secretary decides that changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review exist, the Secretary will conduct a changed circumstances review in accordance with § 351.221.

(e) *Time limits.* The Secretary will issue final results of review (see § 351.221(b)(5)) within 270 days after the date on which the changed circumstances review is initiated, or within 45 days if all parties to the proceeding agree to the outcome of the review.

§ 351.217 Reviews to implement results of subsidies enforcement proceeding under section 751(g) of the Act.

(a) *Introduction.* Section 751(g) provides a mechanism for incorporating into an ongoing countervailing duty proceeding the results of certain subsidy-related disputes under the WTO Subsidies Agreement. Where the United States, in the WTO, has successfully challenged the "nonactionable" (e.g., noncountervailable) status of a foreign subsidy, or where the United States has successfully challenged a prohibited or actionable subsidy, the Secretary may conduct a review to determine the effect, if any, of the successful outcome on an existing countervailing duty order or suspended investigation. This section contains rules regarding the initiation and conduct of reviews under section 751(g).

(b) *Violations of Article 8 of the Subsidies Agreement.* If:

(1) The Secretary receives notice from the Trade Representative of a violation of Article 8 of the Subsidies Agreement;

(2) The Secretary has reason to believe that merchandise subject to an existing countervailing duty order or suspended investigation is benefiting from the subsidy or subsidy program found to have been in violation of Article 8; and

(3) No administrative review is in progress, the Secretary will initiate an Article 8 violation review of the order or suspended investigation to determine whether the subject merchandise benefits from the subsidy or subsidy program found to have been in violation of Article 8 of the Subsidies Agreement.

(c) *Withdrawal of subsidy or imposition of countermeasures.* If the Trade Representative notifies the Secretary that, under Article 4 or Article 7 of the Subsidies Agreement:

(1)(i)(A) The United States has imposed countermeasures; and

(B) Such countermeasures are based on the effects in the United States of imports of merchandise that is the subject of a countervailing duty order; or

(ii) A WTO member country has withdrawn a countervailable subsidy provided with respect to merchandise subject to a countervailing duty order, then

(2) The Secretary will initiate an Article 4/Article 7 review of the order to determine if the amount of estimated duty to be deposited should be adjusted or the order should be revoked.

(d) *Procedures.* The Secretary will conduct an Article 8 violation review or an Article 4/Article 7 review under this section in accordance with § 351.221.

(e) *Expedited reviews.* The Secretary will conduct reviews under this section on an expedited basis.

§ 351.218 Sunset reviews under section 751(c) of the Act.

(a) *Introduction.* The URAA added a new procedure, commonly referred to as "sunset reviews," in section 751(c) of the Act. In general, no later than once every five years, the Secretary must determine whether dumping or countervailable subsidies would be likely to continue or resume if an order were revoked or a suspended investigation were terminated. The Commission must conduct a similar review to determine whether injury would be likely to continue or resume in the absence of an order or suspended investigation. If the determinations under section 751(c) of both the Secretary and the Commission are affirmative, the order (or suspended investigation) remains in place. If either determination is negative, the order will be revoked (or the suspended investigation will be terminated). This section contains rules regarding the procedures for sunset reviews.

(b) *In general.* The Secretary will conduct a sunset review, under section 751(c) of the Act, of each antidumping and countervailing duty order and suspended investigation, and, under section 752(b) or section 752(c) (whichever is applicable), will determine whether revocation of an antidumping or countervailing duty order or termination of a suspended investigation would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy.

(c) *Notice of initiation of review; early initiation.* (1) *Initial sunset review.* No later than 30 days before the fifth anniversary date of an order or suspension of an investigation (see section 751(c)(1) of the Act), the Secretary will publish a notice of initiation of a sunset review (see section 751(c)(2) of the Act).

(2) *Subsequent sunset reviews.* In the case of an order or suspended investigation that is continued following

a sunset review initiated under paragraph (c)(1) of this section, no later than 30 days before the fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the Commission to continue the order or suspended investigation, the Secretary will publish a notice of initiation of a sunset review (see section 751(c)(2) of the Act).

(3) *Early initiation.* The Secretary may publish a notice of initiation at an earlier date than the dates described in paragraph (c) (1) and (2) of this section if a domestic interested party demonstrates to the Secretary's satisfaction that an early initiation would promote administrative efficiency. However, if the Secretary determines that the domestic interested party that requested early initiation is a related party or an importer under section 771(4)(B) of the Act and § 351.203(e)(4), the Secretary may decline the request for early initiation.

(4) *Transition orders.* The Secretary will initiate sunset reviews of transition orders, as defined in section 751(c)(6)(C) of the Act, in accordance with section 751(c)(6) of the Act.

(d) *Conduct of review.* Upon receipt of responses to the notice of initiation that the Secretary deems adequate to conduct a sunset review, the Secretary will conduct a sunset review in accordance with § 351.221.

(e) *Time limits.* (1) *In general.* Unless the review has been completed under section 751(c)(3) of the Act (no or inadequate response) or, under section 751(c)(4)(B) of the Act, all respondent interested parties waived their participation in the Secretary's sunset review, the Secretary will issue final results of review within 240 days after the date on which the review was initiated. If the Secretary concludes that the sunset review is extraordinarily complicated (see section 751(c)(5)(C) of the Act), the Secretary may extend the period for issuing final results by not more than 90 days.

(2) *Transition orders.* The time limits described in paragraph (e)(1) of this section will not apply to a sunset review of a transition order (see section 751(c)(6) of the Act).

§ 351.219 Reviews of countervailing duty orders in connection with an investigation under section 753 of the Act.

(a) *Introduction.* Section 753 of the Act is a transition provision for countervailing duty orders that were issued under section 303 of the Act without an injury determination by the Commission. Under the Subsidies Agreement, one country may not impose countervailing duties on imports from another WTO Member without first

making a determination that such imports have caused injury to a domestic industry. Section 753 provides a mechanism for providing an injury test with respect to those "no-injury" orders under section 303 that apply to merchandise from WTO Members. This section contains rules regarding requests for section 753 investigations by a domestic interested party; and the procedures that the Department will follow in reviewing a countervailing duty order and providing the Commission with advice regarding the amount and nature of a countervailable subsidy.

(b) *Notification of domestic interested parties.* The Secretary will notify directly domestic interested parties as soon as possible after the opportunity arises for requesting an investigation by the Commission under section 753 of the Act.

(c) *Initiation and conduct of section 753 review.* Where the Secretary deems it necessary in order to provide to the Commission information on the amount or nature of a countervailable subsidy (see section 753(b)(2) of the Act), the Secretary may initiate a section 753 review of the countervailing duty order in question. The Secretary will conduct a section 753 review in accordance with § 351.221.

§ 351.220 Countervailing duty review at the direction of the President under section 762 of the Act.

At the direction of the President or a designee, the Secretary will conduct a review under section 762(a)(1) of the Act to determine if a countervailable subsidy is being provided with respect to merchandise subject to an understanding or other kind of quantitative restriction agreement accepted under section 704(a)(2) or section 704(c)(3) of the Act. The Secretary will conduct a review under this section in accordance with § 351.221. If the Secretary's final results of review under this section and the Commission's final results of review under section 762(a)(2) of the Act are both affirmative, the Secretary will issue a countervailing duty order and order suspension of liquidation in accordance with section 762(b) of the Act.

§ 351.221 Review procedures.

(a) *Introduction.* The procedures for reviews are similar to those followed in investigations. This section details the procedures applicable to reviews in general, as well as procedures that are unique to certain types of reviews.

(b) *In general.* After receipt of a timely request for a review, or on the

Secretary's own initiative when appropriate, the Secretary will:

(1) Promptly publish in the **Federal Register** notice of initiation of the review;

(2) Before or after publication of notice of initiation of the review, send to appropriate interested parties or other persons (or, if appropriate, a sample of interested parties or other persons) questionnaires requesting factual information for the review;

(3) Conduct, if appropriate, a verification under § 351.307;

(4) Issue preliminary results of review, based on the available information, and publish in the **Federal Register** notice of the preliminary results of review that include:

(i) the rates determined, if the review involved the determination of rates; and

(ii) an invitation for argument consistent with § 351.309;

(5) Issue final results of review and publish in the **Federal Register** notice of the final results of review that include the rates determined, if the review involved the determination of rates;

(6) If the type of review in question involves a determination as to the amount of duties to be assessed, promptly after publication of the notice of final results instruct the Customs Service to assess antidumping duties or countervailing duties (whichever is applicable) on the subject merchandise covered by the review, except as otherwise provided in § 351.106(c) with respect to *de minimis* duties; and

(7) If the review involves a revision to the cash deposit rates for estimated antidumping duties or countervailing duties, instruct the Customs Service to collect cash deposits at the revised rates on future entries.

(c) *Special rules.* (1) *Administrative reviews and new shipper reviews.* In an administrative review under section 751(a)(1) of the Act and § 351.213 and a new shipper review under section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act and § 351.214 the Secretary:

(i) Will publish the notice of initiation of the review no later than the last day of the month following the anniversary month or the semiannual anniversary month (as the case may be); and

(ii) Normally will send questionnaires no later than 30 days after the date of publication of the notice of initiation.

(2) *Expedited antidumping review.* In an expedited antidumping review under section 736(c) of the Act and § 351.215, the Secretary:

(i) Will include in the notice of initiation of the review an invitation for argument consistent with § 351.309, and a statement that the Secretary is permitting the posting of a bond or other

security instead of a cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties;

(ii) Will instruct the Customs Service to accept, instead of the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties under section 736(a)(3) of the Act, a bond for each entry of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the investigation and through the date not later than 90 days after the date of publication of the order; and

(iii) Will not issue preliminary results of review.

(3) *Changed circumstances review.* In a changed circumstances review under section 751(b) of the Act and § 351.216, the Secretary:

(i) Will include in the preliminary results of review and the final results of review a description of any action the Secretary proposed based on the preliminary or final results;

(ii) May combine the notice of initiation of the review and the preliminary results of review in a single notice if the Secretary concludes that expedited action is warranted; and

(iii) May refrain from issuing questionnaires under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(4) *Article 8 Violation review and Article 4/Article 7 review.* In an Article 8 Violation review or an Article 4/Article 7 review under section 751(g) of the Act and § 351.217, the Secretary:

(i) Will include in the notice of initiation of the review an invitation for argument consistent with § 351.309 and will notify all parties to the proceeding at the time the Secretary initiates the review;

(ii) Will not issue preliminary results of review; and

(iii) In the final results of review will indicate the amount, if any, by which the estimated duty to be deposited should be adjusted, and, in an Article 4/Article 7 review, any action, including revocation, that the Secretary will take based on the final results.

(5) *Sunset review.* In a sunset review under section 751(c) of the Act and § 351.218:

(i) The notice of initiation of the review will contain a request for the information described in section 751(c)(2) of the Act; and

(ii) The Secretary, without issuing preliminary results of review, may issue final results of review under paragraphs (3) or (4) of subsection 751(c) of the Act if the conditions of those paragraphs are satisfied.

(6) *Section 753 review.* In a section 753 review under section 753 of the Act and § 351.219, the Secretary:

(i) Will include in the notice of initiation of the review an invitation for argument consistent with § 351.309, and will notify all parties to the proceeding at the time the Secretary initiates the review; and

(ii) May decline to issue preliminary results of review.

(7) *Countervailing duty review at the direction of the President.* In a countervailing duty review at the direction of the President under section 762 of the Act and § 351.220, the Secretary will:

(i) Include in the notice of initiation of the review a description of the merchandise, the period under review, and a summary of the available information which, if accurate, would support the imposition of countervailing duties;

(ii) Notify the Commission of the initiation of the review and the preliminary results of review;

(iii) Include in the preliminary results of review the countervailable subsidy, if any, during the period of review and a description of official changes in the subsidy programs made by the government of the affected country that affect the estimated countervailable subsidy; and

(iv) Include in the final results of review the countervailable subsidy, if any, during the period of review and a description of official changes in the subsidy programs, made by the government of the affected country not later than the date of publication of the notice of preliminary results, that affect the estimated countervailable subsidy.

§ 351.222 Revocation of orders; termination of suspended investigations.

(a) *Introduction.* "Revocation" is a term of art that refers to the end of an antidumping or countervailing proceeding in which an order has been issued. "Termination" is the companion term for the end of a proceeding in which the investigation was suspended due to the acceptance of a suspension agreement. Generally, a revocation or termination may occur only after the Department or the Commission have conducted one or more reviews under section 751 of the Act. This section contains rules regarding requirements for a revocation or termination; and procedures that the Department will follow in determining whether to revoke an order or terminate a suspended investigation.

(b) *Revocation or termination based on absence of dumping.* (1) The Secretary may revoke an antidumping order or terminate a suspended antidumping investigation if the Secretary concludes that:

(i) All exporters and producers covered at the time of revocation by the order or the suspension agreement have sold the subject merchandise at not less than normal value for a period of at least three consecutive years; and

(ii) It is not likely that those persons will in the future sell the subject merchandise at less than normal value.

(2) The Secretary may revoke an antidumping order in part if the Secretary concludes that:

(i) One or more exporters or producers covered by the order have sold the merchandise at not less than normal value for a period of at least three consecutive years;

(ii) It is not likely that those persons will in the future sell the subject merchandise at less than normal value; and

(iii) For any exporter or producer that the Secretary previously has determined to have sold the subject merchandise at less than normal value, the exporter or producer agrees in writing to its immediate reinstatement in the order, as long as any exporter or producer is subject to the order, if the Secretary concludes that the exporter or producer, subsequent to the revocation, sold the subject merchandise at less than normal value.

(3) *Revocation of nonproducing exporter.* In the case of an exporter that is not the producer of subject merchandise, the Secretary normally will revoke an order in part under paragraph (b)(2) of this section only with respect to subject merchandise produced or supplied by those companies that supplied the exporter during the time period that formed the basis for the revocation.

(c) *Revocation or termination based on absence of countervailable subsidy.*

(1) The Secretary may revoke a countervailing duty order or terminate a suspended countervailing duty investigation if the Secretary concludes that:

(i) The government of the affected country has eliminated all countervailable subsidies on the subject merchandise by abolishing for the subject merchandise, for a period of at least three consecutive years, all programs that the Secretary has found countervailable;

(ii) It is not likely that the government of the affected country will in the future reinstate for the subject merchandise those programs or substitute other countervailable programs; and

(iii) Exporters and producers of the subject merchandise are not continuing to receive any net countervailable subsidy from an abolished program

referred to in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) The Secretary may revoke a countervailing duty order or terminate a suspended countervailing duty investigation if the Secretary concludes that:

(i) All exporters and producers covered at the time of revocation by the order or the suspension agreement have not applied for or received any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise for a period of at least five consecutive years; and

(ii) It is not likely that those persons will in the future apply for or receive any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise from those programs the Secretary has found countervailable in any proceeding involving the affected country or from other countervailable programs.

(3) The Secretary may revoke a countervailing duty order in part if the Secretary concludes that:

(i) One or more exporters or producers covered by the order have not applied for or received any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise for a period of at least five consecutive years;

(ii) It is not likely that those persons will in the future apply for or receive any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise from those programs the Secretary has found countervailable in any proceeding involving the affected country or from other countervailable programs; and

(iii) Except for exporters or producers that the Secretary previously has determined have not received any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise, the exporters or producers agree in writing to their immediate reinstatement in the order, as long as any exporter or producer is subject to the order, if the Secretary concludes that the exporter or producer, subsequent to the revocation, has received any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise.

(4) *Revocation of nonproducing exporter.* In the case of an exporter that is not the producer of subject merchandise, the Secretary normally will revoke an order in part under paragraph (c)(3) of this section only with respect to subject merchandise produced or supplied by those companies that supplied the exporter during the time period that formed the basis for the revocation.

(d) *Treatment of unreviewed intervening years.* (1) *In general.* The Secretary will not revoke an order or terminate a suspended investigation under paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section unless the Secretary has

conducted a review under this subpart of the first and third (or fifth) years of the three- and five-year consecutive time periods referred to in those paragraphs. The Secretary need not have conducted a review of an intervening year (see paragraph (d)(2) of this section). However, except in the case of a revocation or termination under paragraph (c)(1) of this section (government abolition of countervailable subsidy programs), before revoking an order or terminating a suspended investigation, the Secretary must be satisfied that, during each of the three (or five) years, there were exports to the United States in commercial quantities of the subject merchandise to which a revocation or termination will apply.

(2) *Intervening year.* "Intervening year" means any year between the first and final year of the consecutive period on which revocation or termination is conditioned.

(e) *Request for revocation or termination.* (1) *Antidumping proceeding.* During the third and subsequent annual anniversary months of the publication of an antidumping order or suspension of an antidumping investigation, an exporter or producer may request in writing that the Secretary revoke an order or terminate a suspended investigation under paragraph (b) of this section with regard to that person if the person submits with the request:

(i) The person's certification that the person sold the subject merchandise at not less than normal value during the period of review described in § 351.213(e)(1), and that in the future the person will not sell the merchandise at less than normal value;

(ii) the person's certification that, during each of the consecutive years referred to in paragraph (b) of this section, the person sold the subject merchandise to the United States in commercial quantities; and

(iii) If applicable, the agreement regarding reinstatement in the order or suspended investigation described in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section.

(2) *Countervailing duty proceeding.* (i) During the third and subsequent annual anniversary months of the publication of a countervailing duty order or suspension of a countervailing duty investigation, the government of the affected country may request in writing that the Secretary revoke an order or terminate a suspended investigation under paragraph (c)(1) of this section if the government submits with the request its certification that it has satisfied, during the period of review described in § 351.213(e)(2), the

requirements of paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section regarding the abolition of countervailable subsidy programs, and that it will not reinstate for the subject merchandise those programs or substitute other countervailable subsidy programs;

(ii) During the fifth and subsequent annual anniversary months of the publication of a countervailing duty order or suspended countervailing duty investigation, the government of the affected country may request in writing that the Secretary revoke an order or terminate a suspended investigation under paragraph (c)(2) of this section if the government submits with the request:

(A) Certifications for all exporters and producers covered by the order or suspension agreement that they have not applied for or received any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise for a period of at least five consecutive years (see paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section);

(B) Those exporters' and producers' certifications that they will not apply for or receive any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise from any program the Secretary has found countervailable in any proceeding involving the affected country or from other countervailable programs (see paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section); and

(C) A certification from each exporter or producer that, during each of the consecutive years referred to in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, that person sold the subject merchandise to the United States in commercial quantities; or

(iii) During the fifth and subsequent annual anniversary months of the publication of a countervailing duty order, an exporter or producer may request in writing that the Secretary revoke the order with regard to that person if the person submits with the request:

(A) A certification that the person has not applied for or received any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise for a period of at least five consecutive years (see paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section), including calculations demonstrating the basis for the conclusion that the person received zero or *de minimis* net countervailable subsidies during the review period of the administrative review in connection with which the person has submitted the request for revocation;

(B) A certification that the person will not apply for or receive any net countervailable subsidy on the subject merchandise from any program the Secretary has found countervailable in any proceeding involving the affected

country or from other countervailable programs (see paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section);

(C) The person's certification that, during each of the consecutive years referred to in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the person sold the subject merchandise to the United States in commercial quantities; and

(D) The agreement described in paragraph (c)(3)(iii) of this section (reinstatement in order).

(f) *Procedures.* (1) Upon receipt of a timely request for revocation or termination under paragraph (e) of this section, the Secretary will consider the request as including a request for an administrative review and will initiate and conduct a review under § 351.213.

(2) In addition to the requirements of § 351.221 regarding the conduct of an administrative review, the Secretary will:

(i) Publish with the notice of initiation under § 351.221(b)(1), notice of "Request for Revocation of Order (in part)" or "Request for Termination of Suspended Investigation" (whichever is applicable);

(ii) Conduct a verification under § 351.307;

(iii) Include in the preliminary results of review under § 351.221(b)(4) the Secretary's decision whether there is a reasonable basis to believe that the requirements for revocation or termination are met;

(iv) If the Secretary decides that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the requirements for revocation or termination are met, publish with the notice of preliminary results of review under § 351.221(b)(4) notice of "Intent to Revoke Order (in Part)" or "Intent to Terminate Suspended Investigation" (whichever is applicable);

(v) Include in the final results of review under § 351.221(b)(5) the Secretary's final decision whether the requirements for revocation or termination are met; and

(vi) If the Secretary determines that the requirements for revocation or termination are met, publish with the notice of final results of review under § 351.221(b)(5) notice of "Revocation of Order (in Part)" or "Termination of Suspended Investigation" (whichever is applicable).

(3) If the Secretary revokes an order in whole or in part, the Secretary will order the suspension of liquidation terminated for the merchandise covered by the revocation on the first day after the period under review, and will instruct the Customs Service to release any cash deposit or bond.

(g) *Revocation or termination based on changed circumstances.* (1) The

Secretary may revoke an order, in whole or in part, or terminate a suspended investigation if the Secretary concludes that:

(i) Producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product to which the order (or the part of the order to be revoked) or suspended investigation pertains have expressed a lack of interest in the order, in whole or in part, or suspended investigation (see section 782(h) of the Act); or

(ii) Other changed circumstances sufficient to warrant revocation or termination exist.

(2) If at any time the Secretary concludes from the available information that changed circumstances sufficient to warrant revocation or termination may exist, the Secretary will conduct a changed circumstances review under § 351.216.

(3) In addition to the requirements of § 351.221, the Secretary will:

(i) Publish with the notice of initiation (see § 353.221(b)(1), notice of "Consideration of Revocation of Order (in Part)" or "Consideration of Termination of Suspended Investigation" (whichever is applicable);

(ii) If the Secretary's conclusion regarding the possible existence of changed circumstances (see paragraph (g)(2) of this section), is not based on a request, the Secretary, not later than the date of publication of the notice of "Consideration of Revocation of Order (in Part)" or "Consideration of Termination of Suspended Investigation" (whichever is applicable) (see paragraph (g)(3)(i) of this section), will serve written notice of the consideration of revocation or termination on each interested party listed on the Department's service list and on any other person that the Secretary has reason to believe is a domestic interested party;

(iii) Conduct a verification, if appropriate, under § 351.307;

(iv) Include in the preliminary results of review, under § 351.221(b)(4), the Secretary's decision whether there is a reasonable basis to believe that changed circumstances warrant revocation or termination;

(v) If the Secretary's preliminary decision is that changed circumstances warrant revocation or termination, publish with the notice of preliminary results of review, under § 351.221(b)(4), notice of "Intent to Revoke Order (in Part)" or "Intent to Terminate Suspended Investigation" (whichever is applicable);

(vi) Include in the final results of review, under § 351.221(b)(5), the Secretary's final decision whether

changed circumstances warrant revocation or termination; and

(vii) If the Secretary's determines that changed circumstances warrant revocation or termination, publish with the notice of final results of review, under § 351.221(b)(5), notice of "Revocation of Order (in Part)" or "Termination of Suspended Investigation" (whichever is applicable).

(4) If the Secretary revokes an order, in whole or in part, under paragraph (g) of this section, the Secretary will order the suspension of liquidation ended for the merchandise covered by the revocation on the effective date of the notice of revocation, and will instruct the Customs Service to release any cash deposit or bond.

(h) *Revocation or termination based on injury reconsideration.* If the Commission determines in a changed circumstances review under section 751(b)(2) of the Act that the revocation of an order or termination of a suspended investigation is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury, the Secretary will revoke, in whole or in part, the order or terminate the suspended investigation, and will publish in the **Federal Register** notice of "Revocation of Order (in Part)" or "Termination of Suspended Investigation" (whichever is applicable).

(i) *Revocation or termination based on sunset review.* (1) *In general.* In the case of a sunset review under § 351.218, the Secretary will revoke an order or terminate a suspended investigation, unless:

(i) The Secretary makes a determination that revocation or termination would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy or dumping (see section 752(b) and section 752(c) of the Act); and

(ii) The Commission makes a determination that revocation or termination would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury (see section 752(a) of the Act).

(2) *Exception for transition orders.* Before January 1, 2000, the Secretary will not revoke a transition order (see section 751(c)(6) of the Act) as the result of a sunset review under § 351.218.

(j) *Revocation of countervailing duty order based on Commission negative determination under section 753 of the Act.* The Secretary will revoke a countervailing duty order, and will order the refund, with interest, of any estimated countervailing duties collected during the period liquidation was suspended under section 753(a)(4) of the Act upon being notified by the Commission that:

(1) The Commission has determined that an industry in the United States is not likely to be materially injured if the countervailing duty order in question is revoked (see section 753(a)(1) of the Act); or

(2) A domestic interested party did not make a timely request for an investigation under section 753(a) of the Act (see section 753(a)(3) of the Act).

(k) *Revocation based on Article 4/Article 7 review.*

(1) *In general.* The Secretary may revoke a countervailing duty order, in whole or in part, following an Article 4/Article 7 review under § 351.217(c), due to the imposition of countermeasures by the United States or the withdrawal of a countervailable subsidy by a WTO member country (see section 751(g)(2) of the Act).

(2) *Additional Requirements.* In addition to the requirements of § 351.221, if the Secretary determines to revoke an order as the result of an Article 4/Article 7 review, the Secretary will:

(i) Conduct a verification, if appropriate, under § 351.307;

(ii) Include in the final results of review, under § 351.221(b)(5), the Secretary's final decision whether the order should be revoked;

(iii) If the Secretary's final decision is that the order should be revoked:

(A) Determine the effective date of the revocation;

(B) Publish with the notice of final results of review, under § 351.221(b)(5), a notice of "Revocation of Order (in Part)," that will include the effective date of the revocation; and

(C) Order any suspension of liquidation ended for merchandise covered by the revocation that was entered on or after the effective date of the revocation, and instruct the Customs Service to release any cash deposit or bond.

(l) *Revocation under section 129.* The Secretary may revoke an order under section 129 of the URAA (implementation of WTO dispute settlement).

(m) *Transition rule.* In the case of time periods that, under section 291(a)(2) of the URAA, are subject to review under the provisions of the Act prior to its amendment by the URAA, and for purposes of determining whether the three- or five-year requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section are satisfied, the following rules will apply:

(1) *Antidumping proceedings.* The Secretary will consider sales at not less than foreign market value to be equivalent to sales at not less than normal value.

(2) *Countervailing duty proceedings.* The Secretary will consider the absence of a subsidy, as defined in section 771(5) of the Act prior to its amendment by the URAA, to be equivalent to the absence of a countervailable subsidy, as defined in section 771(5) of the Act, as amended by the URAA.

(n) *Cross-reference.* For the treatment in a subsequent investigation of business proprietary information submitted to the Secretary in connection with a changed circumstances review under § 351.216 or a sunset review under § 351.218 that results in the revocation of an order (or termination of a suspended investigation), see section 777(b)(3) of the Act.

§ 351.223 Procedures for initiation of downstream product monitoring.

(a) *Introduction.* Section 780 of the Act establishes a mechanism for monitoring imports of "downstream products." In general, section 780 is aimed at situations where, following the issuance of an antidumping or countervailing duty order on a product that is used as a component in another product, exports to the United States of that other (or "downstream") product increase. Although the Department is responsible for determining whether trade in the downstream product should be monitored, the Commission is responsible for conducting the actual monitoring. The Commission must report the results of its monitoring to the Department, and the Department must consider the reports in determining whether to self-initiate an antidumping or countervailing duty investigation on the downstream product. This section contains rules regarding applications for the initiation of downstream product monitoring and decisions regarding such applications.

(b) *Contents of application.* An application to designate a downstream product for monitoring under section 780 of the Act must contain the following information, to the extent reasonably available to the applicant:

(1) The name and address of the person requesting the monitoring and a description of the article it produces which is the basis for filing its application;

(2) A detailed description of the downstream product in question;

(3) A detailed description of the component product that is incorporated into the downstream product, including the value of the component part in relation to the value of the downstream product, and the extent to which the component part has been substantially transformed as a result of its

incorporation into the downstream product;

(4) The name of the country of production of both the downstream and component products and the name of any intermediate country from which the merchandise is imported;

(5) The name and address of all known producers of component parts and downstream products in the relevant countries and a detailed description of any relationship between such producers;

(6) Whether the component part is already subject to monitoring to aid in the enforcement of a bilateral arrangement within the meaning of section 804 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984;

(7) A list of all antidumping or countervailing duty investigations that have been suspended, or antidumping or countervailing duty orders that have been issued, on merchandise that is related to the component part and that is manufactured in the same foreign country in which the component part is manufactured;

(8) A list of all antidumping or countervailing duty investigations that have been suspended, or antidumping or countervailing duty orders that have been issued, on merchandise that is manufactured or exported by the manufacturer or exporter of the component part and that is similar in description and use to the component part; and

(9) The reasons for suspecting that the imposition of antidumping or countervailing duties has resulted in a diversion of exports of the component part into increased production and exportation to the United States of the downstream product.

(c) *Determination of sufficiency of application.* Within 14 days after an application is filed under paragraph (b) of this section, the Secretary will rule on the sufficiency of the application by making the determinations described in section 780(a)(2) of the Act.

(d) *Notice of Determination.* The Secretary will publish in the **Federal Register** notice of each affirmative or negative "monitoring" determination made under section 780(a)(2) of the Act, and if the determination under section 780(a)(2)(A) of the Act and a determination made under any clause of section 780(a)(2)(B) of the Act are affirmative, will transmit to the Commission a copy of the determination and the application. The Secretary will make available to the Commission, and to its employees directly involved in the monitoring, the information upon which the Secretary based the initiation.

§ 351.224 Disclosure of calculations and procedures for the correction of ministerial errors.

(a) *Introduction.* In the interests of transparency, the Department has long had a practice of providing parties with the details of its antidumping and countervailing duty calculations. This practice has come to be referred to as a "disclosure." This section contains rules relating to requests for disclosure and procedures for correcting ministerial errors.

(b) *Disclosure.* The Secretary will disclose to a party to the proceeding calculations performed, if any, in connection with a preliminary determination under section 703(b) or section 733(b) of the Act, a final determination under section 705(a) or section 735(a) of the Act, and a final results of a review under section 736(c), section 751, or section 753 of the Act, normally within five days after the date of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement of, within five days after the date of publication of, the preliminary determination, final determination, or final results of review (whichever is applicable). The Secretary will disclose to a party to the proceeding calculations performed, if any, in connection with a preliminary results of review under section 751 or section 753 of the Act, normally not later than ten days after the date of the public announcement of, or, if there is no public announcement, within five days after the date of publication of, the preliminary results of review.

(c) *Comments regarding ministerial errors.* (1) *In general.* A party to the proceeding to whom the Secretary has disclosed calculations performed in connection with a preliminary determination may submit comments concerning a significant ministerial error in such calculations. A party to the proceeding to whom the Secretary has disclosed calculations performed in connection with a final determination or the final results of a review may submit comments concerning any ministerial error in such calculations. Comments concerning ministerial errors made in the preliminary results of a review should be included in a party's case brief.

(2) *Time limits for submitting comments.* A party to the proceeding must file comments concerning ministerial errors within five days after the earlier of:

(i) The date on which the Secretary released disclosure documents to that party; or

(ii) The date on which the Secretary held a disclosure meeting with that party.

(3) *Replies to comments.* Replies to comments submitted under paragraph (c)(1) of this section must be filed within five days after the date on which the comments were filed with the Secretary. The Secretary will not consider replies to comments submitted in connection with a preliminary determination.

(4) *Extensions.* A party to the proceeding may request an extension of the time limit for filing comments concerning a ministerial error in a final determination or final results of review under § 351.302(c) within three days after the date of any public announcement, or, if there is no public announcement, within five days after the date of publication of the final determination or final results of review, as applicable. The Secretary will not extend the time limit for filing comments concerning a significant ministerial error in a preliminary determination.

(d) *Contents of comments and replies.* Comments filed under paragraph (c)(1) of this section must explain the alleged ministerial error by reference to applicable evidence in the official record, and must present what, in the party's view, is the appropriate correction. In addition, comments concerning a preliminary determination must demonstrate how the alleged ministerial error is significant (see paragraph (g) of this section) by illustrating the effect on individual weighted-average dumping margin or countervailable subsidy rate, the all-others rate, or the country-wide subsidy rate (whichever is applicable). Replies to any comments must be limited to issues raised in such comments.

(e) *Corrections.* The Secretary will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any significant ministerial error by amending the preliminary determination, or correct any ministerial error by amending the final determination or the final results of review (whichever is applicable). Where practicable, the Secretary will announce publicly the issuance of a correction notice, and normally will do so within 30 days after the date of public announcement, or, if there is no public announcement, within 30 days after the date of publication, of the preliminary determination, final determination, or final results of review (whichever is applicable). In addition, the Secretary will publish notice of such corrections in the **Federal Register**. A correction notice will not alter the anniversary month of an order or suspended investigation for purposes of requesting an administrative review (see § 351.213) or a new shipper review (see

§ 351.214) or initiating a sunset review (see § 351.218).

(f) *Definition of "ministerial error."* Under this section, *ministerial error* means 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.

(g) *Definition of "significant ministerial error."* Under this section, *significant ministerial error* means a ministerial error (see paragraph (f) of this section), the correction of which, either singly or in combination with other errors:

(1) Would result in a change of at least five absolute percentage points in, but not less than 25 percent of, the weighted-average dumping margin or the countervailable subsidy rate (whichever is applicable) calculated in the original (erroneous) preliminary determination; or

(2) Would result in a difference between a weighted-average dumping margin or countervailable subsidy rate (whichever is applicable) of zero (or *de minimis*) and a weighted-average dumping margin or countervailable subsidy rate of greater than *de minimis*, or vice versa.

§ 351.225 Scope rulings.

(a) *Introduction.* Issues arise as to whether a particular product is included within the scope of an antidumping or countervailing duty order or a suspended investigation. Such issues can arise because the descriptions of subject merchandise contained in the Department's determinations must be written in general terms. At other times, a domestic interested party may allege that changes to an imported product or the place where the imported product is assembled constitutes circumvention under section 781 of the Act. When such issues arise, the Department issues "scope rulings" that clarify the scope of an order or suspended investigation with respect to particular products. This section contains rules regarding scope rulings, requests for scope rulings, procedures for scope inquiries, and standards used in determining whether a product is within the scope of an order or suspended investigation.

(b) *Self-initiation.* If the Secretary determines from available information that an inquiry is warranted to determine whether a product is included within the scope of an antidumping or countervailing duty order or a suspended investigation, the Secretary will initiate an inquiry, and will notify all parties on the

Department's scope service list of its initiation of a scope inquiry.

(c) *By application.* (1) *Contents and service of application.* Any interested party may apply for a ruling as to whether a particular product is within the scope of an order or a suspended investigation. The application must be served upon all parties on the scope service list described in paragraph (n) of this section, and must contain the following, to the extent reasonably available to the interested party:

(i) A detailed description of the product, including its technical characteristics and uses, and its current U.S. Tariff Classification number;

(ii) A statement of the interested party's position as to whether the product is within the scope of an order or a suspended investigation, including:

(A) A summary of the reasons for this conclusion,

(B) Citations to any applicable statutory authority, and

(C) Any factual information supporting this position, including excerpts from portions of the Secretary's or the Commission's investigation, and relevant prior scope rulings.

(2) *Deadline for action on application.* Within 45 days of the date of receipt of an application for a scope ruling, the Secretary will issue a final ruling under paragraph (d) of this section or will initiate a scope inquiry under paragraph (e) of this section.

(d) *Ruling based upon the application.* If the Secretary can determine, based solely upon the application and the descriptions of the merchandise referred to in paragraph (k)(1) of this section, whether a product is included within the scope of an order or a suspended investigation, the Secretary will issue a final ruling as to whether the product is included within the order or suspended investigation. The Secretary will notify all persons on the Department's scope service list (see paragraph (n) of this section) of the final ruling.

(e) *Ruling where further inquiry is warranted.* If the Secretary finds that the issue of whether a product is included within the scope of an order or a suspended investigation cannot be determined based solely upon the application and the descriptions of the merchandise referred to in paragraph (k)(1) of this section, the Secretary will notify by mail all parties on the Department's scope service list of the initiation of a scope inquiry.

(f) *Notice and procedure.* (1) Notice of the initiation of a scope inquiry issued under paragraph (b) or (e) of this section will include:

(i) A description of the product that is the subject of the scope inquiry; and
 (ii) An explanation of the reasons for the Secretary's decision to initiate a scope inquiry;

(iii) A schedule for submission of comments that normally will allow interested parties 20 days in which to provide comments on, and supporting factual information relating to, the inquiry, and 10 days in which to provide any rebuttal to such comments.

(2) The Secretary may issue questionnaires and verify submissions received, where appropriate.

(3) Whenever the Secretary finds that a scope inquiry presents an issue of significant difficulty, the Secretary will issue a preliminary scope ruling, based upon the available information at the time, as to whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that the product subject to a scope inquiry is included within the order or suspended investigation. The Secretary will notify all parties on the Department's scope service list (see paragraph (n) of this section) of the preliminary scope ruling, and will invite comment. Unless otherwise specified, interested parties will have within twenty days from the date of receipt of the notification in which to submit comments, and ten days thereafter in which to submit rebuttal comments.

(4) The Secretary will issue a final ruling as to whether the product which is the subject of the scope inquiry is included within the order or suspended investigation, including an explanation of the factual and legal conclusions on which the final ruling is based. The Secretary will notify all parties on the Department's scope service list (see paragraph (n) of this section) of the final scope ruling.

(5) The Secretary will issue a final ruling under paragraph (k) of this section (other scope rulings) normally within 120 days of the initiation of the inquiry under this section. The Secretary will issue a final ruling under paragraph (g), (h), (i), or (j) of this section (circumvention rulings under section 781 of the Act) normally within 300 days from the date of the initiation of the scope inquiry.

(6) When an administrative review under § 351.213, a new shipper review under § 351.214, or an expedited antidumping review under § 351.215 is in progress at the time the Secretary provides notice of the initiation of a scope inquiry (see paragraph (e)(1) of this section), the Secretary may conduct the scope inquiry in conjunction with that review.

(7)(i) The Secretary will notify the Commission in writing of the proposed

inclusion of products in an order prior to issuing a final ruling under paragraph (f)(4) of this section based on a determination under:

(A) Section 781(a) of the Act with respect to merchandise completed or assembled in the United States (other than minor completion or assembly);

(B) Section 781(b) of the Act with respect to merchandise completed or assembled in other foreign countries; or

(C) Section 781(d) of the Act with respect to later-developed products which incorporate a significant technological advance or significant alteration of an earlier product.

(ii) If the Secretary notifies the Commission under paragraph (f)(7)(i) of this section, upon the written request of the Commission, the Secretary will consult with the Commission regarding the proposed inclusion, and any such consultation will be completed within 15 days after the date of such request. If, after consultation, the Commission believes that a significant injury issue is presented by the proposed inclusion of a product within an order, the Commission may provide written advice to the Secretary as to whether the inclusion would be inconsistent with the affirmative injury determination of the Commission on which the order is based.

(g) *Products completed or assembled in the United States.* Under section 781(a) of the Act, the Secretary may include within the scope of an antidumping or countervailing duty order imported parts or components referred to in section 781(a)(1)(B) of the Act that are used in the completion or assembly of the merchandise in the United States at any time such order is in effect. In making this determination, the Secretary will not consider any single factor of section 781(a)(2) of the Act to be controlling. In determining the value of parts or components purchased from an affiliated person under section 781(a)(1)(D) of the Act, or of processing performed by an affiliated person under section 781(a)(2)(E) of the Act, the Secretary may determine the value of the part or component on the basis of the cost of producing the part or component under section 773(f)(3) of the Act.

(h) *Products completed or assembled in other foreign countries.* Under section 781(b) of the Act, the Secretary may include within the scope of an antidumping or countervailing duty order, at any time such order is in effect, imported merchandise completed or assembled in a foreign country other than the country to which the order applies. In making this determination, the Secretary will not consider any

single factor of section 781(b)(2) of the Act to be controlling. In determining the value of parts or components purchased from an affiliated person under section 781(b)(1)(D) of the Act, or of processing performed by an affiliated person under section 781(b)(2)(E) of the Act, the Secretary may determine the value of the part or component on the basis of the cost of producing the part or component under section 773(f)(3) of the Act.

(i) *Minor alterations of merchandise.* Under section 781(c) of the Act, the Secretary may include within the scope of an antidumping or countervailing duty order articles altered in form or appearance in minor respects.

(j) *Later-developed merchandise.* In determining whether later-developed merchandise is within the scope of an antidumping or countervailing duty order, the Secretary will apply section 781(d) of the Act.

(k) *Other scope determinations.* With respect to those scope determinations that are not covered under paragraphs (g) through (j) of this section, in considering whether a particular product is included within the scope of an order or a suspended investigation, the Secretary will take into account the following:

(1) The descriptions of the merchandise contained in the petition, the initial investigation, and the determinations of the Secretary (including prior scope determinations) and the Commission.

(2) When the above criteria are not dispositive, the Secretary will further consider:

(i) The physical characteristics of the product;

(ii) The expectations of the ultimate purchasers;

(iii) The ultimate use of the product;

(iv) The channels of trade in which the product is sold; and

(v) The manner in which the product is advertised and displayed.

(l) *Suspension of liquidation.* (1) When the Secretary conducts a scope inquiry under paragraph (b) or (e) of this section, and the product in question is already subject to suspension of liquidation, that suspension of liquidation will be continued, pending a preliminary or a final scope ruling, at the cash deposit rate that would apply if the product were ruled to be included within the scope of the order.

(2) If the Secretary issues a preliminary scope ruling under paragraph (f)(3) of this section to the effect that the product in question is included within the scope of the order, any suspension of liquidation described in paragraph (l)(1) of this section will

continue. If liquidation has not been suspended, the Secretary will instruct the Customs Service to suspend liquidation and to require a cash deposit of estimated duties, at the applicable rate, for each unliquidated entry of the product entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of initiation of the scope inquiry. If the Secretary issues a preliminary scope ruling to the effect that the product in question is not included within the scope of the order, the Secretary will order any suspension of liquidation on the product ended, and will instruct the Customs Service to refund any cash deposits or release any bonds relating to that product.

(3) If the Secretary issues a final scope ruling, under either paragraph (d) or (f)(4) of this section, to the effect that the product in question is included within the scope of the order, any suspension of liquidation under paragraph (l)(1) or (l)(2) of this section will continue. Where there has been no suspension of liquidation, the Secretary will instruct the Customs Service to suspend liquidation and to require a cash deposit of estimated duties, at the applicable rate, for each unliquidated entry of the product entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of initiation of the scope inquiry. If the Secretary's final scope ruling is to the effect that the product in question is not included within the scope of the order, the Secretary will order any suspension of liquidation on the subject product ended and will instruct the Customs Service to refund any cash deposits or release any bonds relating to this product.

(4) If, within 90 days of the initiation of a review of an order or a suspended investigation under this subpart, the Secretary issues a final ruling that a product is included within the scope of the order or suspended investigation that is the subject of the review, the Secretary, where practicable, will include sales of that product for purposes of the review and will seek information regarding such sales. If the Secretary issues a final ruling after 90 days of the initiation of the review, the Secretary may consider sales of the product for purposes of the review on the basis of non-adverse facts available. However, notwithstanding the pendency of a scope inquiry, if the Secretary considers it appropriate, the Secretary may request information concerning the product that is the subject of the scope inquiry for purposes of a review under this subpart.

(m) *Orders covering identical products.* Except for a scope inquiry and a scope ruling that involves section

781(a) or section 781(b) of the Act (assembly of parts or components in the United States or in a third country), if more than one order or suspended investigation cover the same subject merchandise, and if the Secretary considers it appropriate, the Secretary may conduct a single inquiry and issue a single scope ruling that applies to all such orders or suspended investigations.

(n) *Service of applications; scope service list.* The requirements of § 351.303(f) apply to this section, except that an application for a scope ruling must be served on all persons on the Department's scope service list. For purposes of this section, the "scope service list" will include all persons that have participated in any segment of the proceeding. If an application for a scope ruling in one proceeding results in a single inquiry that will apply to another proceeding (see paragraph (m) of this section), the Secretary will notify persons on the scope service list of the other proceeding of the application for a scope ruling.

(o) *Publication of list of scope rulings.* On a quarterly basis, the Secretary will publish in the **Federal Register** a list of scope rulings issued within the last three months. This list will include the case name, reference number, and a brief description of the ruling.

Subpart C—Information and Argument

§ 351.301 Time limits for submission of factual information.

(a) *Introduction.* The Department obtains most of its factual information in antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings from submissions made by interested parties during the course of the proceeding. This section sets forth the time limits for submitting such factual information, including information in questionnaire responses, publicly available information to value factors in nonmarket economy cases, allegations concerning market viability, allegations of sales at prices below the cost of production, countervailable subsidy allegations, and upstream subsidy allegations. Section 351.302 sets forth the procedures for requesting an extension of such time limits. Section 351.303 contains the procedural rules regarding filing, format, translation, service, and certification of documents.

(b) *Time limits in general.* Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and § 351.302, a submission of factual information is due no later than:

(1) For a final determination in a countervailing duty investigation or an antidumping investigation, seven days

before the date on which the verification of any person is scheduled to commence, except that factual information requested by the verifying officials from a person normally will be due no later than seven days after the date on which the verification of that person is completed;

(2) For the final results of an administrative review, 140 days after the last day of the anniversary month, except that factual information requested by the verifying officials from a person normally will be due no later than seven days after the date on which the verification of that person is completed;

(3) For the final results of a changed circumstances review, sunset review, or section 762 review, 140 days after the date of publication of notice of initiation of the review, except that factual information requested by the verifying officials from a person normally will be due no later than seven days after the date on which the verification of that person is completed;

(4) For the final results of a new shipper review, 100 days after the date of publication of notice of initiation of the review, except that factual information requested by the verifying officials from a person normally will be due no later than seven days after the date on which the verification of that person is completed; and

(5) For the final results of an expedited antidumping review, Article 8 violation review, Article 4/Article 7 review, or section 753 review, a date specified by the Secretary.

(c) *Time limits for certain submissions.* (1) *Rebuttal, clarification, or correction of factual information.* Any interested party may submit factual information to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information submitted by any other interested party at any time prior to the deadline provided in this section for submission of such factual information. If factual information is submitted less than 10 days before, on, or after (normally only with the Department's permission) the applicable deadline for submission of such factual information, an interested party may submit factual information to rebut, clarify, or correct the factual information no later than 10 days after the date such factual information is served on the interested party or, if appropriate, made available under APO to the authorized applicant.

(2) *Questionnaire responses and other submissions on request.* (i) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this section, the Secretary may request any person to submit factual information at any time during a proceeding.

(ii) In the Secretary's written request to an interested party for a response to a questionnaire or for other factual information, the Secretary will specify the following: the time limit for the response; the information to be provided; the form and manner in which the interested party must submit the information; and that failure to submit requested information in the requested form and manner by the date specified may result in use of the facts available under section 776 of the Act and § 351.308.

(iii) Interested parties will have at least 30 days from the date of receipt to respond to the full initial questionnaire. The time limit for response to individual sections of the questionnaire, if the Secretary requests a separate response to such sections, may be less than the 30 days allotted for response to the full questionnaire. The date of receipt will be seven days from the date on which the initial questionnaire was transmitted.

(iv) A notification by an interested party, under section 782(c)(1) of the Act, of difficulties in submitting information in response to a questionnaire issued by the Secretary is to be submitted in writing within 14 days after the date of receipt of the initial questionnaire.

(v) A respondent interested party may request in writing that the Secretary conduct a questionnaire presentation. The Secretary may conduct a questionnaire presentation if the Secretary notifies the government of the affected country and that government does not object.

(3) *Submission of publicly available information to value factors under § 351.408(c).* Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this section, interested parties may submit publicly available information to value factors under § 351.408(c) within:

(i) For a final determination in an antidumping investigation, 40 days after the date of publication of the preliminary determination;

(ii) For the final results of an administrative review, new shipper review, or changed circumstances review, 20 days after the date of publication of the preliminary results of review; and

(iii) For the final results of an expedited antidumping review, a date specified by the Secretary.

(d) *Time limits for certain allegations.* (1) *Market viability and the basis for determining a price-based normal value.* In an antidumping investigation or administrative review, allegations regarding market viability, including the exceptions in § 351.404(c)(2), are due, with all supporting factual information, within 40 days after the date on which

the initial questionnaire was transmitted, unless the Secretary alters this time limit.

(2) *Sales at prices below the cost of production.* An allegation of sales at prices below the cost of production made by the petitioner or other domestic interested party is due within:

(i) In an antidumping investigation,

(A) On a country-wide basis, 20 days after the date on which the initial questionnaire was transmitted to any person, unless the Secretary alters this time limit; or

(B) On a company-specific basis, 20 days after a respondent interested party files the response to the relevant section of the questionnaire, unless the relevant questionnaire response is, in the Secretary's view, incomplete, in which case the Secretary will determine the time limit;

(ii) In an administrative review, new shipper review, or changed circumstances review, on a company-specific basis, 20 days after a respondent interested party files the response to the relevant section of the questionnaire, unless the relevant questionnaire response is, in the Secretary's view, incomplete, in which case the Secretary will determine the time limit; or

(iii) In an expedited antidumping review, on a company-specific basis, 10 days after the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the review.

(3) *Purchases of major inputs from an affiliated party at prices below the affiliated party's cost of production.* An allegation of purchases of major inputs from an affiliated party at prices below the affiliated party's cost of production made by the petitioner or other domestic interested party is due within 20 days after a respondent interested party files the response to the relevant section of the questionnaire, unless the relevant questionnaire response is, in the Secretary's view, incomplete, in which case the Secretary will determine the time limits.

(4) *Countervailable subsidy; upstream subsidy.* (i) *In general.* A countervailable subsidy allegation made by the petitioner or other domestic interested party is due no later than:

(A) In a countervailing duty investigation, 40 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination; or

(B) In an administrative review, new shipper review, or changed circumstances review, 20 days after all responses to the initial questionnaire are filed with the Department, unless the Secretary alters this time limit.

(ii) *Exception for upstream subsidy allegation in an investigation.* In a

countervailing duty investigation, an allegation of upstream subsidies made by the petitioner or other domestic interested party is due no later than:

(A) 10 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination; or

(B) 15 days before the scheduled date of the final determination.

(5) *Targeted dumping.* In an antidumping investigation, an allegation of targeted dumping made by the petitioner or other domestic interested party under § 351.414(f)(3) is due no later than 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination.

§ 351.302 Extension of time limits; return of untimely filed or unsolicited material.

(a) *Introduction.* This section sets forth the procedures for requesting an extension of a time limit. In addition, this section explains that certain untimely filed or unsolicited material will be returned to the submitter together with an explanation of the reasons for the return of such material.

(b) *Extension of time limits.* Unless expressly precluded by statute, the Secretary may, for good cause, extend any time limit established by this part.

(c) *Requests for extension of specific time limit.* Before the applicable time limit specified under § 351.301 expires, a party may request an extension pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section. The request must be in writing and state the reasons for the request. An extension granted to a party must be approved in writing.

(d) *Return of untimely filed or unsolicited material.* (1) Unless the Secretary extends a time limit under paragraph (b) of this section, the Secretary will not consider or retain in the official record of the proceeding:

(i) Untimely filed factual information, written argument, or other material that the Secretary returns to the submitter, except as provided under § 351.104(a)(2); or

(ii) Unsolicited questionnaire responses, except as provided under § 351.204(d)(2).

(2) The Secretary will return such information, argument, or other material, or unsolicited questionnaire response with, to the extent practicable, written notice stating the reasons for return.

§ 351.303 Filing, format, translation, service, and certification of documents.

(a) *Introduction.* This section contains the procedural rules regarding filing, format, service, translation, and certification of documents and applies to all persons submitting documents to the Department for consideration in an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding.

(b) *Where to file; time of filing.*

Persons must address and submit all documents to the Secretary of Commerce, Attention: Import Administration, Central Records Unit, Room 1870, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on business days (see § 351.103(b)). If the applicable time limit expires on a non-business day, the Secretary will accept documents that are filed on the next business day.

(c) *Number of copies; filing of business proprietary and public versions under the one-day lag rule; information in double brackets.* (1) *In general.* Except as provided in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section, a person must file six copies of each submission with the Department.

(2) *Application of the one-day lag rule.* (i) *Filing the business proprietary version.* A person must file one copy of the business proprietary version of any document with the Department within the applicable time limit. Business proprietary version means the version of a document containing information for which a person claims business proprietary treatment under § 351.304.

(ii) *Filing the final business proprietary version; bracketing corrections.* By the close of business one business day after the date the business proprietary version is filed under paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, a person must file six copies of the final business proprietary version of the document with the Department. The final business proprietary version must be identical to the business proprietary version filed on the previous day except for any bracketing corrections. Although a person must file six copies of the complete final business proprietary version with the Department, the person may serve other persons with only those pages containing bracketing corrections.

(iii) *Filing the public version.* Simultaneously with the filing of the final business proprietary version under paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, a person also must file three copies of the public version of such document (see § 351.304(c)) with the Department.

(iv) *Information in double brackets.* If a person serves authorized applicants with a business proprietary version of a document that excludes information in double brackets pursuant to § 351.304(b)(2), the person simultaneously must file with the Department one copy of those pages in which information in double brackets has been excluded.

(3) *Computer media and printouts.* The Secretary may require submission

of factual information on computer media unless the Secretary modifies such requirements under section 782(c) of the Act (see § 351.301(c)(2)(iv)). The computer medium must be accompanied by the number of copies of any computer printout specified by the Secretary. All information on computer media must be releasable under APO (see § 351.305).

(d) *Format of copies.* (1) *In general.* Unless the Secretary alters the requirements of this section, documents filed with the Department must conform to the specification and marking requirements under paragraph (d)(2) of this section or the Secretary may refuse to accept such documents for the official record of the proceeding.

(2) *Specifications and markings.* A person must submit documents on letter-size paper, single-sided and double-spaced, and must securely bind each copy as a single document with any letter of transmittal as the first page of the document. A submitter must mark the first page of each document in the upper right-hand corner with the following information in the following format:

(i) On the first line, except for a petition, indicate the Department case number;

(ii) On the second line, indicate the total number of pages in the document including cover pages, appendices, and any unnumbered pages;

(iii) On the third line, indicate whether the document is for an investigation, scope inquiry, circumvention inquiry, downstream product monitoring application, or review and, if the latter, indicate the inclusive dates of the review, the type of review, and the section number of the Act corresponding to the type of review;

(iv) On the fourth line, indicate the Department office conducting the proceeding;

(v) On the fifth and subsequent lines, indicate whether any portion of the document contains business proprietary information and, if so, list the applicable page numbers and state either "Document May be Released Under APO" or "Document May Not be Released Under APO." Indicate "Business Proprietary Treatment Requested" on the top of each page containing business proprietary information. In addition, include the warning "Bracketing of Business Proprietary Information is Not Final for One Business Day After Date of Filing" on the top of each page containing business proprietary information in the copy of the business proprietary version filed under § 351.303(c)(2)(i) (one-day lag rule). Do not include this warning in

the copies of the final business proprietary version filed on the next business day under § 351.303(c)(2)(ii) (see § 351.303(c)(2) and § 351.304(c)); and

(vi) For public versions of business proprietary documents required under § 351.304(c), complete the marking as required in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)-(v) of this section for the business proprietary document, but conspicuously mark the first page "Public Version."

(e) *Translation to English.* A document submitted in a foreign language must be accompanied by an English translation of the entire document or of only pertinent portions, where appropriate, unless the Secretary waives this requirement for an individual document. A party must obtain the Department's approval for submission of an English translation of only portions of a document prior to submission to the Department.

(f) *Service of copies on other persons.* (1)(i) *In general.* Except as provided in § 351.202(c) (filing of petition), § 351.207(f)(1) (submission of proposed suspension agreement), and paragraph (f)(3) of this section, a person filing a document with the Department simultaneously must serve a copy of the document on all other persons on the service list by personal service or first class mail.

(ii) *Service of public versions or a party's own business proprietary information.* Notwithstanding paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(3) of this section, service of the public version of a document or of the business proprietary version of a document containing only the server's own business proprietary information, on persons on the service list, may be made by facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission process, with the consent of the person to be served.

(2) *Certificate of service.* Each document filed with the Department must include a certificate of service listing each person served (including agents), the type of document served, and the date and method of service on each person. The Secretary may refuse to accept any document that is not accompanied by a certificate of service.

(3) *Service requirements for certain documents.* (i) *Briefs.* In addition to the certificate of service requirements contained in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, a person filing a case or rebuttal brief with the Department simultaneously must serve a copy of that brief on all persons on the service list and on any U.S. Government agency that has submitted a case or rebuttal brief in the segment of the proceeding. If, under § 351.103(c), a person has

designated an agent to receive service that is located in the United States, service on that person must be either by personal service on the same day the brief is filed or by overnight mail or courier on the next day. If the person has designated an agent to receive service that is located outside the United States, service on that person must be by first class airmail.

(ii) *Request for review.* In addition to the certificate of service requirements under paragraph (f)(2) of this section, an interested party that files with the Department a request for an expedited antidumping review, an administrative review, a new shipper review, or a changed circumstances review must serve a copy of the request by personal service or first class mail on each exporter or producer specified in the request and on the petitioner by the end of the anniversary month or within ten days of filing the request for review, whichever is later. If the interested party that files the request is unable to locate a particular exporter or producer, or the petitioner, the Secretary may accept the request for review if the Secretary is satisfied that the party made a reasonable attempt to serve a copy of the request on such person.

(g) *Certifications.* A person must file with each submission containing factual information the certification in paragraph (g)(1) of this section and, in addition, if the person has legal counsel or another representative, the certification in paragraph (g)(2) of this section:

(1) For the person's officially responsible for presentation of the factual information:

I, (name and title), currently employed by (person), certify that (1) I have read the attached submission, and (2) the information contained in this submission is, to the best of my knowledge, complete and accurate.

(2) For the person's legal counsel or other representative:

I, (name), of (law or other firm), counsel or representative to (person), certify that (1) I have read the attached submission, and (2) based on the information made available to me by (person), I have no reason to believe that this submission contains any material misrepresentation or omission of fact.

§ 351.304 Establishing business proprietary treatment of information [Reserved].

§ 351.305 Access to business proprietary information [Reserved].

§ 351.306 Use of business proprietary information [Reserved].

§ 351.307 Verification of information.

(a) *Introduction.* Prior to making a final determination in an investigation

or issuing final results of review, the Secretary may verify relevant factual information. This section clarifies when verification will occur, the contents of a verification report, and the procedures for verification.

(b) *In general.* (1) Subject to paragraph (b)(4) of this section, the Secretary will verify factual information upon which the Secretary relies in:

(i) A final determination in a continuation of a previously suspended countervailing duty investigation (section 704(g) of the Act), countervailing duty investigation, continuation of a previously suspended antidumping investigation (section 705(a) of the Act), or antidumping investigation;

(ii) The final results of an expedited antidumping review;

(iii) A revocation under section 751(d) of the Act;

(iv) The final results of an administrative review, new shipper review, or changed circumstances review, if the Secretary decides that good cause for verification exists; and

(v) The final results of an administrative review if:

(A) A domestic interested party, not later than 100 days after the date of publication of the notice of initiation of review, submits a written request for verification; and

(B) The Secretary conducted no verification under this paragraph during either of the two immediately preceding administrative reviews.

(2) The Secretary may verify factual information upon which the Secretary relies in a proceeding or a segment of a proceeding not specifically provided for in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) If the Secretary decides that, because of the large number of exporters or producers included in an investigation or administrative review, it is impractical to verify relevant factual information for each person, the Secretary may select and verify a sample.

(4) The Secretary may conduct verification of a person if that person agrees to verification and the Secretary notifies the government of the affected country and that government does not object. If the person or the government objects to verification, the Secretary will not conduct verification and may disregard any or all information submitted by the person in favor of use of the facts available under section 776 of the Act and § 351.308.

(c) *Verification report.* The Secretary will report the methods, procedures, and results of a verification under this section prior to making a final

determination in an investigation or issuing final results in a review.

(d) *Procedures for verification.* The Secretary will notify the government of the affected country that employees of the Department will visit with the persons listed below in order to verify the accuracy and completeness of submitted factual information. The notification will, where practicable, identify any member of the verification team who is not an officer of the U.S. Government. As part of the verification, employees of the Department will request access to all files, records, and personnel which the Secretary considers relevant to factual information submitted of:

(1) Producers, exporters, or importers;

(2) Persons affiliated with the persons listed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, where applicable;

(3) Unaffiliated purchasers, or

(4) The government of the affected country as part of verification in a countervailing duty proceeding.

§ 351.308 Determinations on the basis of the facts available.

(a) *Introduction.* The Secretary may make determinations on the basis of the facts available whenever necessary information is not available on the record, an interested party or any other person withholds or fails to provide information requested in a timely manner and in the form required or significantly impedes a proceeding, or the Secretary is unable to verify submitted information. If the Secretary finds that an interested party "has failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability to comply with a request for information," the Secretary may use an inference that is adverse to the interests of that party in selecting from among the facts otherwise available. This section lists some of the sources of information upon which the Secretary may base an adverse inference and explains the actions the Secretary will take with respect to corroboration of information.

(b) *In general.* The Secretary may make a determination under the Act and this part based on the facts otherwise available in accordance with section 776(a) of the Act.

(c) *Adverse Inferences.* For purposes of section 776(b) of the Act, an adverse inference may include reliance on:

(1) Secondary information, such as information derived from:

(i) The petition;

(ii) A final determination in a countervailing duty investigation or an antidumping investigation;

(iii) Any previous administrative review, new shipper review, expedited antidumping review, section 753 review, or section 762 review; or

(2) Any other information placed on the record.

(d) *Corroboration of secondary information.* Under section 776(c) of the Act, when the Secretary relies on secondary information, the Secretary will, to the extent practicable, corroborate that information from independent sources that are reasonably at the Secretary's disposal. Independent sources may include, but are not limited to, published price lists, official import statistics and customs data, and information obtained from interested parties during the instant investigation or review. Corroborate means that the Secretary will examine whether the secondary information to be used has probative value. The fact that corroboration may not be practicable in a given circumstance will not prevent the Secretary from applying an adverse inference as appropriate and using the secondary information in question.

(e) *Use of certain information.* In reaching a determination under the Act and this part, the Secretary will not decline to consider information that is submitted by an interested party and is necessary to the determination but does not meet all the applicable requirements established by the Secretary if the conditions listed under section 782(e) of the Act are met.

§ 351.309 Written argument.

(a) *Introduction.* Written argument may be submitted during the course of an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding. This section sets forth the time limits for submission of case and rebuttal briefs and provides guidance on what should be contained in these documents.

(b) *Written argument.* (1) *In general.* In making the final determination in a countervailing duty investigation or antidumping investigation or the final results of an administrative review, new shipper review, expedited antidumping review, section 753 review, or section 762 review, the Secretary will consider written arguments in case or rebuttal briefs filed within the time limits in this section.

(2) *Written argument on request.* Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the Secretary may request written argument on any issue from any person or U.S. Government agency at any time during a proceeding.

(c) *Case brief.* (1) Any interested party or U.S. Government agency may submit a "case brief" within:

(i) For a final determination in a countervailing duty investigation or antidumping investigation, 50 days after the date of publication of the

preliminary determination, unless the Secretary alters this time limit;

(ii) For the final results of an administrative review, new shipper review, changed circumstances review, or section 762 review, 30 days after the date of publication of the preliminary results of review, unless the Secretary alters the time limit; or

(iii) For the final results of an expedited antidumping review, sunset review, Article 8 violation review, Article 4/Article 7 review, or section 753 review, a date specified by the Secretary.

(2) The case brief must present all arguments that continue in the submitter's view to be relevant to the Secretary's final determination or final results, including any arguments presented before the date of publication of the preliminary determination or preliminary results. As part of the case brief, parties are encouraged to provide a summary of the arguments not to exceed five pages and a table of statutes, regulations, and cases cited.

(d) *Rebuttal brief.* (1) Any interested party or U.S. Government agency may submit a "rebuttal brief" within five days after the time limit for filing the case brief, unless the Secretary alters this time limit.

(2) The rebuttal brief may respond only to arguments raised in case briefs and should identify the arguments to which it is responding. As part of the rebuttal brief, parties are encouraged to provide a summary of the arguments not to exceed five pages and a table of statutes, regulations, and cases cited.

§ 351.310 Hearings.

(a) *Introduction.* This section sets forth the procedures for requesting a hearing, indicates that the Secretary may consolidate hearings, and explains when the Secretary may hold closed hearing sessions.

(b) *Pre-hearing conference.* The Secretary may conduct a telephone pre-hearing conference with representatives of interested parties to facilitate the conduct of the hearing.

(c) *Request for hearing.* Any interested party may request that the Secretary hold a public hearing on arguments to be raised in case or rebuttal briefs within 30 days after the date of publication of the preliminary determination or preliminary results of review, unless the Secretary alters this time limit, or in a proceeding where the Secretary will not issue a preliminary determination, not later than a date specified by the Secretary. To the extent practicable, a party requesting a hearing must identify arguments to be raised at the hearing. At the hearing, an

interested party may make an affirmative presentation only on arguments included in that party's case brief and may make a rebuttal presentation only on arguments included in that party's rebuttal brief.

(d) *Hearings in general.* (1) If an interested party submits a request under paragraph (c) of this section, the Secretary will hold a public hearing on the date stated in the notice of the Secretary's preliminary determination or preliminary results of administrative review (or otherwise specified by the Secretary in an expedited antidumping review), unless the Secretary alters the date. Ordinarily, the hearing will be held two days after the scheduled date for submission of rebuttal briefs.

(2) The hearing is not subject to 5 U.S.C. §§ 551-559, and § 702 (Administrative Procedure Act). Witness testimony, if any, will not be under oath or subject to cross-examination by another interested party or witness. During the hearing, the chair may question any person or witness and may request persons to present additional written argument.

(e) *Consolidated hearings.* At the Secretary's discretion, the Secretary may consolidate hearings in two or more cases.

(f) *Closed hearing sessions.* An interested party may request a closed session of the hearing no later than the date the case briefs are due in order to address limited issues during the course of the hearing. The requesting party must identify the subjects to be discussed, specify the amount of time requested, and justify the need for a closed session with respect to each subject. If the Secretary approves the request for a closed session, only authorized applicants and other persons authorized by the regulations may be present for the closed session (see § 351.305).

(g) *Transcript of hearing.* The Secretary will place a verbatim transcript of the hearing in the public and official records of the proceeding and will announce at the hearing how interested parties may obtain copies of the transcript.

§ 351.311 Countervailable subsidy practice discovered during investigation or review.

(a) *Introduction.* During the course of a countervailing duty investigation or review, Department officials may discover or receive notice of a practice that appears to provide a countervailable subsidy. This section explains when the Secretary will examine such a practice.

(b) *Inclusion in proceeding.* If during a countervailing duty investigation or a

countervailing duty administrative review the Secretary discovers a practice that appears to provide a countervailable subsidy with respect to the subject merchandise and the practice was not alleged or examined in the proceeding, or if, pursuant to section 775 of the Act, the Secretary receives notice from the United States Trade Representative that a subsidy or subsidy program is in violation of Article 8 of the Subsidies Agreement, the Secretary will examine the practice, subsidy, or subsidy program if the Secretary concludes that sufficient time remains before the scheduled date for the final determination or final results of review.

(c) *Deferral of examination.* If the Secretary concludes that insufficient time remains before the scheduled date for the final determination or final results of review to examine the practice, subsidy, or subsidy program described in paragraph (b) of this section, the Secretary will:

(1) During an investigation, allow the petitioner to withdraw the petition without prejudice and resubmit it with an allegation with regard to the newly discovered practice, subsidy, or subsidy program; or

(2) During an investigation or review, defer consideration of the newly discovered practice, subsidy, or subsidy program until a subsequent administrative review, if any.

(d) *Notice.* The Secretary will notify the parties to the proceeding of any practice the Secretary discovers, or any subsidy or subsidy program with respect to which the Secretary receives notice from the United States Trade Representative, and whether or not it will be included in the then ongoing proceeding.

§ 351.312 Industrial users and consumer organizations.

(a) *Introduction.* The URAA provides for opportunity for comment by consumer organizations and industrial users on matters relevant to a particular determination of dumping, subsidization, or injury. This section indicates under what circumstances such persons may submit relevant information and argument.

(b) *Opportunity to submit relevant information and argument.* In an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding under title VII of the Act and this part, an industrial user of the subject merchandise or a representative consumer organization, as described in section 777(h) of the Act, may submit relevant factual information and written argument to the Department under paragraphs (b), (c)(1), and (c)(3) of § 351.301 and paragraphs (c) and (d) of

§ 351.309 concerning dumping or a countervailable subsidy. All such submissions must be filed in accordance with § 351.303.

(c) *Business proprietary information.* Persons described in paragraph (b) of this section may request business proprietary treatment of information under § 351.304, but will not be granted access under § 351.305 to business proprietary information submitted by other persons.

Subpart D—Calculation of Export Price, Constructed Export Price, Fair Value, and Normal Value

§ 351.401 In general.

(a) *Introduction.* In general terms, an antidumping analysis involves a comparison of export price or constructed export price in the United States with normal value in the foreign market. This section establishes certain general rules that apply to the calculation of export price, constructed export price and normal value. (See section 772, section 773, and section 773A of the Act.)

(b) *Adjustments in general.* In making adjustments to export price, constructed export price, or normal value, the Secretary will adhere to the following principles:

(1) The interested party that is in possession of the relevant information has the burden of establishing to the satisfaction of the Secretary the amount and nature of a particular adjustment; and

(2) The Secretary will not double-count adjustments.

(c) *Use of price net of price adjustments.* In calculating export price, constructed export price, and normal value (where normal value is based on price), the Secretary will use a price that is net of any price adjustment, as defined in § 351.102(b), that is reasonably attributable to the subject merchandise or the foreign like product (whichever is applicable).

(d) *Delayed payment or pre-payment of expenses.* Where cost is the basis for determining the amount of an adjustment to export price, constructed export price, or normal value, the Secretary will not factor in any delayed payment or pre-payment of expenses by the exporter or producer.

(e) *Adjustments for movement expenses.* (1) *Original place of shipment.* In making adjustments for movement expenses to establish export price or constructed export price under section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act, or normal value under section 773(a)(6)(B)(ii) of the Act, the Secretary normally will consider the production

facility as being the “original place of shipment. However, where the Secretary bases export price, constructed export price, or normal value on a sale by an unaffiliated reseller, the Secretary may treat the original place from which the reseller shipped the merchandise as the “original place of shipment.”

(2) *Warehousing.* The Secretary will consider warehousing expenses that are incurred after the subject merchandise or foreign like product leaves the original place of shipment as movement expenses.

(f) *Treatment of affiliated producers in antidumping proceedings.* (1) *In general.* In an antidumping proceeding under this part, the Secretary will treat two or more affiliated producers as a single entity where those producers have production facilities for similar or identical products that would not require substantial retooling of either facility in order to restructure manufacturing priorities and the Secretary concludes that there is a significant potential for the manipulation of price or production.

(2) *Significant potential for manipulation.* In identifying a significant potential for the manipulation of price or production, the factors the Secretary may consider include:

(i) The level of common ownership;

(ii) The extent to which managerial employees or board members of one firm sit on the board of directors of an affiliated firm; and

(iii) Whether operations are intertwined, such as through the sharing of sales information, involvement in production and pricing decisions, the sharing of facilities or employees, or significant transactions between the affiliated producers.

(g) *Allocation of expenses and price adjustments.* (1) *In general.* The Secretary may consider allocated expenses and price adjustments when transaction-specific reporting is not feasible, provided the Secretary is satisfied that the allocation method used does not cause inaccuracies or distortions.

(2) *Reporting allocated expenses and price adjustments.* Any party seeking to report an expense or a price adjustment on an allocated basis must demonstrate to the Secretary's satisfaction that the allocation is calculated on as specific a basis as is feasible, and must explain why the allocation methodology used does not cause inaccuracies or distortions.

(3) *Feasibility.* In determining the feasibility of transaction-specific reporting or whether an allocation is calculated on as specific a basis as is

feasible, the Secretary will take into account the records maintained by the party in question in the ordinary course of its business, as well as such factors as the normal accounting practices in the country and industry in question and the number of sales made by the party during the period of investigation or review.

(4) *Expenses and price adjustments relating to merchandise not subject to the proceeding.* The Secretary will not reject an allocation method solely because the method includes expenses incurred, or price adjustments made, with respect to sales of merchandise that does not constitute subject merchandise or a foreign like product (whichever is applicable).

(h) *Treatment of subcontractors ("tolling" operations).* The Secretary will not consider a toller or subcontractor to be a manufacturer or producer where the toller or subcontractor does not acquire ownership, and does not control the relevant sale, of the subject merchandise or foreign like product.

(i) *Date of sale.* In identifying the date of sale of the subject merchandise or foreign like product, the Secretary normally will use the date of invoice, as recorded in the exporter or producer's records kept in the ordinary course of business. However, the Secretary may use a date other than the date of invoice if the Secretary is satisfied that a different date better reflects the date on which the exporter or producer establishes the material terms of sale.

§ 351.402 Calculation of export price and constructed export price; reimbursement of antidumping and countervailing duties.

(a) *Introduction.* In order to establish export price, constructed export price, and normal value, the Secretary must make certain adjustments to the price to the unaffiliated purchaser (often called the "starting price") in both the United States and foreign markets. This regulation clarifies how the Secretary will make certain of the adjustments to the starting price in the United States that are required by section 772 of the Act.

(b) *Additional adjustments to constructed export price.* In establishing constructed export price under section 772(d) of the Act, the Secretary will make adjustments for expenses associated with commercial activities in the United States that relate to the sale to an unaffiliated purchaser, no matter where or when paid. The Secretary will not make an adjustment for any expense that is related solely to the sale to an affiliated importer in the United States, although the Secretary may make an

adjustment to normal value for such expenses under section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act.

(c) *Special rule for merchandise with value added after importation.* (1) *Merchandise imported by affiliated persons.* In applying section 772(e) of the Act, merchandise imported by and value added by a person affiliated with the exporter or producer includes merchandise imported and value added for the account of such an affiliated person.

(2) *Estimation of value added.* The Secretary normally will determine that the value added in the United States by the affiliated person is likely to exceed substantially the value of the subject merchandise if the Secretary estimates the value added to be at least 65 percent of the price charged to the first unaffiliated purchaser for the merchandise as sold in the United States. The Secretary normally will estimate the value added based on the difference between the price charged to the first unaffiliated purchaser for the merchandise as sold in the United States and the price paid for the subject merchandise by the affiliated person. The Secretary normally will base this determination on averages of the prices and the value added to the subject merchandise.

(3) *Determining dumping margins.* For purposes of determining dumping margins under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 772(e) of the Act, the Secretary may use the weighted-average dumping margins calculated on sales of identical or other subject merchandise sold to unaffiliated persons.

(d) *Special rule for determining profit.* This paragraph sets forth rules for calculating profit in establishing constructed export price under section 772(f) of the Act.

(1) *Basis for total expenses and total actual profit.* In calculating total expenses and total actual profit, the Secretary normally will use the aggregate of expenses and profit for all subject merchandise sold in the United States and all foreign like products sold in the exporting country, including sales that have been disregarded as being below the cost of production. (See section 773(b) of the Act (sales at less than cost of production).)

(2) *Use of financial reports.* For purposes of determining profit under section 772(d)(3) of the Act, the Secretary may rely on any appropriate financial reports, including public, audited financial statements, or equivalent financial reports, and internal financial reports prepared in the ordinary course of business.

(3) *Voluntary reporting of costs of production.* The Secretary will not require the reporting of costs of production solely for purposes of determining the amount of profit to be deducted from the constructed export price. The Secretary will base the calculation of profit on costs of production if such costs are reported voluntarily by the date established by the Secretary, and provided that it is practicable to do so and the costs of production are verifiable.

(e) *Treatment of payments between affiliated persons.* Where a person affiliated with the exporter or producer incurs any of the expenses deducted from constructed export price under section 772(d) of the Act and is reimbursed for such expenses by the exporter, producer or other affiliate, the Secretary normally will make an adjustment based on the actual cost to the affiliated person. If the Secretary is satisfied that information regarding the actual cost to the affiliated person is unavailable to the exporter or producer, the Secretary may determine the amount of the adjustment on any other reasonable basis, including the amount of the reimbursement to the affiliated person if the Secretary is satisfied that such amount reflects the amount usually paid in the market under consideration.

(f) *Reimbursement of antidumping duties and countervailing duties.* (1) *In general.* (i) In calculating the export price (or the constructed export price), the Secretary will deduct the amount of any antidumping duty or countervailing duty which the exporter or producer:

(A) Paid directly on behalf of the importer; or

(B) Reimbursed to the importer.

(ii) The Secretary will not deduct the amount of any antidumping duty or countervailing duty paid or reimbursed if the exporter or producer granted to the importer before initiation of the antidumping investigation in question a warranty of nonapplicability of antidumping duties or countervailing duties with respect to subject merchandise which was:

(A) Sold before the date of publication of the Secretary's order applicable to the merchandise in question; and

(B) Exported before the date of publication of the Secretary's final antidumping determination.

(iii) Ordinarily, under paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section, the Secretary will deduct the amount reimbursed only once in the calculation of the export price (or constructed export price).

(2) *Certificate.* The importer must file prior to liquidation a certificate in the

following form with the appropriate District Director of Customs:

I hereby certify that I (have) (have not) entered into any agreement or understanding for the payment or for the refunding to me, by the manufacturer, producer, seller, or exporter, of all or any part of the antidumping duties or countervailing duties assessed upon the following importations of (commodity) from (country): (List entry numbers) which have been purchased on or after (date of publication of antidumping notice suspending liquidation in the **Federal Register**) or purchased before (same date) but exported on or after (date of final determination of sales at less than fair value).

(3) *Presumption.* The Secretary may presume from an importer's failure to file the certificate required in paragraph (f)(2) of this section that the exporter or producer paid or reimbursed the antidumping duties or countervailing duties.

§ 351.403 Sales used in calculating normal value; transactions between affiliated parties.

(a) *Introduction.* This section clarifies when the Secretary may use offers for sale in determining normal value. Additionally, this section clarifies the authority of the Secretary to use sales to or through an affiliated party as a basis for normal value. (See section 773(a)(5) of the Act (indirect sales or offers for sale).)

(b) *Sales and offers for sale.* In calculating normal value, the Secretary normally will consider offers for sale only in the absence of sales and only if the Secretary concludes that acceptance of the offer can be reasonably expected.

(c) *Sales to an affiliated party.* If an exporter or producer sold the foreign like product to an affiliated party, the Secretary may calculate normal value based on that sale only if satisfied that the price is comparable to the price at which the exporter or producer sold the foreign like product to a person who is not affiliated with the seller.

(d) *Sales through an affiliated party.* If an exporter or producer sold the foreign like product through an affiliated party, the Secretary may calculate normal value based on the sale by such affiliated party. However, the Secretary normally will not calculate normal value based on the sale by an affiliated party if sales of the foreign like product by an exporter or producer to affiliated parties account for less than five percent of the total value (or quantity) of the exporter's or producer's sales of the foreign like product in the market in question or if sales to the affiliated party are comparable, as defined in paragraph (c) of this section.

§ 351.404 Selection of the market to be used as the basis for normal value.

(a) *Introduction.* Although in most circumstances sales of the foreign like product in the home market are the most appropriate basis for determining normal value, section 773 of the Act also permits use of sales to a third country or constructed value as the basis for normal value. This section clarifies the rules for determining the basis for normal value.

(b) *Determination of viable market.* (1) *In general.* The Secretary will consider the exporting country or a third country as constituting a viable market if the Secretary is satisfied that sales of the foreign like product in that country are of sufficient quantity to form the basis of normal value.

(2) *Sufficient quantity.* "Sufficient quantity" normally means that the aggregate quantity (or, if quantity is not appropriate, value) of the foreign like product sold by an exporter or producer in a country is 5 percent or more of the aggregate quantity (or value) of its sales of the subject merchandise to the United States.

(c) *Calculation of price-based normal value in viable market.* (1) *In general.* Subject to paragraph (c)(2) of this section:

(i) If the exporting country constitutes a viable market, the Secretary will calculate normal value on the basis of price in the exporting country (see section 773(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act (price used for determining normal value)); or

(ii) If the exporting country does not constitute a viable market, but a third country does constitute a viable market, the Secretary may calculate normal value on the basis of price to a third country (see section 773(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act (use of third country prices in determining normal value)).

(2) *Exception.* The Secretary may decline to calculate normal value in a particular market under paragraph (c)(1) of this section if it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that:

(i) In the case of the exporting country or a third country, a particular market situation exists that does not permit a proper comparison with the export price or constructed export price (see section 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or section 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act); or

(ii) In the case of a third country, the price is not representative (see section 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(I) of the Act).

(d) *Allegations concerning market viability and the basis for determining a price-based normal value.* In an antidumping investigation or review, allegations regarding market viability or the exceptions in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, must be filed, with all

supporting factual information, in accordance with § 351.301(d)(1).

(e) *Selection of third country.* For purposes of calculating normal value based on prices in a third country, where prices in more than one third country satisfy the criteria of section 773(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and this section, the Secretary generally will select the third country based on the following criteria:

(1) The foreign like product exported to a particular third country is more similar to the subject merchandise exported to the United States than is the foreign like product exported to other third countries;

(2) The volume of sales to a particular third country is larger than the volume of sales to other third countries;

(3) Such other factors as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(f) *Third country sales and constructed value.* The Secretary normally will calculate normal value based on sales to a third country rather than on constructed value if adequate information is available and verifiable (see section 773(a)(4) of the Act (use of constructed value)).

§ 351.405 Calculation of normal value based on constructed value.

(a) *Introduction.* In certain circumstances, the Secretary may determine normal value by constructing a value based on the cost of manufacture, selling general and administrative expenses, and profit. The Secretary may use constructed value as the basis for normal value where: neither the home market nor a third country market is viable; sales below the cost of production are disregarded; sales outside the ordinary course of trade, or sales the prices of which are otherwise unrepresentative, are disregarded; sales used to establish a fictitious market are disregarded; no contemporaneous sales of comparable merchandise are available; or in other circumstances where the Secretary determines that home market or third country prices are inappropriate. (See section 773(e) and section 773(f) of the Act.) This section clarifies the meaning of certain terms relating to constructed value.

(b) *Profit and selling, general, and administrative expenses.* In determining the amount to be added to constructed value for profit and for selling, general, and administrative expenses, the following rules will apply:

(1) Under section 773(e)(2)(A) of the Act, "foreign country" means the country in which the merchandise is produced or a third country selected by the Secretary under § 351.404(e), as appropriate.

(2) Under section 773(e)(2)(B) of the Act, "foreign country" means the country in which the merchandise is produced.

§ 351.406 Calculation of normal value if sales are made at less than cost of production.

(a) *Introduction.* In determining normal value, the Secretary may disregard sales of the foreign like product made at prices that are less than the cost of production of that product. However, such sales will be disregarded only if they are made within an extended period of time, in substantial quantities, and are not at prices which permit recovery of costs within a reasonable period of time. (See section 773(b) of the Act.) This section clarifies the meaning of the term "extended period of time" as used in the Act.

(b) *Extended period of time.* The "extended period of time" under section 773(b)(1)(A) of the Act normally will coincide with the period in which the sales under consideration for the determination of normal value were made.

§ 351.407 Calculation of constructed value and cost of production.

(a) *Introduction.* This section sets forth certain rules that are common to the calculation of constructed value and the cost of production. (See section 773(f) of the Act.)

(b) *Determination of value under the major input rule.* For purposes of section 773(f)(3) of the Act, the Secretary normally will determine the value of a major input purchased from an affiliated person based on the higher of:

(1) The price paid by the exporter or producer to the affiliated person for the major input;

(2) The amount usually reflected in sales of the major input in the market under consideration; or

(3) The cost to the affiliated person of producing the major input.

(c) *Allocation of costs.* In determining the appropriate method for allocating costs among products, the Secretary may take into account production quantities, relative sales values, and other quantitative and qualitative factors associated with the manufacture and sale of the subject merchandise and the foreign like product.

(d) *Startup costs.* (1) In identifying startup operations under section 773(f)(1)(C)(ii) of the Act:

(i) "New production facilities" includes the substantially complete retooling of an existing plant. Substantially complete retooling involves the replacement of nearly all

production machinery or the equivalent rebuilding of existing machinery.

(ii) A "new product" is one requiring substantial additional investment, including products which, though sold under an existing nameplate, involve the complete revamping or redesign of the product. Routine model year changes will not be considered a new product.

(iii) Mere improvements to existing products or ongoing improvements to existing facilities will not be considered startup operations.

(iv) An expansion of the capacity of an existing production line will not qualify as a startup operation unless the expansion constitutes such a major undertaking that it requires the construction of a new facility and results in a depression of production levels due to technical factors associated with the initial phase of commercial production of the expanded facilities.

(2) In identifying the end of the startup period under clauses (ii) and (iii) of section 773(f)(1)(C) of the Act:

(i) The attainment of peak production levels will not be the standard for identifying the end of the startup period, because the startup period may end well before a company achieves optimum capacity utilization.

(ii) The startup period will not be extended to cover improvements and cost reductions that may occur over the entire life cycle of a product.

(3) In determining when a producer reaches commercial production levels under section 773(f)(1)(C)(ii) of the Act:

(i) The Secretary will consider the actual production experience of the merchandise in question, measuring production on the basis of units processed.

(ii) To the extent necessary, the Secretary will examine factors in addition to those specified in section 773(f)(1)(C)(ii) of the Act, including historical data reflecting the same producer's or other producers' experiences in producing the same or similar products. A producer's projections of future volume or cost will be accorded little weight.

(4) In making an adjustment for startup operations under section 773(f)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act:

(i) The Secretary will determine the duration of the startup period on a case-by-case basis.

(ii) The difference between actual costs and the costs of production calculated for startup costs will be amortized over a reasonable period of time subsequent to the startup period over the life of the product or machinery, as appropriate.

(iii) The Secretary will consider unit production costs to be items such as depreciation of equipment and plant, labor costs, insurance, rent and lease expenses, material costs, and factory overhead. The Secretary will not consider sales expenses, such as advertising costs, or other general and administrative or non-production costs (such as general research and development costs), as startup costs.

§ 351.408 Calculation of normal value of merchandise from nonmarket economy countries.

(a) *Introduction.* In identifying dumping from a nonmarket economy country, the Secretary normally will calculate normal value by valuing the nonmarket economy producers' factors of production in a market economy country. (See section 773(c) of the Act.) This section clarifies when and how this special methodology for nonmarket economies will be applied.

(b) *Economic Comparability.* In determining whether a country is at a level of economic development comparable to the nonmarket economy under section 773(c)(2)(B) or section 773(c)(4)(A) of the Act, the Secretary will place primary emphasis on *per capita* GDP as the measure of economic comparability.

(c) *Valuation of Factors of Production.* For purposes of valuing the factors of production, general expenses, profit, and the cost of containers, coverings, and other expenses (referred to collectively as "factors") under section 773(c)(1) of the Act the following rules will apply:

(1) *Information used to value factors.*

The Secretary normally will use publicly available information to value factors. However, where a factor is purchased from a market economy supplier and paid for in a market economy currency, the Secretary normally will use the price paid to the market economy supplier. In those instances where a portion of the factor is purchased from a market economy supplier and the remainder from a nonmarket economy supplier, the Secretary normally will value the factor using the price paid to the market economy supplier.

(2) *Valuation in a single country.*

Except for labor, as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section, the Secretary normally will value all factors in a single surrogate country.

(3) *Labor.* For labor, the Secretary will use regression-based wage rates reflective of the observed relationship between wages and national income in market economy countries. The Secretary will calculate the wage rate to

be applied in nonmarket economy proceedings each year. The calculation will be based on current data, and will be made available to the public.

(4) *Manufacturing overhead, general expenses, and profit.* For manufacturing overhead, general expenses, and profit, the Secretary normally will use non-proprietary information gathered from producers of identical or comparable merchandise in the surrogate country.

§ 351.409 Differences in quantities.

(a) *Introduction.* Because the quantity of merchandise sold may affect the price, in comparing export price or constructed export price with normal value, the Secretary will make a reasonable allowance for any difference in quantities to the extent the Secretary is satisfied that the amount of any price differential (or lack thereof) is wholly or partly due to that difference in quantities. (See section 773(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act.)

(b) *Sales with quantity discounts in calculating normal value.* The Secretary normally will calculate normal value based on sales with quantity discounts only if:

(1) During the period examined, or during a more representative period, the exporter or producer granted quantity discounts of at least the same magnitude on 20 percent or more of sales of the foreign like product for the relevant country; or

(2) The exporter or producer demonstrates to the Secretary's satisfaction that the discounts reflect savings specifically attributable to the production of the different quantities.

(c) *Sales with quantity discounts in calculating weighted-average normal value.* If the exporter or producer does not satisfy the conditions of paragraph (b) of this section, the Secretary will calculate normal value based on weighted-average prices that include sales at a discount.

(d) *Price lists.* In determining whether a discount has been granted, the existence or lack of a published price list reflecting such a discount will not be controlling. Ordinarily, the Secretary will give weight to a price list only if, in the line of trade and market under consideration, the exporter or producer demonstrates that it has adhered to its price list.

(e) *Relationship to level of trade adjustment.* If adjustments are claimed for both differences in quantities and differences in level of trade, the Secretary will not make an adjustment for differences in quantities unless the Secretary is satisfied that the effect on price comparability of differences in quantities has been identified and

established separately from the effect on price comparability of differences in the levels of trade.

§ 351.410 Differences in circumstances of sale

(a) *Introduction.* In calculating normal value the Secretary may make adjustments to account for certain differences in the circumstances of sales in the United States and foreign markets. (See section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act.) This section clarifies certain terms used in the statute regarding circumstances of sale adjustments and describes the adjustment when commissions are paid only in one market.

(b) *In general.* With the exception of the allowance described in paragraph (e) of this section concerning commissions paid in only one market, the Secretary will make circumstances of sale adjustments under section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act only for direct selling expenses and assumed expenses.

(c) *Direct selling expenses.* "Direct selling expenses" are expenses, such as commissions, credit expenses, guarantees, and warranties, that result from, and bear a direct relationship to, the particular sale in question.

(d) *Assumed expenses.* Assumed expenses are selling expenses that are assumed by the seller on behalf of the buyer, such as advertising expenses.

(e) *Commissions paid in one market.* The Secretary normally will make a reasonable allowance for other selling expenses if the Secretary makes a reasonable allowance for commissions in one of the markets under considerations, and no commission is paid in the other market under consideration. The Secretary will limit the amount of such allowance to the amount of the other selling expenses incurred in the one market or the commissions allowed in the other market, whichever is less.

(f) *Reasonable allowance.* In deciding what is a reasonable allowance for any difference in circumstances of sale, the Secretary normally will consider the cost of such difference to the exporter or producer but, if appropriate, may also consider the effect of such difference on the market value of the merchandise.

§ 351.411 Differences in physical characteristics.

(a) *Introduction.* In comparing United States sales with foreign market sales, the Secretary may determine that the merchandise sold in the United States does not have the same physical characteristics as the merchandise sold in the foreign market, and that the difference has an effect on prices. In

calculating normal value, the Secretary will make a reasonable allowance for such differences. (See section 773(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act.)

(b) *Reasonable allowance.* In deciding what is a reasonable allowance for differences in physical characteristics, the Secretary will consider only differences in variable costs associated with the physical differences. Where appropriate, the Secretary may also consider differences in the market value. The Secretary will not consider differences in cost of production when compared merchandise has identical physical characteristics.

§ 351.412 Levels of trade; adjustment for difference in level of trade; constructed export price offset.

(a) *Introduction.* In comparing United States sales with foreign market sales, the Secretary may determine that sales in the two markets were not made at the same level of trade, and that the difference has an effect on the comparability of the prices. The Secretary is authorized to adjust normal value to account for such a difference. (See section 773(a)(7) of the Act.)

(b) *Adjustment for difference in level of trade.* The Secretary will adjust normal value for a difference in level of trade if:

(1) The Secretary calculates normal value at a different level of trade from the level of trade of the export price or the constructed export price (whichever is applicable); and

(2) The Secretary determines that the difference in level of trade has an effect on price comparability.

(c) *Identifying levels of trade and differences in levels of trade.* (1) *Basis for identifying levels of trade.* The Secretary will identify the level of trade based on:

(i) In the case of export price, the starting price;

(ii) In the case of constructed export price, the starting price, as adjusted under section 772(d) of the Act; and

(iii) In the case of normal value, the starting price or constructed value.

(2) *Differences in levels of trade.* The Secretary will determine that sales are made at different levels of trade if they are made at different marketing stages (or their equivalent). Substantial differences in selling activities are a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for determining that there is a difference in the stage of marketing. Some overlap in selling activities will not preclude a determination that two sales are at different stages of marketing.

(d) *Effect on price comparability.* (1) *In general.* The Secretary will determine that a difference in level of trade has an

effect on price comparability only if it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that there is a pattern of consistent price differences between sales in the market in which normal value is determined:

(i) At the level of trade of the export price or constructed export price (whichever is appropriate); and

(ii) At the level of trade at which normal value is determined.

(2) *Relevant sales.* Where possible, the Secretary will make the determination under paragraph (d)(1) of this section on the basis of sales of the foreign like product by the producer or exporter. Where this is not possible, the Secretary may use sales of different or broader product lines, sales by other companies, or any other reasonable basis.

(e) *Amount of adjustment.* The Secretary normally will calculate the amount of a level of trade adjustment by:

(1) Calculating the weighted-averages of the prices of sales at the two levels of trade identified in paragraph (d), after making any other adjustments to those prices appropriate under section 773(a)(6) of the Act and this subpart;

(2) Calculating the average of the percentage differences between those weighted-average prices; and

(3) Applying the percentage difference to normal value, where it is at a different level of trade from the export price or constructed export price (whichever is applicable), after making any other adjustments to normal value appropriate under section 773(a)(6) of the Act and this subpart.

(f) *Constructed export price offset.* (1) *In general.* The Secretary will grant a constructed export price offset only where:

(i) Normal value is compared to constructed export price;

(ii) Normal value is determined at a more advanced level of trade than the level of trade of the constructed export price; and

(iii) Despite the fact that a person has cooperated to the best of its ability, the data available do not provide an appropriate basis to determine under paragraph (d) of this section whether the difference in level of trade affects price comparability.

(2) *Amount of the offset.* The amount of the constructed export price offset will be the amount of indirect selling expenses included in normal value, up to the amount of indirect selling expenses deducted in determining constructed export price. In making the constructed export price offset, "indirect selling expenses" means selling expenses, other than direct selling expenses or assumed selling

expenses (see § 351.410), that the seller would incur regardless of whether particular sales were made, but that reasonably may be attributed, in whole or in part, to such sales.

(3) *Where data permit determination of affect on price comparability.* Where available data permit the Secretary to determine under paragraph (d) of this section whether the difference in level of trade affects price comparability, the Secretary will not grant a constructed export price offset. In such cases, if the Secretary determines that price comparability has been affected, the Secretary will make a level of trade adjustment. If the Secretary determines that price comparability has not been affected, the Secretary will not grant either a level of trade adjustment or a constructed export price offset.

§ 351.413 Disregarding insignificant adjustments.

Ordinarily, under section 777A(a)(2) of the Act, an "insignificant adjustment" is any individual adjustment having an *ad valorem* effect of less than 0.33 percent, or any group of adjustments having an *ad valorem* effect of less than 1.0 percent, of the export price, constructed export price, or normal value, as the case may be. Groups of adjustments are adjustments for differences in circumstances of sale under § 351.410, adjustments for differences in the physical characteristics of the merchandise under § 351.411, and adjustments for differences in the levels of trade under § 351.412.

§ 351.414 Comparison of normal value with export price (constructed export price).

(a) *Introduction.* The Secretary normally will average prices used as the basis for normal value and, in an investigation, prices used as the basis for export price or constructed export price as well. This section explains when and how the Secretary will average prices in making comparisons of export price or constructed export price with normal value. (See section 777A(d) of the Act.)

(b) *Description of methods of comparison.* (1) *Average-to-average method.* The "average-to-average" method involves a comparison of the weighted average of the normal values with the weighted average of the export prices (and constructed export prices) for comparable merchandise.

(2) *Transaction-to-transaction method.* The "transaction-to-transaction" method involves a comparison of the normal values of individual transactions with the export prices (or constructed export prices) of

individual transactions for comparable merchandise.

(3) *Average-to-transaction method.* The "average-to-transaction" method involves a comparison of the weighted average of the normal values to the export prices (or constructed export prices) of individual transactions for comparable merchandise.

(c) *Preferences.* (1) In an investigation, the Secretary normally will use the average-to-average method. The Secretary will use the transaction-to-transaction method only in unusual situations, such as when there are very few sales of subject merchandise and the merchandise sold in each market is identical or very similar or is custom-made.

(2) In a review, the Secretary normally will use the average-to-transaction method.

(d) *Application of the average-to-average method.* (1) *In general.* In applying the average-to-average method, the Secretary will identify those sales of the subject merchandise to the United States that are comparable, and will include such sales in an "averaging group." The Secretary will calculate a weighted average of the export prices and the constructed export prices of the sales included in the averaging group, and will compare this weighted average to the weighted average of the normal values of such sales.

(2) *Identification of the averaging group.* An averaging group will consist of subject merchandise that is identical or virtually identical in all physical characteristics and that is sold to the United States at the same level of trade. In identifying sales to be included in an averaging group, the Secretary also will take into account, where appropriate, the region of the United States in which the merchandise is sold, and such other factors as the Secretary considers relevant.

(3) *Time period over which weighted average is calculated.* When applying the average-to-average method, the Secretary normally will calculate weighted averages for the entire period of investigation or review, as the case may be. However, when normal values, export prices, or constructed export prices differ significantly over the course of the period of investigation or review, the Secretary may calculate weighted averages for such shorter period as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(e) *Application of the average-to-transaction method.* (1) *In general.* In applying the average-to-transaction method in a review, when normal value is based on the weighted average of sales of the foreign like product, the

Secretary will limit the averaging of such prices to sales incurred during the contemporaneous month.

(2) *Contemporaneous month.*

Normally, the Secretary will select as the contemporaneous month the first of the following which applies:

(i) The month during which the particular U.S. sale under consideration was made;

(ii) If there are no sales of the foreign like product during this month, the most recent of the three months prior to the month of the U.S. sale in which there was a sale of the foreign like product.

(iii) If there are no sales of the foreign like product during any of these months, the earlier of the two months following the month of the U.S. sale in which there was a sale of the foreign like product.

(f) *Targeted dumping.* (1) *In general.* Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the Secretary may apply the average-to-transaction method, as described in paragraph (e) of this section, in an antidumping investigation if:

(i) As determined through the use of, among other things, standard and appropriate statistical techniques, there is targeted dumping in the form of a pattern of export prices (or constructed export prices) for comparable merchandise that differ significantly among purchasers, regions, or periods of time; and

(ii) The Secretary determines that such differences cannot be taken into account using the average-to-average method or the transaction-to-transaction method and explains the basis for that determination.

(2) *Limitation of average-to-transaction method to targeted dumping.* Where the criteria for identifying targeted dumping under paragraph (f)(1) of this section are satisfied, the Secretary normally will limit the application of the average-to-transaction method to those sales that constitute targeted dumping under paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) *Allegations concerning targeted dumping.* The Secretary normally will examine only targeted dumping described in an allegation, filed within the time indicated in § 351.301(d)(5). Allegations must include all supporting factual information, and an explanation as to why the average-to-average or transaction-to-transaction method could not take into account any alleged price differences.

(g) *Requests for information.* In an investigation, the Secretary will request information relevant to the identification of averaging groups under

paragraph (d)(2) of this section and to the analysis of possible targeted dumping under paragraph (f) of this section. If a response to a request for such information is such as to warrant the application of the facts otherwise available, within the meaning of section 776 of the Act and § 351.308, the Secretary may apply the average-to-transaction method to all the sales of the producer or exporter concerned.

§ 351.415 Conversion of currency.

(a) *In general.* In an antidumping proceeding, the Secretary will convert foreign currencies into United States dollars using the rate of exchange on the date of sale of the subject merchandise.

(b) *Exception.* If the Secretary establishes that a currency transaction on forward markets is directly linked to an export sale under consideration, the Secretary will use the exchange rate specified with respect to such foreign currency in the forward sale agreement to convert the foreign currency.

(c) *Exchange rate fluctuations.* The Secretary will ignore fluctuations in exchange rates.

(d) *Sustained movement in foreign currency value.* In an antidumping investigation, if there is a sustained movement increasing the value of the foreign currency relative to the United States dollar, the Secretary will allow exporters 60 days to adjust their prices to reflect such sustained movement.

Subpart E—[Reserved]

Subpart F—Subsidy Determinations Regarding Cheese Subject to an In-Quota Rate of Duty

§ 351.601 Annual list and quarterly update of subsidies.

The Secretary will make the determinations called for by section 702(a) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1202 note) based on the available information, and will publish the annual list and quarterly updates described in such section in the **Federal Register**.

§ 351.602 Determination upon request.

(a) *Request for determination.* (1) Any person, including the Secretary of Agriculture, who has reason to believe there have been changes in or additions to the latest annual list published under § 351.601 may request in writing that the Secretary determine under section 702(a)(3) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 whether there are any changes or additions. The person must file the request with the Central Records Unit (see § 351.103). The request must allege either a change in the type or amount of any subsidy included in the latest

annual list or quarterly update or an additional subsidy not included in that list or update provided by a foreign government, and must contain the following, to the extent reasonably available to the requesting person:

(i) The name and address of the person;

(ii) The article of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty allegedly benefitting from the changed or additional subsidy;

(iii) The country of origin of the article of cheese subject to an in-quota rate of duty; and

(iv) The alleged subsidy or changed subsidy and relevant factual information (particularly documentary evidence) regarding the alleged changed or additional subsidy including the authority under which it is provided, the manner in which it is paid, and the value of the subsidy to producers or exporters of the article.

(2) The requirements of § 351.303 (c) and (d) apply to this section.

(b) *Determination.* Not later than 30 days after receiving an acceptable request, the Secretary will:

(1) In consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, determine based on the available information whether there has been any change in the type or amount of any subsidy included in the latest annual list or quarterly update or an additional subsidy not included in that list or update is being provided by a foreign government;

(2) Notify the Secretary of Agriculture and the person making the request of the determination; and

(3) Promptly publish in the **Federal Register** notice of any changes or additions.

§ 351.603 Complaint of price-undercutting by subsidized imports.

Upon receipt of a complaint filed with the Secretary of Agriculture under section 702(b) of the Trade Agreements Act concerning price-undercutting by subsidized imports, the Secretary will promptly determine, under section 702(a)(3) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, whether or not the alleged subsidies are included in or should be added to the latest annual list or quarterly update.

§ 351.604 Access to information.

Subpart C of this part applies to factual information submitted in connection with this subpart.

Subpart G—Applicability Dates

§ 351.701 Applicability dates.

The regulations contained in this part 351 apply to all administrative reviews initiated on the basis of requests made

on or after the first day of July, 1997, to all investigations and other segments of proceedings initiated on the basis of petitions filed or requests made after June 18, 1997 and to segments of proceedings self-initiated by the Department after June 18, 1997. Segments of proceedings to which part

351 do not apply will continue to be governed by the regulations in effect on the date the petitions were filed or requests were made for those segments, to the extent that those regulations were not invalidated by the URAA or replaced by the interim final regulations published on May 11, 1995 (60 FR

25130 (1995)). For segments of proceedings initiated on the basis of petitions filed or requests made after January 1, 1995, but before part 351 applies, part 351 will serve as a restatement of the Department's interpretation of the requirements of the Act as amended by the URAA.

ANNEX I.—DEADLINES FOR PARTIES IN COUNTERVAILING INVESTIGATIONS

Day ¹	Event	Regulation
0 days	Initiation	
31 days ²	Notification of difficulty in responding to questionnaire.	351.301(c)(2)(iv) (14 days after date of receipt of initial questionnaire).
37 days	Application for an administrative protective order.	351.305(b)(3).
40 days	Request for postponement by petitioner	351.205(e) (25 days or more before preliminary determination).
45 days	Allegation of critical circumstances	351.206(c)(2)(i) (20 days before preliminary determination).
47 days	Questionnaire response	351.301(c)(2)(iii) (30 days from date of receipt of initial questionnaire).
55 days	Allegation of upstream subsidies	351.301(d)(4)(ii)(A) (10 days before preliminary determination).
65 days (Can be extended)	Preliminary determination	351.205(b)(1).
72 days	Submission of proposed suspension agreement.	351.208(f)(1)(B) (7 days after preliminary determination).
75 days ³	Submission of factual information	351.301(b)(1) (7 days before date on which verification is to commence).
75 days	Submission of ministerial error comments	351.224(c)(2) (5 days after release of disclosure documents).
77 days ⁴	Request to align a CVD case with a concurrent AD case.	351.210(i) (5 days after date of publication of preliminary determination).
102 days	Request for a hearing	351.310(c) (30 days after date of publication of preliminary determination).
119 days	Critical circumstances allegation	351.206(e) (21 days or more before final determination).
122 days	Requests for closed hearing sessions	351.310(f) (No later than the date the case briefs are due).
122 days	Submission of briefs	351.309(c)(1)(i) (50 days after date of publication of preliminary determination).
125 days	Allegation of upstream subsidies	351.301(d)(4)(ii)(B) (15 days before final determination).
127 days	Submission of rebuttal briefs	351.309(d) (5 days after deadline for filing case brief).
129 days	Hearing	351.310(d)(1) (2 days after submission of rebuttal briefs).
140 days (Can be extended)	Final determination	351.210(b)(1) (75 days after preliminary determination).
150 days	Submission of ministerial error comments	351.224(c)(2) (5 days after release of disclosure documents).
155 days	Submission of replies to ministerial error comments.	351.224(c)(3) (5 days after filing of comments).
192 days	Order issued	351.211(b).

¹ Indicates the number of days from the date of initiation. Most of the deadlines shown here are approximate. The actual deadline in any particular segment of a proceeding may depend on the date of an earlier event or be established by the Secretary.

² Assumes that the Department sends out the questionnaire within 10 days of the initiation and allows 7 days for receipt of the questionnaire from the date on which it was transmitted.

³ Assumes about 17 days between the preliminary determination and verification.

⁴ Assumes that the preliminary determination is published 7 days after issuance (i.e., signature).

ANNEX II.—DEADLINES FOR PARTIES IN COUNTERVAILING ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEWS

Day ¹	Event	Regulation
0 days	Request for review	351.213(b) (Last day of the anniversary month).
30 days	Publication of initiation notice	351.221(c)(1)(i) (End of month following the anniversary month).
66 days ²	Notification of difficulty in responding to questionnaire.	351.301(c)(2)(iv) (14 days after date of receipt of initial questionnaire).
75 days	Application for an administrative protective order.	351.305(b)(3).

ANNEX II.—DEADLINES FOR PARTIES IN COUNTERVALING ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEWS—Continued

Day ¹	Event	Regulation
90 days ³	Questionnaire response	351.301(c)(2)(iii) (At least 30 days after date of receipt of initial questionnaire).
120 days	Withdrawal of request for review	351.213(d)(1) (90 days after date of publication of initiation).
130 days	Request for verification	351.307(b)(1)(v) (100 days after date of publication of initiation).
140 days	Submission of factual information	351.301(b)(2).
245 days (Can be extended)	Preliminary results of review	351.213(h)(1).
282 days ⁴	Request for a hearing and/or closed hearing session.	351.310(c); 351.310(f) (30 days after date of publication of preliminary results).
282 days	Submission of briefs	351.309(c)(1)(ii) (30 days after date of publication of preliminary results).
287 days	Submission of rebuttal briefs	351.309(d)(1) (5 days after deadline for filing case briefs).
289 days	Hearing	351.310(d)(1) (2 days after submission of rebuttal briefs).
372 days (Can be extended)	Final results of review	351.213(h)(1) (120 days after date of publication of preliminary results).
382 days	Submission of ministerial error comments	351.224(c)(2) (5 days after release of disclosure documents).
387 days	Replies to ministerial error comments	351.224(c)(3) (5 days after filing of comments).

¹ Indicates the number of days from the end of the anniversary month. Most of the deadlines shown here are approximate. The actual deadline in any particular segment of a proceeding may depend on the date of an earlier event or be established by the Secretary.
² Assumes that the Department sends out the questionnaire 45 days after the last day of the anniversary month and allows 7 days for receipt of the questionnaire from the date on which it was transmitted.
³ Assumes that the Department sends out the questionnaire on day 45 and the response is due 45 days later.
⁴ Assumes that the preliminary results are published 7 days after issuance (i.e., signature).

ANNEX III.—DEADLINES FOR PARTIES IN ANTIDUMPING INVESTIGATIONS

Day ¹	Event	Regulation
0 days	Initiation	
37 days	Application for an administrative protective order.	351.305(b)(3).
50 days	Country-wide cost allegation	351.301(d)(2)(i)(A) (20 days after date on which initial questionnaire was transmitted).
51 days ²	Notification of difficulty in responding to questionnaire.	351.301(c)(2)(iv) (Within 14 days after date of receipt of initial questionnaire).
51 days	Section A response	None.
67 days	Sections B, C, D, E responses	351.301(c)(2)(iii) (At least 30 days after date of receipt of initial questionnaire).
70 days	Viability arguments	351.301(d)(1) (40 days after date on which initial questionnaire was transmitted).
87 days	Company-specific cost allegations	351.301(d)(2)(i)(B).
87 days	Major input cost allegations	351.301(d)(3).
115 days	Request for postponement by petitioner	351.205(e) (25 days or more before preliminary determination).
120 days	Allegation of critical circumstances	351.206(c)(2)(i) (20 days before preliminary determination).
140 days (Can be extended)	Preliminary determination	351.205(b)(1).
150 days	Submission of ministerial error comments	351.224(c)(2) (5 days after release of disclosure documents).
155 days	Submission of proposed suspension agreement.	351.208(f)(1)(A) (15 days after preliminary determination).
161 days ³	Submission of factual information	351.301(b)(1) (7 days before date on which verification is to commence).
177 days ⁴	Request for a hearing	351.310(c) (30 days after date of publication of preliminary determination).
187 days	Submission of publicly available information to value factors (NME's).	351.301(c)(3)(i) (40 days after date of publication of preliminary determination).
194 days	Critical circumstance allegation	351.206(e) (21 days before final determination).
197 days (Can be changed)	Request for closed hearing sessions	351.310(f) (No later than the date the case briefs are due).
197 days (Can be changed)	Submission of briefs	351.309(c)(1)(i) (50 days after date of publication of preliminary determination).
202 days	Submission of rebuttal briefs	351.309(d) (5 days after deadline for filing case briefs).
204 days	Hearing	351.310(d)(1) (2 days after submission of rebuttal briefs).

ANNEX III.—DEADLINES FOR PARTIES IN ANTIDUMPING INVESTIGATIONS—Continued

Day ¹	Event	Regulation
215 days	Request for postponement of the final determination.	351.210(e).
215 days (Can be extended)	Final determination	351.210(b)(1) (75 days after preliminary determination).
225 days	Submission ministerial error comments	351.224(c)(2) (5 days after release of disclosure documents).
230 days	Replies to ministerial error comments	351.224(c)(3) (5 days after filing of comments).
267 days	Order issued	351.211(b).

¹ Indicates the number of days from the date of initiation. Most of the deadlines shown here are approximate. The actual deadline in any particular segment of a proceeding may depend on the date of an earlier event or be established by the Secretary.

² Assumes that the Department sends out the questionnaire 5 days after the ITC vote and allows 7 days for receipt of the questionnaire from the date on which it was transmitted.

³ Assumes about 28 days between the preliminary determination and verification.

⁴ Assumes that the preliminary determination is published 7 days after issuance (*i.e.*, signature).

ANNEX IV.—DEADLINES FOR PARTIES IN ANTIDUMPING ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEWS

Day ¹	Event	Regulation
0 days	Request for review	351.213(b) (Last day of the anniversary month).
30 days	Publication of initiation	351.221 (c)(1)(i) (End of month following the anniversary month).
37 days	Application for an administrative protective order.	351.305(b)(3).
60 days	Request to examine absorption of duties (AD)	351.213(j) (30 days after date of publication of initiation).
66 days ²	Notification of difficulty in responding to questionnaire.	351.301(c)(2)(iv) (14 days after date of receipt of initial questionnaire).
66 days	Section A response	None.
85 days	Viability arguments	351.301(d)(1) (40 days after date of transmittal of initial questionnaire).
90 days ³	Sections B, C, D, E response	351.301(c)(2)(iii) (At least 30 days after date of receipt of initial questionnaire).
110 days	Company-specific cost allegations	351.301(d)(2)(i)(B) (20 days after relevant section is filed).
110 days	Major input cost allegations	351.301(d)(3) (20 days after relevant section is filed).
120 days	Withdrawal of request for review	351.213(d)(1) (90 days after date of publication of initiation)
130 days	Request for verification	351.307(b)(1)(v) (100 days after date of publication of initiation).
140 days	Submission of factual information	351.301(b)(2).
245 days (Can be extended)	Preliminary results of review	351.213(h)(1).
272 days ⁴	Submission of publicly available information to value factors (NME's).	351.301(c)(3)(ii) (20 days after date of publication of preliminary results).
282 days	Request for a hearing and/or closed hearing session.	351.310(c); 351.310(f) (30 days after date of publication of preliminary results).
282 days	Submission of briefs	351.309(c)(1)(ii) (30 days after date of publication of preliminary results).
287 days	Submission of rebuttal briefs	351.309(d)(1) (5 days after deadline for filing case briefs).
289 days	Hearing; closed hearing session	351.310(d)(1) (2 days after submission of rebuttal briefs).
372 days (Can be extended)	Final results of review	351.213(h)(1) (120 days after date of publication of preliminary results).
382 days	Ministerial error comments	351.224(c)(2) (5 days after release of disclosure documents).
387 days	Replies to ministerial error comments	351.224(c)(3) (5 days after filing of comments).

¹ Indicates the number of days from the end of the anniversary month. Most of the deadlines shown here are approximate. The actual deadline in any particular segment of a proceeding may depend on the date of an earlier event or be established by the Secretary.

² Assumes that the Department sends out the questionnaire 45 days after the last day of the anniversary month and allows 7 days for receipt of the questionnaire from the date on which it was transmitted.

³ Assumes that the Department sends out the questionnaire on day 45 and the response is due 45 days later.

⁴ Assumes that the preliminary results are published 7 days after issuance (*i.e.*, signature).

ANNEX V.—COMPARISON OF PRIOR AND NEW REGULATIONS

Prior	New	Description
PART 353—ANTIDUMPING DUTIES		
Subpart A—Scope and Definitions		
353.1	351.101	Scope of regulations.
353.2	351.102	Definitions.
353.3	351.104	Record of proceedings.
353.4	351.105	Public, proprietary, privileged & classified.
353.5	Removed	Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 amendments.
353.6	351.106	<i>De minimis</i> weighted-average dumping margin.
Subpart B—Antidumping Duty Procedures		
353.11	351.201	Self-initiation.
353.12	351.202	Petition requirements.
353.13	351.203	Determination of sufficiency of petition.
353.14	351.204(e)	Exclusion from antidumping duty order.
353.15	351.205	Preliminary determination.
353.16	351.206	Critical circumstances.
353.17	351.207	Termination of investigation.
353.18	351.208	Suspension of investigation.
353.19	351.209	Violation of suspension agreement.
353.20	351.210	Final determination.
353.21	351.211	Antidumping duty order.
353.21(c)	351.204(e)	Exclusion from antidumping duty order.
1353.22 (a)–(d)	351.213,	Administrative reviews under 751(a) of the Act.
	351.221	
353.22(e)	351.212(c)	Automatic assessment of duties.
353.22(f)	351.216,	Changed circumstances reviews.
	351.221(c)(3)	
353.22(g)	351.215,	Expedited antidumping review.
	351.221(c)(2)	
353.23	351.212(d)	Provisional measures deposit cap.
353.24	351.212(e)	Interest on overpayments and under-payments.
353.25	351.222	Revocation of orders; termination of suspended investigations.
353.26	351.402(f)	Reimbursement of duties.
353.27	351.223	Downstream product monitoring.
353.28	351.224	Correction of ministerial errors.
353.29	351.225	Scope rulings.
Subpart C—Information and Argument		
353.31 (a)–(c)	351.301	Time Limits for submission of factual information.
353.31(a)(3)	351.301(d),	Return of untimely material.
	351.104(a)(2)	
353.31(b)(3)	351.302(c)	Request for extension of time.
353.31 (d)–(f)	351.303	Filing, format, translation, service and certification.
353.32	351.304	Request for proprietary treatment of information.
353.33	351.104, 351.304(a)(2)	Information exempt from disclosure.
353.34	351.305, 351.306	Disclosure of information under protective order.
353.35	Removed	<i>Ex parte</i> meeting.
353.36	351.307	Verification.
353.37	351.308	Determination on the basis of the facts available.
353.38 (a)–(e)	351.309	Written argument.
353.38(f)	351.310	Hearings.
Subpart D—Calculation of Export Price, Constructed Export Price, Fair Value and Normal Value		
353.41	351.402	Calculation of export price.
353.42(a)	351.102	Fair value (definition).
353.42(b)	351.104(c)	Transaction and persons examined.
353.43	351.403(b)	Sales used in calculating normal value.
353.44	Removed	Sales at varying prices.
353.45	351.403	Transactions between affiliated parties.
353.46	351.404	Selection of home market as the basis for normal value.
353.47	Removed	Intermediate countries.
353.48	351.404	Basis for normal value if home market sales are inadequate.
353.49	351.404	Sales to a third country.
353.50	351.405, 351.407	Calculation of normal value based on constructed value.
353.51	351.406, 351.407	Sales at less than the cost of production.
353.52	351.408	Nonmarket economy countries.
353.53	Removed	Multinational corporations.

ANNEX V.—COMPARISON OF PRIOR AND NEW REGULATIONS—Continued

Prior	New	Description
353.54	351.401(b)	Claims for adjustments.
353.55	351.409	Differences in quantities.
353.56	351.410	Differences in circumstances of sale.
353.57	351.411	Differences in physical characteristics.
353.58	351.412	Levels of trade.
353.59(a)	351.413	Insignificant adjustments.
353.59(b)	351.414	Use of averaging.
353.60	351.415	Conversion of currency.

PART 355—COUNTERVALING DUTIES

Subpart A—Scope and Definitions

355.1	351.001	Scope of regulations.
355.2	351.002	Definitions.
355.3	351.004	Record of proceeding.
355.4	351.005	Public, proprietary, privileged & classified.
355.5	351.003(a)	Subsidy library.
355.6	Removed	Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 amendments.
355.7	351.006	<i>De minimis</i> net subsidies.

Subpart B—Countervailing Duty Procedures

355.11	351.101	Delf-initiation.
355.12	351.102	Petition requirements.
355.13	351.103	Determination of sufficiency of petition.
355.14	351.104(e)	Exclusion from countervailing duty order.
355.15	351.105	Preliminary determination.
355.16	351.106	Critical circumstances.
355.17	351.107	Termination of investigation.
355.18	351.108	Suspension of investigation.
355.19	351.109	Violation of agreement.
355.20	351.110	Final determination.
355.21	351.111	Countervailing duty order.
355.21(c)	351.104(e)	Exclusion from countervailing duty order.
355.22(a)–(c)	351.113, 351.121	Administrative reviews under 751(a) of the Act.
355.22(d)	Removed	Calculation of individual rates.
355.22(e)	351.113(h)	Possible cancellation or revision of suspension agreements.
355.22(f)	Removed	Review of individual producer or exporter.
355.22(g)	351.112(c)	Automatic assessment of duties
355.22(h)	351.116,	Changed circumstances review
	351.121(c)(3)	
355.22(i)	351.120,	Review at the direction of the President.
	351.221(c)(7)	
355.23	351.112(d)	Provisional measures deposit cap
355.24	351.112(e)	Interest on overpayments and underpayments.
355.25	351.112	Revocation of orders; termination of suspended investigations.
355.27	351.123	Downstream product monitoring.
355.28	351.124	Correction of ministerial errors.
355.29	351.125	Scope determinations.

Subpart C—Information and Argument

355.31(a)–(c)	351.301	Time limits for submission of factual information.
355.31(a)(3)	351.302(d),	Return of untimely material.
	351.104(a)(2)	
355.31(b)(3)	351.302(c)	Request for extension of time.
355.31(d)–(i)	351.303	Filing, format, translation, service and certification.
355.32	351.304	Request for proprietary treatment of information.
355.33	351.104,	Information exempt from disclosure.
	351.304(a)(2)	
355.34	351.305,	Disclosure of information under protective order.
	351.306	
355.35	Removed	<i>Ex parte</i> meeting.
355.36	351.307	Verification.
355.37	351.308	Determinations on the basis of the facts available.
355.38(a)–(e)	351.309	Written argument.
355.38(f)	351.310	Hearings.
355.39	351.311	Subsidy practice discovered during investigation or review.

Subpart D—Quota Cheese Subsidy Determinations

355.41	Removed	Definition of subsidy.
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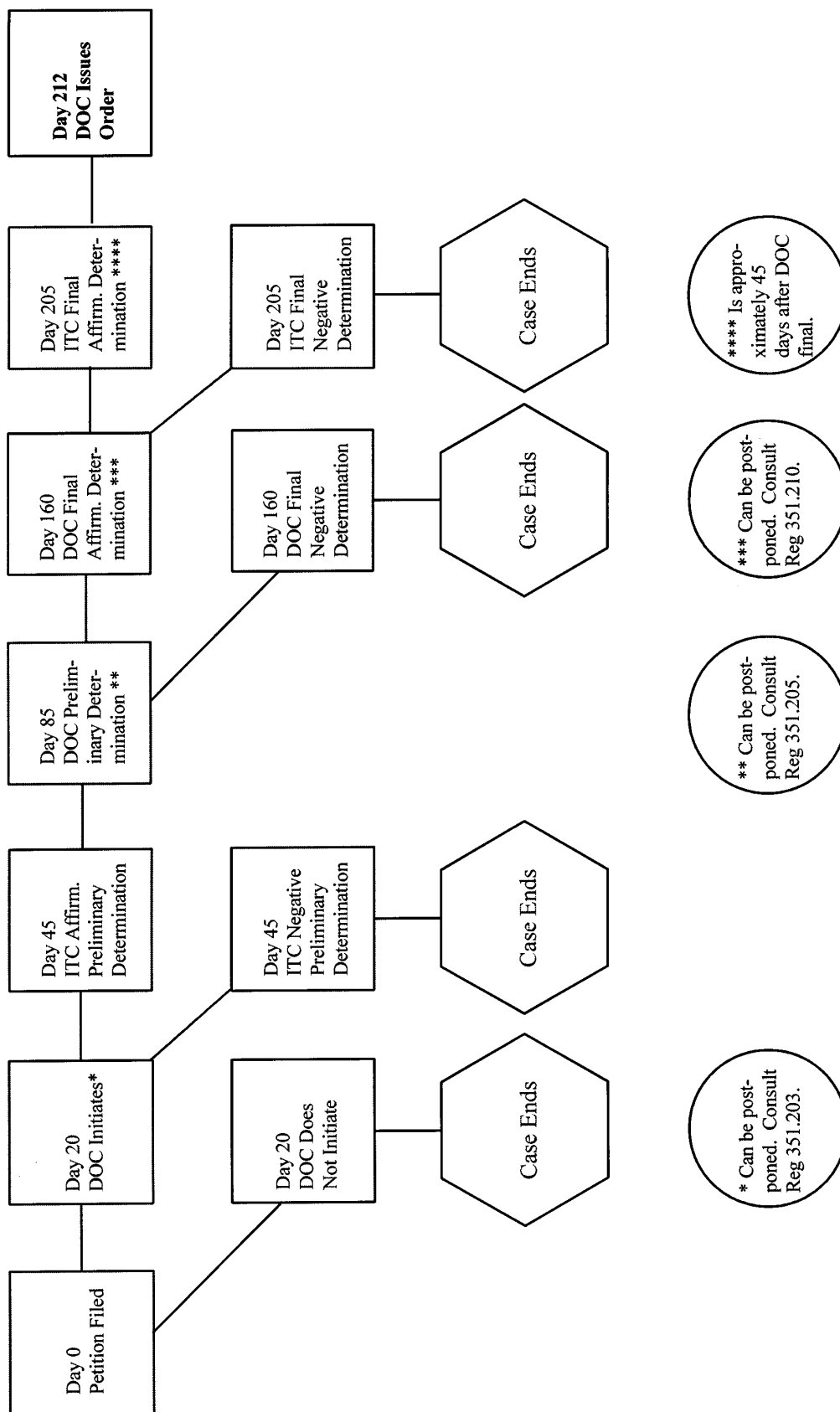
ANNEX V.—COMPARISON OF PRIOR AND NEW REGULATIONS—Continued

Prior	New	Description
355.42	351.601	Annual list and quarterly update.
355.43	351.602	Determination upon request.
355.44	351.603	Complaint of price-undercutting.
355.45	351.604	Access to information.

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Annex VI—Countervailing Investigations Timeline

Countervailing Investigations Timeline



**** Is approximately 45 days after DOC final.

*** Can be postponed. Consult Reg 351.210.

** Can be postponed. Consult Reg 351.205.

* Can be postponed. Consult Reg 351.203.

Annex VII—Antidumping Investigations Timeline

Antidumping Investigations Timeline

