

FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: February 26, 2016.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-602-807, A-351-842, A-560-828, A-570-022, A-471-807]

Certain Uncoated Paper From Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the People's Republic of China, and Portugal: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determinations for Brazil and Indonesia and Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (the Department) and the International Trade Commission (the ITC), the Department is issuing antidumping duty orders on certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Portugal. Also, as explained in this notice, the Department is amending its final affirmative determinations with respect to Brazil and Indonesia.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 3, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eve Wang at (202) 482-6231 (Australia), Julia Hancock at (202) 482-1394 (Brazil), Blaine Wiltse at (202) 482-6345 (Indonesia), Stephanie Moore at (202) 482-3692 (PRC), or Kabir Archuleta at (202) 482-2593 (Portugal), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on January 20, 2016, the Department published its affirmative final determinations in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal.¹ On February 22, 2016, the

ITC notified the Department of its affirmative determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, by reason of the LTFV imports of certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal and its determination that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of subject merchandise from Australia that are subject to the Department's affirmative critical circumstances finding.²

Scope of the Orders

The scope of these orders includes uncoated paper in sheet form; weighing at least 40 grams per square meter but not more than 150 grams per square meter; that either is a white paper with a GE brightness level³ of 85 or higher or is a colored paper; whether or not surface-decorated, printed (except as described below), embossed, perforated, or punched; irrespective of the smoothness of the surface; and irrespective of dimensions (Certain Uncoated Paper).

Certain Uncoated Paper includes (a) uncoated free sheet paper that meets this scope definition; (b) uncoated ground wood paper produced from bleached chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp (BCTMP) that meets this scope

Value and Affirmative Final Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part, 81 FR 3108 (January 20, 2016) (*Australia Final*); *Certain Uncoated Paper From Brazil: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 81 FR 3115 (January 20, 2016) (*Brazil Final*); *Certain Uncoated Paper From Indonesia: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 81 FR 3101 (January 20, 2016) (*Indonesia Final*); *Certain Uncoated Paper From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 81 FR 3112 (January 20, 2016) (*PRC Final*); and *Certain Uncoated Paper From Portugal: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 81 FR 3105 (January 20, 2016) (*Portugal Final*).

² See Letter to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Enforcement and Compliance, from Meredith Broadbent, Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, regarding certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Portugal (February 22, 2016) (ITC Letter). See also *Certain Uncoated Paper from Australia, Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Portugal*, USITC Investigation Nos. 701-TA-528-529 and 731-TA-1264-1268 (Final), USITC Publication 4592 (February 2016).

³ One of the key measurements of any grade of paper is brightness. Generally speaking, the brighter the paper, the better the contrast between the paper and the ink. Brightness is measured using a GE Reflectance Scale, which measures the reflection of light off a grade of paper. One is the lowest reflection, or what would be given to a totally black grade, and 100 is the brightest measured grade. "Colored paper" as used in this scope definition means a paper with a hue other than white that reflects one of the primary colors of magenta, yellow, and cyan (red, yellow, and blue) or a combination of such primary colors.

definition; and (c) any other uncoated paper that meets this scope definition regardless of the type of pulp used to produce the paper.

Specifically excluded from the scope are (1) paper printed with final content of printed text or graphics and (2) lined paper products, typically school supplies, composed of paper that incorporates straight horizontal and/or vertical lines that would make the paper unsuitable for copying or printing purposes. For purposes of this scope definition, paper shall be considered "printed with final content" where at least one side of the sheet has printed text and/or graphics that cover at least five percent of the surface area of the entire sheet.

Imports of the subject merchandise are provided for under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) categories 4802.56.1000, 4802.56.2000, 4802.56.3000, 4802.56.4000, 4802.56.6000, 4802.56.7020, 4802.56.7040, 4802.57.1000, 4802.57.2000, 4802.57.3000, and 4802.57.4000. Some imports of subject merchandise may also be classified under 4802.62.1000, 4802.62.2000, 4802.62.3000, 4802.62.5000, 4802.62.6020, 4802.62.6040, 4802.69.1000, 4802.69.2000, 4802.69.3000, 4811.90.8050 and 4811.90.9080. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the orders is dispositive.

Amendment to Final Determinations

A ministerial error is defined as an error in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial.⁴

Brazil Amended Final Determination

Pursuant to section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e) and (f), the Department is amending the *Brazil Final* to reflect the correction of a ministerial error it made in the final margin assigned to one of the respondents. In addition, because the Department calculated the "all-others" rate based on a weighted-average of the respondents' margins using publicly-ranged quantities for their sales of subject merchandise, we have revised the all-others rate.⁵

⁴ See section 735(e) of the Act.

⁵ See the "Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins" section below.

¹ See *Certain Uncoated Paper From Australia: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair*

On January 19, 2016, Petitioners submitted a ministerial error allegation claiming that the Department made a ministerial error with regard to one of the respondent's bank charges, and the SAS programming which implemented the bank charge at issue. The Department reviewed the record and agrees that we made ministerial errors within the meaning of Section 735(e) and 19 CFR 351.224(f). Specifically, the Department made an unintentional error with regard to one of the respondent's bank charges and SAS programming which implemented the bank charge at issue.⁶ We have corrected these errors in this notice.

Indonesia Amended Final Determination

Pursuant to section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e) and (f), the Department is amending the *Indonesia Final* to reflect the correction of ministerial errors it made in the final margin assigned to the sole cooperative respondent. In addition, because the Department applied the respondent's final margin to the "all-others" rate and further, relied on the highest transaction-specific dumping margin as adverse facts available, we have revised the other final rates.⁷

On January 19, 2016, PT Anugerah Kertas Utama/PT Riau Andalan Kertas/APRIL Fine Paper Macao Commercial Offshore Limited (collectively, APRIL) submitted timely filed allegations that the Department made ministerial errors in our final determination. On January 21, 2016, Petitioners submitted rebuttal comments on APRIL's allegations. APRIL alleged the Department made two ministerial errors in its final determination: The exclusion of APRIL's home market billing adjustments and an inconsistency in the Department's calculation of APRIL's difference in merchandise adjustment (DIFMER). The Department reviewed the record and agrees that we made ministerial errors within the meaning of section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f). Specifically, the Department made unintentional errors with regard to the exclusion of APRIL's home market billing adjustments and with regard to the calculation of APRIL's

DIFMER.⁸ We have corrected these errors in this notice.

Antidumping Duty Orders

As stated above, on February 22, 2016, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified the Department of its final determinations in these investigations, in which it found material injury with respect to certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal and its determination that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of subject merchandise from Australia that are subject to the Department's affirmative critical circumstances finding.⁹ Therefore, in accordance with section 735(c)(2) of the Act, we are issuing these antidumping duty orders. Because the ITC determined that imports of certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of certain uncoated paper from Australia, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 26, 2015, and in the case of Brazil, on August 27, 2015, the date of publication of the preliminary determinations,¹⁰ but

will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication of the ITC's final injury determination as further described below.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we will instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation on all relevant entries of certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

We will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the amounts as indicated below. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determinations, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this subject merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins listed below.¹¹ The relevant all-others and PRC-wide rates apply to all producers or exporters not specifically listed, as appropriate. For the purpose of determining cash deposit rates, the estimated weighted-average dumping margins for imports of subject merchandise from Indonesia and the PRC will be adjusted, as appropriate, for export subsidies found in the final determinations of the companion countervailing duty investigations of this merchandise imported from Indonesia and the PRC.^{12 13}

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that instructions issued pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request the Department to extend that four-month period to no more than six months. At the request of exporters that account for a significant proportion of

⁸ See Memorandum to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, from Melissa G. Skinner, Director, Office II, "Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Certain Uncoated Paper from Indonesia: Allegations of Ministerial Errors in the Final Determination," dated February 17, 2016.

⁹ See ITC Letter.

¹⁰ See *Certain Uncoated Paper From Australia: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Negative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Postponement of Final Determination*, 80 FR 51783 (August 26, 2015) (*Australia Prelim*); *Certain Uncoated Paper From Brazil: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 80 FR 52029 (August 27, 2015) (*Brazil Prelim*); *Certain Uncoated Paper From Indonesia: Preliminary Determination of Sales at*

Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination, 80 FR 51771 (August 26, 2015) (*Indonesia Prelim*); *Certain Uncoated Paper From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 80 FR 51768 (August 26, 2015) (*PRC Prelim*); and *Certain Uncoated Paper From Portugal: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 80 FR 51777 (August 26, 2015) (*Portugal Prelim*).

¹¹ See section 736(a)(3) of the Act.

¹² See *Indonesia Final*, 81 FR 3103; see also, *PRC Final*, 81 FR, at 3114.

¹³ We are not adjusting the PRC rates for estimated domestic subsidy pass-through because there is no cost-to-price linkage to a subsidized program and, thus, we have no basis upon which to make such an adjustment in that case.

⁶ See Memorandum to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, from Paul Walker, Program Manager, Office V, "Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Uncoated Paper from Brazil: Analysis of Ministerial Error Allegation," dated concurrently with this notice.

⁷ See the "Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins" section below.

certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal, we extended the four-month period to six months in each case.¹⁴ In the underlying investigations, the Department published the preliminary determinations on August 26, 2015, and August 27, 2015. Therefore, the extended period, beginning on the date of publication of the preliminary determinations, ended on February 21, 2016, and in the case of Brazil, on February 22, 2016. Furthermore, section 737(b) of the Act states that definitive duties are to begin on the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination.

Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act and our practice, we will instruct CBP to terminate the

suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of certain uncoated paper from Australia, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after February 21, 2016, and in the case of Brazil, on February 22, 2016, the dates on which the provisional measures expired, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determinations in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determination in the **Federal Register**.

Critical Circumstances

With regard to the ITC's negative critical circumstances determination on imports of subject merchandise from Australia, we will instruct CBP to lift suspension and to refund any cash deposits made to secure the payment of estimated antidumping duties with respect to entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 28, 2015 (*i.e.*, 90 days prior to the date of publication of the *Australia Prelim*), but before August 26, 2015, (*i.e.*, the date of publication of the *Australia Prelim*).

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The weighted-average antidumping duty margin percentages are as follows:

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Australia:	
Paper Australia Pty. Ltd	222.46
All Others	138.87
Brazil:	
International Paper do Brasil Ltda. and International Paper Exportadora Ltda. ¹⁵	41.39
Suzano Papel e Celulose S.A	22.37
All Others	27.11

	Exporter/ manufacturer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Indonesia:		
Great Champ Trading Limited	17.46	0.00
Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper TBK/Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia/PT. Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills (APP/SMG) ..	17.46	0.00
April Fine Paper Macao Commercial OffShore Limited/PT Anugerah Kertas Utama/PT Riau Andalan Kertas (APRIL)	2.10	2.10
All Others	2.10	2.10

Note: The cash deposit rates are adjusted to account for the applicable export subsidy rate of 51.75 percent for Great Champ Trading Limited and APP/SMG.

Exporter	Producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit
PRC:			
Greenpoint Global Trading (Macao Commercial Offshore) Ltd..	Asia Symbol (Guangdong) Paper Co., Ltd.; and Asia Symbol (Shangong) Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	84.05	83.92
PRC-Wide Entity		149.00	148.87

Note: The cash deposit rates are adjusted to account for the applicable export subsidy rate of 0.13 percent for Asia Symbol and the PRC-Wide Entity.

¹⁴ See *Australia Prelim*, *Brazil Prelim*, *Indonesia Prelim*, *PRC Prelim*, and *Portugal Prelim*.

¹⁵ The Department determined that International Paper do Brasil Ltda. and International Paper

Exportadora Ltda. constituted a single entity. See *Brazil Final*, 81 FR, at 3116.

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Portugal: Portucel S.A. ¹⁶ All-Others	 7.80 7.80

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to certain uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the PRC, and Portugal pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

These orders are published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: February 25, 2016.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-900]

Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216 and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3), the Department of Commerce (the Department) is initiating a changed circumstances review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof (diamond sawblades) from the People's Republic of China (the PRC) with respect to Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd. Based on the information on the record, we preliminarily determine that Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd., is the successor-in-interest to Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co. for purposes of determining antidumping duty liability. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Effective March 3, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Yang Jin Chun AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5760.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department published the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from the People's Republic of China on November 4, 2009.¹ In its December 22, 2015, request for a changed circumstances review, Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd., informed the Department that, effective May 4, 2015, Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co. (1) changed its legal status from a limited liability company to a joint-stock limited company and (2) changed its name to Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.² Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co. is a respondent in the ongoing administrative review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from the PRC covering the period November 1, 2013, through October 31, 2014.³ Both Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co. and Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd., are respondents in the ongoing administrative review of the same order covering the period November 1, 2014, through October 31, 2015.⁴ Pursuant to section 751(b) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.216(c) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3), Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd., requested that the Department initiate an expedited changed circumstances review and determine that Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond

Tools Co., Ltd., is the successor-in-interest to Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co.

As explained in the memorandum from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, the Department has exercised its discretion to toll all administrative deadlines due to the recent closure of the Federal Government. All deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by four business days. The revised deadline for the initiation of this review is now February 25, 2016.⁵

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are all finished circular sawblades, whether slotted or not, with a working part that is comprised of a diamond segment or segments, and parts thereof, regardless of specification or size, except as specifically excluded below. Within the scope of the order are semifinished diamond sawblades, including diamond sawblade cores and diamond sawblade segments. Diamond sawblade cores are circular steel plates, whether or not attached to non-steel plates, with slots. Diamond sawblade cores are manufactured principally, but not exclusively, from alloy steel. A diamond sawblade segment consists of a mixture of diamonds (whether natural or synthetic, and regardless of the quantity of diamonds) and metal powders (including, but not limited to, iron, cobalt, nickel, tungsten carbide) that are formed together into a solid shape (from generally, but not limited to, a heating and pressing process).

Sawblades with diamonds directly attached to the core with a resin or electroplated bond, which thereby do not contain a diamond segment, are not included within the scope of the order. Diamond sawblades and/or sawblade cores with a thickness of less than 0.025 inches, or with a thickness greater than 1.1 inches, are excluded from the scope of the order. Circular steel plates that have a cutting edge of non-diamond material, such as external teeth that

¹ See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 74 FR 57145 (November 4, 2009).

² See Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.'s request for a changed circumstances review dated December 22, 2015 (review request).

³ See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*; 2013-2014, 80 FR 75854, 75855 (December 4, 2015).

⁴ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 81 FR 736, 738 (January 7, 2016).

⁵ See Memorandum for the Record from Acting Assistant Secretary Ron Lorentzen entitled "Tolling of Administrative Deadlines as a Result of the Government Closure during Snowstorm 'Jonas'" dated January 27, 2016.

¹⁶ In *Portugal Final*, we determined to treat several companies as a single entity with Portucel S.A.