

in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 702 and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: June 14, 2016.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is ammonium sulfate in all physical forms, with or without additives such as anti-caking agents. Ammonium sulfate, which may also be spelled as ammonium sulphate, has the chemical formula $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$.

The scope includes ammonium sulfate that is combined with other products, including by, for example, blending (*i.e.*, mixing granules of ammonium sulfate with granules of one or more other products), compounding (*i.e.*, when ammonium sulfate is compacted with one or more other products under high pressure), or granulating (incorporating multiple products into granules through, *e.g.*, a slurry process). For such combined products, only the ammonium sulfate component is covered by the scope of this investigation.

Ammonium sulfate that has been combined with other products is included within the scope regardless of whether the combining occurs in countries other than China.

Ammonium sulfate that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled (*i.e.*, mixed or combined) with ammonium sulfate from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number for ammonium sulfate is 7783-20-2.

The merchandise covered by this investigation is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 3102.21.0000. Although this HTSUS subheading and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-049]

Ammonium Sulfate From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation

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

DATES: Effective date: June 14, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thomas Martin at (202) 482-3936 or Andrew Martinez (202) 482-3627, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement & Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On May 25, 2016, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received an antidumping duty (AD) petition concerning imports of ammonium sulfate from the People's Republic of China (PRC), filed in proper form on behalf of PCI Nitrogen, LLC (PCI or Petitioner).¹ The AD petition was accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition for ammonium sulfate from the PRC.² Petitioner is a domestic producer of ammonium sulfate.³

On May 27, 2016 and June 3, 2016, the Department requested additional information and clarification of certain areas of the Petition.⁴ Petitioner filed responses to these requests on June 1 and 6, 2016.⁵

¹ See the Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China, dated May 25, 2016 (the Petition) at Volumes I and II.

² *Id.*, at Volume III.

³ *Id.*, at Volume I, at 1.

⁴ See the Letter from the Department to Petitioner entitled, "Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Imports of Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China: Supplemental Questions," dated May 27, 2016 (General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); see also the Letter from the Department to Petitioner entitled, "Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China: Supplemental Questions," dated May 27, 2016 (AD Supplemental Questionnaire); see also the Letter from the Department to Petitioner entitled, "Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China: Supplemental Questions," dated June 3, 2016 (Second AD Supplemental Questionnaire).

⁵ See the Letter from Petitioner to the Department entitled, "Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China/Petitioner's Response to the Department's Questions Regarding the Petition," dated June 1, 2016 (General Issues Supplement); see also the Letter from Petitioner to the Department entitled, "Ammonium Sulfate from the People's

Republic of China/Petitioner's Response to the Department's Questions Regarding the Petition," dated June 1, 2016 (AD Supplement); see also the Letter from Petitioner to the Department entitled, "Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China/Petitioner's Response to the Department's Questions Regarding the Petition," dated June 6, 2016 (Second AD and General Issues Supplement).

⁶ See the "Determination of Industry Support for the Petition" section below.

⁷ See General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 2, and General Issues Supplement at 2-4, and Exhibits I-S2 and I-S3.

⁸ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997).

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Petitioner alleges that imports of ammonium sulfate from the PRC are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less-than-fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, an industry in the United States. Also, consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petition is accompanied by information reasonably available to Petitioner supporting its allegations.

The Department finds that Petitioner filed this Petition on behalf of the domestic industry because Petitioner is an interested party as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act. The Department also finds that Petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the initiation of the AD investigation that Petitioner is requesting.⁶

Period of Investigation

Because the Petition was filed on May 25, 2016, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) is October 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is ammonium sulfate from the PRC. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, see the "Scope of the Investigation," in Appendix I of this notice.

Comments on Scope of the Investigation

During our review of the Petition, the Department issued questions to, and received responses from, Petitioner pertaining to the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petition would be an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁷

As discussed in the preamble to the Department's regulations,⁸ we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (scope). The Department will consider all comments received from parties and, if necessary, will consult

Republic of China/Petitioner's Response to the Department's Questions Regarding the Petition," dated June 1, 2016 (AD Supplement); see also the Letter from Petitioner to the Department entitled, "Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China/Petitioner's Response to the Department's Questions Regarding the Petition," dated June 6, 2016 (Second AD and General Issues Supplement).

⁶ See the "Determination of Industry Support for the Petition" section below.

⁷ See General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 2, and General Issues Supplement at 2-4, and Exhibits I-S2 and I-S3.

⁸ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997).

with parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination. If scope comments include factual information (see 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21)), all such factual information should be limited to public information. In order to facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, the Department requests all interested parties to submit such comments by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on Monday, July 4, 2016, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. However, as Monday July 4, 2016, is a Federal Holiday, interested parties may submit comments by 5:00 p.m. ET the next business day, Tuesday, July 5, 2016.⁹ Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on Friday, July 15, 2016. The Department requests that any factual information the parties consider relevant to the scope of the investigation be submitted during this time period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigation may be relevant, the party may contact the Department and request permission to submit the additional information. All such comments must also be filed on the record of the concurrent CVD investigation.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to the Department must be filed electronically using Enforcement & Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS).¹⁰ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date when it is due. Documents excepted from the electronic submission requirements must be filed manually (*i.e.*, in paper form) with Enforcement & Compliance's APO/Dockets Unit, Room 18022, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230, and stamped with the date and time of receipt by the applicable deadlines.

⁹ See Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next Business Day" Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

¹⁰ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014) for details of the Department's electronic filing requirements, which went into effect on August 5, 2011. Information on help using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook%20on%20Electronic%20Filing%20Procedures.pdf>.

Comments on Product Characteristics for AD Questionnaires

The Department requests comments from interested parties regarding the appropriate physical characteristics of ammonium sulfate to be reported in response to the Department's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant factors and costs of production accurately as well as to develop appropriate product-comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) General product characteristics and (2) product-comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product-comparison criteria. We base product-comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe ammonium sulfate, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. Generally, the Department attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaire, all comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on Monday, July 4, 2016, which is twenty (20) calendar days from the signature date of this notice. However, as Monday, July 4, 2016, is a Federal Holiday, interested parties may submit comments by 5:00 p.m. ET the next business day, Tuesday, July 5, 2016.¹¹ Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on Tuesday, July 12, 2016. All comments and submissions to the Department must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of this less-than-fair-value investigation.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the

domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) At least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, the Department shall: (i) Poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the "industry."

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the "industry" as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs the Department to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether "the domestic industry" has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both the Department and the ITC may apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹² they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, the Department's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹³

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title." Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is "the article subject to an investigation" (*i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the Petition).

¹² See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹¹ See Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next Business Day" Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

¹³ See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

With regard to the domestic like product, Petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation. Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that ammonium sulfate, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁴

In determining whether Petitioner has standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petition with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the "Scope of the Investigation," in Appendix I of this notice. Petitioner and supporters of the Petition provided their own production data of the domestic like product in 2015. Petitioner also provided data from The Fertilizer Institute to determine total 2015 production of the domestic like product by the entire U.S. domestic industry. To establish industry support, Petitioner compared the production of Petitioner and supporters of the Petition to the total 2015 production of the domestic like product for the entire domestic industry.¹⁵ We relied on data Petitioner provided for purposes of measuring industry support.¹⁶

Our review of the data provided in the Petition, General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to the Department indicates that Petitioner has established industry support.¹⁷ First, the Petition established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, the Department is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (e.g., polling).¹⁸ Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria

for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.¹⁹ Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petition.²⁰ Accordingly, the Department determines that the Petition was filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.

The Department finds that Petitioner filed the Petition on behalf of the domestic industry because it is an interested party as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act and it has demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the AD investigation that it is requesting that the Department initiate.²¹

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

Petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at less than normal value (NV). In addition, Petitioner alleges that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.²² Petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by reduced market share, underselling and price suppression or depression, lost sales and revenues, decline in shipments and production, and decline in financial performance.²³ We have assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, and causation, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.²⁴

¹⁹ See PRC AD Initiation Checklist, at Attachment II.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

²² See General Issues Supplement, at 5–6 and Exhibit I–S8.

²³ See Volume I of the Petition, at 15–23 and Exhibits I–13 through I–19; see also General Issues Supplement, at 5–6 and Exhibit I–S8.

²⁴ See PRC AD Initiation Checklist, at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China.

Allegations of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value

The following is a description of the allegation of sales at less-than-fair value upon which the Department based its decision to initiate an investigation of imports of ammonium sulfate from the PRC. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and NV are discussed in greater detail in the PRC AD initiation checklist, at Attachment III.

Export Price

Petitioner based export price (EP) on six average unit values (AUVs). Specifically, Petitioner based one U.S. EP on the AUV of U.S. imports from the PRC obtained from ITC Dataweb under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 3102.21.0000 (the relevant HTSUS subheading for imports of ammonium sulfate) for the period of October 2015 through March 2016 (*i.e.*, the POI). Petitioner also based EP on five transaction-specific AUVs for shipments of ammonium sulfate identified from the PRC under HTSUS subheading 3102.21.0000 during the POI. Petitioner obtained ship manifest data from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Automated Manifest System (AMS), via Datamyne. Petitioner then linked monthly U.S. port-specific import statistics (obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (Census) via Datamyne), for imports of ammonium sulfate entered under HTSUS subheading 3102.21.0000 to five shipments by the PRC exporters identified in the ship manifest data.²⁵ These five shipments correspond with the POI Dataweb information. Because the overall POI AUV and the transaction-specific AUVs were based on FOB China port terms, Petitioner adjusted EP to deduct foreign inland freight and brokerage and handling at the port of exportation.²⁶

Normal Value

Petitioner stated that the Department has long treated the PRC as a non-market economy (NME) country.²⁷ In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, the presumption of NME status remains in effect until revoked by the Department. The presumption of NME status for the PRC has not been revoked by the Department and, therefore, remains in effect for purposes of the initiation of this investigation. Accordingly, the NV of the product is

²⁵ See PRC AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment III.

²⁶ See Second AD and General Issues Supplement at 6.

²⁷ See Volume II of Petition, at 2.

¹⁴ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis in this case, see Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklist: Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China (PRC AD Initiation Checklist), at Attachment II, "Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Ammonium Sulfate from the People's Republic of China," (Attachment II). This checklist is dated concurrently with this notice and on file electronically via ACCESS. Access to documents filed via ACCESS is also available in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building.

¹⁵ See Volume I of the Petition, at 2–3, and Exhibits I–3, I–4, and I–5; see also General Issues Supplement, at 5.

¹⁶ *Id.* For further discussion, see PRC AD Initiation Checklist.

¹⁷ See PRC AD Initiation Checklist, at Attachment II.

¹⁸ See section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act; see also PRC AD Initiation Checklist, at Attachment II.

appropriately based on factors of production (FOPs) valued in a surrogate market economy country, in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act. In the course of this investigation, all parties, and the public, will have the opportunity to provide relevant information related to the issues of the PRC's NME status and the granting of separate rates to individual exporters.

Petitioner claims that South Africa is an appropriate surrogate country because it is a market economy that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of the PRC and it is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.²⁸

Based on the information provided by Petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to use South Africa as a surrogate country for initiation purposes. Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(i), will be provided an opportunity to submit publicly available information to value FOPs within 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination.

Factors of Production

Because Petitioner claims that information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by PRC producers/exporters is not reasonably available, Petitioner relies on its own, actual consumption of direct materials, labor, and energy as an estimate of the PRC manufacturers' FOPs, claiming that it utilizes a similar production method to that utilized by PRC producers to produce ammonium sulfate.²⁹

Valuation of Raw Materials

Petitioner valued direct materials based on publicly available data for imports into South Africa obtained from the Global Trade Atlas (GTA) for the period October 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016 (*i.e.*, the POI).³⁰ Petitioner excluded all import data from countries previously determined by the Department to maintain broadly available, non-industry-specific export subsidies, and from countries previously determined by the Department to be NME countries. In addition, in accordance with the Department's practice, Petitioner excluded imports that were labeled as originating from an unidentified country.³¹ To account for foreign inland

freight from port to producer, Petitioner determined the weighted-average distance between the ten largest PRC ammonium sulfate producers and their closest respective ports and applied this distance to the South African inland freight charges reported in *Doing Business 2016, Economic Profile: South Africa*, published by the World Bank.³² The Department determines that the surrogate values used by Petitioner are reasonably available and, thus, are acceptable for purposes of initiation.

Valuation of Labor

Petitioner relied on 2013 data from the International Labor Organization's (ILO) ILOSTAT data service³³ to derive a South African hourly labor rate, and then inflated it using the South African consumer price index.³⁴

Valuation of Packing Materials

Petitioner derived the packing material input amounts based upon information reported in ship manifest data and U.S. import statistics.³⁵ Petitioner valued the direct materials associated with packing based on publicly-available data for imports into South Africa obtained from the GTA for the POI.³⁶ Petitioner calculated packing labor in the same manner as direct labor.³⁷

Valuation of Energy

Petitioner valued electricity and water using 2015/16 electricity and water rates reported by the energy authority Govan Mbeki Local Municipality;³⁸ and natural gas and steam using the same methodology and source used in a recent Department case involving South Africa as surrogate country.³⁹ Where applicable, Petitioner converted values from South African Rand to U.S. dollars using a POI-average exchange rate and adjusted for inflation in South Africa using a POI-average consumer price index.

³² See Volume II of Petition, at 8 and Exhibits II-8 and II-11.

³³ The 2013 publication of ILOSTAT contains the most current data from this source. See Volume II of Petition at 8.

³⁴ See Volume II of Petition, at 8 and Exhibits II-12 and II-9; see also AD Supplement, at 7-8 and Exhibit II-S7.

³⁵ See Volume II of Petition, at 9-10 and Exhibit II-15.

³⁶ See AD Supplement at 5-6 and Exhibit II-S5.

³⁷ See Volume II of Petition at Exhibit II-9.

³⁸ *Id.*, at 8-9 and Exhibit II-13A.

³⁹ See AD Supplement at 7-8 and Exhibits II-S6B, II-S6C, and II-S6A.

Valuation of Factory Overhead, Selling, General and Administrative Expenses, and Profit

Petitioner valued factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative costs, and profit using publicly available financial statements from a South African company Sasol Limited (Sasol). Sasol is a major producer of ammonium sulfate which utilizes the synthetic process to create ammonium sulfate which involves reacting ammonia and sulfuric acid.⁴⁰

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by Petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of ammonium sulfate from the PRC are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less-than-fair value. Based on comparisons of EP to NV, in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act, the estimated dumping margin for ammonium sulfate from the PRC ranges from 250.81 to 493.46 percent.⁴¹

Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation

Based upon the examination of the AD Petition on ammonium sulfate from the PRC, we find that the Petition meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating an AD investigation to determine whether imports of ammonium sulfate from the PRC are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less-than-fair value. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we intend to make our preliminary determination no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

On June 29, 2015, the President of the United States signed into law the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, which made numerous amendments to the AD and CVD law.⁴² The 2015 law does not specify dates of application for those amendments. On August 6, 2015, the Department published an interpretative rule, in which it announced the applicability dates for each amendment to the Act, except for amendments contained in section 771(7) of the Act, which relate to determinations of material injury by the ITC.⁴³ The amendments to sections 771(15), 773, 776, and 782 of the Act are

⁴⁰ See Volume II of Petition, at 9 and Exhibit II-14; see also AD Supplement at 8-9 and Exhibit II-S8.

⁴¹ See AD Supplement at Exhibit II-S3.

⁴² See Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, Public Law 114-27, 129 Stat. 362 (2015).

⁴³ See *Dates of Application of Amendments to the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws Made by the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015*, 80 FR 46793 (August 6, 2015) (*Applicability Notice*).

²⁸ See Volume II of Petition, at 2-4.

²⁹ See Volume II of Petition, at 6-7; see also AD Supplement at 1-3 and Exhibits II-S1 and II-S-2.

³⁰ *Id.*, at 8 and Exhibit II-11; see also AD Supplement at 4-5 and Exhibit II-S5.

³¹ *Id.*

applicable to all determinations made on or after August 6, 2015, and, therefore, apply to this AD investigation.⁴⁴

Respondent Selection

Petitioner named 95 companies as producers/exporters of ammonium sulfate.⁴⁵ In accordance with our standard practice for respondent selection in cases involving NME countries, we intend to issue quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires to producers/exporters of merchandise subject to the investigation,⁴⁶ and base respondent selection on the responses received. In addition, the Department will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on the Enforcement and Compliance Web site at <http://www.trade.gov/enforcement/news.asp>.

Producers/exporters of ammonium sulfate from the PRC that do not receive Q&V questionnaires by mail may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy from the Enforcement & Compliance Web site. The Q&V response must be submitted by the relevant PRC exporters/producers no later than June 28, 2016, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS.

Separate Rates

In order to obtain separate-rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate-rate application.⁴⁷ The specific requirements for submitting a separate-rate application in the PRC investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on the Department's Web site at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/nme/nme-sep-rate.html>. The separate-rate application will be due 30 days after publication of this initiation notice.⁴⁸ Exporters and producers who submit a separate-rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate-rate status

only if they respond to all parts of the Department's AD questionnaire as mandatory respondents. The Department requires that respondents from the PRC submit a response to both the Q&V questionnaire and the separate-rate application by their respective deadlines in order to receive consideration for separate-rate status.

Use of Combination Rates

The Department will calculate combination rates for certain respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in an NME investigation. The Separate Rates and Combination Rates Bulletin states:

{w}hile continuing the practice of assigning separate rates only to exporters, all separate rates that the Department will now assign in its NME Investigation will be specific to those producers that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation. Note, however, that one rate is calculated for the exporter and all of the producers which supplied subject merchandise to it during the period of investigation. This practice applies both to mandatory respondents receiving an individually calculated separate rate as well as the pool of non-investigated firms receiving the weighted-average of the individually calculated rates. This practice is referred to as the application of "combination rates" because such rates apply to specific combinations of exporters and one or more producers. The cash-deposit rate assigned to an exporter will apply only to merchandise both exported by the firm in question and produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.⁴⁹

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petition has been provided to the government of the PRC via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

We will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petition was filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of ammonium sulfate from the PRC are materially injuring or threatening material injury to a U.S. industry.⁵⁰ A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated;⁵¹

otherwise, this investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) Evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by the Department; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Any party, when submitting factual information, must specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted⁵² and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.⁵³ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Please review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351, or as otherwise specified by the Secretary. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351 expires. For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, we may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in the letter or memorandum setting forth the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Review *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 46794–95. The 2015 amendments may be found at <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/1295/text/pl>.

⁴⁵ See Second AD and General Issues Supplement at Exhibit II–2S3.

⁴⁶ See Appendix I, "Scope of the Investigation."

⁴⁷ See Policy Bulletin 05.1: Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation Involving Non-Market Economy Countries (April 5, 2005), available at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/policy/bull05-1.pdf> (Policy Bulletin 05.1).

⁴⁸ Although in past investigations this deadline was 60 days, consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(a), which states that "the Secretary may request any person to submit factual information at any time during a proceeding," this deadline is now 30 days.

⁴⁹ See Policy Bulletin 05.1 at 6 (emphasis added).

⁵⁰ See section 733(a) of the Act.

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁵³ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

(September 20, 2013), available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁵⁴ Parties are hereby reminded that revised certification requirements are in effect for company/government officials, as well as their representatives. Investigations initiated on the basis of petition filed on or after August 16, 2013, and other segments of any AD or CVD proceedings initiated on or after August 16, 2013, should use the formats for the revised certifications provided at the end of the *Final Rule*.⁵⁵ The Department intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with applicable revised certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective order (APO) in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. On January 22, 2008, the Department published *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Documents Submission Procedures; APO Procedures*, 73 FR 3634 (January 22, 2008). Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of letters of appearance as discussed in 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: June 14, 2016.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is ammonium sulfate in all physical forms, with or without additives such as anti-caking agents. Ammonium sulfate, which may also be spelled as ammonium sulphate, has the chemical formula (NH₄)₂SO₄.

The scope includes ammonium sulfate that is combined with other products, including by, for example, blending (i.e., mixing granules of ammonium sulfate with granules of one or more other products), compounding (i.e., when ammonium sulfate is compacted with one or more other products under high pressure), or granulating (incorporating multiple products into granules through, e.g., a slurry process). For such combined products, only the ammonium sulfate component is covered by the scope of this investigation.

Ammonium sulfate that has been combined with other products is included within the scope regardless of whether the combining occurs in countries other than China.

Ammonium sulfate that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled (i.e., mixed or combined) with ammonium sulfate from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number for ammonium sulfate is 7783-20-2.

The merchandise covered by this investigation is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 3102.21.0000. Although this HTSUS subheading and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-351-825]

Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014-2015

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

SUMMARY: On March 9, 2016, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar (SSB) from Brazil.¹ The period of review (POR) is February 1, 2014, through January 31, 2015. The review covers one producer/exporter of the subject merchandise, Villares Metals S.A. (Villares). We invited parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*. None were received. Accordingly, for the final results, we continue to find that Villares did not make sales of

subject merchandise at less than normal value.

DATES: Effective June 22, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine Cartos or Mino Hatten, 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) 482-1757, and (202) 482-1690, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 9, 2016, the Department published the *Preliminary Results* of the administrative review. The Department gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the *Preliminary Results*. We received no comments. The Department conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the order is SSB. The term SSB with respect to the order means articles of stainless steel in straight lengths that have been either hot-rolled, forged, turned, cold-drawn, cold-rolled or otherwise cold-finished, or ground, having a uniform solid cross section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, hexagons, octagons or other convex polygons. SSB includes cold-finished SSBs that are turned or ground in straight lengths, whether produced from hot-rolled bar or from straightened and cut rod or wire, and reinforcing bars that have indentations, ribs, grooves, or other deformations produced during the rolling process. Except as specified above, the term does not include stainless steel semi-finished products, cut-length flat-rolled products (i.e., cut-length rolled products which if less than 4.75 mm in thickness have a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness, or if 4.75 mm or more in thickness having a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), wire (i.e., cold-formed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products), and angles, shapes and sections. The SSB subject to the order is currently classifiable under subheadings 7222.10.00, 7222.11.00, 7222.19.00, 7222.20.00, 7222.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the

⁵⁴ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁵⁵ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration during Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also "Department's Regulation on Certification—19 CFR 351.303(g): Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)" regarding the *Final Rule*, available at http://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

¹ See *Stainless Steel Bar From Brazil: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2013-2014*, 81 FR 12465 (March 9, 2016) (*Preliminary Results*).