

which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted 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. The final rule also modified 19 CFR 351.301 so that, rather than providing general time limits, there are specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. These modifications are effective for all segments initiated on or after May 10, 2013. Please review the final rule, available at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/2013/1304frn/2013-08227.txt>, prior to submitting factual information in this segment.

Any party submitting factual information in an antidumping duty or countervailing duty proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁷ Parties are hereby reminded that revised certification requirements are in effect for company/government officials as well as their representatives. Ongoing segments of any antidumping duty or countervailing duty proceedings initiated on or after March 14, 2011 should use the formats for the revised certifications provided at the end of the *Interim Final Rule*.⁸ All segments of any antidumping duty or countervailing duty proceedings initiated on or after August 16, 2013, should use the formats for the revised certifications provided at the end of the *Final Rule*.⁹ The Department intends to reject factual submissions in any proceeding segments if the submitting party does not comply with applicable revised certification requirements.

Revised Extension of Time Limits Regulation

On September 20, 2013, the Department modified its regulation concerning the extension of time limits for submissions in antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings: *Final*

⁷ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁸ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Interim Final Rule*, 76 FR 7491 (February 10, 2011) (“*Interim Final Rule*”), amending 19 CFR 351.303(g)(1) and (2); *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration during Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Supplemental Interim Final Rule*, 76 FR 54697 (September 2, 2011).

⁹ See *Certification of Factual Information To Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (“*Final Rule*”); see also the frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at http://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

Rule, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013). The modification clarifies that parties may request an extension of time limits before a time limit established under Part 351 expires, or as otherwise specified by the Secretary. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the time limit established under Part 351 expires. For submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. on the due date. Examples include, but are not limited to: (1) Case and rebuttal briefs, filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309; (2) factual information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c), or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2), filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3) and rebuttal, clarification and correction filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(iv); (3) comments concerning the selection of a surrogate country and surrogate values and rebuttal; (4) comments concerning U.S. Customs and Border Protection data; and (5) quantity and value questionnaires. Under certain circumstances, the Department 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, the Department 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. This modification also requires that an extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone submission, and clarifies the circumstances under which the Department will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. These modifications are effective for all segments initiated on or after October 21, 2013. Please review the final rule, available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in these segments.

These initiations and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i).

Dated: December 17, 2014.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2014–30074 Filed 12–22–14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–011]

Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) published the *Preliminary Determination* of the countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (certain solar products) from the People’s Republic of China (the PRC) on June 10, 2014.¹ The Department determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain solar products from the PRC. For information on the estimated subsidy rates, see the “Suspension of Liquidation” section of this notice. The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012.

DATES: *Effective Date:* December 23, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gene Calvert or Justin Neuman, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; Phone: (202) 482–3586, or (202) 482–0486, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The petitioner, SolarWorld Americas, Inc., filed its petition with the Department on December 31, 2013, seeking the imposition of countervailing duties on certain solar products from the PRC and we initiated this investigation on January 29, 2014.² The Department published the *Preliminary Determination* on June 10, 2014. On

¹ See *Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 79 FR 33174 (June 10, 2014) (*Preliminary Determination*).

² See Letter from Petitioner, “Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan,” (December 31, 2013) (the petition); *Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From the People’s Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 79 FR 4667 (January 29, 2014) (Initiation Notice).

June 9, 2014, the Government of the People's Republic of China submitted a ministerial error allegation regarding aspects of the *Preliminary Determination*. On June 10, 2014, the mandatory company respondents, Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd. and its cross-owned affiliate Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (Collectively, Trina Solar), and Wuxi Suntech Power Co., Ltd. and its cross-owned affiliates also submitted a ministerial error allegation. On July 31, 2014, we aligned the final determination in this investigation with the final determination in the companion antidumping duty investigation on certain solar products from the PRC.³ On August 15, 2014, the Department rejected the Government of the People's Republic of China's (the GOC's) June 9, 2014, ministerial error allegation, as well as Trina Solar's and Wuxi Suntech's June 10, 2014, submissions, explaining that their submissions were noncompliant with the Department's procedures for submitting factual information. Trina Solar and Wuxi Suntech each timely resubmitted their ministerial error allegations on August 19, 2014. On August 21, 2014, the Department determined that no ministerial errors exist with respect to Trina Solar's and Wuxi Suntech's allegations.⁴ Between August 20 and September 2, 2014, we conducted verification of the questionnaire responses submitted by the GOC, Trina Solar, and Wuxi Suntech.⁵

On October 3, 2014, in response to interested parties' comments on the scope of this investigation, the Department announced that it was considering the possibility of a scope clarification, described the possible clarification, and provided interested parties with an opportunity to submit comments on the potential clarification.⁶

³ See *Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From the People's Republic of China: Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 79 FR 44402 (July 31, 2014).

⁴ See Department Memorandum, "Allegations of Ministerial Errors in the Preliminary Determination," (August 21, 2014).

⁵ See Department Memoranda, "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses Submitted by Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd. and its Cross-Owned Companies," (October 2, 2014); "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses Submitted by the Government of the People's Republic of China," (October 3, 2014); and "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses Submitted by Wuxi Suntech Power Co., Ltd. and its Cross-Owned Companies," (October 3, 2014).

⁶ See Letter to All Interested Parties, "Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from the People's Republic of China and the Antidumping Duty Investigation of

Between October 16 and October 27, 2014, interested parties submitted case and rebuttal briefs. We did not conduct a hearing in this proceeding, as any requests for a hearing were timely withdrawn. A full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination may be found in the Final Decision Memorandum.⁷ The Final Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS).⁸ ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov>, and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room 7046 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Final Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/fjn/>. The signed Final Decision Memorandum and the electronic version are identical in content.

Scope Comments and Scope Clarification

As indicated in the "Background" section above, the Department received comments regarding the scope of this investigation from numerous interested parties. The Department summarized these comments and addressed them in the accompanying Final Decision Memorandum.⁹ As explained in the Final Decision Memorandum, to facilitate the scope's administrability and enforcement, we have clarified the scope language such that subject merchandise includes all modules, laminates and/or panels assembled in the PRC that contain crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells produced in a customs territory other than the PRC.¹⁰

Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from Taiwan: Opportunity to Submit Scope Comments," (October 3, 2014).

⁷ See the Department's Memorandum to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with this notice and hereby adopted by this notice (Final Decision Memorandum).

⁸ On November 24, 2014, Enforcement and Compliance changed the name of Enforcement and Compliance's AD and CVD Centralized Electronic Service System (IA ACCESS) to AD and CVD Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). The Web site location was changed from <http://iaaccess.trade.gov> to <http://access.trade.gov>. The Final Rule changing the references to the Regulations can be found at 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014).

⁹ See Final Decision Memorandum at Comment 1, "Scope Comments and Scope Clarification."

¹⁰ *Id.*

The scope of the investigation for this final determination is below.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is modules, laminates and/or panels consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not partially or fully assembled into other products, including building integrated materials. For purposes of this investigation, subject merchandise includes modules, laminates and/or panels assembled in the PRC consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells produced in a customs territory other than the PRC.

Subject merchandise includes modules, laminates and/or panels assembled in the PRC consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells of thickness equal to or greater than 20 micrometers, having a p/n junction formed by any means, whether or not the cell has undergone other processing, including, but not limited to, cleaning, etching, coating, and/or addition of materials (including, but not limited to, metallization and conductor patterns) to collect and forward the electricity that is generated by the cell.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are thin film photovoltaic products produced from amorphous silicon (a-Si), cadmium telluride (CdTe), or copper indium gallium selenide (CIGS). Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are modules, laminates and/or panels assembled in the PRC, consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, not exceeding 10,000mm² in surface area, that are permanently integrated into a consumer good whose function is other than power generation and that consumes the electricity generated by the integrated crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells. Where more than one module, laminate and/or panel is permanently integrated into a consumer good, the surface area for purposes of this exclusion shall be the total combined surface area of all modules, laminates and/or panels that are integrated into the consumer good. Further, also excluded from the scope of this investigation are any products covered by the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules, laminates and/or panels, from the PRC.¹¹

¹¹ See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order*, 77 FR 73018 (December 7, 2012); *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic*

Merchandise covered by this investigation is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 8501.61.0000, 8507.20.8030, 8507.20.8040, 8507.20.8060, 8507.20.8090, 8541.40.6020, 8541.40.6030 and 8501.31.8000. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are discussed in the Final Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues that parties raised, and to which we responded in the Final Decision Memorandum, is attached to this notice as an Appendix.

Use of Adverse Facts Available

The Department notes that, in making these findings, we relied, in part, on facts available and, because one or more respondents did not act to the best of their ability to respond to the Department's requests for information, we drew an adverse inference where appropriate in selecting from among the facts otherwise available.¹² For further information, see the section "Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences," in the Final Decision Memorandum.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we calculated a rate for each company respondent. Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for companies not individually investigated, we will determine an "all others" rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In accordance with section 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act, for companies not investigated, we apply an "all others" rate, which is normally calculated by weighing the subsidy rates of the individual companies selected as respondents by those companies' exports of the subject merchandise to

the United States. Under section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, the all others rate should exclude zero and *de minimis* rates calculated for the exporters and producers individually investigated. Where the rates for the investigated companies are all zero or *de minimis*, section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act instructs the Department to establish an all others rate using "any reasonable method." Notwithstanding the language of section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, we have not calculated the all others rate by weight averaging the rates of the two individually investigated company respondents, because doing so risks disclosure of proprietary information. Therefore, and consistent with the Department's practice, for the all others rate, we calculated a simple average of the two company respondents' rates.¹³ We determine the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rates to be:

Company	Subsidy Rate (<i>ad valorem</i>) (Percent)
Wuxi Suntech Power Co., Ltd.	27.64
Changzhou Trina Solar En- ergy Co., Ltd.	49.79
All Others	38.72

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of all entries of merchandise under consideration from the PRC that were entered or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after June 10, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we issued instructions to CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation for CVD purposes for subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after October 8, 2014, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries from June 10, 2014 through October 7, 2014.¹⁴

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (the ITC) issues a final

¹³ See, e.g., *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Chlorinated Isocyanurates From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Determination*, 79 FR 10097 (February 24, 2014), unchanged in *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Chlorinated Isocyanurates From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 79 FR 56560 (September 22, 2014).

¹⁴ See CBP's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Message Database, <http://adcvd.cbp.dhs.gov/adcvdweb/>, at Message No. 4283302 (October 10, 2014).

affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order and will reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act and will require a cash deposit of estimated CVDs for such entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Return or Destruction of Proprietary Information

In the event the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: December 15, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Final Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation
- IV. Application of the Countervailing Duty Law to Imports from the PRC
- V. Subsidies Valuation Information
- VI. Benchmarks and Discount Rates
- VII. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- VIII. Analysis of Programs

Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order, 77 FR 73017 (December 7, 2012).

¹² See sections 776(a) and (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

IX. Analysis of Comments

- Comment 1: Scope Comments and Scope Clarification
- Comment 2: Whether the Department Should Investigate the Effects of the GOC's Alleged Cyberhacking on this Investigation
- Comment 3: Whether Input Providers are "Authorities" Within the Meaning of the Act
- Comment 4: Whether the Provision of Chinese Polysilicon for LTAR is Countervailable
- Comment 5: Whether the Department Should Attribute Subsidies Under the Provision of Polysilicon for LTAR Program to Wuxi Suntech's Cross-owned Companies
- Comment 6: Whether the Provision of Aluminum Extrusions for LTAR is Countervailable
- Comment 7: Whether the Provision of Solar Glass for LTAR is Countervailable
- Comment 8: Whether AFA is Applicable to Trina Solar's Land Purchases
- Comment 9: Whether All Banks in China Offering Preferential Loans to Respondents Constitute "Authorities"
- Comment 10: Whether the Department Should Adjust Its Benefit Calculations for Loans Received by Wuxi Suntech and Zhenjiang Ren De
- Comment 11: Whether the High or New Technology Tax Program is Specific
- Comment 12: Whether the Tax Offsets for R&D under the Enterprise Income Tax Law Program is Specific
- Comment 13: Whether the Department Should Adjust Its Benefit Calculation for Wuxi Suntech's Use of the "Preferential Income Tax Program for High or New Technology Enterprises" and for the "Tax Offsets for R&D under the Enterprise Income Tax Law" Programs
- Comment 14: Whether the Golden Sun Program is Countervailable
- Comment 15: Whether the Department Should Countervail the "Discovered Subsidies" or Subsidies Discovered During the Course of Verification
- Comment 16: Whether the Department Should Apply AFA to the Ex-Im Bank Buyer's Credit Program
- Comment 17: Whether the Department Should Find Trina Solar and Wuxi Suntech to be Uncreditworthy
- Comment 18: Whether the Department Should Adjust the Sales Denominators Used in Calculating Subsidy Benefits for Wuxi Suntech
- Comment 19: Whether the Department Should Accept the Minor Corrections Presented by Wuxi Suntech at Verification

X. Recommendation Attachment

[FR Doc. 2014-30071 Filed 12-22-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-901]

Certain Lined Paper Products From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

DATES: *Effective Date:* December 23, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie Moore or Cindy Robinson AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3692 or (202) 482-3797, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 2, 2014, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain lined paper products from the People's Republic of China.¹ Pursuant to a request from the Association of American School Paper Suppliers and its individual members (petitioners),² the Department published in the **Federal Register** the notice of initiation of this antidumping duty administrative review with respect to Shanghai Lian Li Paper Products Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Lian Li) for the period September 1, 2013, through August 31, 2014.

On October 30, 2014, the Department published the Notice of Initiation.³ On November 24, 2014, Petitioners timely withdrew their request for administrative review of the antidumping duty order with respect to Shanghai Lian Li.

Rescission of the 2013-2014 Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), the Secretary will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the parties that requested a review withdraw the

¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 79 FR 51958 (September 2, 2014).

² The individual members are ACCO Brands USA LLC; Norcom, Inc.; and Top Flight, Inc.

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 79 FR 64565 (October 30, 2014) (*Initiation*).

request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. The instant review was initiated on October 30, 2014.⁴ Petitioners withdrew their request for a review on November 24, 2014, which is within the 90-day deadline. No other party requested an administrative review of this segment of the proceeding. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), we are rescinding this review of the antidumping duty order on certain lined paper products from the People's Republic of China.

Assessment

Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the period September 1, 2013, through August 31, 2014.

The Department intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent increase in the amount of antidumping duties reimbursed.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order

This notice serves as a final reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APOs) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under an APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

⁴ See *id.*