

We determine the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rates to be:

| Company  | Subsidy rate (percent) |
|--|------------------------|
| Far-Reaching Chemical Co., Ltd                     | 154.00                 |
| M and A Chemicals Corp China                       | 154.00                 |
| Qingdao Unichem International Trade Co., Ltd ..... | 154.00                 |
| Shandong Liahed Chemical Industry Co., Ltd .....   | <sup>8</sup> 156.90    |
| Zhongyuan Dahua Group Co., Ltd .....               | 154.00                 |
| All Others .....                                   | 154.58                 |

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and Border Protection (“CBP”) to suspend liquidation of all entries of melamine from the PRC that were entered or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 20, 2015, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.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instructions to CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation for CVD purposes for subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after August 18, 2015, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries from April 20, 2015, through August 17, 2015.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (“ITC”) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order and 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 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

<sup>8</sup> See Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 7, where we explained that the AFA rate applicable to Shandong Liahed includes additional grant programs applicable only to Shandong Liahed based upon information contained in Shandong’s Liahed’s financial statements. See also “Initiation Checklist: Melamine from the People’s Republic of China” (December 2, 2014).

ITC confirms 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 that 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 that is subject to sanction.

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

Dated: October 30, 2015.

**Paul Piquado,**

*Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 2015–28351 Filed 11–5–15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C–274–807]

#### Melamine From Trinidad and Tobago: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (the Department) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to a producer and exporter of melamine from Trinidad and Tobago. For more information on the estimated subsidy rate, see the “Final Determination” section of this notice.

**DATES:** *Effective:* November 6, 2015.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kristen Johnson or Patricia Tran, Office III, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4793, or (202) 482–1503, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

Petitioner in this investigation is Cornerstone Chemical Company. In addition to the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the mandatory respondent is Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Ltd. (MHTL). The period of investigation for which we measured subsidies is January 1, 2013, through December 31, 2013.

#### Case History

The events that occurred in this investigation since the Department published the *Preliminary Determination* on April 20, 2015,<sup>1</sup> are discussed in the Final Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted by this notice.<sup>2</sup> 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). ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov> and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Final Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the internet at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed Final Decision Memorandum and the electronic version of the Final Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

#### Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is melamine (Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number 108–78–01, molecular formula C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>6</sub>).<sup>3</sup> Melamine is a crystalline powder or granule typically (but not exclusively) used to manufacture melamine formaldehyde resins. All melamine is covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form. Melamine that has been blended with

<sup>1</sup> See *Melamine from Trinidad and Tobago: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Determination*, 80 FR 21708 (April 20, 2015) (*Preliminary Determination*).

<sup>2</sup> See Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance regarding “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Melamine from Trinidad and Tobago,” dated concurrently with this notice (Final Decision Memorandum).

<sup>3</sup> Melamine is also known as 2,4,6-triamino-s-triazine; 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine; Cyanurotriamide; Cyanurotriamine; Cyanuramide; and by various brand names.

other products is included within this scope when such blends include constituent parts that have been intermingled, but that have not been chemically reacted with each other to produce a different product. For such blends, only the melamine component of the mixture is covered by the scope of this investigation. Melamine that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled with melamine from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2933.61.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

#### Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The Department has conducted this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The subsidy programs under investigation, the changes we made since the *Preliminary Determination*, the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs filed by interested parties, and a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions are discussed in the Final Decision Memorandum. A list of subsidy programs and the issues that parties raised is attached to this notice as an appendix.

#### Final Determination

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we calculated a subsidy rate for MHTL, the only company subject to individual examination in this investigation. We determine that MHTL's total estimated net countervailable subsidy rate is 6.79 percent *ad valorem*.<sup>4</sup>

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 any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Where the rates for investigated companies are zero or

*de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available, section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act instructs the Department to establish an "all others" rate using "any reasonable method." As MHTL is the only company subject to individual examination in this investigation and its rate is not zero, *de minimis*, or based on facts otherwise available, we have assigned the 6.79 percent *ad valorem* rate calculated for MHTL as the "all others" rate in this investigation.

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 collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise from Trinidad and Tobago, which were entered or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 20, 2015, the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination*. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we later issued instructions to CBP to discontinue the collection of cash deposits and suspension of liquidation for CVD purposes for subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after August 18, 2015, but to continue the collection of cash deposits and suspension of liquidation of all entries from April 20, 2015, through August 17, 2015.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order and reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act and will require a cash deposit of estimated duties for such entries of merchandise in the amounts indicated above. However, 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 that 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 that is subject to sanction.

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

Dated: October 30, 2015.

**Paul Piquado,**

*Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

#### Appendix—List of Topics Discussed in the Final Decision Memorandum

1. Summary
2. Background
  - A. Since Publication of the *Preliminary Determination*
  - B. Comments
3. Scope of the Investigation
4. Subsidies Valuation
  - A. Period of Investigation
  - B. Allocation Period
  - C. Attribution of Subsidies
  - D. Denominators
  - E. Discount Rates
5. Analysis of Programs
  - A. Programs Determined to Be Countervailable
    1. Fiscal Incentives Act: Tax Programs
      - a. Corporate Tax Exemption
      - b. Customs Duties: Import Duties and VAT Exemption
    2. Provision of Natural Gas for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR)
  - B. Program Determined Not to Be Countervailable
    1. Provision of Electricity for LTAR
  - C. Program Determined to Not Confer a Subsidy to MHTL
    1. Bailout Program
  - D. Programs Determined Not To Be Used
    1. Certain Income Taxes under the Fiscal Incentives Order
    2. Land and Building Taxes
6. Analysis of Comments
  - Comment 1: Whether MHTL Was Cross-Owned with Colonial Life Insurance Company (Trinidad) Limited (CLICO)
  - Comment 2: Whether the CLICO Bailout Should Be Attributed to MHTL
  - Comment 3: Whether Any Bailout Subsidies Were Extinguished When CLICO Sold Its Shares in MHTL
  - Comment 4: Whether the Provision of Natural Gas for LTAR Is Countervailable
  - Comment 5: Whether the Import Duties and Value Added Tax (VAT) Exemption Is Countervailable

<sup>4</sup> We intend to disclose to parties the calculations performed in this proceeding within five days of the public announcement of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Comment 6: Whether the VAT Benefit Calculation Should Be Revised  
 Comment 7: Whether MHTL's Sales Denominator Should Be Revised  
 7. Recommendation

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-020]

#### Melamine From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

**AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** On June 18, 2015, the Department of Commerce ("Department") published the preliminary determination of sales at less than fair value ("LTFV") of melamine from the People's Republic of China ("PRC").<sup>1</sup> The Department requested from interested parties, but did not receive, comments on the *Preliminary Determination*, which was based entirely on adverse facts available. The Department, thus, determines that melamine from the PRC is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV, as provided in section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the "Act"). The period of investigation ("POI") is April 1, 2014, though September 30, 2014. The final weighted-average dumping margin of sales at LTFV is listed below in the "Final Determinations" section of this notice.

**DATES:** *Effective:* November 6, 2015.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** James Terpstra, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3965.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On June 18, 2015, the Department published the *Preliminary Determination*.<sup>2</sup> In the *Preliminary*

<sup>1</sup> See *Melamine from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 80 FR 34891 (June 18, 2015) ("*Preliminary Determination*").

<sup>2</sup> See *Preliminary Determination* and accompanying Memorandum to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, "Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Determination of the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Melamine from

*Determination*, the Department found that the mandatory respondents did not establish their eligibility for a separate rate and were thus part of the PRC-wide entity. In addition, because the PRC-wide entity failed to cooperate to the best of its ability in complying with our requests for information, we preliminarily determined an estimated weighted-average dumping margin based on adverse facts available for the PRC-wide entity in accordance with section 776 of the Act and 19 CFR 351.308.<sup>3</sup> The Department invited all interested parties to provide comment on these findings. No interested party provided comments on our preliminary determination. Therefore, this final determination does not differ from the *Preliminary Determination*. On July 2, 2015, the Department postponed the final determination until November 2, 2015.<sup>4</sup>

##### Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to this investigation is melamine (Chemical Abstracts Service ("CAS") registry number 108-78-01, molecular formula C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>6</sub>).<sup>5</sup> Melamine is a crystalline powder or granule typically (but not exclusively) used to manufacture melamine formaldehyde resins. All melamine is covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form. Melamine that has been blended with other products is included within this scope when such blends include constituent parts that have been intermingled, but that have not been chemically reacted with each other to produce a different product. For such blends, only the melamine component of the mixture is covered by the scope of these investigations. Melamine that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled with melamine from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2933.61.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"). Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry number are provided for convenience

the People's Republic of China," dated June 10, 2015 ("*Preliminary Decision Memorandum*").

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> See *Melamine from the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 80 FR 38175 (July 2, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> Melamine is also known as 2,4,6-triazino-s-triazine; 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine; Cyanurotriamide; Cyanurotriamine; Cyanuramide; and by various brand names.

and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

##### Separate Rate

In the *Preliminary Determination*, we determined that none of the exporters subject to this investigation demonstrated their eligibility for a separate rate and as such are part of the PRC-wide entity.<sup>6</sup> No party commented on this determination. As a result, for this final determination, we are continuing to treat these exporters as part of the PRC-wide entity and subject to the PRC-wide rate.

##### PRC-Wide Entity

In the *Preliminary Determination*, the Department assigned to the PRC-wide entity a rate of 363.31 percent based upon AFA.<sup>7</sup> Given that the Department did not receive any comments from interested parties, for this final determination, the Department continues to assign an AFA rate of 363.31 percent to the PRC-wide entity.

##### Final Determination

The Department determines that the estimated final weighted-average dumping margin is as follows:

| Exporter                           | Weighted-average margin (percent) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| PRC-Wide Entity <sup>8</sup> ..... | 363.31                            |

##### Disclosure

Normally, the Department discloses to interested parties the calculations

<sup>6</sup> See *Preliminary Determination*, and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 3-5.

<sup>7</sup> See *Preliminary Determination*, 80 FR at 34892.

<sup>8</sup> The PRC-wide entity includes the mandatory respondents Allied Chemicals Inc., Xinji Jiuyuan Chemical Co., Ltd., Sichuan Golden Elephant Sincerity Chemical Co., Ltd., and Zhongyuan Dahua Group Inc., which withdrew from the investigation prior to respondent selection. The PRC-wide entity also includes 26 exporters which received a quantity and value questionnaire from the Department but did not respond to the questionnaire. Those companies are: Anhui Jinhe Industrial Co., Ltd., Anhui Sunson Chemical Group Co., Ltd., Chengdu Yulong Chemical Co., Ltd., Fujian Sangang (Group), Hebei Jinglong Fengli Chemical Co., Ltd., Hefei Tianfeng Import & Export Co Ltd. China, Henan Zhongyuan Dahua Group Co., Ltd., JianFeng Chemicals, Jiangsu Heyou Group Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Sanmu Group Corporation, Kaiwei Investment Group, M and A Chemicals, Corp China, Nanjing Deju Trading Co Ltd. China, Nantong Zixin Industrial Co., Ltd., OCI Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. China, Panjin Zhongrun Chemical Co., Ltd., Qingdao Shida Chemical Co., Ltd. China, Shandong Jinmei Mingshui Chemical Co., Ltd., Shandong Liahed Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Shandong Sanhe Chemical Company Ltd., Shandong Xintai Liahed Chemical Co., Ltd., Shandong Yixing Melamine Co., Ltd., Sichuan Chemical Works Group Ltd., Sinopec Jinling Petrochemical Co., Ltd.,

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