

Dated: March 26, 2012.

Gary Taverman,

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Operations.*

[FR Doc. 2012-7743 Filed 3-29-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-918]

Steel Wire Garment Hangers From the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Results of the Second Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration,
International Trade Administration,
Department of Commerce.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 30, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob
Palmer, AD/CVD Operations, Office 9,
Import Administration, International
Trade Administration, Department of
Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution
Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230;
telephone: (202) 482-0968.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 1, 2012, the Department of
Commerce ("Department") published
the final results of the second
administrative review of the
antidumping duty order on steel wire
garment hangers ("hangers") from the
People's Republic of China ("PRC").¹
On March 5, 2012, Petitioner² filed a
timely allegation that the Department
made two ministerial errors in the *Final
Results* and requested, pursuant to 19
CFR 351.224, that the Department
correct the alleged ministerial errors. No
other party in this proceeding submitted
comments on the Department's final
margin calculations. Based upon our
analysis of the comments and
allegations of ministerial errors, we have
made changes to the margin calculations
for Shanghai Wells Hanger Co., Ltd.
("Shanghai Wells").³ Additionally,

because no other parties received a
separate rate in this administrative
review, the changes to Shanghai Wells'
margin will not change the current rates
of any other parties.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the order
is steel wire garment hangers, fabricated
from carbon steel wire, whether or not
galvanized or painted, whether or not
coated with latex or epoxy or similar
gripping materials, and/or whether or
not fashioned with paper covers or
capes (with or without printing) and/or
nonslip features such as saddles or
tubes. These products may also be
referred to by a commercial designation,
such as shirt, suit, strut, caped, or latex
(industrial) hangers. Specifically
excluded from the scope of the order are
wooden, plastic, and other garment
hangers that are not made of steel wire.
Also excluded from the scope of the
order are chrome-plated steel wire
garment hangers with a diameter of 3.4
mm or greater. The products subject to
the order are currently classified under
U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule
("HTSUS") subheadings 7326.20.0020,
7323.99.9060, and 7323.99.9080.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are
provided for convenience and customs
purposes, the written description of the
merchandise is dispositive.

Amended Final Results of the Review

The Tariff Act of 1930, as amended
("Act"), defines a "ministerial error" as
including "errors in addition,
subtraction, or other arithmetic
function, clerical errors resulting from
inaccurate copying, duplication, or the
like, and any other type of unintentional
error which the administering authority
considers ministerial."⁴ After analyzing
Petitioner's comments, we have
determined that we made certain
ministerial errors, as defined by section
751(h) of the Act, in our calculations for
the *Final Results*.

First, we agree with Petitioner that we
made a ministerial error in the
calculation of the surrogate financial
ratios of Nasco Steel Pvt., Ltd.
("Nasco"), which were used in
Shanghai Wells' margin calculation.
Specifically, the Department
inadvertently excluded Nasco's
commission on sales from selling,
general and administrative expenses
(SG&A) for the calculation of surrogate
SG&A ratio calculation, when we
instead intended to include Nasco's
commission on sales in the surrogate
SG&A ratio calculation. Lastly, we agree

with Petitioner's second ministerial
error allegation regarding the treatment
of the net changes in finished goods
inventory in the calculation of Sterling
Tools Limited's ("Sterling") surrogate
financial ratio calculations. Specifically,
the Department inadvertently excluded
the net changes in finished goods in the
surrogate SG&A and profit ratio
calculations for Sterling, when we
instead intended to include the net
changes in finished goods inventories in
Sterling's SG&A and profit ratios.
Additionally, when reviewing the
financial ratio calculations for J&K Wire
Steel Industries Ltd. ("JK Wire"), we
noted that we made the same
inadvertent error in JK Wire's SG&A and
profit ratio calculation.⁵ For a detailed
discussion of these ministerial errors, as
well as the Department's analysis of
these errors, see Memorandum to James
C. Doyle, from Bob Palmer, regarding
"Second Antidumping Duty
Administrative Review of Steel Wire
Garment Hangers from the People's
Republic of China: Ministerial Error
Memorandum," dated concurrently
with this notice ("Ministerial Memo").
The Ministerial Memo is a public
document and is on file electronically
via Import Administration's
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Centralized Electronic Service System
("IA ACCESS"). Access to IA ACCESS
is available in the Central Records Unit
("CRU"), Main Commerce Building,
Room 7046. In addition, a complete
version of the Ministerial Memo can be
accessed directly on the Internet at
<http://www.trade.gov/ia>. The paper
copy and electronic versions of the
Ministerial Memo are identical in
content.

Therefore, in accordance with section
751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e),
we are amending the *Final Results* of the
administrative review of steel wire
garment hangers from the PRC. Listed
below are the weighted average
dumping margins for these amended
final results:

¹ See *Steel Wire Garment Hangers From the
People's Republic of China: Final Results and Final
Partial Rescission of Second Antidumping
Administrative Review*, 77 FR 12553 (March 1,
2012) ("Final Results").

² M&B Metal Products Co., Inc. ("Petitioner").

³ In the *Final Results*, the Department found that
that Shanghai Wells, Hong Kong Wells Limited
("HK Wells") and Hong Kong Wells Limited (USA)
("USA Wells") (collectively, "Wells Group") are
affiliated and that Shanghai Wells and HK Wells
comprise a single entity. See *Final Results*, 77 FR
at 12554 n. 4. Petitioner's ministerial error
allegations do not challenge, and these amended
final results do not affect, that determination.

⁴ See section 751(h) of the Act; see also 19 CFR
351.224(f).

⁵ Petitioner states we made these adjustments to
J&K Wire. However, the Department made these
adjustments to Bandsidhar Granites Pvt. Ltd.
("Bansidhar") and Nasco's financial ratios.
Moreover, consistent with the Department's
practice, we included net changes in traded goods
in the SG&A and profit ratios for Bansidhar alone,
given that we only make such an adjustment when
the information is available and Bansidhar was the
only surrogate company with a traded goods line
item in its financial statement.

Exporter	Weighted average margin (percent)
Shanghai Wells Hanger Co., Ltd. and/or Hong Kong Wells Limited ⁶	0.81
PRC-Wide Entity	187.25

Disclosure

We will disclose the calculations performed for these amended final results within five days of the date of publication of this notice to interested parties in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), the Department will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the amended final results of this review. For assessment purpose, we calculated importer (or customer)-specific assessment rates for merchandise subject to this review. See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). Where appropriate, we calculated an *ad valorem* rate for each importer (or customer) by dividing the total dumping margins for reviewed sales to that party by the total entered values associated with those transactions. For duty-assessment rates calculated on this basis, we will direct CBP to assess the resulting *ad valorem* rate against the entered customs values for the subject merchandise. Where appropriate, we calculated a per-unit rate for each importer (or customer) by dividing the total dumping margins for reviewed sales to that party by the total sales quantity associated with those transactions. For duty-assessment rates calculated on this basis, we will direct CBP to assess the resulting per-unit rate against the entered quantity of the subject merchandise. Where an importer (or customer)-specific assessment rate is *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.50 percent), the Department will instruct CBP to assess that importer’s (or customer’s) entries of subject merchandise without regard to antidumping duties, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2). The Department intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of these amended final results of review.

⁶ As stated above, Shanghai Wells and HK Wells comprise a single entity. See *Final Results*, 77 FR at 12554 n. 4.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the amended final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For the exporters listed above, the cash deposit rate will be established by the amended final results of this review; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed PRC and non-PRC exporters not listed above that have separate rates, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) for all PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the PRC-wide rate established in the amended final results of this review (i.e., 187.25 percent); and (4) for all non-PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC exporters that supplied that non-PRC exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Reimbursement of Duties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Department’s presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties has occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

These amended final results are published in accordance with sections 751(h) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: March 23, 2012.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-853]

Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe From India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe (“circular welded pipe”) from India. For information on the estimated subsidy rates, see the “Suspension of Liquidation” section of this notice.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 30, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shane Subler, Thomas Schauer, or David Layton, AD/CVD Operations, Office 1, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0189, (202) 482-0410, and (202) 482-0371, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Case History

The following events have occurred since the publication of the Department of Commerce’s (“Department”) notice of initiation in the **Federal Register**. See *Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from India, the Sultanate of Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 76 FR 72173 (November 22, 2011) (“Initiation Notice”), and the accompanying Initiation Checklist.

On December 16, 2011, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“ITC”) published its affirmative preliminary determination that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of allegedly subsidized imports of circular welded pipe from India, the Sultanate of Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (“Vietnam”). See *Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe From India, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam*, 76 FR 78313 (December 16, 2011).