

Disclosure

We intend to disclose to parties the calculations performed in this proceeding within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all appropriate entries of PC tie wire from the PRC as described in the "Scope of the Investigation" section, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 12, 2013, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. Further, the Department will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the weighted-average amount by which the normal value exceeds U.S. price as follows: (1) For the exporter/producer combination listed in the table above, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the dumping margin which the Department determined in this final determination; (2) for all combinations of PRC exporters/producers of merchandise under consideration which have not received their own separate rate above, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the dumping margin established for the PRC-wide entity; and (3) for all non-PRC exporters of merchandise under consideration which have not received their own separate rate above, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the cash deposit rate applicable to the PRC exporter/producer combination that supplied that non-PRC exporter. These suspension-of-liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we notified the International Trade Commission (ITC) of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. As the Department's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in

the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of subject merchandise, or sales (or the likelihood of sales) for importation, of the subject merchandise. If the ITC determines that such injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all securities posted will be refunded or canceled. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

Return or Destruction of Proprietary Information

This notice also serves as a reminder to the parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely written notification of return or 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 sanctionable violation.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: April 28, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of Investigation
- IV. Scope Comments
- V. Use of Adverse Facts Available
- VI. Margin Calculations
- VII. Discussion of Issues
 1. Value Added Tax
 2. Withdrawal of Targeted Dumping Regulation and Application of Differential Pricing Analysis
 3. Inclusion of Brokerage and Handling Expenses in the Calculation of Input Surrogate Values
 4. Truck Freight Surrogate Value
 5. Weight Adjustment Made to the Brokerage and Handling Surrogate Value
 6. Marine Insurance Surrogate Value
 7. Polypropylene Fabric Surrogate Value
 8. Electricity Surrogate Value
 9. Electricity Consumption Factor Adjustment
 10. Treatment of Social Security/ Workman's Compensation in Surrogate Financial Ratio Calculations

11. Treatment of Transportation Expenses in Surrogate Financial Ratio Calculations

[FR Doc. 2014–10240 Filed 5–2–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-0

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–549–829]

Final Determination of Sales at Not Less Than Fair Value: Prestressed Concrete Steel Rail Tie Wire From Thailand

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) determines that imports of prestressed concrete steel rail tie wire (PC tie wire) from Thailand are not being, nor are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value, as provided in section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The final weighted-average dumping margin is listed below in the section entitled "Final Determination Margins."

DATES: *Effective Date:* May 5, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kate Johnson or Terre Keaton Stefanova, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4929 or (202) 482–1280, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 12, 2013, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary determination of sales at not less than fair value in the antidumping duty investigation of PC tie wire from Thailand.¹ The following events occurred since the preliminary determination was issued.

We issued supplemental sales and cost questionnaires to The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd. (SIW) and received responses to these supplemental questionnaires in December 2013. Also, in December 2013, SIW submitted revised sales and cost databases pursuant to the Department's requests.

On December 15, 2013, we received an allegation from the petitioners that the Department made a ministerial error

¹⁰ The PRC-wide entity includes Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Co., Ltd. and Shanxi New-Mile International Trade Co., Ltd. Each of these entities withheld necessary information within the meaning of section 776(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and failed to act to the best of its ability to comply with the Department's requests for information within the meaning of section 776(b) of the Act. Therefore, we applied adverse facts available, determining that these entities were part of the PRC-wide entity. See Issues and Decision Memorandum for further discussion.

¹ See *Prestressed Concrete Steel Rail Tie Wire from Thailand: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Not Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 78 FR 75547 (December 12, 2013) (*Preliminary Determination*).

in its preliminary determination dumping margin calculation with respect to the adjustment of SIW's raw material costs. On December 17, 2013, SIW submitted a letter objecting to the petitioners' allegation. On December 18, 2013, the Department determined that the petitioners' allegation did not involve a ministerial error as defined by 19 CFR 351.224(f). Accordingly, we made no changes to our preliminary margin calculation.

On January 6, 2014, and January 8, 2014, respectively, the petitioners and SIW requested that the Department hold a hearing in this investigation. On March 12, 2014, both parties withdrew their hearing requests.

Between January 20, 2014, and February 7, 2014, the Department conducted sales and cost verifications of SIW, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Act.² On March 14, 2014, the Department requested that SIW submit revised U.S. and third-country sales listings to reflect certain verification findings. SIW submitted the revised sales listings on March 21, 2014.

On March 20, 2014, and March 27, 2014, the petitioners and SIW submitted case and rebuttal briefs, respectively.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation (POI) is April 1, 2012, through March 31, 2013.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is high carbon steel wire; stress relieved or low relaxation; indented or otherwise deformed; meeting at a minimum the physical, mechanical, and chemical requirements of the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) A881/A881M specification; regardless of shape, size or alloy element levels; suitable for use as prestressed tendons in concrete railroad ties (PC tie wire). High carbon steel is defined as steel that contains 0.6 percent or more of carbon by weight.

PC tie wire is classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 7217.10.8045, but may also be classified under subheadings 7217.10.7000, 7217.10.8025, 7217.10.8030, 7217.10.8090, 7217.10.9000, 7229.90.1000, 7229.90.5016, 7229.90.5031, 7229.90.5051, 7229.90.9000, and 7312.10.3012. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum³ which is hereby adopted by this notice. A list of the issues raised is attached to this notice as Appendix I. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (IA ACCESS). IA ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://iaaccess.trade.gov> and it 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our analysis of the comments received and our findings at verification, we made certain changes to the margin calculations. For a discussion of these changes, see the "Margin Calculations" section of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in January and February 2014, we verified the sales and cost information submitted by SIW for use in our final determination. We used standard verification procedures including an examination of relevant accounting and production records, and original source documents provided by SIW.⁴

Final Determination Margins

The weighted-average dumping margin is as follows:

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
The Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd	0.00

Consistent with section 735(c)(1) of the Act, the Department has not determined an estimated all-others rate because it has not made an affirmative final determination of sales at less than fair value.

Disclosure

We will disclose the calculations performed within five days of the date of publication of this notice to parties in this proceeding in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

Because the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for the examined company is *de minimis*, we are not directing U.S. Customs and Border Protection to suspend liquidation of entries of PC tie wire from Thailand.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we notified the ITC of our final determination. As our final determination is negative, this proceeding is terminated.

Return or Destruction of Proprietary Information

This notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (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 return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

We are issuing and publishing this determination and notice in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: April 28, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Issues in Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of Investigation
- IV. Scope Comments
- V. Margin Calculations

² See the "Verification" section, below.

³ Memorandum from Christian Marsh to Paul Piquado, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Prestressed Concrete Steel Rail Tie Wire from Thailand" (April 28, 2014) (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See the memoranda entitled: "Verification of the Sales Responses of the Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd. and Tata Steel International (Americas) Inc. in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Prestressed Concrete Steel Rail Tie Wire from Thailand," dated March 5, 2014; and "Verification of the Cost Response of Siam Industrial Wire Co., Ltd. in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Prestressed Concrete Steel Rail Tie Wires from Thailand," dated March 6, 2014.

VI. Normal Value

VII. Discussion of Issues

1. Request to Apply Adverse Facts Available for the Final Determination
2. Particular Market Situation Allegation
3. SIW's Report Cost Allocation Methodology
4. General and Administrative (G&A) Expenses
5. Calculation of Credit Expenses for U.S. and South African Sales
6. Calculation of Indirect Selling Expenses for U.S. Sales
7. Use of Average-to-Average Pricing Comparisons

[FR Doc. 2014-10237 Filed 5-2-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration****Safety and Security Business Development Mission to Morocco, Algeria and Egypt; March 4-12, 2015**

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration is organizing an Executive-led Business Development Mission to Morocco, Algeria and Egypt with an optional stop in Lebanon, March 4-12, 2015. The purpose of this mission is to help U.S. firms in the safety and security industry find business partners and sell products and services in North Africa. The targeted sector for participation in this Business Development Mission is safety and security, including U.S.-based manufacturers of safety and security equipment, U.S. based providers of safety and security services, and U.S. trade associations promoting U.S. safety and security products and services.

The mission will include stops in Rabat and Casablanca, Morocco; Algiers, Algeria; and Cairo, Egypt, where participants will receive market briefings and participate in customized meetings with key officials and prospective partners. There will be an optional stop in Beirut, Lebanon. The mission supports President Obama's National Export Initiative (NEI) to strengthen the U.S. economy and U.S. competitiveness through meaningful job creation. The mission will help U.S. companies already doing business in Morocco, Algeria and Egypt increase their footprint and deepen their business interests.

The mission will help participating firms and associations gain market insights, make industry contacts, solidify business strategies, and advance specific projects, with the goal of increasing U.S. exports of products and services to Morocco, Algeria and Egypt. The mission will include one-on-one business appointments with pre-screened potential buyers, agents, distributors and joint venture partners; meetings with state and local government officials and industry leaders; and networking events. Participating in an official U.S. industry delegation, rather than traveling to Morocco, Algeria and Egypt on their own, will enhance the companies' ability to secure meetings in Morocco, Algeria and Egypt.

All safety and security companies, including U.S.-based manufacturers of safety and security equipment, U.S. based providers of safety and security services, and U.S. trade associations promoting U.S. products and services in the safety and security sector, are encouraged to apply.

Commercial Overview

U.S. companies specializing in safety and security technologies and solutions will find burgeoning opportunities in North Africa, particularly in Morocco, Algeria, and Egypt. These countries represent the top three export markets for U.S. companies in North Africa. Morocco, Algeria and Egypt also have a wide variety of critical tourism, logistics, transportation, and energy infrastructure platforms and assets that are essential for ongoing economic growth and stability which must be protected. All three markets also maintain long, remote borders, where arms, illicit goods trading and terrorist and criminal elements have been known to pass with relative ease, which in light of ongoing instability in the region, have dramatically increased the need and interest by all three governments in a wide variety of U.S. border monitoring and protection solutions, equipment, and expertise.

Long standing and close bilateral cooperation between the U.S. Government and the governments of Morocco, Algeria and Egypt in a number of areas including drug trafficking, terrorism, international crime, and defense set a positive tone and provide a strong foundation upon which U.S. safety and security sector firms can find commercial success.

The Government of Morocco, for instance, works closely with the U.S. Government in customs and port security, defense cooperation, and drug trafficking. As the country aspires to

become the region's leading manufacturing and re-export hub between Europe and West Africa, Moroccan agencies increasingly seek protection solutions for the Tanger Med port, railways, and ports. As a major international tourism destination, Morocco's economy greatly depends on hard currency derived from the tourism industry and therefore the government is constantly seeking upgrades to immigration processing, luggage handling, bomb detection and intrusion prevention solutions for tourism facilities throughout the country.

Algeria, a country which is all too familiar with internal unrest and terrorism, is ever vigilant in controlling internal terrorist elements and cross border security threats, and in light of the deadly In Amenas terrorist attack on a remote drilling site in the south of the country in January 2013, the country is extremely cognizant of the ongoing threats to its extensive oil and gas field infrastructure. U.S. safety and security firms have historically done very well in the Algerian market despite the country's overall gravitation towards Europe, and Algeria is keen on procuring new, cutting edge U.S. solutions.

Egypt likewise expects to witness an increase in demand for safety and security products and services over the next few years. The Egyptian government has set an objective to dramatically enhance its safety measures, which will require security upgrades of all the airports, seaports, and public facilities. The Ministry of Interior is doing its best to create new horizons for investment in security technology within the Egyptian market and companies with a reputation for cutting-edge technologies will have an advantage.

The Business Development Mission will include one-on-one business appointments with pre-screened potential buyers, agents, distributors and joint venture partners; meetings with national and regional government officials, chambers of commerce, and business groups; and networking receptions for companies interested in expansion into the North African markets. Meetings will be offered with government authorities that can address questions about policies, tariff rates, incentives, regulation, etc.

Commercial Setting in Morocco, Algeria and Egypt**Morocco**

Strategically located along the Strait of Gibraltar just a seven-hour flight from JFK and three hours from Paris,