ACTION: Notice of an open meeting.

SUMMARY: The President's Export Council (Council) will hold a meeting to deliberate on recommendations related to promoting the expansion of U.S. exports. Priority topics will include: the Trans-Pacific Partnership and Board appointments for the Export-Import Bank of the United States. Additional topics may include: the Administration's trade agenda, infrastructure investment, workforce readiness, access to capital for microbusinesses and SMEs, and export control reform. The final agenda will be posted at least one week in advance of the meeting on the President's Export Council Web site at http://trade.gov/pec. **DATES:** September 14, 2016 at 9:30 a.m. (ET)

ADDRESSES: The President's Export Council meeting will be broadcast via live webcast on the Internet at http://whitehouse.gov/live.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tricia Van Orden, Designated Federal Officer, President's Export Council, Room 4043, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: 202–482–5876, email: tricia.vanorden@trade.gov.

Press inquiries should be directed to the International Trade Administration's Office of Public Affairs, telephone: 202– 482–3809.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The President's Export Council was first established by Executive Order on December 20, 1973 to advise the President on matters relating to U.S. export trade and to report to the President on its activities and recommendations for expanding U.S. exports. The President's Export Council was renewed most recently by Executive Order 13708 of September 30, 2015, for the two-year period ending September 30, 2017. This Committee is established in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended, 5 U.S.C. App.

Public Submissions: The public is

Public Submissions: The public is invited to submit written statements to the President's Export Council. Statements must be received by 5:00PM ET on September 12, 2016 by either of the following methods:

a. Electronic Submissions

Submit statements electronically to Tricia Van Orden, Executive Secretary, President's Export Council via email: tricia.vanorden@trade.gov.

b. Paper Submissions

Send paper statements to Tricia Van Orden, Designated Federal Officer, President's Export Council, Room 4043, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC, 20230.

Statements will be posted on the President's Export Council Web site (http://trade.gov/pec) without change, including any business or personal information provided such as names, addresses, email addresses, or telephone numbers. All statements received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. You should submit only information that you wish to make publicly available.

Meeting minutes: Copies of the Council's meeting minutes will be available within ninety (90) days of the meeting.

Dated: August 18, 2016.

Tricia Van Orden,

Designated Federal Officer, President's Export Council.

[FR Doc. 2016–20294 Filed 8–24–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[Docket No. 160811727-6727-01]

RIN 0625-XC023

U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework Self-Certification Notice

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of discontinuation of the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework.

SUMMARY: The International Trade Administration (ITA) issues this notice regarding the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework (U.S.-EU Safe Harbor). As of August 1, 2016, the Department of Commerce no longer accepts new submissions of self-certification to the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor. As of October 31, 2016, the Department of Commerce will no longer accept re-certification submissions to the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor.

DATES: The Department of Commerce stopped accepting new submissions of self-certification to the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor on August 1, 2016. As of October 31, 2016, the Department of Commerce will no longer accept re-certification submissions to the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Shannon Coe, International Trade Administration, 202–482–6013 or Shannon.Coe@trade.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 6, 2015, the European Court of

Justice issued a judgment ¹ declaring as "invalid" the European Commission's Decision 2000/520/EC of 26 July 2000 "on the adequacy of the protection provided by the safe harbour privacy principles and related frequently asked questions issued by the US Department of Commerce." According to that decision, the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework has not been a valid mechanism to comply with EU data protection requirements when transferring personal data from the European Union to the United States.

On July 12, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker joined European Union Commissioner Věra Jourová to announce 2 the approval of the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield Framework,³ replacing the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor. The EU-U.S. Privacy Shield Framework provides companies on both sides of the Atlantic with a mechanism to comply with European Union data protection requirements when transferring personal data from the European Union to the United States in support of transatlantic commerce. The Department of Commerce started accepting certifications 4 to the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield Framework 5 on August

As of August 1, 2016, the Department of Commerce stopped accepting new submissions for self-certification to the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework; as of October 31, 2016, the Department of Commerce will stop accepting recertification submissions to the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor Framework. The Department will maintain the U.S.-EU Safe Harbor List; ⁶ pursuant to the Safe Harbor Frequently Asked Question on Self-Certification, the commitment to adhere to the Safe Harbor Principles is not time-limited, and a participating organization must continue to apply the Safe Harbor Principles to data received under the Safe Harbor.

Please note that the Department of Commerce will continue to administer the U.S.-Swiss Safe Harbor Framework.

¹ http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/ document.jsf?text=&docid= 169195&pageIndex=0&doclang =EN&mode=req&dir=&occ =first&part=1&cid=125031.

² https://www.commerce.gov/news/secretaryspeeches/2016/07/remarks-us-secretary-commercepenny-pritzker-eu-us-privacy-shield.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/files/annexes_eu-us_privacy_shield_en.pdf.

⁴ https://www.commerce.gov/sites/commerce.gov/ files/media/files/2016/how_to_join_privacy_shield_ sc_cmts.pdf.

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/files/annexes_eu-us_privacy_shield_en.pdf.

⁶ https://safeharbor.export.gov/list.aspx.

For more information on the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield Framework, please visit www.privacyshield.gov.

Dated: August 17, 2016.

Praveen Dixit,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Industry and Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[FR Doc. 2016–20421 Filed 8–24–16; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration [A-570-983]

Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With Amended Final Determination Pursuant to Court Decision

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

SUMMARY: On July 14, 2016, the United States Court of International Trade ("CIT") sustained the redetermination made by the Department of Commerce ("Department") pursuant to the CIT's remand of the final determination in the antidumping duty ("AD") investigation on drawn stainless steel sinks ("sinks") from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). Specifically, the CIT affirmed the Department's reliance on Thai data to value stainless steel inputs and revised calculation of selling, general, administrative ("SG&A") expenses on redetermination. Accordingly, the Department is hereby notifying the public that the final judgment in this case is not in harmony with the final affirmative determination in the underlying AD investigation and, as there is a now a final and conclusive

decision in this case, is amending the final determination with respect to the dumping margins determined for Guangdong Dongyuan Kitchenware Industrial Company, Ltd. ("Dongyuan"), Foshan Zhaoshun Trade Co., Ltd. and Zhongshan Superte Kitchenware Co., Ltd. (collectively, "Superte"), as well as all other companies that received a separate rate.

DATES: Effective July 24, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eve

Wang, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6231.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Subsequent to the publication of the *Final Determination* ¹ in the underlying AD investigation of sinks from the PRC, Dongyuan (a respondent in the underlying investigation) and Elkay Manufacturing Company (the petitioner in the underlying investigation) filed complaints with the CIT challenging aspects of the methodology used to determine the dumping margins in the *Final Determination*.

On December 22, 2014, the CIT granted the Department's partial voluntary remand request to reconsider the use of Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") import data for Thailand to value coldrolled stainless steel coil, and also directed the Department to reconsider its methodology of accounting for SG&A expenses in the normal value calculations.²

Pursuant to the CIT's instructions on remand, the Department further evaluated the information on the record regarding the valuation of cold-rolled stainless steel coil inputs and determined to continue to use the GTA import data for Thailand to value these inputs.³ Furthermore, in compliance with the remand directive, the Department classified SG&A labor items as SG&A expenses in each company's surrogate financial ratio calculation, resulting in a change to the margins calculated for each respondent.⁴ On July 14, 2016, the CIT affirmed the remand redetermination.⁵

Timken Notice

In Timken Co. v. United States, 893 F.2d 337, 341 (Fed. Cir. 1990) ("Timken"), as clarified by Diamond Sawblades Mfrs. Coalition v. United States, 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) ("Diamond Sawblades"), the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ("CAFC") held that, pursuant to section 516A(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the Department must publish a notice of a court decision that is not "in harmony" with a Department determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a "conclusive" court decision. The CIT's July 14, 2016, judgment in this case constitutes a final court decision that is not in harmony with the Department's Final Determination. This notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of Timken.

Amended Final Determination

As a result of the Court's final decision with respect to this case, the Department is amending the *Final Determination* with respect to Dongyuan, Superte, and all other companies that received a separate rate in the *Final Determination*. The revised weighted-average dumping margins for the July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, period of investigation are as follows:

Exporter	Producer	Weighted- average margin (percent)
Zhongshan Superte Kitchenware Co., Ltd./Zhongshan Superte Kitchenware Co., Ltd. invoiced as Foshan Zhaoshun Trade Co., Ltd.	Zhongshan Superte Kitchenware Co., Ltd	50.11
Guangdong Dongyuan Kitchenware Industrial Co., Ltd	Guangdong Dongyuan Kitchenware Industrial Co., Ltd	36.59 43.35

¹ See Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From the People's Republic of China: Investigation, Final Determination, 78 FR 13019 (February 26, 2013), as amended by Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order, 78 FR 21592 (April 11, 2013), (collectively, "Final Determination").

² See Elkay Mfg. Co. v. United States, Consol. Court No. 13–00176, Slip Op. 14–150 (CIT 2014) ("Sinks Remand"), at 3.

³ See Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, dated April 22, 2015 ("Final Redetermination"), at 6 and 24.

⁴ Id.

⁵ See Elkay Mfg. Co. v. United States, Consol. Court No. 13–00176, Slip Op. 16–69 (CIT 2016).