

multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely, if the submissions are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, Commerce will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances Commerce will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Parties should review *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013), available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting extension requests or factual information in this investigation.

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.³² Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).³³ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Instructions for filing such applications may be found on the Commerce website at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/apo>.

On January 22, 2008, Commerce published *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Documents Submission Procedures; APO Procedures*, 73 FR 3634 (January 22, 2008). Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 702 and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: October 15, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation are certain glass containers with a nominal capacity of 0.059 liters (2.0 fluid ounces) up to and including 4.0 liters (135.256 fluid ounces) and an opening or mouth with a nominal outer diameter of 14 millimeters up to and including 120 millimeters. The scope includes glass jars, bottles, flasks and similar containers; with or without their closures; whether clear or colored; and with or without, design or functional enhancements (including, but not limited to, handles, embossing, labeling, or etching).

Excluded from the scope of the investigation are: (1) Glass containers made of borosilicate glass, meeting United States Pharmacopeia requirements for Type 1 pharmaceutical containers; (2) glass containers without 'mold seams', 'joint marks', or 'parting lines'; and (3) glass containers without a 'finish' (i.e., the section of a container at the opening including the lip and ring or collar, threaded or otherwise compatible with a type of closure to seal the container's contents, including but not limited to a lid, cap, or cork).

Glass containers subject to this investigation are specified within the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7010.90.5009, 7010.90.5019, 7010.90.5029, 7010.90.5039, 7010.90.5049, 7010.90.5055, 7010.90.5005, 7010.90.5015, 7010.90.5025, 7010.90.5035, and 7010.90.5045. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigations is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2019–22868 Filed 10–18–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–559–808]

Acetone From Singapore: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that acetone from Singapore is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018.

DATES: Applicable October 21, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joshua DeMoss, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance,

International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3362.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 5, 2019, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.¹ The petitioner in this investigation is the Coalition for Acetone Fair Trade. The mandatory respondent in this investigation is Mitsui Phenols Singapore Pte. Ltd. (Mitsui). We provided interested parties an opportunity to comment on the *Preliminary Determination*. We received no comments. Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is all grades of liquid or aqueous acetone. Acetone is also known under the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name propan-2-one. In addition to the IUPAC name, acetone is also referred to as β -ketopropane (or beta-ketopropane), ketone propane, methyl ketone, dimethyl ketone, DMK, dimethyl carbonyl, propanone, 2-propanone, dimethyl formaldehyde, pyroacetic acid, pyroacetic ether, and pyroacetic spirit. Acetone is an isomer of the chemical formula C_3H_6O , with a specific molecular formula of CH_3COCH_3 or $(CH_3)_2CO$.

The scope covers both pure acetone (with or without impurities) and acetone that is combined or mixed with other products, including, but not limited to, isopropyl alcohol, benzene, diethyl ether, methanol, chloroform, and ethanol. Acetone that has been combined with other products is included within the scope, regardless of whether the combining occurs in third countries.

The scope also includes acetone that is commingled with acetone from sources not subject to this investigation.

For combined and commingled products, only the acetone component is covered by the scope of this investigation. However, when acetone is combined with acetone components

¹ See *Acetone From Singapore: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments*, 84 FR 38005 (August 5, 2019) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Acetone from Singapore" (PDM).

³² See section 782(b) of the Act.

³³ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at http://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

from sources not subject to this investigation, those third country acetone components may still be subject to other acetone investigations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing language, an acetone combination or mixture that is transformed through a chemical reaction into another product, such that, for example, the acetone can no longer be separated from the other products through a distillation process (e.g., methyl methacrylate (MMA) or Bisphenol A (BPA)), is excluded from this investigation.

A combination or mixture is excluded from these investigations if the total acetone component (regardless of the source or sources) comprises less than 5 percent of the combination or mixture, on a dry weight basis.

The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number for acetone is 67–64–1.

The merchandise covered by this investigation is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 2914.11.1000 and 2914.11.5000.

Combinations or mixtures of acetone may enter under subheadings in Chapter 38 of the HTSUS, including, but not limited to, those under heading 3814.00.1000, 3814.00.2000, 3814.00.5010, and 3814.00.5090. The list of items found under these HTSUS subheadings is non-exhaustive. Although these HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Scope Comments

Commerce did not receive any additional scope comments and has not updated the scope of the investigation since the *Preliminary Determination*.

Verification

Because the mandatory respondent in this investigation did not provide necessary information requested by Commerce, we did not conduct verification.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination and Use of Adverse Facts Available

Commerce has made no changes to the *Preliminary Determination* and hereby adopts the determinations therein for purposes of our final determination. We therefore continue to find that the application of facts available with an adverse inference with respect to the examined respondent, *i.e.*, Mitsui, was warranted, in accordance

with sections 776(a)(1), 776(a)(2)(A)–(C), and 776(b) of the Act.²

All-Others Rate

As discussed in the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce based the selection of the all-others rate on the simple average of the two dumping margins calculated for subject merchandise from Singapore alleged in the petition,³ in accordance with section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act, and determined a rate of 66.42 percent. No parties commented on this issue and we made no changes to the all-others rate for this final determination.⁴

Final Determination

The final estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

| Exporter/producer | Estimated dumping margin (percent) |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Mitsui Phenols Singapore Pte. Ltd | 131.75 |
| All Others | 66.42 |

Disclosure

The estimated weighted-average dumping margin assigned to Mitsui in this investigation in the *Preliminary Determination* was based on adverse facts available, and Commerce described the method it used to determine the adverse facts available rate in the *Preliminary Determination*. As we have made no changes to this margin and continue to apply adverse facts available in determining the rate for Mitsui, no disclosure of calculations is necessary for this final determination.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to require a cash deposit for such entries of merchandise equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margin as follows: (1) The cash deposit rate for the respondent listed above will be equal to the respondent-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined in

this final determination; (2) if the exporter is not a respondent identified above but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be equal to the respondent-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin established for that producer of the subject merchandise; and (3) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be equal to the all others estimated weighted-average dumping margin. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the International Trade Commission (ITC) of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because the final determination in this proceeding is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports, or sales (or the likelihood of sales) for importation of acetone from Singapore no later than 45 days after our final determination. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce intends to issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, 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.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely notification of the return or 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 violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These determinations are issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

² See *Preliminary Determination*, 84 FR at 38006; see also PDM at 3–6.

³ See Petitioner's Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping on Imports of Acetone from Belgium, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa and Spain," dated February 19, 2019 (the Petition) at Volume V; see also Petitioner's Letter, "Acetone from Singapore: Response to Questionnaire on Antidumping Petition," dated February 26, 2019; and the Singapore Initiation Checklist, dated March 11, 2019.

⁴ See *Preliminary Determination*, 84 FR at 38006; see also PDM at 8.

Dated: October 15, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2019-22872 Filed 10-18-19; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-489-502]

Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From the Republic of Turkey: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, in Part; Calendar Year 2017

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to Borusan Holding A.S. (Borusan Holding), Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (Borusan), and Borusan Istikbal Ticaret T.A.S. (Borusan Istikbal) (collectively the Borusan Companies) and Tosçelik Profil ve Sac Endüstrisi A.Ş. (Tosçelik Profil), Tosyali Dis Ticaret A.S. (TDT), Tosyali Holding, Tosçelik Toyo Celik (Tosçelik Toyo), Tosyali Filmasin ve Insaat Demir (Tosyali Filmasin), Tosçelik Spiral Boru (Tosçelik Spiral), Tosyali Demir Celik San A.S. (TDC), Tosçelik Granul San A.S. (Toselik Granul), and Tosyali Celik Ticaret A.S. (TCT) (collectively, the Tosçelik Companies), producers/exporters of circular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (pipes and tubes) from Turkey for the period of review (POR) January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017.

DATES: Applicable October 21, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Conniff (the Tosçelik Companies) at 202-482-1009, or Jolanta Lawska (the Borusan Companies) at 202-482-8362, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 14, 2019, Commerce published the preliminary results of this administrative review.¹ On August 29,

2019, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results to October 11, 2019.² For a summary of events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the countervailing duty order is circular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Turkey. For a complete description of the scope of the order, see the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of the 2017 Administrative Review, in Part

On May 14, 2018, Erbosan Erciyas Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (Erbosan) timely filed a no shipments certification.⁴ Additionally, on June 1, 2018, Borusan submitted a letter to Commerce timely certifying that Borusan Istikbal, Borusan Birlesik Boru Fabrikalair San ve Tic. (Borusan Birlesik), Borusan Gemlik Boru Tesisleri A.S. (Borusan Gemlik), Borusan Ithicat ve Dagitim A.S. (Borusan Ithicat), Borusan Ihacat Ithalat ve Dagitim A.S. (Borusan Ithalat), and Tubeco Pipe and Steel Corporation (Borusan Tubeco) had no entries, exports, or sales of subject merchandise during the POR.⁵ With the exception of Borusan Istikbal, a company that Commerce has found to be cross-owned with Borusan during the POR, Commerce transmitted no-shipment inquiries to CBP regarding whether subject merchandise produced and/or exported by these companies entered the United States during the POR.

Commerce did not receive any information from interested parties or U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) that was contrary to the claims of Erbosan, Borusan Birlesik, Borusan

Gemlik, Borusan Ithicat, Borusan Ithalat, and Borusan Tubeco. Accordingly, based on record evidence, we determine that Erbosan, Borusan Birlesik, Borusan Gemlik, Borusan Ithicat, Borusan Ithalat, and Borusan Tubeco did not ship subject merchandise to the United States during the POR. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), and consistent with our practice,⁶ we are rescinding the review for Erbosan, Borusan Birlesik, Borusan Gemlik, Borusan Ithicat, Borusan Ithalat, and Borusan Tubeco. Because we have found Borusan Istikbal to be cross-owned with Borusan during the POR, we are not rescinding the review with respect to Borusan Istikbal and are assigning it Borusan's rate.

Analysis of Comments Received

We addressed all issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted with this notice. The issues are identified in the Appendix to this notice. 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 (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov> and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the internet at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and the electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable during the POR, we determine that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a government-provided financial contribution that confers a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁷ For a complete description of the methodology underlying all of

Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Intent To Rescind the Review, in Part; Calendar Year 2017, 84 FR 21327 (May 14, 2019) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, "Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Turkey: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated August 29, 2019.

³ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision memorandum for the Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from the Republic of Turkey; 2017," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See Erbosan's Letter, "No Shipment Certification of Erbosan Erciyas Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (Erbosan) in the 2017 Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order Involving Certain Welded Carbon Steel Standard Pipe from Turkey," dated May 14, 2018.

⁵ See Borusan's Letter, "Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Turkey. Case No. C-489-502: No Shipment Letter," dated June 1, 2018.

⁶ See, *e.g.*, *Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 79 FR 2635 (January 15, 2014).

⁷ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

¹ See *Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary*