UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

C-570-926
Sunset Review
Public Document
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June 5, 2019

MEMORANDUM TO: Jeffrey I. Kessler
Assistant Secretary
for Enforcement and Compliance

FROM: James Maeder
Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations

RE: Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Second Expedited Five-Year Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Sodium Nitrite from the People's Republic of China

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I. Summary

We have analyzed the substantive response of Chemtrade Chemicals US LLC (domestic interested party) in the second expedited five-year sunset review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on sodium nitrite from the People's Republic of China (China). We recommend that you approve the positions described in the "Discussion of the Issues" section of this memorandum. Below is the complete list of issues in this sunset review for which we received a substantive response:

1. Likelihood of Continuation or Recurrence of a Countervailable Subsidy
2. Net Countervailable Subsidy Likely to Prevail
3. Nature of the Subsidy

II. Background

On February 5, 2019, in accordance with 751(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c), the Department of Commerce (Commerce) published its notice of initiation of the second five-year sunset review on the *CVD Order*.[1]

Commerce received a notice of intent to participate from the domestic interested party, within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).[2] The domestic interested party claims

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[1] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 84 FR 1705 (February 5, 2019).
[2] *See* Chemtrade Chemicals US LLC's (Chemtrade) Letter, "Sodium Nitrite from China: Notice of Intent to Participate," dated February 21, 2019.

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interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act, as a producer of a domestic like product in the United States. Commerce received a complete substantive response from the domestic interested party in accordance with 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).[3] Commerce did not receive a response from the Government of China (GOC) or any respondent interested parties. On March 20, 2019, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that it did not receive an adequate substantive response from the GOC or respondent interested parties.[4] As a result, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), Commerce is conducting an expedited (120-day) second sunset review of the *CVD Order*.[5]

III. Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is sodium nitrite in any form, at any purity level. In addition, the sodium nitrite covered by this order may or may not contain an anti-caking agent. Examples of names commonly used to reference sodium nitrite are nitrous acid, sodium salt, anti-rust, diazotizing salts, erinitrit, and filmerine. The chemical composition of sodium nitrite is $NaNO_2$ and it is generally classified under subheading 2834.10.1000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). The American Chemical Society Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) has assigned the name "sodium nitrite" to sodium nitrite. The CAS registry number is 7632-00-0. For purposes of the scope of this order, the narrative description is dispositive, not the tariff heading, CAS registry number or CAS name, which are provided for convenience and customs purposes.[6]

IV. History of the Order

Commerce published the *Final Determination* in the underlying CVD investigation on July 8, 2008.[7] On August 27, 2008, Commerce published the *CVD Order* on sodium nitrite from China, which established a net countervailable subsidy rate of 169.01 percent for Shanxi Jiaocheng Hongxing Chemical Co., Ltd., Tianjin Soda Plant Tianjin Port Free Trade Zone Pan Boahai International Trading Co., Ltd., and for "all others," based on the 32 countervailable programs listed and described in the "Nature of the Subsidy" section of this memorandum.[8] We have not conducted any administrative reviews, new shipper reviews, changed circumstances reviews, or scope inquiries since the publication of the *CVD Order*.

On November 20, 2013, pursuant to section 751(c)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce conducted the first five-year sunset review and found that revocation of the

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[3] *See* Chemtrade's Letter, "Sodium Nitrite from Germany and China: Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Antidumping Duty Orders and Countervailing Duty Order," dated March 7, 2019 (Domestic Interested Parties March 7, 2019, Response).
[4] *See* Letter from Commerce to the ITC, "Sunset Review Initiated on February 5, 2019 Applicable to January 2019," dated March 20, 2019.
[5] *See Sodium Nitrite from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 73 FR 50595 (August 27, 2008) (*CVD Order*).
[6] *See CVD Order*, 73 FR at 50595.
[7] *See Sodium Nitrite from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 73 FR 38981 (July 8, 2008) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (*Final Determination*).
[8] *See CVD Order*.

CVD Order would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of net countervailing subsidies at the rates established in the *CVD Order*.[9] In addition, the ITC found that revocation of the *CVD Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury. As a result of both determinations, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(a), Commerce published a notice of continuation of the *CVD Order*.[10] The *CVD Order* remains in effect for all manufacturers, producers, and exporters of sodium nitrite from China.

V. Discussion of the Issues

In accordance with section 751(c)(1) of the Act, Commerce is conducting this review to determine whether revocation of the *CVD Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy. Section 752(b) of the Act provides that in making this determination Commerce consider: (1) the net countervailable subsidy determined in the investigation and any subsequent reviews, and (2) whether any changes in the programs which gave rise to the net countervailable subsidy have occurred that are likely to affect the net countervailable subsidy.

Pursuant to section 752(b)(3) of the Act, Commerce shall provide to the ITC the net countervailable subsidy likely to prevail if the *CVD Order* were revoked. In addition, consistent with section 752(a)(6) of the Act, Commerce shall provide to the ITC information concerning the nature of the subsidy and whether the subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or Article 6.1 of the 1994 World Trade Organization Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Agreement). We note that Article 6.1 of the SCM Agreement expired effective January 1, 2000.

1. Likelihood of Continuation or Recurrence of a Countervailable Subsidy

Interested Party Comments

The domestic interested party asserts that revocation of the *CVD Order* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of imports of sodium nitrite that benefit from countervailable subsidies. The domestic interested party further asserts that following the imposition of this *CVD Order*, no Chinese exporter has requested an administrative review in order to establish that it ceased receiving countervailable benefits. Finally, the domestic interested party contends that revocation would result in significant increases in the volume of subsidized imports.[11]

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[9] *See Sodium Nitrite from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 78 FR 69646 (November 20, 2013) (*First Sunset Final Results*).
[10] *See Sodium Nitrite from the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Countervailing Duty Order*, 79 FR 53016 (September 5, 2014) (*First CVD Order Continuation Notice*).
[11] *See* Chemtrade's Letter, "Sodium Nitrite from Germany and China: Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Antidumping Duty Orders and Countervailing Duty Order," dated March 7, 2019.

Commerce Position: As stated above, in determining the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy, section 752(b)(1) of the Act directs Commerce to consider the net countervailable subsidy determined in the investigation and subsequent reviews and whether there has been any change in a program found to be countervailable that is likely to affect the net countervailable subsidy. According to the Statement of Administrative Action (SAA) accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, Commerce will consider the net countervailable subsidies in effect after the issuance of the order and whether the relevant subsidy programs have been continued, modified, or eliminated.[12] The SAA adds that continuation of a program will be highly probative of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies.[13] Additionally, the presence of programs that have not been used, but also have not been terminated without residual benefits or replacement programs, is also probative of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy.[14] Where a subsidy program is found to exist, Commerce will normally determine that revocation of the CVD order is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy regardless of the level of subsidization.[15]

As Commerce has stated in other sunset determinations, two conditions must be met in order for a subsidy program not to be included in determining the likelihood of continued or recurring subsidization: (1) the program must be terminated; and (2) any benefit stream must be fully allocated.[16] Commerce has further stated that, in order to determine whether a program has been terminated, Commerce will consider the legal method by which the government eliminated the program and whether the government is likely to reinstate the program.[17] Commerce normally expects a program to be terminated by means of the same legal mechanism used to institute it.[18] Where a subsidy is not bestowed pursuant to a statute, regulation or decree, Commerce may find no likelihood of continued or recurring subsidization if the subsidy in question was a one-time, company-specific occurrence that was not part of a broader government program.[19]

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[12] *See* Statement of Administrative Action Accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, H.R. Doc. 103-316, vol 1 (1994) at 888 (SAA).
[13] *Id*.
[14] *See Certain Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products from Brazil: Final Results of Full Sunset Review of Countervailing Duty Order*, 75 FR 75455 (December 3, 2010) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.
[15] *Id.*
[16] *See Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Review: Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from France*, 71 FR 30875 (May 31, 2006) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at 5-7, unchanged in *Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from France; Final Results of Full Sunset Review*, 71 FR 58584 (October 4, 2006).
[17] *See Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon from Norway: Final Results of Full Third Sunset Review of Countervailing Duty Order*, 76 FR 70411 (November 14, 2011) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.
[18] *See, e.g.*, *Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination: Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India,* 66 FR 49635 (September 28, 2001) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 7.
[19] *See, e.g.*, *Final Results of Full Sunset Review: Brass Sheet and Strip from France,* 71 FR 10651 (March 2, 2006) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at 4-5.

As indicated above, there have been no administrative reviews nor other intervening segments of this proceeding since issuance of the *CVD Order*. Moreover, neither the GOC or other respondent interested parties participated in this sunset review. There is no information indicating any changes in the programs. Commerce determines that there is a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies because the record in this proceeding indicates that the subsidy programs found countervailable during the investigation continue to exist and be used.

2. Net Countervailable Subsidy Likely to Prevail

Interested Party Comments

The domestic interested party states that subject imports are not able to compete since the imposition of the *CVD Order* and that Commerce should select the rate from the original investigation. For companies that did not begin shipping until after the *CVD Order* was issued, the domestic interested party argues that Commerce should select the "all others" rate, which applies to all imports from exporters who have not established eligibility for a separate rate.

Commerce Position: Consistent with the SAA and legislative history, Commerce normally will provide the ITC the net countervailable subsidy that was determined in the investigation as the subsidy rate likely to prevail if the order is revoked, because it is the only calculated rate that reflects the behavior of exporters and foreign governments without the discipline of an order in place.

Section 752(b)(l) of the Act provides, however, that Commerce will consider whether any change in the program which gave rise to the net countervailable subsidy determination in the investigation or subsequent reviews has occurred that is likely to affect the net countervailable subsidy.

Therefore, although the SAA and House Report[20] provide that Commerce normally will select a rate from the investigation, this rate may not be the most appropriate if, for example, the rate was derived (in whole or part) from subsidy programs which were found in subsequent reviews to be terminated, there has been a program-wide change, or the rate ignores a program found to be countervailable in a subsequent administrative review.[21]

In determining company-specific, net countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail, Commerce has used the rates found in the original investigation. Because Commerce has not conducted any administrative reviews of the *CVD Order* and no evidence has been provided in this sunset review that would warrant making a change, we do not need to adjust the rates from the investigation to account for additional subsidies, program-wide changes or terminated programs.

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[20] *See* H. Rep. No. 103-826, pt. 1 (1994) (House Report), reprinted in 1994 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3773 (1994).

[21] *See Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Expedited Second Sunset Review*, 75 FR 6210l (October 7, 2010) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 2.

Consistent with section 752(b)(3) of the Act, Commerce will provide to the ITC the net countervailable subsidy rates shown in the section entitled "Final Results of Review."

3. Nature of the Subsidy

Consistent with section 752(a)(6) of the Act, Commerce is providing the following information to the ITC concerning the nature of the subsidies and whether the subsidies are subsidies as described in Article 3 or Article 6.1 of the WTO SCM. We note that Article 6.1 of the SCM Agreement expired effective January 1, 2000.

The following programs could fall within the definition of an export subsidy under Article 3.1 of the SCM Agreement, as receipt of benefits under these programs may be contingent upon export activity. Moreover, they could be subsidies described in Article 6.1 of the SCM Agreement if the amount of the subsidy exceeds five percent, as measured in accordance with Annex IV of the SCM Agreement. They also could fall within the meaning of Article 6.1 of the SCM Agreement if they constitute debt forgiveness or are subsidies to cover operating losses sustained by an industry or enterprise. Because there is insufficient information on the record to conclusively make this determination, Commerce is providing to the ITC a list of the programs for which we applied adverse facts available to the non-cooperating respondents in the investigation.[22]

1. Loans and Interest Subsidies Related to the Northeast Revitalization Fund: Sodium nitrite producers are eligible to receive export credits and subsidies to revitalize old industries or restructure state-owned enterprises (SOEs) if they are located in the old industry area or are an SOE that has been producing in the chemical industry for over 74 years.

2. The State Key Technologies Renovation Project Fund: Large-sized SOEs, large-size state holding enterprises, 512 key enterprises, 120 pilot enterprise groups and the leading enterprises in industries) receive payments in the form of "project investment facility" grants covering two years' worth of interest payments on loans to fund improvement projects, or up to three years for enterprises located in the northeast, central, or western areas of the country.

3. Grants to Loss-Making SOEs: The GOC offers grants and tax benefits to SOEs. This program is administered by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) at the national level with a similar program administered by the MOF in conjunction with local governments at the local level.

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[22] As indicated in the *Final Determination*, 73 FR at 38983, additional public information concerning the subsidy programs identified below can be found in the following determinations: *Coated Free Sheet Paper from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 72 FR 60645 (October 25, 2007) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 73 FR 31966 (June 5, 2008) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination, in Part, of Critical Circumstances*, 73 FR 35639 (June 24, 2008) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Investigation Determination*, 73 FR 35642 (June 24, 2008) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

4. Provision of Electricity to SOEs for Less than Adequate Remuneration: The GOC provides cut rate electricity to SOEs in energy-intensive or highly polluting industries like sodium nitrite.

5. Provision of Land to SOEs for Less Than Adequate Remuneration: The GOC provides discounted land to SOEs, and to favored industries and companies in key strategic industrial sectors.

6. Income Tax Exemption for Export-Oriented Foreign Invested Enterprises (FIE): Recently established export-oriented or high-technology enterprises located in the western region, which includes Shannxi and Sichuan provinces, as well as Chongqing Municipality, qualify for an exemption or reduced income tax rate of 10 percent for two years under this preferential tax policy.

7. Preferential Tax Policies for Enterprises with Foreign Investment (Two Free, Three Half Program): Under Article 8 of the Foreign Invested Enterprise and Foreign Enterprise Income Tax Law, an FIE is "productive" and is scheduled to operate for not less than ten years may be exempt from income tax in the first two years of profitability and may pay income tax at half the standard rate for the next three years. This is known as the "Two Free, Three Half" program.

8. Reduced Income Tax Rates for FIEs Based on Location: FIEs located in specially-designated locations (coastal economic development zones, special economic zones, and economic and technical development zones) pay income tax at reduced rates.

9. Reduced Income Tax Rate for New or High Technology Enterprises: The GOC provides tax benefits to enterprises established in designated national new- or high-technology industrial development zones, as well as to FIEs established in designated national new- or high-technology industrial development zones.

10. Preferential Tax Policies for Research and Development by FIEs: FIEs engaged in research and development may offset 150 percent from that year's taxable income (if such expenses have increased by at least ten percent over the previous year).

11. Reduced Income Tax Rate for FIEs Under the West Revitalization Program: FIEs located in the western region, which includes Shannxi and Sichuan provinces, as well as Chongqing Municipality, receive a reduced income tax rate of 15 percent for three years under this preferential tax policy.

12. Income Tax Reduction or Exemption for Export-Oriented or High Technology Enterprises Under the West Revitalization Program: Recently established export-oriented or high-technology enterprises located in the western region, which includes Shannxi and Sichuan provinces, as well as Chongqing Municipality, qualify for an exemption or reduced income tax rate of 10 percent for two years under this preferential tax policy.

13. Preferential Tax Policies Under the West Revitalization Program: The GOC promotes domestic enterprises engaged in encouraged industries, and established economic and development areas through several preferential policies. Domestic enterprises engaged in encouraged industries, and enterprises located in certain economic development zones receive preferential income tax rates of 15 percent through 2010. Encouraged industries located in these areas receive a preferential tax rate of 7.5 percent, provided that 70 percent of the company's income originates from production.

14. Jiangsu Province Tax Programs: The Jiangsu provincial government provides reduced income tax rates to FIEs established in the Nanjing Chemical Industry Park. FIEs operating in this chemical park are eligible to receive reduced income tax rates in the manner authorized by the GOC FIE tax laws including: tax reductions for high-technology FIEs and for productive enterprises, the Two Free and Three Half program, *etc*.

15. Zhejiang Province Tax Programs: Enterprises in the Hangzhou Bay Fine Chemical Park are exempt from or pay reduced Enterprise Income Taxes, based on investment size or standing with regard to tax payment status. Companies located in this park also receive a 10 percent rebate of VAT from local financial agencies in the first and second years of production.

16. Guangdong Province Tax Programs: FIEs in Guangdong province receive a reduced income tax rate of 15 percent, while non-FIEs are taxed at a rate of 30 percent. Further, productive FIEs operating for more than 10 years may be exempted from paying Enterprise Income Tax for the first two years of production, and are entitled to a 50 percent reduction of this tax for an additional three years.

17. Shandong Province Tax Programs: Enterprises located in the Qilu Chemical Industry Park are entitled to preferential tax policies conferred on New and High Technological Development Zones by the Central Government.

18. Beijing Municipality Tax Programs: Enterprises located in Beijing's Fine Chemical Base are exempted from paying income tax to the District Finance authority for 15 years, and established enterprises receive a 50 percent income tax refund of the operations tax paid to the District Finance authority.

19. Tianjin Municipality Tax Programs: Productive enterprises, high-technology enterprises, and export-oriented enterprises located in Tianjin's Fine Chemical Industrial Park are provided a 15 percent tax reduction by the Tianjin Municipality government. Productive FIEs are exempted from income taxes levied by the district administration, and enterprises that are in operation for 10 or more years receive a tax rate similar to the Central Government's "Two Free and Three Half" program.

20. Shanghai Municipality Tax Programs: FIEs located in the Shanghai Chemical Industry Area receive a full exemption from the Enterprise Income Tax for the first and second years of operation, and a 50 percent exemption for the third to the fifth year of operation. In addition, the Shanghai Municipal government provides income tax exemptions to export-oriented FIEs, income tax refunds for reinvestment of FIE profits, reduced income tax rates for new or high-

technology FIEs, and income tax credits for FIEs on purchases of domestically produced equipment.

21. Chongqing Municipality Tax Programs: Chemical companies located in the Chongqing Chemical Industrial Park, in the Chongqing municipality, receive refunds for Enterprise Income Tax retained for the government at the district level.

22. Corporate Income Tax Refund Program for Reinvestment of FIE Profits in Export-Oriented Enterprises: FIEs that re-invest profits into themselves or use those profits to establish another FIE can receive a 40 percent refund of income tax paid on the invested amount, or a full refund where the reinvestment is for an export-oriented enterprise.

23. Income Tax Credits on Purchases of Domestically Produced Equipment by Domestically Owned Companies: The GOC offers preferential income tax policies to domestic enterprises that upgrade their manufacturing operations with Chinese-made equipment. Domestic enterprises that upgrade technology consistent with the GOC industrial policies may deduct 40 percent of the cost of equipment from their next year's income tax obligation.

24. Income Tax Credits on Purchases of Domestically Produced Equipment by Domestically Owned Companies: The GOC offers preferential income tax policies to domestic enterprises that upgrade their manufacturing operations with Chinese-made equipment. Domestic enterprises that upgrade technology consistent with the GOC industrial policies may deduct 40 percent of the cost of equipment from their next year's income tax obligation.

25. Value-Added Tax (VAT) Rebate for FIE Purchases of Domestically Produced Equipment: FIEs receive refunds on the VAT paid for purchases of domestically produced equipment that is classified in the Encouraged Category and the Restricted B Category of the Directive Category of Foreign-Funded Industries as well as purchases from domestic markets for investment projects listed in the Catalogue of Key Industries, Products and Technologies Encouraged for Development by the State, which includes the chemical industry.

26. VAT and Tariff Exemptions for FIEs and Certain Domestic Enterprises Using Imported Equipment in Encouraged Industries: The State Councils' Circular on Adjusting Tax Policies on Imported Equipment (Guofa No. 37) exempts both FIEs and certain domestic enterprises from paying import tariffs and VAT payments on imported equipment provided that these goods are not for resale.

27. Reduced Interest Rate Loans Provided by Liaoning Province: Liaoning Province's Five-Year Framework policy provides assistance to develop certain products, among which "fine chemical engineering" is identified as a key area. Assistance includes loan interest subsidy earmarks by the Liaoning Province Financial Bureau, discounted loans to non-state owned enterprises as directed by the Liaoning Provincial government, and loan interest subsidies for enterprises in certain industries and coastal industrial parks.

28. Provincial Export Interest Subsidies (Guangdong and Zhejiang Provinces): The government of Zhejiang province provides local enterprises with export subsidies amounting to $1,250 for enterprises with more than $1 million in exports.

29. Guangdong Province Funds for Outward Expansion of Industries: Eligible private enterprises in Guangdong province may apply for special funding for the development of export activities.

30. Provision of Land for Less than Adequate Remuneration (Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, and Chongqing Municipality): The Changzhou National High-Tech District located in Jiangsu province, provides discounts on land rates as an enticement to locate in certain zones.

31. Provision of Water for Less than Adequate Remuneration (Zhejiang Province): The Hangzhou Gulf Fine Chemical Zone offers productive enterprises located in the zone discounted rates on water use, and exempts enterprises located in the zone from water registration fees.

32. Chongqing Municipality Tax Programs: Chemical companies located in the Chongqing Chemical Industrial Park, in the Chongqing municipality, receive refunds for Enterprise Income Tax retained for the government at the district level.

VI. FINAL RESULTS OF REVIEW

Commerce finds that revocation of the *CVD Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the rates listed below:

Manufacturer/Exporter	Subsidy Rate
Shanxi Jiaocheng Hongxing Chemical Co., Ltd. (Shanxi Jiaocheng)	169.01 %
Tianjin Soda Plant Tianjin Port Free Trade Zone Pan Bohai International Trading Co., Ltd. (Tianjin Soda Plant)	169.01%
All Others	169.01%

VII. RECOMMENDATION

Based on our analysis of the substantive response received, we recommend adopting all the above positions. If these recommendations are accepted, we will publish the final results of this review in the *Federal Register*, and notify the ITC of our findings.

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Agree Disagree

6/5/2019

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Signed by: JEFFREY KESSLER

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Jeffrey I. Kessler
Assistant Secretary
for Enforcement and Compliance