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July 26, 2021

MEMORANDUM TO: Christian Marsh
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Enforcement and Compliance

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

SUBJECT: Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments; 2019-2020

I. SUMMARY

The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof (diamond sawblades) from the People's Republic of China (China) covering the period of review (POR) November 1, 2019, through October 31, 2020. Commerce preliminarily determines that, during the POR, certain producers/exporters covered by this review made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value.

II. BACKGROUND

On November 4, 2009, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* an antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China.¹ On November 3, 2020, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order*.²

On January 6, 2021, based on timely requests for an administrative review, Commerce initiated an administrative review of fifty-three exporters/producers.³ On March 2, 2021, we selected the Jiangsu Fengtai Single Entity⁴ (Jiangsu Fengtai) and Zhejiang Wanli Tool Group Co., Ltd.

¹ See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 74 FR 57145 (November 4, 2009) (*Order*).

² See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 85 FR 69586 (November 3, 2020).

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 86 FR 511 (January 6, 2021) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁴ The Jiangsu Fengtai Single Entity is comprised of Jiangsu Fengtai Diamond Tool Manufacture Co., Ltd.; Jiangsu



(Zhejiang Wanli) as the mandatory respondents for individual examination in this review.⁵ On March 2, 2021, Commerce issued initial questionnaires to Jiangsu Fengtai and Zhejiang Wanli.⁶ On March 23, and April 6, 2021, respectively, Zhejiang Wanli and Jiangsu Fengtai informed Commerce that they would not respond to our questionnaires in this administrative review.⁷ The preliminary results of this review are currently due on August 2, 2021.

We are conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

III. SCOPE OF THE *ORDER*

The products covered by the *Order* are all finished circular sawblades, whether slotted or not, with a working part that is comprised of a diamond segment or segments, and parts thereof, regardless of specification or size, except as specifically excluded below. Within the scope of the *Order* are semifinished diamond sawblades, including diamond sawblade cores and diamond sawblade segments. Diamond sawblade cores are circular steel plates, whether or not attached to non-steel plates, with slots. Diamond sawblade cores are manufactured principally, but not exclusively, from alloy steel. A diamond sawblade segment consists of a mixture of diamonds (whether natural or synthetic, and regardless of the quantity of diamonds) and metal powders (including, but not limited to, iron, cobalt, nickel, tungsten carbide) that are formed together into a solid shape (from generally, but not limited to, a heating and pressing process).

Sawblades with diamonds directly attached to the core with a resin or electroplated bond, which thereby do not contain a diamond segment, are not included within the scope of the order. Diamond sawblades and/or sawblade cores with a thickness of less than 0.025 inches, or with a thickness greater than 1.1 inches, are excluded from the scope of the *Order*. Circular steel plates that have a cutting edge of non-diamond material, such as external teeth that protrude from the outer diameter of the plate, whether or not finished, are excluded from the scope of the order. Diamond sawblade cores with a Rockwell C hardness of less than 25 are excluded from the scope of the *Order*. Diamond sawblades and/or diamond segment(s) with diamonds that predominantly have a mesh size number greater than 240 (such as 250 or 260) are excluded from the scope of the *Order*. Merchandise subject to the *Order* is typically imported under heading 8202.39.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). When packaged together as a set for retail sale with an item that is separately classified under headings 8202 to 8205 of the HTSUS, diamond sawblades or parts thereof may be imported under heading

Fengtai Tools Co., Ltd.; and Jiangsu Fengtai Sawing Industry Co., Ltd. *See, e.g., Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2015-2016*, 83 FR 17527, 17528 (April 20, 2018) (*7th Review Final*).

⁵ *See* Memorandum, "Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China Administrative Review 2019-2020: Respondent Selection," dated March 2, 2021 (Respondent Selection Memorandum).

⁶ *See* Commerce's Letters, "Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order of Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Initial Questionnaire," dated March 2, 2021.

⁷ *See* Zhejiang Wanli's Letter, "Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from The People's Republic of China," dated March 23, 2021 (Zhejiang Wanli No Response Letter); *see also* Jiangsu Fengtai's Letter, "Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China; Notice of Not Responding to the Questionnaire," dated April 6, 2021 (Jiangsu Fengtai No Response Letter).

8206.00.00.00 of the HTSUS. On October 11, 2011, Commerce included the 6804.21.00.00 HTSUS classification number to the customs case reference file, pursuant to a request by U.S. Customer and Border Protection (CBP).⁸ Pursuant to requests by CBP, Commerce included to the customs case reference file the following HTSUS classification numbers: 8202.39.0040 and 8202.39.0070 on January 22, 2015, and 6804.21.0010 and 6804.21.0080 on January 26, 2015.

The tariff classification is provided for convenience and customs purposes; however, the written description of the scope of the *Order* is dispositive.

IV. PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF NO SHIPMENTS

The following six companies that received separate rates in previous segments of the proceeding and are subject to this review reported that they did not have any exports of subject merchandise during the POR:⁹

Bosun Tools Co., Ltd.
Chengdu Huifeng New Material Technology Co. Ltd.
Danyang Weiwang Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Husqvarna (Hebei) Co., Ltd.
Weihai Xiangguang Mechanical Industrial Co., Ltd.
Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.

U.S. CBP data for the POR indicates that four of these six companies had no shipments. We sent inquiries to CBP requesting that it report any information related to shipments of subject merchandise from these four companies during the POR.¹⁰ CBP responded, and we placed these responses on the record on March 25, and May 25, 2021.¹¹ For the two companies for which CBP data indicated entries during the POR, we requested entry documentation from CBP. CBP responded, and we placed this response on the record on June 25, 2021.¹² Husqvarna (Hebei)

⁸ See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 76 FR 76128, 76130 (December 6, 2011).

⁹ See Bosun Tools Co., Ltd.'s Letter, "Diamond Sawblades from the People's Republic of China- No Sales Certification," dated February 5, 2021; Chengdu Huifeng New Material Technology Co., Ltd.'s Letter, "Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Submission of Statement of No Shipments," dated February 4, 2021; Danyang Weiwang Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd.'s Letter, "Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Submission of Statement of No Shipments," dated January 20, 2021; Husqvarna (Hebei) Co., Ltd.'s and Husqvarna Construction Products North America's Letter, "Diamond Sawblades from the People's Republic of China: Notification of No Shipments," dated January 12, 2021; Weihai Xiangguang Mechanical Industrial Co., Ltd.'s Letter, "No Shipment Letter for Weihai Xiangguang Mechanical Industrial Co., Ltd.: Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China," dated February 12, 2021; and Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.'s Letter, "Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Submission of Statement of No Shipments," dated January 18, 2021.

¹⁰ See CBP message numbers 1064403, 1064402, and 1064401, dated March 5, 2021, and message number 1138404, dated May 18, 2021, available at <https://aceservices.cbp.dhs.gov/adcvdweb/>.

¹¹ See Memorandum, "No Shipment Inquiry with Respect to the Companies Below During the Period 11/01/2019 through 10/31/2020," dated March 25, 2021; see also Memorandum, "Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China; No Shipment Inquiry for Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd. during the period 11/01/2019 through 10/31/2020," dated May 25, 2021.

¹² See Commerce's Letter, Placing Entry Documentation on the Record, dated June 25, 2021 (Commerce's June 25 Letter); see also Commerce's June 25 Letter at Attachment 1.

Co., Ltd. (Husqvarna), submitted factual information to the record in support of its statement of no shipments on May 12, 2021.¹³

Based on the record evidence submitted, we preliminarily find that Husqvarna (Hebei) Co., Ltd. (Husqvarna) had entries of subject merchandise during the POR.¹⁴ Therefore, because Husqvarna did not file a separate rate application (SRA) or a separate rate certification (SRC), we are preliminarily considering Husqvarna to be part of the China-wide entity. We additionally find, based on information on the record, that Weihai Xiangguang Mechanical Industrial Co., Ltd. (Weihai Xiangguang) did not have entries of subject merchandise during the POR.¹⁵

Based on the record evidence submitted, we preliminarily find that Weihai Xiangguang and the remaining four companies did not have shipments of subject merchandise during the POR. Consistent with Commerce's assessment practice, we are completing the review with respect to these companies and intend to issue appropriate instructions to CBP based on the final results of review.¹⁶

V. DISCUSSION OF THE METHODOLOGY

A. Non-Market Economy Country Status

Commerce considers China to be a non-market economy (NME) country.¹⁷ In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any determination that a country is an NME country shall remain in effect until revoked by the administering authority. None of the parties to this proceeding contested NME treatment for China. Therefore, for the preliminary results of this review, we treated China as an NME country and applied our current NME methodology in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

B. Separate Rates

In antidumping duty proceedings involving NME countries, Commerce relies on a rebuttable presumption that all companies within the country are subject to government control and, thus,

¹³ See Husqvarna's Letter, "Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: HCPNA's Submission of Factual Information," dated May 12, 2021.

¹⁴ See Commerce's June 25 Letter.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ See *Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011); see also, e.g., *Certain Steel Threaded Rod from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments; 2018-2019*, 84 FR 249 (December 30, 2019).

¹⁷ See *Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 82 FR 50858, 50861 (November 2, 2017) (citing Memorandum, "China's Status as a Non-Market Economy," dated October 26, 2017) (China NME Status Memo), unchanged in *Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 83 FR 9282 (March 5, 2018).

should be assessed a single antidumping duty rate.¹⁸ Thus, Commerce will assign all exporters this single rate unless an exporter can demonstrate that it is sufficiently independent from the government such that it is entitled to a separate rate. Commerce assigns separate rates in NME proceedings only if respondents can demonstrate the absence of both *de jure* and *de facto* government control over export activities under a test developed by Commerce.¹⁹

Commerce continues to evaluate its practice with regard to the separate rates analysis in light of litigation involving other segments of this proceeding, in which the CIT found Commerce's existing separate rates analysis deficient in circumstances where a government-owned and controlled entity had significant ownership in the respondent exporter.²⁰ Following the Court's reasoning, in recent proceedings involving other antidumping duty orders, we have concluded that where a government entity holds a majority ownership share, either directly or indirectly, in the respondent exporter, the majority ownership holding in and of itself means that the government exercises, or has the potential to exercise, control over the company's operations generally.²¹ This may include control over, for example, the selection of management, a key factor in determining whether a company has sufficient independence in its export activities to merit a separate rate. Consistent with normal business practices, we would expect any majority shareholder, including a government, to have the ability to control, and an interest in controlling, the operations of the company, including the selection of management and the profit distribution of the company.

In the *Initiation Notice*, Commerce notified parties of the application process by which exporters and producers may obtain separate rate status in NME proceedings.²² In this review, four companies submitted separate rate information. We selected two of these, Jiangsu Fengtai and Zhejiang Wanli, for individual examination. In the *Initiation Notice*, we stated, "For exporters and producers who submit an SRA or SRC and subsequently are selected as mandatory respondents, these exporters and producers will no longer be eligible for separate rate status

¹⁸ See, e.g., *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Affirmative Critical Circumstances, In Part: Certain Lined Paper Products from the People's Republic of China*, 71 FR 53079, 53082 (September 8, 2006); *Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part*, 80 FR 34893 (June 18, 2015), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM) at Comment 35.

¹⁹ See *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Sparklers from the People's Republic of China*, 56 FR 20588 (May 6, 1991) (*Sparklers*); see also *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Silicon Carbide from the People's Republic of China*, 59 FR 22585, 22586-87 (May 2, 1994) (*Silicon Carbide*).

²⁰ See, e.g., *Final Results of Redetermination pursuant to Advanced Technology & Materials Co., Ltd., et al. v. United States*, 885 F. Supp. 2d 1343 (CIT 2012) (*Advanced Technology I*), and available at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/remands/12-147.pdf>, *aff'd Advanced Technology & Materials Co., Ltd., et al. v. United States*, 938 F. Supp. 2d 1342 (CIT 2013), *aff'd Advanced Technology & Materials Co., Ltd., et al. v. United States*, Case No. 2014-1154 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (*Advanced Technology II*); see also *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2011-2012*, 78 FR 77098 (December 20, 2013), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM) at 7, unchanged in *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2011-2012*, 79 FR 35723 (June 24, 2014), and accompanying IDM at Comment 1.

²¹ See, e.g., *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 79 FR 53169 (September 8, 2014), and accompanying PDM at 5-9.

²² See *Initiation Notice*, 86 FR at 512.

unless they respond to all parts of the questionnaire as mandatory respondents.”²³ Jiangsu Fengtai and Zhejiang Wanli were selected for individual examination; however, both companies submitted letters on the record stating that they would not respond to our questionnaire or other requests for information.²⁴ While these two companies filed separate rate information,²⁵ section A of the original questionnaire that we issued to these companies includes more detailed requests for information that we need to evaluate and determine their separate rate eligibility as the respondents selected for individual examination.²⁶ Because these two companies did not respond to our requests for information or further participate in this proceeding, we preliminarily find that they have not rebutted the presumption of the Chinese government control, consistent with our practice as stated in the *Initiation Notice*. As a result, we are preliminarily treating these Chinese exporters as part of the China-wide entity.²⁷

1. Separate Rate Respondents

Commerce also received from one respondent not selected for individual examination in this review information pertaining to the company’s eligibility for a separate rate.²⁸

Non-selected respondent Xiamen ZL Diamond Technology Co., Ltd. (Xiamen ZL) stated that it is either a joint venture between Chinese and foreign companies or a wholly Chinese-owned company. In accordance with our practice, we analyzed whether the respondent seeking a separate rate has demonstrated the absence of *de jure* and *de facto* governmental control over its export activities.

2. Absence of *De Jure* Control

Commerce considers the following *de jure* criteria in determining whether an individual company may be granted a separate rate: (1) an absence of restrictive stipulations associated with an individual exporter’s business and export licenses; (2) any legislative enactments decentralizing control of companies; and (3) other formal measures by the government decentralizing control of companies.²⁹

²³ See *Id.*

²⁴ See Jiangsu Fengtai No Response Letter; and Zhejiang Wanli No Response Letter.

²⁵ See Zhejiang Wanli’s Letter, “Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from The People’s Republic of China: Separate Rate Certification,” dated February 2, 2021; see also Jiangsu Fengtai’s Letter, “Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from The People’s Republic of China: Separate Rate Application,” dated February 9, 2021.

²⁶ See section A of the original questionnaires to Zhejiang Wanli and Jiangsu Fengtai dated March 2, 2021; see also *Initiation Notice*, 86 FR at 512.

²⁷ See the China-Wide Entity section, *infra*.

²⁸ See Xiamen ZL Diamond Technology Co., Ltd.’s Letter, “Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Separate Rate Certification,” dated February 3, 2021 (Xiamen ZL SRC).

²⁹ See *Sparklers*, 56 FR at 20589; see also *Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, Rescission of Review in Part, and Preliminary Intent to Rescind New Shipper Review; 2015-2016*, 82 FR 26435 (June 7, 2017), and accompanying PDM at 8-9, unchanged in *Freshwater Crawfish Tail Meat from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Rescission of New Shipper Review; 2015-2016*, 82 FR 47469 (October 12, 2017) .

The evidence provided by Xiamen ZL supports a preliminary finding of an absence of *de jure* government control based on the following: (1) an absence of restrictive stipulations associated with the individual exporter's business and export licenses; (2) legislative enactments decentralizing control of the company; and (3) formal measures by the government decentralizing control of the company.³⁰

3. Absence of *De Facto* Control

As stated in previous cases, there is some evidence that certain enactments of the Chinese central government have not been implemented uniformly among different sectors and/or jurisdictions in China.³¹ Therefore, Commerce determined that an analysis of *de facto* control is critical in determining whether the respondents are, in fact, subject to a degree of government control which would preclude Commerce from assigning separate rates. Commerce typically considers the following four factors in evaluating whether a respondent is subject to *de facto* government control of its export functions: (1) whether the export prices are set by, or subject to the approval of, a government agency; (2) whether the respondent has the authority to negotiate and sign contracts and other agreements; (3) whether the respondent has autonomy from the government in making decisions regarding the selection of management; and (4) whether the respondent retains the proceeds of its export sales and makes independent decisions regarding the disposition of profits or financing of losses.³²

Xiamen ZL has made the following assertions: (1) it establishes its own export prices; (2) it negotiates contracts without guidance from any government entities or organizations; (3) it makes its own personnel decisions; and (4) it retains the proceeds of its export sales, uses profits according to its business needs, and has the authority to sell its assets and to obtain loans.³³ Based on the information on the record of this review, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is an absence of *de facto* governmental control over the export activities of Xiamen ZL.

Given that Commerce found that Xiamen ZL operates free of *de jure* and *de facto* governmental control, we preliminarily determine that it satisfies the criteria for a separate rate.

4. Separate Rate for Eligible Non-Selected Respondents

In accordance with section 777A(c)(2)(B) of the Act, we selected Jiangsu Fengtai and Zhejiang Wanli for individual examination because we did not have the resources to examine all companies for which a review was requested.³⁴ These two companies did not respond to our requests for information and, accordingly, we are not able to further evaluate their eligibility for a separate rate.

³⁰ See Xiamen ZL SRC at 4-5

³¹ See *Silicon Carbide*, 59 FR at 22586-87; see also *12/13 FCTM Prelim PDM* at "Separate Rates," unchanged in *12/13 FCTM Final*.

³² See *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Furfuryl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China*, 60 FR 22544, 22545 n.3 (May 8, 1995); *Silicon Carbide*, 59 FR at 22586-87.

³³ See Xiamen ZL SRC at 4-5.

³⁴ See Respondent Selection Memorandum.

The statute and Commerce’s regulations do not address the establishment of a rate to be applied to individual separate rate respondents not selected for examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Generally, Commerce looks to section 735(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in a market economy investigation, for guidance when calculating the rate for separate rate respondents which were not individually examined in an administrative review. Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated all-others rate in a market economy investigation shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually examined, excluding any zero and *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Moreover, section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act provides that, where all rates are zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act, we may use “any reasonable method” for assigning the rate to all other respondents not individually examined, “including averaging the estimated weighted average dumping margins determined for the exporters and producers individually investigated.” The SAA explains that the “expected method” under section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act “will be to weight-average the zero and *de minimis* margins and margins determined pursuant to the facts available, provided that volume data is available.”³⁵

Because we preliminarily find that Jiangsu Fengtai and Zhejiang Wanli are not eligible for a separate rate and are treating them as part of the China-wide entity, we have not calculated margins for the preliminary results of this review. Therefore, we preliminarily assign the final rate for the non-selected separate rate respondent in the last completed administrative review, *i.e.*, 0.00 percent, to the non-selected respondents eligible for a separate rate in this review.³⁶

5. China-Wide Entity

Upon the initiation of this review, we provided an opportunity for all companies listed in the *Initiation Notice* that wish to qualify for separate rate status in this review to complete, as appropriate, either an SRA or SRC.³⁷ We preliminarily find that forty-seven companies listed in the *Initiation Notice* are part of the China-wide entity because they did not submit an SRA, SRC, or no-shipment letter. The following companies are considered to be part of the China-wide entity:

ASHINE Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.
Danyang City Ou Di Ma Tools Co., Ltd.
Danyang Hantronic Import & Export Co., Ltd.
Danyang Huachang Diamond Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Danyang Like Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Danyang NYCL Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

³⁵ See Statement of Administrative Action Accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, H.R. Doc. 103-316, vol 1 (1994) at 883 (SAA).

³⁶ See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2017- 2018*, 85 FR 71308 (November 9, 2020).

³⁷ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 83 FR 1329, 1331-32 (January 11, 2018) (“All firms listed below that wish to qualify for separate rate status in the administrative reviews involving NME countries must complete, as appropriate, either a separate rate application or certification, as described below.”).

Danyang Tongyu Tools Co., Ltd.
 Danyang Tsunda Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.
 Diamond Tools Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
 Fujian Quanzhou Aotu Precise Machine Co., Ltd.
 Guilin Tebon Superhard Material Co., Ltd.
 Hangzhou Deer King Industrial and Trading Co., Ltd.
 Hangzhou Kingburg Import & Export Co., Ltd.
 Hebei XMF Tools Group Co., Ltd.
 Henan Huanghe Whirlwind Co., Ltd.
 Henan Huanghe Whirlwind International Co., Ltd.
 Hong Kong Hao Xin International Group Limited
 Hubei Changjiang Precision Engineering Materials Technology Co., Ltd.
 Hubei Sheng Bai Rui Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.
 Husqvarna (Hebei) Co., Ltd.
 Huzhou Gu's Import & Export Co., Ltd.
 Jiangsu Fengtai Single Entity*
 Jiangsu Huachang Diamond Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
 Jiangsu Inter-China Group Corporation
 Jiangsu Yaofeng Tools Co., Ltd.
 Jiangsu Youhe Tool Manufacturer Co., Ltd.
 Orient Gain International Limited
 Pantos Logistics (HK) Company Limited
 Protec Tools Co., Ltd.
 Pujiang Talent Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.
 Qingdao Hyosung Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.
 Qingdao Shinhan Diamond Industrial Co., Ltd.
 Qingyuan Shangtai Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.
 Quanzhou Sunny Superhard Tools Co., Ltd.
 Quanzhou Zhongzhi Diamond Tool Co., Ltd.
 Rizhao Hein Saw Co., Ltd.
 Saint-Gobain Abrasives (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
 Shanghai Jingquan Industrial Trade Co., Ltd.
 Shanghai Starcraft Tools Co. Ltd.
 Shanghai Vinon Tools Industrial Co.
 Sino Tools Co., Ltd.
 Wuhan Baiyi Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.
 Wuhan Sadia Trading Co., Ltd.
 Wuhan ZhaoHua Technology Co., Ltd.
 Zhejiang Wanli Tool Group Co., Ltd.*
 ZL Diamond Technology Co., Ltd.
 ZL Diamond Tools Co., Ltd.

*Selected as mandatory respondents, these companies were preliminarily found to be part of the China-wide entity in the instant review.

Under Commerce's policy regarding conditional review of the China-wide entity,³⁸ the China-wide entity will not be under review unless a party specifically requests, or Commerce self-initiates, a review of the entity. Because no party requested a review of the China-wide entity in this review, the entity is not under review, and the entity's rate of 82.05 percent is not subject to change.³⁹

VI. RECOMMENDATION

We recommend applying the above methodology for these preliminary results.

☒

Agree

☐

Disagree

7/26/2021

X 

Signed by: CHRISTIAN MARSH

Christian Marsh
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Enforcement and Compliance

³⁸ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Announcement of Change in Department Practice for Respondent Selection in Antidumping Duty Proceedings and Conditional Review of the Nonmarket Economy Entity in NME Antidumping Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 65963, 65970 (November 4, 2013).

³⁹ See, e.g., *7th Review Final*, 83 FR at 17528.