

the final results of these reviews are above *de minimis*.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of these final results of new shipper reviews for all shipments of subject merchandise by Zhangzhou Gangchang and Zhejiang Iceman, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Tariff Act): (1) for subject merchandise produced and exported by Zhangzhou Gangchang or produced and exported by Zhejiang Iceman, the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for subject merchandise exported by Zhangzhou Gangchang or Zhejiang Iceman, but not manufactured by Zhangzhou Gangchang and Zhejiang Iceman, respectively, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the PRC-wide rate (*i.e.*, 198.63 percent); and (3) for subject merchandise manufactured by Zhangzhou Gangchang and Zhejiang Iceman, but exported by any party other than Zhangzhou Gangchang and Zhejiang Iceman, respectively, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the exporter. These cash deposit requirements will remain in effect until further notice.

Reimbursement of Duties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

These new shipper reviews and notice are in accordance with sections

751(a)(2)(B) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act and 19 CFR 351.214(h).

Dated: June 11, 2009.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E9-14362 Filed 6-17-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

A-201-805

Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review: Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe and Tube From Mexico

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On October 27, 2008, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of a changed circumstances review of the antidumping duty order on certain circular welded non-alloy steel pipe and tube (standard pipe and tube) from Mexico in order to determine whether Ternium Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (Ternium) is the successor-in-interest to Hylsa S.A. de C.V. (Hylsa) for purposes of determining antidumping duty liability. *See Notice of Initiation of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review: Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe and Tube*, 73 FR 63682 (October 27, 2008) (*Notice of Initiation*). We have preliminarily determined that Ternium is the successor-in-interest to Hylsa for purposes of determining antidumping duty liability in this proceeding. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 18, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Drury or Brian Davis, AD/CVD Operations, Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0195 or (202) 482-7924, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department published an antidumping duty order on standard pipe and tube from Mexico on November 2, 1992. *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Brazil, the Republic of Korea*

(*Korea*), *Mexico*, and *Venezuela*, and *Amendment to Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Korea*, 57 FR 49453 (November 2, 1992).

On September 3, 2008, Ternium filed a request for a changed circumstances review of the antidumping duty order on standard pipe and tube from Mexico (Initial Submission) claiming that Hylsa, a Mexican producer of standard pipe and tube, changed its name to Ternium. Ternium requested that the Department determine whether it is the successor-in-interest to Hylsa, in accordance with section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216. In its request, Ternium indicated that effective April 1, 2008, the production and sales operations of Hylsa were transferred to Ternium (the transfer).¹ In response to this request the Department initiated a changed circumstances review of the antidumping duty order on standard pipe and tube from Mexico. *See Notice of Initiation*.

On September 17, 2008, Allied Tube and Conduit (petitioner) filed a response to Ternium's Initial Submission and on September 29, 2008, Ternium responded to petitioner's September 17, 2008, filing (September 29, 2008, submission). On November 13, 2008, the Department issued a questionnaire to Ternium requesting additional information regarding Ternium's successor-in-interest changed circumstances review request. On December 9, 2008, Ternium submitted its response to the Department's questionnaire (SQR). On January 16, 2009, the Department issued a second supplemental questionnaire and on February 9, 2009, Ternium submitted its response (SSQR). On April 8, 2009, the Department issued a third supplemental questionnaire, and on April 22, 2009, Ternium submitted its response (SSSQR). In our *Notice of Initiation*, we invited interested parties to comment. We did not receive any comments other than those made by petitioner on September 17, 2008.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are circular welded non-alloy steel pipes and tubes, of circular cross-section, not more than 406.4 millimeters (16 inches) in outside diameter, regardless of wall thickness, surface finish (black, galvanized, or painted), or

¹ Prior to the reorganization effective April 1, 2008, Ternium was a holding company and did not have any production or sales operations. *See* Ternium's Initial Submission at page 2.

end finish (plain end, beveled end, threaded, or threaded and coupled). These pipes and tubes are generally known as standard pipes and tubes and are intended for the low-pressure conveyance of water, steam, natural gas, and other liquids and gases in plumbing and heating systems, air conditioning units, automatic sprinkler systems, and other related uses, and generally meet ASTM A-53 specifications.

Standard pipes and tubes may also be used for light load-bearing applications, such as for fence tubing, and as structural pipe tubing used for framing and support members for reconstruction or load-bearing purposes in the construction, shipbuilding, trucking, farm equipment, and related industries. Unfinished conduit pipe is also included in this order. All carbon steel pipes and tubes within the physical description outlined above are included within the scope of this order, except line pipe, oil country tubular goods, boiler tubing, mechanical tubing, pipe and tube hollows for redraws, finished scaffolding, and finished conduit. Standard pipe and tube that is dual or triple certified/stenciled that enters the United States as line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines is also not included in this order.

Imports of the products covered by this order are currently classifiable under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheadings: 7306.30.10.00, 7306.30.50.25, 7306.30.50.32, 7306.30.50.40, 7306.30.50.55, 7306.30.50.85, and 7306.30.50.90. Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Successor-in-Interest Determination

In making a successor-in-interest determination, the Department typically examines several factors including, but not limited to, changes in: (1) management, (2) production facilities, (3) supplier relationships, and (4) customer base. See, e.g., *Notice of Final Results of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Polychloroprene Rubber from Japan*, 67 FR 58 (January 2, 2002); *Brass Sheet and Strip from Canada: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 57 FR 20460, 20462 (May 13, 1992). While no single factor or combination of factors will necessarily provide a dispositive indication of a successor-in-interest relationship, the Department will generally consider the new company to be the successor to the previous company if the new company's resulting

operation is not materially dissimilar to that of its predecessor. See, e.g., *Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon from Norway: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 64 FR 9979 (March 1, 1999); *Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Israel: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review*, 59 FR 6944 (February 14, 1994). Thus, if the evidence demonstrates that, with respect to the production and sale of the subject merchandise, the new company operates as the same business entity as the former company, the Department will accord the new company the same antidumping treatment as its predecessor. See, e.g., *Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon from Norway: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 64 FR 9979-980 (March 1, 1999).

Preliminary Results

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(i), we preliminarily determine that Ternium is the successor-in-interest to Hylsa. In its September 3, 2008, September 29, 2008, December 9, 2008, February 9, 2009, and April 22, 2009, submissions, Ternium provided evidence supporting its claim to be the successor-in-interest to Hylsa.² Documentation attached to Ternium's September 3, 2008, September 29, 2008, December 9, 2008, February 9, 2009, and April 22, 2009, submissions shows that the transfer of production and sales operations from Hylsa to Ternium resulted in little or no change in management, production facilities, supplier relationships, or customer base. This documentation is identified and discussed further below.

In its Initial Submission, at page 2, Ternium stated that Ternium S.A., a Luxembourg corporation (Ternium Luxembourg), acquired ownership of 99.3 percent of Hylsamex S.A. de C.V.'s (Hylsamex)³ (and as a result, Hylsamex's subsidiary Hylsa) outstanding shares on August 22, 2005. Ternium also stated that following this acquisition, Hylsa's operating and corporate structure were reorganized in

² In our *Notice of Initiation*, we referred to Ternium's request as a "name change." However, as explained above it is related to the transfer of production and sales functions from Hylsa to Ternium (i.e., an acquisition). Effective April 1, 2008, Hylsa exists solely as a service company which employs workers at the former Hylsa facilities and provides its services to Ternium on a contract basis. See Ternium's Initial Submission at page 2.

³ Hylsamex is the former parent company of Hylsa. On August 22, 2005, Ternium Luxembourg (the corporate parent of Ternium (see Ternium's SQR at page 10)), acquired Hylsamex. See Ternium's Initial Submission at page 2.

several stages, the most recent of which took effect April 1, 2008, when the production and sales operations of Hylsa were transferred to Ternium. *Id.* at page 2. Ternium also explained in its Initial Submission that the corporation now known as Ternium was a holding company that was acquired by Ternium Luxembourg in July 2007, when it acquired Grupo IMSA, SAB de C.V. (Grupo IMSA). *Id.* at page 2, footnote 1. According to Ternium, the name of that holding company was changed from Grupo IMSA to Ternium, effective December 13, 2007. *Id.* at page 2, footnote 1.

Ternium noted in its September 29, 2008 submission, at page 2, that through Ternium Luxembourg's acquisition of Grupo IMSA/Ternium, Ternium Luxembourg also acquired ownership of Grupo IMSA's subsidiary IMSA, S.A. de C.V. (IMSA). In Ternium's September 29, 2008 submission, at page 2, Ternium explained that following Ternium Luxembourg's acquisition of Grupo IMSA, Ternium Luxembourg owned two separate holding companies (i.e., Hylsamex and Grupo IMSA) which each separately continued to hold the ownership of their subsidiaries (Hylsa and IMSA, respectively). Also in its September 29, 2008, submission, at page 3, Ternium stated that IMSA (1) produces little, if any, subject merchandise and (2) does not produce or market standard pipe and tube that is certified to meet ASTM specifications set for standard pipe and tube.

The Department requested information relating to Ternium Luxembourg's acquisition of Grupo IMSA (and its subsidiary IMSA) including: (1) 2006, 2007, and 2008 annual capacity and annual production data for the former IMSA facility (as well as the former Hylsa facilities) that produces subject merchandise (see pages 2-3 and appendix S-1 of Ternium's SSQR),⁴ (2) the former IMSA facility's product brochure used by IMSA prior to the April 2008 reorganization (see appendix S-2 of Ternium's SQR), and (3) documentation of the change in corporate name from Grupo IMSA to Ternium (see Ternium's SQR at appendix S-4).

The Department also requested that Ternium provide (1) its current (as of March 2009) management chart, listing the former employers of each director/senior management personnel and (2) a pre-transfer (June 2007) Hylsa management chart. See Ternium's

⁴ According to Ternium, production of standard pipe and tube at the former IMSA facility ceased in August of 2008. See page 3 at footnote 1 of Ternium's SSQR.

SSSQR at appendices S-2 and S-1, respectively. In reviewing the March 2009 and June 2007 management charts, we found that Ternium Luxemburg's acquisition of IMSA resulted in minimal changes to the composition of Hylsa's/Ternium's directors/senior management personnel. Specifically, with regard to the March 2009 chart, out of Ternium's 51 directors/senior management personnel, 7 are former IMSA employees, 31 are former Hylsa employees, and the remaining 13 are former employees of other Ternium Luxemburg affiliates. Thus, we preliminarily find that former Hylsa employees occupy the majority of director/senior management positions at Ternium.

Ternium presented the following documentation in support of its assertion that it is the successor-in-interest to Hylsa: (1) a copy of documentation of the acquisition of Hylsamex by Ternium Luxemburg (see Ternium's SQR at appendix S-5), (2) diagrams depicting Ternium Luxemburg's corporate structure throughout the different stages of its acquisition of Hylsa (see Ternium's Initial Submission at attachment 3-A for corporate structure as of September 30, 2006 (*i.e.*, Ternium Luxemburg's corporate structure prior to the transfer); see also Ternium's Initial Submission at attachment 3-D for corporate structure as of April 30, 2008 (*i.e.*, Ternium Luxemburg's corporate structure post-transfer)), (3) tables depicting the management structure of Hylsa as of June, 2007, *i.e.*, prior to the transfer (see Ternium's SSSQR at appendix S-1) and the current management structure of Ternium Luxemburg as of March 2009, *i.e.*, after the transfer (see Ternium's SSSQR at appendix S-2), (4) listings of Hylsa's suppliers of major inputs for production of subject merchandise in 2007 (*i.e.*, before the final transfer took place) and of Ternium's suppliers of inputs for production of subject merchandise in the second quarter of 2008, *i.e.*, after the transfer took effect (see Ternium's Initial Submission at attachment 6), (5) a list of Hylsa and Ternium facilities at which subject merchandise is or can be produced (see Ternium's SQR at appendix 3), (6) data on annual capacity and actual production of standard pipe and tube for 2006, 2007, and 2008 (see Ternium's SSSQR at appendix S-1) at said facilities, and (7) listings of Hylsa's standard pipe and tube customers in the home market and United States in 2007 (prior to the transfer) and of Ternium's standard pipe and tube customers in the home market and the United States during the second

quarter of 2008 (after the transfer took effect). See Ternium's Initial Submission at attachment 5.

We examined the diagrams depicting Ternium Luxemburg's corporate structure throughout the different stages of its acquisition of Hylsa. See Ternium's Initial Submission at attachment 3 for diagrams of Ternium Luxemburg's corporate structure as of (1) September 2006 (attachment 3-A), (2) September 30, 2007 (attachment 3-B), (3) December 31, 2007 (attachment 3-C), and (4) April 30, 2008 (attachment 3-D).

We reviewed tables depicting the management structure of Hylsa as of June, 2007, *i.e.*, prior to the transfer of production and sales operations from Hylsa to Ternium (see Ternium's SSSQR at appendix S-1), and the current management structure of Ternium as of March 2009, *i.e.*, after the transfer of Hylsa's production and sales operations (see Ternium's SSSQR at appendix S-2). As noted in Ternium's Initial Submission on page 2 at footnote 1, the only significant changes involve: (1) transfers of personnel from other Ternium Luxemburg affiliates, (2) the promotion of former Hylsa employees to higher positions, and (3) changes to the structure of the organization chart (*i.e.*, the creation of new positions). Based on our examination of the diagrams and tables described above, we preliminarily find that Ternium's management structure, for the most part, resembles Hylsa's prior to its acquisition by Ternium Luxemburg. See Ternium's SSSQR at appendices S-1 and S-2.

We also reviewed the list of major input suppliers that Ternium provided at attachment 6 of its Initial Submission. We compared Hylsa's 2007 (*i.e.*, prior to the transfer) suppliers for each input to Ternium's second quarter 2008 (*i.e.*, after the transfer) suppliers for each input. We noted no changes in suppliers between the two lists.

We examined the customer lists that Ternium provided in its Initial Submission at attachment 5. Specifically, we compared Hylsa's 2007 (*i.e.*, prior to the transfer) list of home and export market customers (including U.S. customers) for standard pipe and tube (see attachment 5-A) to Ternium's second quarter 2008 (*i.e.*, after the transfer) list of home and export market customers (including U.S. customers) (see attachment 5-B). Ternium affirmed in their SQR at page 14 and in their SSSQR at page 7, that none of the former Hylsa customers discontinued their relationship with Ternium due to the acquisition of Hylsamex by Ternium Luxemburg. The Department requested clarification as to why certain

customer's appeared on Hylsa's 2007 customer list but did not appear on Ternium's second quarter 2008 customer list and *vice versa*. Ternium explained in its SSSQR at pages 6 and 7 that the customer lists in its Initial Submission at attachment 5 identified: (a) the home market and U.S. customers that actually purchased subject merchandise from Hylsa during 2007, and (b) the home market and U.S. customers that actually purchased subject merchandise from Ternium during the second quarter of 2008. In other words, the lists did not purport to reflect all of the customers that maintained relationships with Hylsa and Ternium during each period which is why several of the names on each list did not match. Ternium also explained that all former Hylsa customers were maintained as customers in Ternium's sales computer following the merger and were eligible to make purchases at any time. See Ternium's SSSQR at page 6. Therefore, based on record information, we preliminarily find that Ternium's customer base resembles Hylsa's prior to its acquisition by Ternium Luxemburg.

We also examined Ternium's list of production facilities that are capable of producing standard pipe and tube (including merchandise that falls within the scope of the antidumping duty order on the subject pipe and tube products) provided at appendix S-3 of their SQR. Ternium stated in its SQR at page 3 that none of the standard pipe and tube produced at the facility formerly operated by IMSA is certified to meet any ASTM standards or any other industry specifications, and as a result, are not exported to the United States. Because the former IMSA facility is limited in its abilities to produce subject merchandise that is appealing to customers in the United States, *i.e.*, not certified to meet ASTM, and its capacity to produce subject merchandise is relatively small when compared to both former Hylsa facilities, we preliminarily determine that although production facilities for standard pipe and tube have changed between pre-transfer Hylsa and post-transfer Ternium (which includes both the former Hylsa facilities and the facility formerly operated by IMSA), the post-transfer Ternium's production facilities are not so significantly different from the former Hylsa production facilities that Ternium would be precluded from being a successor to Hylsa.

The documentation and analysis thereof described above, both with regard to the transfer of production and sales operations from Hylsa to Ternium as well as Ternium Luxemburg's

acquisition of Grupo IMSA (and its subsidiary IMSA), demonstrates that there was little to no change in management structure, supplier relationships, or customer base between pre-acquisition Hylsa and post-acquisition (after the acquisitions of Hylsamex and Grupo IMSA) Ternium. For these reasons, we preliminarily find that Ternium is the successor-in-interest to Hylsa and, thus, should be accorded the same antidumping duty treatment with respect to standard pipe and tube from Mexico as Hylsa. If the above preliminary results are affirmed in the Department's final results, the cash deposit rate from this changed circumstances review will apply to all entries of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this changed circumstances review. See *Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from Italy; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 68 FR 25327 (May 12, 2003).

Public Comment

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.310(c), any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice. Any hearing, if requested, will be held no later than 37 days after the date of publication of this notice, or the first workday thereafter. Case briefs from interested parties may be submitted not later than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(c)(ii). Rebuttal briefs, limited to the issues raised in those comments, may be filed not later than 5 days after the time limit for filing the case brief, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(d). All written comments shall be submitted in accordance with 19 CFR 351.303. Persons interested in attending the hearing, if one is requested, should contact the Department for the date and time of the hearing. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.216(e), the Department will issue the final results of its antidumping duty changed circumstances review not later than 270 days after the date on which the review is initiated.

During the course of this antidumping duty changed circumstances review, deposit requirements for the subject merchandise exported and manufactured by Ternium will continue to be the all-others rate established in the investigation. See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Brazil, the Republic of Korea (Korea), Mexico, and Venezuela, and Amendment to Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain*

Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Korea, 57 FR 49453 (November 2, 1992). The cash deposit rate will be altered, if warranted, pursuant only to the final results of this review.

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results and notice in accordance with sections 751(b)(1) and 777(i)(1) and (2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216.

Dated: June 11, 2009.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E9-14366 Filed 6-17-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-405-803]

Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from Finland; Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On April 9, 2009, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on purified carboxymethylcellulose from Finland. See *Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from Finland; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 74 FR 16180 (April 9, 2009) (*Preliminary Results*). We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the *Preliminary Results*, and received no comments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 18, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tyler Weinhold, or Robert James, AD/CVD Operations, Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-1121 or (202) 482-0649, respectively

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 9, 2009, the Department published the preliminary results of administrative review of the antidumping duty order covering purified CMC from Finland. See *Preliminary Results*. The parties subject to this review are CP Kelco Oy and CP Kelco U.S., Inc. (collectively, CP Kelco). The petitioner in this proceeding is the

Aqualon Company, a division of Hercules Incorporated (Petitioner).

In the *Preliminary Results*, the Department stated that interested parties were to submit case briefs within 30 days of publication of the *Preliminary Results* and rebuttal briefs within five days after the due date for filing case briefs. See *Preliminary Results* at 16185. No interested party submitted a case or rebuttal brief. On April 8, 2009, we issued a supplementary questionnaire to CP Kelco to address certain inconsistencies in CP Kelco's U.S. sales response. CP Kelco responded on April 14, 2009, and submitted a corrected U.S. sales database. We modified the margin calculation program used in the *Preliminary Results* in order to use CP Kelco's April 14, 2009, U.S. sales database for the final results. We made no other changes for the final results.¹

Period of Review

The period of review (POR) is July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is all purified carboxymethylcellulose (CMC), sometimes also referred to as purified sodium CMC, polyanionic cellulose, or cellulose gum, which is a white to off-white, non-toxic, odorless, biodegradable powder, comprising sodium CMC that has been refined and purified to a minimum assay of 90 percent. Purified CMC does not include unpurified or crude CMC, CMC Fluidized Polymer Suspensions, and CMC that is cross-linked through heat treatment. Purified CMC is CMC that has undergone one or more purification operations which, at a minimum, reduce the remaining salt and other by-product portion of the product to less than ten percent. The merchandise subject to this order is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States at subheading 3912.31.00. This tariff classification is provided for convenience and customs purposes; however, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Final Results of Review

The Department has determined that the following margins exist for the period July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008:

¹In past segments of this proceeding, the Department has included the transaction fees relating to the factoring of certain comparison market and U.S. sales by CP Kelco Oy through an affiliated finance company in its dumping margin calculations. However, the Department intends to re-examine the appropriateness of including these affiliated transactions in its calculations in subsequent reviews of this proceeding.