

§ 159.57

§ 159.57 Merchandise affected by an American manufacturer's cause of action sustained by the court.

Liquidation of entries for merchandise of the character covered by a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury published in accordance with §175.24 of this chapter, entered or withdrawn for consumption after the date of publication of a decision of the U.S. Court of International Trade sustaining in whole or in part the cause of action of an American manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler, shall be suspended until final disposition is made of the cause of action. Upon final disposition, such entries shall be liquidated, or, if necessary, reliquidated in accordance with the final judicial decision.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 85-90, 50 FR 21430, May 24, 1985]

§ 159.58 Dumping and countervailing duties; action by port director.

(a) *Antidumping matters.* Upon receipt of notification from the Commissioner, each port director shall suspend liquidation on merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after the date of publication of the "Notice of Preliminary Affirmative Antidumping Determination," "Notice of Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination" or "Notice of Violation of Agreement" as provided by part 353, chapter III, of this title. Each port director shall immediately notify the importer, consignee, or agent of each entry of merchandise in question with respect to which liquidation is suspended. The notice shall indicate the relevant ascertained and determined or estimated antidumping duty.

(b) *Countervailing matters.* Upon receipt of notification from the Commissioner, each port director shall suspend liquidation on merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after the date of publication of the "Notice of Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination," "Notice of Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination" or "Notice of Violation of Agreement," as provided by part 355, Chapter III, of this title. Each port director shall immediately notify the importer,

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consignee, or agent of each entry of merchandise in question with respect to which liquidation is suspended. The notice shall indicate the relevant ascertained and determined or estimated countervailing duty.

[T.D. 80-271, 45 FR 75642, Nov. 17, 1980]

Subpart F—Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset

SOURCE: 66 FR 48552, Sept. 21, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 159.61 General.

(a) *Continued dumping and subsidy offset.* Under section 754 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by Public Law 106-387, 114 Stat. 1549 (19 U.S.C. 1675c), known as the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000, assessed duties received on or after October 1, 2000 under a countervailing duty order, an antidumping duty order, or a finding under the Antidumping Act of 1921, will be distributed, as provided under this subpart, to affected domestic producers for certain qualifying expenditures that these affected domestic producers incur after the issuance of such an antidumping duty order or finding, or countervailing duty order. This distribution is called the continued dumping and subsidy offset.

(b) *Affected domestic producer*—(1) *General rule.* Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, an "affected domestic producer" under paragraph (a) of this section means any manufacturer, producer, farmer, rancher or worker representative (including any association of such persons) that remains in operation continuing to produce the product covered by the antidumping duty order or finding or countervailing duty order, and that was a petitioner or an interested party that supported a petition concerning an antidumping duty order, a finding under the Antidumping Act of 1921, or a countervailing duty order that was entered. It is the responsibility of the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) to ascertain and timely forward to Customs a list of the domestic producers potentially considered "affected domestic producers" eligible to receive a distribution in connection

with each order or finding. In addition to the potential “affected domestic producers” set forth on the USITC list, the following parties also are potential “affected domestic producers”:

(i) *Successor company.* In the case of a company that has succeeded to the operations of a predecessor company that appeared on the USITC list, the successor company may file a certification to claim an offset as an affected domestic producer on behalf of the predecessor company. In its certification, the company must name the predecessor company to which it has succeeded and it must describe in detail the duly authorized succession by which it is entitled to file the certification.

(ii) *A member company of an association.* A member company of an association appearing on the USITC list for an order or finding may file a certification to claim an offset as an affected domestic producer, even though the member company does not itself appear on the USITC list, provided that the company also meets the other requirements of the statute. In its certification, the company must name the association of which it is a member and the company must specifically establish that it was a member of the association at the time the association filed the petition with the USITC.

(2) *Exceptions.* A party who is named on the USITC list is not an “affected domestic producer” under the following circumstances:

(i) *Product no longer produced.* A company, business or person that has ceased production of the product covered by the antidumping duty order or finding, or countervailing duty order, *i.e.*, did not manufacture that product at all during the fiscal year that is the subject of the disbursement, is not an affected domestic producer under this section.

(ii) *Acquisition by related company—*
(A) *Related company defined.* A company, business or person is not an affected domestic producer if that company, business, or person has been acquired by another company or business that is related to a company that opposed the antidumping or countervailing duty investigation that led to the order or finding. For purposes of

this paragraph, a company, business or person is related to another company, business or person if:

(1) The company, business or person directly or indirectly controls or is controlled by the other company, business or person;

(2) A third party directly or indirectly controls both companies, businesses or persons; or

(3) Both companies, businesses or persons directly or indirectly control a third party and there is reason to believe that the relationship causes the first company, business or person to act differently than a nonrelated party.

(B) *Control of one party by another.* For purposes of paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A)(1) through (b)(2)(ii)(A)(3) of this section, one party would be considered to directly or indirectly control another party if the party was legally or operationally in a position to exercise restraint or direction over the other party.

(c) *Qualifying expenditures.* Qualifying expenditures which may be offset by a distribution of assessed antidumping and countervailing duties must fall within the categories described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(10) of this section. These expenditures must be incurred after the issuance, and prior to the termination, of the antidumping duty order or finding or countervailing duty order under which the distribution is sought. Further, these expenditures must be related to the production of the same product that is the subject of the related order or finding, with the exception of expenses incurred by associations which must relate to a specific case.

- (1) Manufacturing facilities;
- (2) Equipment;
- (3) Research and development;
- (4) Personnel training;
- (5) Acquisition of technology;
- (6) Health care benefits for employees paid for by the employer;
- (7) Pension benefits for employees paid for by the employer;
- (8) Environmental equipment, training, or technology;
- (9) Acquisition of raw materials and other inputs; and
- (10) Working capital or other funds needed to maintain production.