

Secretary may establish a “combination” cash deposit rate for each combination of the exporter and its supplying producer(s).

(ii) *Example.* A nonproducing exporter (Exporter A) exports to the United States subject merchandise produced by Producers X, Y, and Z. In such a situation, the Secretary may establish cash deposit rates for Exporter A/Producer X, Exporter A/Producer Y, and Exporter A/Producer Z.

(2) *New supplier.* In the case of subject merchandise that is exported to the United States by a company that is not the producer of the merchandise, if the Secretary has not established previously a combination cash deposit rate under paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section for the exporter and producer in question or a noncombination rate for the exporter in question, the Secretary will apply the cash deposit rate established for the producer. If the Secretary has not previously established a cash deposit rate for the producer, the Secretary will apply the “all-others rate” described in section 705(c)(5) or section 735(c)(5) of the Act, as the case may be.

(c) *Producer not identified—(1) In general.* In situations where entry documents do not identify the producer of subject merchandise, if the Secretary has not established previously a noncombination rate for the exporter, the Secretary may instruct the Customs Service to apply as the cash deposit rate the higher of:

(i) the highest of any combination cash deposit rate established for the exporter under paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section;

(ii) the highest cash deposit rate established for any producer other than a producer for which the Secretary established a combination rate involving the exporter in question under paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section; or

(iii) the “all-others rate” described in section 705(c)(5) or section 735(c)(5) of the Act, as the case may be.

(2) [Reserved]

(d) *Rates in antidumping proceedings involving nonmarket economy countries.* In an antidumping proceeding involving imports from a nonmarket economy country, “rates” may consist of a

single dumping margin applicable to all exporters and producers.

Subpart B—Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Procedures

§ 351.201 Self-initiation.

(a) *Introduction.* Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations may be initiated as the result of a petition filed by a domestic interested party or at the Secretary’s own initiative. This section contains rules regarding the actions the Secretary will take when the Secretary self-initiates an investigation.

(b) *In general.* When the Secretary self-initiates an investigation under section 702(a) or section 732(a) of the Act, the Secretary will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER notice of “Initiation of Antidumping (Countervailing Duty) Investigation.” In addition, the Secretary will notify the Commission at the time of initiation of the investigation, and will make available to employees of the Commission directly involved in the proceeding the information upon which the Secretary based the initiation and which the Commission may consider relevant to its injury determination.

(c) *Persistent dumping monitoring.* To the extent practicable, the Secretary will expedite any antidumping investigation initiated as the result of a monitoring program established under section 732(a)(2) of the Act.

§ 351.202 Petition requirements.

(a) *Introduction.* The Secretary normally initiates antidumping and countervailing duty investigations based on petitions filed by a domestic interested party. This section contains rules concerning the contents of a petition, filing requirements, notification of foreign governments, pre-initiation communications with the Secretary, and assistance to small businesses in preparing petitions. Petitioners are also advised to refer to the Commission’s regulations concerning the contents of petitions, currently 19 CFR 207.11.

(b) *Contents of petition.* A petition requesting the imposition of antidumping or countervailing duties must contain the following, to the extent reasonably available to the petitioner: