

transition orders (see section 751(c)(6)(A)(iii) of the Act).

(j) *Revocation of countervailing duty order based on Commission negative determination under section 753 of the Act.* The Secretary will revoke a countervailing duty order, and will order the refund, with interest, of any estimated countervailing duties collected during the period liquidation was suspended under section 753(a)(4) of the Act upon being notified by the Commission that:

(1) The Commission has determined that an industry in the United States is not likely to be materially injured if the countervailing duty order in question is revoked (see section 753(a)(1) of the Act); or

(2) A domestic interested party did not make a timely request for an investigation under section 753(a) of the Act (see section 753(a)(3) of the Act).

(k) *Revocation based on Article 4/Article 7 review—(1) In general.* The Secretary may revoke a countervailing duty order, in whole or in part, following an Article 4/Article 7 review under §351.217(c), due to the imposition of countermeasures by the United States or the withdrawal of a countervailable subsidy by a WTO member country (see section 751(g)(2) of the Act).

(2) *Additional Requirements.* In addition to the requirements of §351.221, if the Secretary determines to revoke an order as the result of an Article 4/Article 7 review, the Secretary will:

(i) Conduct a verification, if appropriate, under §351.307;

(ii) Include in the final results of review, under §351.221(b)(5), the Secretary's final decision whether the order should be revoked;

(iii) If the Secretary's final decision is that the order should be revoked:

(A) Determine the effective date of the revocation;

(B) Publish with the notice of final results of review, under §351.221(b)(5), a notice of "Revocation of Order (in Part)," that will include the effective date of the revocation; and

(C) Order any suspension of liquidation ended for merchandise covered by the revocation that was entered on or after the effective date of the revocation, and instruct the Customs Service to release any cash deposit or bond.

(l) *Revocation under section 129.* The Secretary may revoke an order under section 129 of the URAA (implementation of WTO dispute settlement).

(m) *Transition rule.* In the case of time periods that, under section 291(a)(2) of the URAA, are subject to review under the provisions of the Act prior to its amendment by the URAA, and for purposes of determining whether the three-or five-year requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section are satisfied, the following rules will apply:

(1) *Antidumping proceedings.* The Secretary will consider sales at not less than foreign market value to be equivalent to sales at not less than normal value.

(2) *Countervailing duty proceedings.* The Secretary will consider the absence of a subsidy, as defined in section 771(5) of the Act prior to its amendment by the URAA, to be equivalent to the absence of a countervailable subsidy, as defined in section 771(5) of the Act, as amended by the URAA.

(n) *Cross-reference.* For the treatment in a subsequent investigation of business proprietary information submitted to the Secretary in connection with a changed circumstances review under §351.216 or a sunset review under §351.218 that results in the revocation of an order (or termination of a suspended investigation), see section 777(b)(3) of the Act.

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§351.223 Procedures for initiation of downstream product monitoring.

(a) *Introduction.* Section 780 of the Act establishes a mechanism for monitoring imports of "downstream products." In general, section 780 is aimed at situations where, following the issuance of an antidumping or countervailing duty order on a product that is used as a component in another product, exports to the United States of that other (or "downstream") product increase. Although the Department is responsible for determining whether trade in the downstream product should be monitored, the Commission is responsible for conducting the actual

monitoring. The Commission must report the results of its monitoring to the Department, and the Department must consider the reports in determining whether to self-initiate an antidumping or countervailing duty investigation on the downstream product. This section contains rules regarding applications for the initiation of downstream product monitoring and decisions regarding such applications.

(b) *Contents of application.* An application to designate a downstream product for monitoring under section 780 of the Act must contain the following information, to the extent reasonably available to the applicant:

(1) The name and address of the person requesting the monitoring and a description of the article it produces which is the basis for filing its application;

(2) A detailed description of the downstream product in question;

(3) A detailed description of the component product that is incorporated into the downstream product, including the value of the component part in relation to the value of the downstream product, and the extent to which the component part has been substantially transformed as a result of its incorporation into the downstream product;

(4) The name of the country of production of both the downstream and component products and the name of any intermediate country from which the merchandise is imported;

(5) The name and address of all known producers of component parts and downstream products in the relevant countries and a detailed description of any relationship between such producers;

(6) Whether the component part is already subject to monitoring to aid in the enforcement of a bilateral arrangement within the meaning of section 804 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984;

(7) A list of all antidumping or countervailing duty investigations that have been suspended, or antidumping or countervailing duty orders that have been issued, on merchandise that is related to the component part and that is manufactured in the same foreign country in which the component part is manufactured;

(8) A list of all antidumping or countervailing duty investigations that have been suspended, or antidumping or countervailing duty orders that have been issued, on merchandise that is manufactured or exported by the manufacturer or exporter of the component part and that is similar in description and use to the component part; and

(9) The reasons for suspecting that the imposition of antidumping or countervailing duties has resulted in a diversion of exports of the component part into increased production and exportation to the United States of the downstream product.

(c) *Determination of sufficiency of application.* Within 14 days after an application is filed under paragraph (b) of this section, the Secretary will rule on the sufficiency of the application by making the determinations described in section 780(a)(2) of the Act.

(d) *Notice of Determination.* The Secretary will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER notice of each affirmative or negative “monitoring” determination made under section 780(a)(2) of the Act, and if the determination under section 780(a)(2)(A) of the Act and a determination made under any clause of section 780(a)(2)(B) of the Act are affirmative, will transmit to the Commission a copy of the determination and the application. The Secretary will make available to the Commission, and to its employees directly involved in the monitoring, the information upon which the Secretary based the initiation.

§ 351.224 Disclosure of calculations and procedures for the correction of ministerial errors.

(a) *Introduction.* In the interests of transparency, the Department has long had a practice of providing parties with the details of its antidumping and countervailing duty calculations. This practice has come to be referred to as a “disclosure.” This section contains rules relating to requests for disclosure and procedures for correcting ministerial errors.

(b) *Disclosure.* The Secretary will disclose to a party to the proceeding calculations performed, if any, in connection with a preliminary determination