

location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures

Section 735(a)(2) of the Act provides that a final determination may be postponed until not later than 135 days after the date of the publication of the preliminary determination if, in the event of an affirmative preliminary determination, a request for such postponement is made by exporters who account for a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise, or in the event of a negative preliminary determination, a request for such postponement is made by the petitioner. Section 351.210(e)(2) of Commerce's regulations requires that a request by exporters for postponement of the final determination be accompanied by a request for extension of provisional measures from a four-month period to a period not more than six months in duration.

On August 5, 2021, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.210(e), GFCL requested that Commerce postpone the final determination and that provisional measures be extended to a period not to exceed six months.¹⁵ In accordance with section 735(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(2)(ii) and (e)(2), because: (1) The preliminary determination is affirmative; (2) the requesting exporter accounts for a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise; and (3) no compelling reasons for denial exist, Commerce is postponing the final determination and extending the provisional measures from a four-month period to a period not greater than six months. Accordingly, Commerce will make its final determination no later than 135 days after the date of publication of this preliminary determination.

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the International Trade Commission (ITC) of its preliminary determination. If the final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine before the later of 120 days after the date of this preliminary determination or 45 days after the final determination whether these imports are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry.

¹⁵ See GFCL's Letter, "Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited's Request to Postpone Final Determination," dated August 5, 2021.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 733(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.205(c) and 19 CFR 351.210(g).

Dated: August 25, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is granular polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) resin. PTFE is covered by the scope of this investigation whether filled or unfilled, whether or not modified, and whether or not containing co-polymer, additives, pigments, or other materials. Also included is PTFE wet raw polymer. The chemical formula for PTFE is C₂F₄, and the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number is 9002-84-0.

Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country, including by filling, modifying, compounding, packaging with another product, or performing any other finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the granular PTFE.

The product covered by this investigation does not include dispersion or coagulated dispersion (also known as fine powder) PTFE.

PTFE further processed into micropowder, having particle size typically ranging from 1 to 25 microns, and a melt-flow rate no less than 0.1 gram/10 minutes, is excluded from the scope of this investigation.

Granular PTFE is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheading 3904.61.0010. Subject merchandise may also be classified under HTSUS subheading 3904.69.5000. Although the HTSUS subheadings and CAS Number are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Period of Investigation
- IV. Discussion of the Methodology
- V. Adjustment to Cash Deposit Rate for Export Subsidies
- VI. Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances
- VII. Currency Conversion
- VIII. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-106]

Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is initiating a changed circumstances review (CCR) of the antidumping duty (AD) order on wooden cabinets and vanities and components thereof (cabinets) from the People's Republic of China (China) and simultaneously issuing preliminarily results, finding that Goldenhome Living Co., Ltd., (Goldenhome) is the successor-in-interest to Xiamen Goldenhome Co., Ltd., (Xiamen Goldenhome).

DATES: Effective September 2, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jacob Keller, AD/CVD Operations Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4849.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 21, 2020, we published in the **Federal Register** an AD order on cabinets from China, which included Xiamen Goldenhome.¹ Pursuant to the *Order*, Commerce assigned Xiamen Goldenhome an AD cash deposit rate, adjusted for a subsidy offset, of 37.96 percent, based on the non-selected respondent rate.²

On July 19, 2021, Goldenhome informed Commerce that, as of October 9, 2020, Xiamen Goldenhome changed its name to "Goldenhome Living Co., Ltd."³ Goldenhome stated the change was in name only; all other former business operations remain unchanged.⁴ Goldenhome requested that Commerce conduct a CCR and find that Goldenhome is the successor-in-interest

¹ See *Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 85 FR 22126 (April 21, 2020) (*Order*).

² *Id.*, 85 FR at 22127.

³ See Goldenhome's Letter, "Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China; Request for Changed Circumstances Review (A-570-106)," dated July 19, 2021.

⁴ *Id.* at 1-2 and 4.

to Xiamen Goldenhome, and that it be subject to Xiamen Goldenhome's AD margin, pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216(b).⁵ After finding Goldenhome did not address the good cause requirement in its initial request pursuant to 19 CFR 351.216(c), Commerce issued a letter to Goldenhome requesting it demonstrate good cause.⁶ On August 30, 2021, Goldenhome filed its response demonstrating good cause in accordance with 19 CFR 351.216(c).⁷ We did not receive comments from other interested parties concerning this request.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the *Order* are wooden cabinets and vanities that are for permanent installation (including floor mounted, wall mounted, ceiling hung or by attachment of plumbing), and wooden components thereof. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁸

Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review

Section 751(b)(4)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(c) state that, "in the absence of good cause shown," the Secretary of Commerce may not review a final AD or countervailing duty (CVD) determination less than 24 months after the date of publication of the notice of final determination or notice of suspension of an investigation. The final determination of the AD investigation of cabinets from China published on February 28, 2020.⁹ Goldenhome argues that good cause exists to ensure the appropriate cash deposit rate applies to Goldenhome's entries and that Commerce previously found in similar situations that a name change, with no further changes in the company's operations, constitutes good cause pursuant to 19 CFR 351.216(c) to initiate

a CCR.¹⁰ Therefore, we preliminarily find that good cause has been shown pursuant to 19 CFR 351.216(c) to initiate a CCR less than 24 months after the publication of the notice of final determination.¹¹

Pursuant to section 751(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d), Commerce will conduct a CCR upon receipt of information concerning, or a request from, an interested party for a review of an AD order which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of the order. We preliminarily find the information provided sufficient to warrant a CCR of the *Order*. Specifically, the information submitted by Goldenhome supporting its claim that Goldenhome is the successor-in-interest to Xiamen Goldenhome demonstrates changed circumstances sufficient to warrant such a review.¹² In accordance with 751(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d), we are initiating a CCR based on the information contained in Goldenhome's submission to determine whether Goldenhome is the successor-in-interest to Xiamen Goldenhome.

Section 351.221(c)(3)(ii) of Commerce's regulations permits Commerce to combine the notice of initiation of a CCR and the notice of preliminary results if Commerce concludes that expedited action is warranted.¹³ In this instance, because the record contains information necessary to make a preliminary finding, we find that expedited action is warranted and have combined the notice of initiation and the notice of preliminary results.¹⁴

¹⁰ See Good Cause Response at 2–3 (citing *Bulk Aspirin from the People's Republic of China; Initiation of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 67 FR 39344 (June 7, 2002); *Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from the Republic of Korea; Initiation of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 66 FR 12460 (February 27, 2001); and *Notice of Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review: Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires From the People's Republic of China*, 81 FR 44588 (July 8, 2018)). See also *Certain Aluminum Foil and Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Initiation and Preliminary Determination of Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Reviews*, 84 FR 48909 (September 17, 2019), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 4–5.

¹¹ See Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 4–5.
¹² See 19 CFR 351.216(d).

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii).

¹⁴ See, e.g., *Notice of Initiation and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Reviews: Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China*, 85 FR 5193 (January 29, 2020), unchanged in *Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances*

Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

In determining whether one company is the successor to another for AD purposes, Commerce examines several factors including, but not limited to, changes in: (1) Management; (2) production facilities; (3) suppliers; and (4) customer base. While no one, or several, of these factors will necessarily provide a dispositive indication of succession, Commerce will generally consider one company to be the successor to another company if its resulting operations are essentially the same as those of its predecessor. Thus, if the evidence demonstrates that, with respect to the production and sale of the subject merchandise, the company, in its current form, operates as essentially the same business entity as the prior company, Commerce will assign the new company the cash deposit rate of its predecessor.¹⁵

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.216, we preliminarily determine that Goldenhome is the successor-in-interest to Xiamen Goldenhome. Record evidence, as submitted by Goldenhome, indicates that, based on the totality of the circumstances under Commerce's successor-in-interest criteria, Goldenhome's management and business relations are virtually identical to those of Xiamen Goldenhome before the name change with respect to the merchandise under review. Moreover, we preliminarily find that Goldenhome's production facilities, supplier relationships, and customer base, regarding the merchandise under review, are substantially the same as Xiamen Goldenhome before the name change. For the complete successor-in-interest analysis, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Should the final results of review remain the same as these preliminary results of review, effective the date of publication of the final results of review, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to apply to entries of subject merchandise exported by Goldenhome the AD cash deposit rate applicable to Xiamen Goldenhome.

Public Comment

Interested parties may submit case briefs no later than 14 days after the

Reviews, 85 FR 14638 (March 13, 2020) (Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from China CCR).

¹⁵ See *Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review: Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China*, 79 FR 48117, 48118 (August 15, 2014), unchanged in *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review*, 79 FR 58740 (September 30, 2014).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ See Commerce's Letter, "Supplemental Questionnaire Changed Circumstances Review Request Goldenhome Living Co., Ltd. (Goldenhome)," dated August 25, 2021.

⁷ See Goldenhome's Letter, "Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China; Response to Second Supplemental Questionnaire (A–570–106)," dated August 27, 2021 (Good Cause Response).

⁸ See Memorandum, "Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of the Changed Circumstances Review; Preliminary Decision Memorandum," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

⁹ See *Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 85 FR 11953 (February 28, 2020).

date of publication of this notice.¹⁶ Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed no later than seven days after the time limit for filing case briefs.¹⁷ Commerce modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information until further notice.¹⁸ Parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding are requested to submit with each brief: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities.¹⁹ Executive summaries should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes.²⁰ All submissions, with limited exceptions, must be filed electronically using ACCESS.²¹ Electronically filed comments must be received successfully in its entirety by Commerce's electronic records system, ACCESS, by 5 p.m. Eastern Time on the due date.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS. Requests should contain: (1) The party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. An electronically filed hearing request must be received successfully in its entirety by Commerce's electronic records system, ACCESS, by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 14 days after the date of publication of this notice.²²

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.216(e), Commerce intends to issue the final results of this CCR no later than 270 days after the date on which this review was initiated, or within 45 days of publication of these preliminary results, if all parties agree to our preliminary finding.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is published in accordance with sections 751(b)(1) and

¹⁶ Commerce is exercising its discretion under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii) to alter the time limit for the filing of case briefs.

¹⁷ See 19 CFR 351.309(d)(1); see also *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID-19; Extension of Effective Period*, 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020) (*Temporary Rule*).

¹⁸ See *Temporary Rule*.

¹⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ See 19 CFR 351.303.

²² Commerce is exercising its discretion under 19 CFR 351.310(c) to alter the time limit for requesting a hearing.

777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.216(b) and 351.221(c)(3).

Dated: August 30, 2021.

James Maeder,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Good Cause
- V. Successor-In-Interest Determination
- VI. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-580-867]

Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments, 2019-2020

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily finds that large power transformers from the Republic of Korea were sold in the United States at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), August 1, 2019, through July 31, 2020. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable September 2, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Drury, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce initiated this review on October 6, 2020.¹ We selected one mandatory respondent in this review, Hyosung Heavy Industries Corporation (Hyosung). For a more detailed description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum,

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 85 FR 63082 (October 6, 2020).

dated concurrently with these results and hereby adopted by this notice.²

The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). Access to ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice.

Scope of the Order

The scope of this order covers large liquid dielectric power transformers having a top power handling capacity greater than or equal to 60,000 kilovolt amperes (60 megavolt amperes), whether assembled or unassembled, complete or incomplete. The merchandise subject to the order is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States at subheadings 8504.23.0040, 8504.23.0080 and 8504.90.9540. This tariff classification is provided for convenience and Customs purposes; however, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.³

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Determination of No Shipments

On October 27, 2020, LS Electric Co., Ltd. (LS Electric), formerly known as LSIS Co., Ltd. (LSIS)⁴ timely notified Commerce that it had no exports, sales, or entries of subject merchandise during the POR.⁵ Commerce issued a no

² See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea; 2019-2020," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

³ The full text of the scope of the order is contained in Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

⁴ Commerce determined that LS Electric is the successor-in-interest to LSIS. See *Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, Final Determination of No Shipments, and Final Successor-in-Interest Determination; 2018-2019*, 86 FR 30915 (June 10, 2021).

⁵ See LS Electric's Letter, "Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea: LS