

Notice to Interested Parties

These preliminary results are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213 and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: October 29, 2021.

Ryan Majerus,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Period of Review
- IV. Partial Rescission of Administrative Review
- V. Scope of the Order
- VI. Non-Selected Company Under Review
- VII. Subsidies Valuation Information
- VIII. Analysis of Programs
- IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2021–24080 Filed 11–3–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–830]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Mexico: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2019–2020

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that sales of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (wire rod) from Mexico were made at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020. Further, Commerce is rescinding the administrative review, in part. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable November 4, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Benjamin A. Smith, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2181.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 29, 2002, Commerce published the antidumping duty order on wire rod from Mexico in the **Federal Register**.¹ On October 1, 2020, we published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order*.² On December 8, 2020, pursuant to section 751(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce initiated an administrative review of the *Order*.³ On June 14, 2021, Commerce extended the deadline for the preliminary results to October 29, 2021.⁴ For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁵

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is wire rod, in coils, of approximately round cross section, 5.00 mm or more, but less than 19.00 mm, in solid cross-sectional diameter. The subject merchandise is classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) primarily under the subheadings: 7213.91.3000, 7213.91.3010, 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3090, 7213.91.3091, 7213.91.3092, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.4510, 7213.91.4590, 7213.91.6000, 7213.91.6010, 7213.91.6090, 7213.99.0030, 7213.99.0031, 7213.99.0038, 7213.99.0090, 7227.20.0000, 7227.20.0010, 7227.20.0020, 7227.20.0030,

¹ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine*, 67 FR 65945 (October 29, 2002) (*Order*).

² See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 85 FR 61926 (October 1, 2020).

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 85 FR 78990 (December 8, 2020) (*Initiation Notice*). The *Initiation Notice* listed ArcelorMittal Las Truchas, S.A. de C.V. (AMLT) as one of the producers/exporters under review. *Id.* at 78993. However, Commerce later clarified that the initiation of the review with respect to AMLT was in error, as AMLT is no longer in operation and its assets have been sold to ArcelorMittal Mexico S.A. de C.V., and thus AMLT was not subject to the instant review. See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 86 FR 511, 512–13 n.5 (January 6, 2021).

⁴ See Memorandum, “Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated June 14, 2021.

⁵ See Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results, Preliminary Determination of No Shipments, and Partial Rescission of the 2018–2019 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

7227.20.0080, 7227.20.0090, 7227.20.0095, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, 7227.90.6035, 7227.90.6050, 7227.90.6051, 7227.90.6053, 7227.90.6058, 7227.90.6059, 7227.90.6080, and 7227.90.6085. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written product description remains dispositive.

A full description of the scope of the *Order* is contained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Partial Rescission of Administrative Review

Nucor Corporation withdrew its request for an administrative review of Grupo Villacero S.A. de C.V. (Villacero) and Talleres y Aceros S.A. de C.V. (Talleres y Aceros).⁶ As no other party requested a review of Talleres y Aceros, and Villacero, we are therefore partially rescinding this administrative review with respect to Talleres y Aceros and Villacero pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1). The review will continue with respect to Deacero S.A.P.I. de C.V. and Ternium Mexico S.A. de C.V.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Constructed export price was calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. Normal value was calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. 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 is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>. A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice.

Preliminary Results of the Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the POR:

⁶ See Nucor’s Letter, “Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico: Request for Withdrawal of Administrative Review Concerning AMLT,” dated March 8, 2021.

Manufacturer/producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margins (percent)
Deacero S.A.P.I. de C.V.	26.12
Ternium Mexico S.A. de C.V.	26.12

Assessment Rates

Upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. If the weighted-average dumping margin for Deacero S.A.P.I. de C.V. (Deacero) (*i.e.*, the sole individually examined respondent in this review) is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.5 percent), we will calculate importer-specific *ad valorem* antidumping duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those same sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).⁷ We will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review when the importer-specific assessment rate calculated in the final results of this review is above *de minimis* (*i.e.*, 0.5 percent). Where either the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis*, or an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review where applicable.

For the company which was not selected for individual review (*i.e.*, Ternium Mexico S.A. de C.V.), we will assign an assessment rate based on the weighted-average dumping margin calculated for the sole individually examined respondent in this review, Deacero. The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.⁸

In accordance with Commerce's "automatic assessment" practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Deacero which

⁷ In the preliminary results, Commerce applied the assessment rate calculation method adopted in *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings*; Final Modification, 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012).

⁸ See section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

did not know that its merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate entries not reviewed at the all-others rate of 20.11 percent⁹ if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 41 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 356.8(a).

For the companies for which this review is rescinded, Villacero and Talleres y Aceros, antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit rate of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 41 days after the date of publication of this rescission notice in the **Federal Register**.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the notice of final results of administrative review for all shipments of wire rod from Mexico entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results, as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for the firms listed above will be equal to the dumping margins established in the final results of this review, except if the ultimate rates are *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rates will be zero; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters not covered in this administrative review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the producer or exporter participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less-than-fair-value investigation but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of the proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 20.11 percent, the all-others rate established in the antidumping duty investigation.¹⁰ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

⁹ See *Order*, 67 FR at 65947.

¹⁰ See *Order*, 67 FR at 65947.

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations performed in these preliminary results to parties in this proceeding within five days of the date of publication of this notice.¹¹

Public Comment

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), interested parties may submit case briefs no later than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed no later than seven days after the date for filing case briefs.¹² Parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities.¹³ All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the established deadline. Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information, until further notice.¹⁴

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. 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. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.224(b).

¹² See 19 CFR 351.309(d); 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*).

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2) and 19 CFR 351.303 (for general filing requirements).

¹⁴ See *Temporary Rule*.

occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Dated: October 29, 2021.

Ryan Majerus,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Partial Rescission of Administrative Review
- V. Margin for Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination
- VI. Discussion of the Methodology
- VII. Currency Conversion
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2021-24081 Filed 11-3-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket Number 211026-0219]

Study on People's Republic of China (PRC) Policies and Influence in the Development of International Standards for Emerging Technologies

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Commerce.

ACTION: Request for information.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is soliciting public comment on People's Republic of China (PRC) policies and influence in the development of international standards for emerging technologies. Section 9414 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2021 directs NIST to enter into an agreement with an appropriate entity to conduct a study and provide recommendations with respect to the effect of policies of the PRC and coordination among industrial entities within the PRC on international bodies engaged in developing and setting international standards for emerging technologies. NIST is seeking comments to provide information for the study and resulting recommendations. In addition to the specific topic areas found in the Request for Information section of this notice, commenters may provide

responses to any other relevant issues. Recommendations on the actions the United States could take to mitigate any undue influence of the PRC and bolster United States public and private sector participation in international standards-setting bodies are also sought. Comments received in response to this request will be used to inform the work of the entity.

DATES: Comments must be received by 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on December 6, 2021. Written comments in response to the RFI should be submitted according to the instructions in the **ADDRESSES** section below. Submissions received after that date may not be considered.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic submission:* Submit electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal.

1. Go to www.regulations.gov and enter NIST-2021-0006 in the search field,
2. Click the "Comment Now!" icon, complete the required fields, and
3. Enter or attach your comments.

Comments containing references, studies, research, and other empirical data that are not widely published should include copies of the referenced materials. All submissions, including attachments and other supporting materials, will become part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. NIST reserves the right to publish relevant comments publicly, unedited and in their entirety. Personal information, such as account numbers or Social Security numbers, or names of other individuals, should not be included. Do not submit confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive or protected information. Comments that contain profanity, vulgarity, threats, or other inappropriate language or content will not be considered.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David F. Alderman, Standards Services Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology via email:

david.alderman@nist.gov, or phone; 240-446-8843. Please direct media inquiries to NIST's Office of Public Affairs at (301) 975-2762 or inquiries@nist.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NIST's Standards Coordination Office (SCO), initiates and manages programs, tools and activities to enhance U.S. industry competitiveness and federal agencies' coordination on issues related to technical standards and conformity assessment.

SCO monitors and participates in standards development and conformity assessment activities globally, consults with other federal agencies on standards policy issues, offers workshops and educational seminars for domestic and international audiences, and provides standards-related research and information services. More information can be found at <https://www.nist.gov/standardsgov/about-standardsgov>.

All industries use standardized processes and specifications to ensure that products are built to work together seamlessly. If each country or company did not adhere to the same standards, technologies would not be able to easily work with products designed by other companies or to work in other markets. In effect, standards allow products to be designed and produced at scale and used worldwide, which facilitates global trade. For example, the Wi-Fi standard provides the requirements for wireless local area networks and has facilitated the broad-based adoption of Wi-Fi wireless technology, which is now ubiquitous and has become indispensable for home networking, public internet connectivity, supporting the Internet of Things, and more.

Standards can also be proprietary and for-profit. For example, an operating system in a phone is open-source in order to promote standardization among smartphone makers and app developers, but companies still must pay licensing fees to use it.

There is not a single process by which all standards are created. Generally speaking, standards are set by a combination of private companies who are industry leaders as well as by international industry associations. Standards are enforced either as a convention—a "best practice"—or as formal agreements, depending on the industry and product.

Standards are not just useful for solving practical issues of compatibility, but also because they accelerate innovation. When companies use open standards rather than proprietary ones, they do not need to devote resources to developing their own internal systems and can instead follow established practices. International standards allow regulators and governments to improve trade policies and develop better regulations. International standards developed in a process consistent with the World Trade Organization's Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement provide an ideal tool to support trade agreements, and to provide confidence that requirements for products and testing have global relevance and are accepted worldwide.