

Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this review for shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for Ningbo Dongxin, that has not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be that for the China-wide entity; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed Chinese and non-Chinese exporters that received a separate rate in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific rate; (3) for all Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be that for the China-wide entity; and (4) for all non-Chinese exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied that non-Chinese exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice 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 the POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing the preliminary results of this review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1)(B), 751(a)(3) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213 and 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: December 13, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary

II. Background

III. Scope of the Order

IV. Discussion of the Methodology

V. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-602-809, A-351-845, A-588-874, A-580-883, A-421-813, A-489-826, A-412-825, C-351-846, C-580-884]

Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products From Australia, Brazil, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Kingdom: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders (Australia, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Turkey, and United Kingdom) and Countervailing Duty Order (Korea) and Revocation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (Brazil)

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on certain hot-rolled steel flat products (hot-rolled steel) from Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), the Netherlands, the Republic of Turkey (Turkey), and the United Kingdom would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of the AD orders for these countries. Further, as a result of Commerce's and the ITC's determinations that the countervailing duty (CVD) order on hot-rolled steel from Korea would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of net countervailable subsidies and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation CVD order for Korea. Finally, as a result of the ITC's determination that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Brazil is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is revoking the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Brazil.

DATES: Applicable December 22, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Zachary Le Vene, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade

Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0056.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 3, 2016, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD orders on hot-rolled steel from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom (*AD Orders*)¹ and the CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Brazil and Korea (*CVD Orders*, collectively with *AD Orders*, *Orders*).² On September 1, 2021, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the sunset reviews of the *Orders* pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).³ Commerce conducted expedited (120-day) sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined, pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(c) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies. Commerce also notified the ITC of the magnitude of the dumping margins and net countervailable subsidies likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁴

On December 2, 2022, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to

¹ See *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Australia, Brazil, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Kingdom: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determinations for Australia, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Turkey and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 67962 (October 3, 2016), as amended by *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Turkey: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony with the Amended Final Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation; Notice of Amended Final Determination, Amended Antidumping Duty Order, Notice of Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order in Part; and Discontinuation of the 2017-18 and 2018-19 Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, in Part*, 85 FR 29399 (May 15, 2020) (*AD Orders*).

² See *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Brazil and the Republic of Korea: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determinations and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 81 FR 67960 (October 3, 2016) (*CVD Orders*).

³ See *Initiation Notice of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 86 FR 48983 (September 1, 2021) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁴ See *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Australia, Brazil, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 87 FR 751 (January 6, 2022); *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products of Brazil: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 87 FR 750 (January 6, 2022); and *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products From the Republic of Korea: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 87 FR 428 (January 5, 2022).

section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the AD orders on hot-rolled steel from Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Korea, would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, and that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Brazil would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these *Orders* are certain hot-rolled, flat-rolled steel products, with or without patterns in relief, and whether or not annealed, painted, varnished, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances. The products covered do not include those that are clad, plated, or coated with metal. The products covered include coils that have a width or other lateral measurement (width) of 12.7 mm or greater, regardless of thickness, and regardless of form of coil (*e.g.*, in successively superimposed layers, spirally oscillating, *etc.*). The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness of less than 4.75 mm and a width that is 12.7 mm or greater and that measures at least 10 times the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, *i.e.*, products which have been “worked after rolling” (*e.g.*, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges). For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above:

(1) Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above unless the resulting measurement makes the product covered by the existing antidumping⁶ or countervailing duty⁷

⁵ See *Hot-Rolled Steel from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom*, 87 FR 74167 (December 2, 2022).

⁶ See *Notice of Amendment of Final Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate Products from France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan and the Republic of Korea*, 65 FR 6585 (February 10, 2000).

⁷ See *Notice of Amended Final Determinations: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate*

orders on Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate Products from the Republic of Korea (A–580–836; C–580–837), and

(2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (*e.g.*, the thickness of certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, *etc.*), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of these *Orders* are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and (3) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 2.50 percent of manganese, or
- 3.30 percent of silicon, or
- 1.50 percent of copper, or
- 1.50 percent of aluminum, or
- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 2.00 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten, or
- 0.80 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium, or
- 0.30 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.30 percent of zirconium.

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in these scopes regardless of levels of boron and titanium. For example, specifically included in these scopes are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (IF)) steels, high strength low alloy (HSLA) steels, the substrate for motor lamination steels, Advanced High Strength Steels (AHSS), and Ultra High Strength Steels (UHSS). IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum. The substrate for motor lamination steels contains micro-alloying levels of elements such as silicon and aluminum. AHSS and UHSS are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels, although AHSS and UHSS are covered whether or not they are high tensile strength or high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise includes hot-rolled steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to pickling, oiling,

from India and the Republic of Korea; and *Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate from France, India, Indonesia, Italy, and the Republic of Korea*, 65 FR 6587 (February 10, 2000).

levelling, annealing, tempering, temper rolling, skin passing, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these *Orders* if performed in the country of manufacture of the hot-rolled steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of these *Orders* unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of these *Orders*:

- Universal mill plates (*i.e.*, hot-rolled, flat-rolled products not in coils that have been rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width exceeding 150 mm but not exceeding 1250 mm, of a thickness not less than 4.0 mm, and without patterns in relief);
- Products that have been cold-rolled (cold-reduced) after hot-rolling;⁸
- Ball bearing steels;⁹
- Tool steels;¹⁰ and
- Silico-manganese steels.¹¹

The products covered by these *Orders* are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7208.10.1500, 7208.10.3000,

⁸ For purposes of this scope exclusion, rolling operations such as a skin pass, levelling, temper rolling or other minor rolling operations after the hot-rolling process for purposes of surface finish, flatness, shape control, or gauge control do not constitute cold-rolling sufficient to meet this exclusion.

⁹ Ball bearing steels are defined as steels which contain, in addition to iron, each of the following elements by weight in the amount specified: (i) Not less than 0.95 nor more than 1.13 percent of carbon; (ii) not less than 0.22 nor more than 0.48 percent of manganese; (iii) none, or not more than 0.03 percent of sulfur; (iv) none, or not more than 0.03 percent of phosphorus; (v) not less than 0.18 nor more than 0.37 percent of silicon; (vi) not less than 1.25 nor more than 1.65 percent of chromium; (vii) none, or not more than 0.28 percent of nickel; (viii) none, or not more than 0.38 percent of copper; and (ix) none, or not more than 0.09 percent of molybdenum.

¹⁰ Tool steels are defined as steels which contain the following combinations of elements in the quantity by weight respectively indicated: (i) More than 1.2 percent carbon and more than 10.5 percent chromium; or (ii) not less than 0.3 percent carbon and 1.25 percent or more but less than 10.5 percent chromium; or (iii) not less than 0.85 percent carbon and 1 percent to 1.8 percent, inclusive, manganese; or (iv) 0.9 percent to 1.2 percent, inclusive, chromium and 0.9 percent to 1.4 percent, inclusive, molybdenum; or (v) not less than 0.5 percent carbon and not less than 3.5 percent molybdenum; or (vi) not less than 0.5 percent carbon and not less than 5.5 percent tungsten.

¹¹ Silico-manganese steel is defined as steels containing by weight: (i) Not more than 0.7 percent of carbon; (ii) 0.5 percent or more but not more than 1.9 percent of manganese, and (iii) 0.6 percent or more but not more than 2.3 percent of silicon.

7208.10.6000, 7208.25.3000, 7208.25.6000, 7208.26.0030, 7208.26.0060, 7208.27.0030, 7208.27.0060, 7208.36.0030, 7208.36.0060, 7208.37.0030, 7208.37.0060, 7208.38.0015, 7208.38.0030, 7208.38.0090, 7208.39.0015, 7208.39.0030, 7208.39.0090, 7208.40.6030, 7208.40.6060, 7208.53.0000, 7208.54.0000, 7208.90.0000, 7210.70.3000, 7211.14.0030, 7211.14.0090, 7211.19.1500, 7211.19.2000, 7211.19.3000, 7211.19.4500, 7211.19.6000, 7211.19.7530, 7211.19.7560, 7211.19.7590, 7225.11.0000, 7225.19.0000, 7225.30.3050, 7225.30.7000, 7225.40.7000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.11.1000, 7226.11.9030, 7226.11.9060, 7226.19.1000, 7226.19.9000, 7226.91.5000, 7226.91.7000, and 7226.91.8000. The products covered by these *Orders* may also enter under the following HTSUS numbers: 7210.90.9000, 7211.90.0000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7214.91.0015, 7214.91.0060, 7214.91.0090, 7214.99.0060, 7214.99.0075, 7214.99.0090, 7215.90.5000, 7226.99.0180, and 7228.60.6000. The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of these *Orders* is dispositive.

Continuation of the AD Orders on Hot-Rolled Steel From Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom and the Continuation of the AD and CVD Orders on Hot-Rolled Steel From Korea

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the AD orders on hot-rolled steel from Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Korea would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(a), Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the AD orders on hot-rolled steel from Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Korea. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the AD orders on hot-rolled steel from Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Korea will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next sunset review of the AD orders on hot-rolled steel from Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Korea not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

Revocation of the AD and CVD Orders on Hot-Rolled Steel From Brazil

As a result of the determination by the ITC that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Brazil would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, 19 CFR 351.222(i)(1)(iii), and 19 CFR 351.218(a), Commerce is revoking the AD and CVD orders on hot-rolled steel from Brazil. Pursuant to section 751(d)(3) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i), the effective date of revocation is October 3, 2021 (*i.e.*, the fifth anniversary of the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the notice of the *Orders*).¹²

Cash Deposits and Assessment of Duties on Hot-Rolled Steel From Brazil

Commerce intends to notify CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to discontinue the collection of AD and CVD cash deposits on entries of hot-rolled steel from Brazil, entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after October 3, 2021. Commerce intends to further instruct CBP to refund with interest all cash deposits on unliquidated entries made on or after October 3, 2021. Entries of subject merchandise prior to the effective date of revocation will continue to be subject to suspension of liquidation and AD and CVD deposit requirements and assessments.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the return, destruction, or conversion to judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3).

¹² See *Orders*.

Failure to comply is a violation of the APO which may be subject to sanctions.

Notification to Interested Parties

This five-year sunset review and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and this notice is published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: December 15, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-971]

Multilayered Wood Flooring From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of multilayered wood flooring (wood flooring) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable December 22, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis McClure or Jonathan Schueler, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5973 or (202) 482-9175, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 8, 2011, Commerce issued a countervailing duty (CVD) order on wood flooring from China.¹ The American Manufacturers of

¹ See *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 76 FR 76693 (December 8, 2011) (*Order*); and *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 77 FR 5484 (February 3, 2012), wherein the scope of the *Order* was modified (collectively, *Order*).