

classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings 8424.30.9000 and 8424.90.9040. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–351–842]

Certain Uncoated Paper From Brazil: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; Notice of Amended Final Results

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

SUMMARY: On August 18, 2023, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) issued its final judgment in *Suzano S.A. v. United States*, Court No. 21–00069, sustaining the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce)’s second remand results pertaining to the review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on certain uncoated paper (paper) from Brazil covering the period March 1, 2018, through February 28, 2019. Commerce is notifying the public that the CIT’s final judgment is not in harmony with Commerce’s final results of the administrative review, and that Commerce is amending the final results with respect to the dumping margin assigned to Suzano S.A. (Suzano).

DATES: Applicable August 28, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Jennings, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance,

International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1110.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 27, 2021, Commerce published its final results in the 2018–2019 AD administrative review of paper from Brazil. Commerce declined to rely on Suzano’s proposed financial expense ratio calculation that excluded the derivative losses associated with its acquisition of Fibria Celulose S.A. (Fibria), a pulp producer in Brazil, for calculating Suzano’s cost of production (COP).¹ In the *Final Results*, Commerce calculated a weighted-average dumping margin of 32.31%.²

Suzano appealed Commerce’s *Final Results*. On August 16, 2022, the CIT remanded the *Final Results* to Commerce, holding that Commerce’s rationale³ for declining to rely on Suzano’s proposed financial expense ratio calculation was unsupported by substantial evidence.⁴ Accordingly, the CIT instructed Commerce to provide further explanation, and, if appropriate, to reconsider the agency’s cost analysis pursuant to section 773(f)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).⁵

In its first remand redetermination, issued in November 2022, Commerce made no changes to the *Final Results*, but provided additional explanation regarding its decision not to modify Suzano’s COP to exclude the derivative losses from the financial expense ratio.⁶ The CIT remanded for a second time, holding that, while Commerce’s determination that Suzano’s derivative losses were not investment-related costs

was supported by substantial evidence and in accordance with the CIT’s remand instructions, the determination that Suzano’s derivative losses were not extraordinary was not supported by substantial evidence.⁷ Therefore, the CIT remanded to Commerce for further explanation, and if appropriate, reconsideration, of the determination that Suzano’s derivative expenses were not extraordinary for purposes for the COP calculation.⁸

In its final remand redetermination, issued in July 2023, Commerce further explained why it considers Suzano’s derivative losses to be a result of an expansion of the company’s normal operations, and, therefore, not extraordinary.⁹ However, upon further review of the facts at issue, Commerce determined that it was appropriate to revise Suzano’s financial expense ratio to include Fibria’s financial expenses and cost of sales.¹⁰ Therefore, Commerce calculated a weighted-average dumping margin of 8.63 percent.¹¹ The CIT sustained Commerce’s final redetermination.¹²

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*,¹³ as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades*,¹⁴ the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held that, pursuant to sections 516A(c) and (e) of the Act, Commerce must publish a notice of court decision that is not “in harmony” with a Commerce determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a “conclusive” court decision. The CIT’s August 18, 2023, judgment constitutes a final decision of the CIT that is not in harmony with Commerce’s *Final Results*. Thus, this notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*.

Amended Final Results

Because there is now a final court judgment, Commerce is amending its *Final Results* with respect to Suzano as follows:

⁷ See *Suzano S.A. v. United States*, 633 F.Supp.3d 1232, 1238 (CIT 2023).

⁸ *Id.* at 1243.

⁹ See *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, Suzano S.A. v. United States*, Court No. 21–00069, Slip Op. 23–56, dated July 20, 2023, at 5–11.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 10.

¹¹ *Id.* at 24–25.

¹² See *Suzano S.A. v. United States*, Court No. 21–00069, Slip Op. 23–117 (CIT August 18, 2023).

¹³ See *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*).

¹⁴ See *Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers Coalition v. United States*, 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (*Diamond Sawblades*).

¹ See *Certain Uncoated Paper from Brazil: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018–2019*, 86 FR 7254 (January 27, 2021) (*Final Results*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM) at Comment 1.

² *Id.* 86 FR 7254.

³ In the *Final Results*, we explained: “While it is Commerce’s practice to exclude only investment-related gains or losses from the calculation of cost of production, the capital management mechanisms practiced by Suzano by way of these derivative transactions are reasonably associated with the company’s cost of borrowing. . . . Moreover, we disagree with Suzano’s claim that these derivative expenses are extraordinary and stem from an isolated event. . . . Here, the auditors who issued an unqualified opinion on Suzano’s financial statements did not classify the derivative expenses as extraordinary.” See *Final Results* IDM at 5 (internal citations omitted).

⁴ See *Suzano S.A. v. United States*, 589 F. Supp. 3d 1225, 1233 (CIT 2022).

⁵ *Id.* at 1237.

⁶ See *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, Suzano S.A. v. United States*, Court No. 21–00069, Slip-Op 22–95, dated November 14, 2022, available at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/remands/22-95.pdf>.

Exporter/producer	Final results of redetermination weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Suzano S.A	8.63

Cash Deposit Requirements

Because Suzano has a superseding cash deposit rate, *i.e.*, there have been final results published in a subsequent administrative review, we will not issue revised cash deposit instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). This notice will not affect the current cash deposit rate.

Liquidation of Suspended Entries

At this time, Commerce remains enjoined by CIT order from liquidating entries that were produced and exported by Suzano, and were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period March 1, 2018, through February 28, 2019. These entries will remain enjoined pursuant to the terms of the injunction during the pendency of any appeals process.

In the event the CIT's ruling is not appealed, or, if appealed, upheld by a final and conclusive court decision, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on unliquidated entries of subject merchandise produced and exported by Suzano in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b). We will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review when the importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is not zero or *de minimis*. Where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*,¹⁵ we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 516A(c) and (e) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: August 23, 2023.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No.: 230816-0196]

National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence (NCCoE) Accelerate Adoption of Digital Identities on Mobile Devices

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) invites organizations to provide letters of interest describing technical expertise and products to support and demonstrate International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 18013-5 and ISO/IEC 18013-7 standards capabilities for the *Accelerate Adoption of Digital Identities on Mobile Devices* project. This notice is the initial step for the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence (NCCoE) in collaborating with technology companies to address cybersecurity challenges identified under the *Accelerate Adoption of Digital Identities on Mobile Devices* project. Participation in the project is open to all interested organizations.

DATES: Collaborative activities will commence as soon as enough completed and signed letters of interest have been returned to address all the necessary components and capabilities, but no earlier than September 28, 2023.

ADDRESSES: The NCCoE is located at 9700 Great Seneca Highway, Rockville, MD 20850. Letters of interest must be submitted to mdl-nccoe@nist.gov or via hardcopy to National Institute of Standards and Technology, NCCoE; 9700 Great Seneca Highway, Rockville, MD 20850. Interested parties can access the letter of interest request by visiting <https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/projects/digital-identities-mdl> and completing the letter of interest webform. NIST will announce the completion of the selection of participants and inform the public that it is no longer accepting letters of interest for this project at <https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/projects/digital-identities-mdl>. Organizations whose letters of interest are accepted in accordance with the process set forth in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice will be asked to sign an NCCoE consortium Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) with NIST. An NCCoE

consortium CRADA template can be found at: <https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/publications/other/nccoe-consortium-crada-example>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ketan Mehta via email at mdl-nccoe@nist.gov; by phone at (301) 975-8405; or by mail to National Institute of Standards and Technology, NCCoE; 9700 Great Seneca Highway, Rockville, MD 20850. Additional details about the *Accelerate Adoption of Digital Identities on Mobile Devices* project are available at <https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/projects/digital-identities-mdl>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The NCCoE, part of NIST, is a public-private collaboration for accelerating the widespread adoption of integrated cybersecurity tools and technologies. The NCCoE brings together experts from industry, government, and academia under one roof to develop practical, interoperable cybersecurity approaches that address the real-world needs of complex Information Technology (IT) and Operational Technology (OT) systems. By accelerating dissemination and use of these integrated tools and technologies for protecting IT and OT assets, the NCCoE will enhance trust in U.S. IT and OT communications, data, and storage systems; reduce risk for companies and individuals using IT and OT systems; and encourage development of innovative, job-creating cybersecurity products and services.

Process: NIST is soliciting responses from all sources of relevant security capabilities (see below) to enter into an NCCoE Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) to provide technical expertise and products to support and demonstrate ISO/IEC 18013-5 and ISO/IEC 18013-7 standards capabilities for the *Accelerate Adoption of Digital Identities on Mobile Devices* project. The full project can be viewed at: <https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/projects/digital-identities-mdl>.

Interested parties can access the request for a letter of interest template by visiting the project website at <https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/projects/digital-identities-mdl> and completing the letter of interest webform. On completion of the webform, interested parties will receive access to the letter of interest template, which the party must complete, certify as accurate, and submit to NIST by email or hardcopy. NIST will contact interested parties if there are questions regarding the responsiveness of the letters of interest to the project objective or requirements identified below. NIST will select participants who have submitted

¹⁵ See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).