2. Anhui Yaolong Bamboo & Wood Products Co. Ltd.
3. Armstrong Wood Products (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.
4. Benxi Wood Company
5. Changzhou Hawd Flooring Co., Ltd.
6. Dalian Guhua Wooden Product Co., Ltd.
7. Dalian Huilong Wooden Products Co., Ltd.
8. Dalian Jaenmaken Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
9. Dalian Jiahong Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
10. Dalian Kemian Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
11. Dalian Penghong Floor Products Co., Ltd.
12. Dalian Qianqiu Wooden Product Co., Ltd.
13. Dalian Shumaike Floor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
14. Dalian T-Boom Wood Products Co., Ltd.
15. Dongtai Fuan Universal Dynamics, LLC
16. Dun Hua Sen Tai Wood Co., Ltd.
17. Dunhua City Hongyuan Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
18. Dunhua City Jisen Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
19. Dunhua Shengda Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
20. Fine Furniture (Shanghai) Limited
21. Fusong Jinlong Wooden Group Co., Ltd.
22. Fusong Jinqiu Wooden Product Co., Ltd.
23. Fusong Qianqiu Wooden Product Co., Ltd.
24. Guangdong Yihua Timber Industry Co., Ltd.
25. Guangzhou Homebon Timber Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
26. HaiLin LinJing Wooden Products Co., Ltd.
27. Hangzhou Hanje Tec Company Limited
28. Hangzhou Zhengtian Industrial Co., Ltd.
29. Hunchun Forest Wolf Wooden Industry Co., Ltd.
30. Hunchun Xingjia Wooden Flooring Inc.
31. Huzhou Chenghang Wood Co., Ltd.
32. Huzhou Fulinmen Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd.
33. Huzhou Jesonwood Co., Ltd.
34. Huzhou Sunergy World Trade Co., Ltd.
35. Jiangsu Guyu International Trading Co., Ltd.
36. Jiangsu Keri Wood Co., Ltd.
37. Jiangsu Mingle Flooring Co., Ltd.
38. Jiangsu Simba Flooring Co., Ltd.
39. Jiashan HuiJiaLe Decoration Material Co., Ltd.
40. Jiashan On-Line Lumber Co., Ltd.
41. Jiaxing Brilliant Import & Export Co., Ltd.
42. Jiaxing Hengtong Wood Co., Ltd.
43. Jilin Xinyuan Wooden Industry Co., Ltd.
44. Karly Wood Product Limited
45. Kember Flooring, Inc., a.k.a. Kember Hardwood Flooring, Inc.
46. Kemian Wood Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.
47. Kingman Floors Co., Ltd.
48. Lauzon Distinctive Hardwood Flooring
49. Linyi Anying Wood Co., Ltd.
50. Linyi Youyou Wood Co., Ltd. (successor-in-interest to Shanghai Lizhong Wood Products Co., Ltd.) (a/k/a The Lizhong Wood Industry Limited Company of Shanghai)
51. Metropolitan Hardwood Floors, Inc.
52. Pinge Timber Manufacturing (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.
53. Power Dekor North America Inc.
54. Scholar Home (Shanghai) New Material Co. Ltd.
55. Shanghaifloor Timber (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
56. Sino-Maple (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.
57. Suzhou Dongda Wood Co., Ltd.
58. Tongxiang Jisheng Import and Export Co., Ltd.
59. Xiamen Yung De Ornament Co., Ltd.
60. Xuzhou Shenghe Wood Co., Ltd.
61. Yekalon Industry, Inc.
62. Yihua Lifestyle Technology Co., Ltd.
63. Zhejiang Dadongwu GreenHome Wood Co., Ltd. (a.k.a. Zhejiang Dadongwu Greenhome Wood Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Dadongwu Green Home Wood Co., Ltd.)
64. Zhejiang Fuerjia Wooden Co., Ltd.
65. Zhejiang Jiechen Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
66. Zhejiang Longsen Lumbering Co., Ltd.
67. Zhejiang Simite Wooden Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2021–28074 Filed 12–23–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–979]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People's Republic of China: 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 December 8, 2021, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) issued its final judgment in *SolarWorld Americas, Inc., et al.* v. *United States,* Consol. Court No. 16–00134, sustaining the Department of Commerce (Commerce)'s fourth remand results pertaining to the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules (solar cells), from the People's Republic of China (China) covering the period December 1, 2013, through November 30, 2014. Commerce is notifying the public that the CIT's final judgment is not in harmony with the final results of the 2013–2014 AD administrative review of the solar cells from China and that Commerce is amending those final results with respect to the dumping margin assigned to the following companies: (1) The collapsed entity comprising Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.; Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd.; Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; and Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd. (collectively, Trina); (2) Canadian Solar International Limited; (3) Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc.; (4) Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc.; (5) BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd.; and (6) Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd.

DATES: Applicable December 18, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Pedersen, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2769.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 20, 2016, Commerce published the final results of the 2013–2014 AD administrative review of solar cells from China. In the *Final Results,* Commerce selected Thailand as the primary surrogate country and relied on Thai import data to value nitrogen that was used in manufacturing solar cells.[1]

Respondents, Trina, Canadian Solar Inc. et al., BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd., Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd., and Yingli,[2] and domestic interested party, SolarWorld Americas, Inc. (SolarWorld), challenged Commerce's *Final Results* (CIT case numbers 16–00132, 16–00134, and 16–00135). The CIT consolidated case numbers 16–00132, 16–00134, and 16–00135 into case number 16–00134 in October 2016. On October 18, 2017, the CIT sustained Commerce's *Final Results* with respect to: (1) The surrogates that it selected to value aluminum frames, semi-finished polysilicon ingots and blocks, solar backsheets, nitrogen, and financial ratios; and (2) its application of adverse facts available with respect to unreported factors of production. However, the CIT remanded the *Final Results* to Commerce to reconsider, or further explain: (1) The surrogates that it selected to value tempered glass and scrapped solar cells and modules; and (2) its decision to include import values with zero import quantities in its surrogate value calculations.[3]

[1] *See Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2013–2014,* 81 FR 39905 (June 20, 2016) (*Final Results*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 21.

[2] We used ''Yingli'' to refer to the following companies that we treated as a single entity: Yingli Energy (China) Company Limited; Baoding Tianwei Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Tianjin Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Hengshui Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Lixian Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Baoding Jiasheng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.; Beijing Tianneng Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; Hainan Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.; and Shenzhen Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.

[3] *See SolarWorld Americas, Inc.et al.* v. *United States,* 273 F. Supp. 3d 1254 (CIT 2017).

In its first remand redetermination, issued in January 2018, Commerce further explained its surrogate value selections for tempered glass and scrapped solar cells and modules and explained why it was appropriate to include import values with zero import quantities in its surrogate value calculations.[4] The CIT sustained Commerce's redetermination with respect to including imports with zero quantities in its surrogate value calculations, but remanded to Commerce for a second time its choice of surrogates to value tempered glass and scrapped solar cells and modules.[5]

In its second remand redetermination, issued in July 2018, Commerce reexamined its selection of the surrogate values at issue and, under respectful protest, valued tempered glass using Bulgarian import data rather than Thai import data and valued scrapped solar cells and modules using a different Thai tariff system classification number.[6] The CIT sustained Commerce's second redetermination.[7] Commerce published a notice of a court decision that was not in harmony with the final results of its review on February 1, 2019.[8]

Trina and SolarWorld appealed various aspects of the CIT's final decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC). On June 24, 2020, the CAFC affirmed the CIT's judgment: (1) Sustaining Commerce's inclusion of imports with zero quantities in surrogate value calculations; (2) Commerce's valuation of backsheets; and (3) remanding to Commerce to further justify, or reconsider, the surrogate that it selected to value tempered glass. However, the CAFC vacated the CIT's judgment sustaining Commerce's selection of a surrogate to value nitrogen and remanded the case for further proceedings consistent with its opinion.[9]

In its third remand redetermination, issued in January 2021, Commerce continued to value nitrogen using Thai import data. Specifically, in its third remand redetermination Commerce explained why it did not find the average unit value (AUV) of Thai imports of nitrogen during the period of review (POR) to be aberrational, clarified its practice for evaluating whether an AUV from a surrogate country is aberrational, and addressed the discrepancies between U.S. POR exports of nitrogen to Thailand and Thai POR imports of nitrogen from the United States.[10] The CIT remanded the case to Commerce for a fourth time, ordering Commerce to reconsider, or further explain, its use of Thai import data to value nitrogen.[11]

In its final remand redetermination, issued in September 2021, under respectful protest, Commerce used Bulgarian import data, rather than Thai import data, to value nitrogen.[12] The CIT sustained Commerce's final redetermination.[13]

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken,*[14] as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades,*[15] the CAFC held that, pursuant to section 516A(c) and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce must publish a notice of a court decision that is not ''in harmony'' with Commerce's determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a ''conclusive'' court decision. The CIT's December 8, 2021 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* and *Timken Notice and Amended Final Results* with respect to Trina, Canadian Solar International Limited; Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc.; Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc.; BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd.; and Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd. as follows:

Exporters	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.; Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd.; Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd	0.00
Canadian Solar International Limited	0.00
Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc	0.00
Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc	0.00
BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd	0.00
Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd	0.00

Cash Deposit Requirements

Because Trina, Canadian Solar International Limited; Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc.; Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc.; and Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd. all have a superseding cash deposit rate, *i.e.,* final results covering these companies have been published in a subsequent administrative review of the AD order on solar cells from China, we will not issue revised cash deposit instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in connection with

[4] *See* Final Results of Remand Redetermination, *SolarWorld Americas, Inc.* v. *United States,* Court No. 16–00134, Slip Op. 17–143 (Court of International Trade October 18, 2017), dated January 18, 2018.

[5] *See SolarWorld Americas, Inc. et al.* v. *United States,* 320 F. Supp. 3d 1341 (CIT 2018).

[6] *See SolarWorld Americas, Inc.* v. *United States,* Court No. 16–00134, Slip Op. 18–53 (Court of International Trade June 18, 2018) Results of Second Remand Redetermination Pursuant to Court Order, dated July 31, 2018.

[7] *See SolarWorld Americas, Inc. et al.* v. *United States,* 355 F. Supp. 3d 1306 (CIT 2018).

[8] *See Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or not Assembled Into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony with Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,* 84 FR 1053 (February 1, 2019) (*Timken Notice and Amended Final Results*).

[9] *See SolarWorld Americas, Inc. et al.* v. *United States,* 962 F.3d 1351 (Fed. Cir. 2020).

[10] *See SolarWorld Americas, Inc. et al.* v. *United States,* Consol. Court No. 16–00134 (CIT September 2, 2020), Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, dated January 14, 2021.

[11] *See SolarWorld Americas, Inc. et al.* v. *United States,* 532 F. Supp. 3d 1266 (CIT 2021).

[12] *See SolarWorld Americas, Inc., et al.* v. *United States,* Consol. Court No. 16–00134 (CIT July 28, 2021), Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, dated September 27, 2021.

[13] *See SolarWorld Americas, Inc. et al.* v. *United States,* Consol. Court No. 16–00134, Slip Op. 21–165 (CIT December 8, 2021).

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

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

these companies. Thus, this notice will not affect the current cash deposit rate of these companies. However, we will issue revised cash deposit instructions to CBP for BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd.

Liquidation of Suspended Entries

At this time, Commerce remains enjoined, by orders of the CIT, from liquidating entries of subject merchandise that was entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period December 1, 2013 through November 30, 2014 and exported by any of the following companies: (1) Trina; (2) Canadian Solar International Limited; (3) Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc.; (4) Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc.; (5) BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd.; (6) Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd.; (7) Wuxi Suntech Power Co., Ltd/Luoyang Suntech Power Co., Ltd.; (8) Dongguan Sunworth Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; (9) ERA Solar Co., Ltd.; (10) ET Solar Energy Limited; (11) JA Solar Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd.; (12) Jiangsu High Hope Int'l Group; (13) JingAo Solar Co., Ltd.; (14) Ningbo Qixin Solar Electrical Appliance Co., Ltd.; (15) Shenzhen Glory Industries Co., Ltd.; and (16) Shenzhen Topray Solar Co., Ltd. These entries will remain enjoined pursuant to the terms of the injunctions 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 any unliquidated entries described in the preceding paragraph, 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 either the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* or the importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is not zero or *de minimis.* Where either the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis,* or an importer-specific assessment rate is *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[16]

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.

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

Dated: December 20, 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.

[FR Doc. 2021–28072 Filed 12–23–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–054]

Certain Aluminum Foil From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2019

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain aluminum foil (aluminum foil) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

DATES: Applicable December 27, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tyler Weinhold, 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) 482–1121.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this review on July 7, 2021, and invited comments from interested parties.[1] On August 13, 2021, we received timely filed case briefs from the following interested parties: Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd. (Zhongji); Xiamen Xiashun Aluminum Foil Co., Ltd. (Xiashun); and the Government of China (GOC).[2] On August 24, 2021, we received a timely filed rebuttal brief from the Aluminum Association Trade Enforcement Working Group (the petitioners).[3]

Scope of the Order

The product covered by this order is aluminum foil from China.[4] For a complete description of the scope of this order, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[5]

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties' case briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised by parties to which Commerce responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is provided in Appendix I to this notice. The Issues and 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on the comments received and record evidence, we made certain changes from the *Preliminary Results* with respect to the net countervailable subsidy rate calculated for Xiashun and assigned to companies not selected for individual examination in this review. These changes are explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient,

[1] *See Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Rescission of Review, in Part; 2019,* 86 FR 35735 (July 7, 2021) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[2] *See* Zhongji's Case Brief, ''Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Case Brief,'' dated August 13, 2021 (Zhonji's Case Brief); Xiashun's Case Brief, ''Certain Aluminum Foil from The People's Republic of China—Case Brief,'' dated August 13, 2021 (Xiashun's Case Brief); and GOC's Case Brief, ''Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Case Brief,'' dated August 13, 2021 (GOC's Case Brief).

[3] *See* Petitioner's Rebuttal Brief, ''Certain Aluminum Foil from The People's Republic Of China . . . Petitioners' Rebuttal Brief,'' dated August 24, 2021 (the Petitioner's Rebuttal Brief). Individual Members of the Aluminum Association Trade Enforcement Working Group include: JW Aluminum Company, Novelis Corporation, and Reynolds consumer Products LLC.

[4] *See Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order,* 76 FR 17360 (April 19, 2018) (*Order*).

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2019 Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).