

21. Ningbo Kegstorm Stainless Steel Co., Ltd.
22. Ningbo Minke Import & Export Co., Ltd.
23. Ningbo Sanfino Import & Export Co., Ltd.
24. Ningbo Shimaotong International Co., Ltd.
25. Ningbo Sunburst International Trading Co., Ltd.
26. Orient Equipment (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.
27. Penglai Jinfu Stainless Steel Products.
28. Pera Industry Shanghai Co., Ltd.
29. Qingdao Henka Precision Technology Co., Ltd.
30. Qingdao Xinhe Precision Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
31. Rain Star International Trading Dalian Co., Ltd.
32. Shandong Meto Beer Equipment Co., Ltd.
33. Shandong Tiantai Beer Equipment Co., Ltd.
34. Shandong Tonsen Equipment Co., Ltd.
35. Shandong Yuesheng Beer Equipment Co., Ltd.
36. Shenzhen Wellbom Technology Co., Ltd.
37. Sino Dragon Group, Ltd.
38. Wenzhou Deli Machinery Equipment Co.
39. Wuxi Taihu Lamps and Lanterns Co., Ltd.
40. Yantai Toptech Ltd.
41. Yantai Trano New Material Co., Ltd., d/b/a Trano Keg, d/b/a SS Keg.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-588-845, A-580-834, A-583-831, C-580-835]

Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders and Countervailing Duty Order

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 stainless steel sheet and strip in coils (SSSSC) from Japan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Taiwan and the countervailing duty (CVD) order on SSSSC from Korea would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable October 24, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Hart, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1058.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 27, 1999, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* the AD orders on SSSSC from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, and, on August 6, 1999, Commerce published the CVD order on SSSSC from Korea.¹ On September 1, 2022, the ITC instituted,² and Commerce initiated,³ the fourth sunset review of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping and subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁴

On October 24, 2023, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise under review is certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils. Stainless steel is an alloy steel containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. The subject sheet and strip is a flat-rolled product in coils that is greater than 9.5 mm in width and less than 4.75 mm in thickness, and that is annealed or otherwise heat treated and

pickled or otherwise descaled. The subject sheet and strip may also be further processed (e.g., cold-rolled, polished, aluminized, coated, etc.) provided that it maintains the specific dimensions of sheet and strip following such processing.

The merchandise subject to this review is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings: 7219.13.00.31, 7219.13.00.51, 7219.13.00.71, 7219.13.00.81, 7219.14.00.30, 7219.14.00.65, 7219.14.00.90, 7219.32.00.05, 7219.32.00.20, 7219.32.00.25, 7219.32.00.35, 7219.32.00.36, 7219.32.00.38, 7219.32.00.42, 7219.32.00.44, 7219.33.00.05, 7219.33.00.20, 7219.33.00.25, 7219.33.00.35, 7219.33.00.36, 7219.33.00.38, 7219.33.00.42, 7219.33.00.44, 7219.34.00.05, 7219.34.00.20, 7219.34.00.25, 7219.34.00.30, 7219.34.00.35, 7219.35.00.05, 7219.35.00.15, 7219.35.00.30, 7219.35.00.35, 7219.90.00.10, 7219.90.00.20, 7219.90.00.25, 7219.90.00.60, 7219.90.00.80, 7220.12.10.00, 7220.12.50.00, 7220.20.10.10, 7220.20.10.15, 7220.20.10.60, 7220.20.10.80, 7220.20.60.05, 7220.20.60.10, 7220.20.60.15, 7220.20.60.60, 7220.20.60.80, 7220.20.70.05, 7220.20.70.10, 7220.20.70.15, 7220.20.70.60, 7220.20.70.80, 7220.20.80.00, 7220.20.90.30, 7220.20.90.60, 7220.90.00.10, 7220.90.00.15, 7220.90.00.60, and 7220.90.00.80. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, Commerce's written description of the merchandise under review is dispositive.

Excluded from the scope of this review are the following: (1) sheet and strip that is not annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled, (2) sheet and strip that is cut to length, (3) plate (i.e., flat-rolled stainless steel products of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more), (4) flat wire (i.e., cold-rolled sections, with a prepared edge, rectangular in shape, of a width of not more than 9.5 mm), and (5) razor blade steel. Razor blade steel is a flat-rolled product of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), in coils, of a width of not more than 23 mm and a thickness of 0.266 mm or less, containing, by weight, 12.5 to 14.5 percent chromium, and certified at the time of entry to be used in the manufacture of razor blades. See Chapter 72 of the HTSUS, "Additional U.S. Note" 1(d).

¹ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from United Kingdom, Taiwan, and South Korea*, 64 FR 40555 (July 27, 1999); *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Japan*, 64 FR 40565 (July 27, 1999); and *Amended Final Determination: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea; and Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France, Italy, and the Republic of Korea*, 64 FR 42923 (August 6, 1999) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan; Institution of Five-Year Review*, 87 FR 53780 (September 1, 2022).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year ("Sunset") Review*, 87 FR 53727 (September 1, 2022).

⁴ See *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Final Results of the Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 87 FR 74133 (December 2, 2022), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); and *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 87 FR 74130 (December 2, 2022), and accompanying IDM.

⁵ See *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan Determinations*, 88 FR 73043 (October 24, 2023) (*ITC Final Determination*).

Flapper valve steel is also excluded from the scope of the review. This product is defined as stainless steel strip in coils containing, by weight, between 0.37 and 0.43 percent carbon, between 1.15 and 1.35 percent molybdenum, and between 0.20 and 0.80 percent manganese. This steel also contains, by weight, phosphorus of 0.025 percent or less, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of 0.020 percent or less. The product is manufactured by means of vacuum arc remelting, with inclusion controls for sulphide of no more than 0.04 percent and for oxide of no more than 0.05 percent. Flapper valve steel has a tensile strength of between 210 and 300 ksi, yield strength of between 170 and 270 ksi, plus or minus 8 ksi, and a hardness (Hv) of between 460 and 590. Flapper valve steel is most commonly used to produce specialty flapper valves in compressors.

Also excluded is a product referred to as suspension foil, a specialty steel product used in the manufacture of suspension assemblies for computer disk drives. Suspension foil is described as 302/304 grade or 202 grade stainless steel of a thickness between 14 and 127 microns, with a thickness tolerance of plus-or-minus 2.01 microns, and surface glossiness of 200 to 700 percent Gs. Suspension foil must be supplied in coil widths of not more than 407 mm, and with a mass of 225 kg or less. Roll marks may only be visible on one side, with no scratches of measurable depth. The material must exhibit residual stresses of 2 mm maximum deflection, and flatness of 1.6 mm over 685 mm length.

Certain stainless steel foil for automotive catalytic converters is also excluded from the scope of these *Orders*. This stainless steel strip in coils is a specialty foil with a thickness of between 20 and 110 microns used to produce a metallic substrate with a honeycomb structure for use in automotive catalytic converters. The steel contains, by weight, carbon of no more than 0.030 percent, silicon of no more than 1.0 percent, manganese of no more than 1.0 percent, chromium of between 19 and 22 percent, aluminum of no less than 5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron-chromium-cobalt alloy stainless strip is also excluded from the scope of this order. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths

228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and 12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds. This product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Arnokrome III.”⁶

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of these *Orders*. This product is defined as a non-magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Gilphy 36.”⁷

Certain martensitic precipitation-hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of these *Orders*. This high-strength, ductile stainless steel product is designated under the Unified Numbering System (UNS) as S45500-grade steel, and contains, by weight, 11 to 13 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent nickel. Carbon, manganese, silicon and molybdenum each comprise, by weight, 0.05 percent or less, with phosphorus and sulfur each comprising, by weight, 0.03 percent or less. This steel has copper, niobium, and titanium added to achieve aging, and will exhibit yield strengths as high as 1700 Mpa and ultimate tensile strengths as high as 1750 Mpa after aging, with elongation percentages of 3 percent or less in 50 mm. It is generally provided in thicknesses between 0.635 and 0.787 mm, and in widths of 25.4 mm. This product is most commonly used in the manufacture of television tubes and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Durphynox 17.”⁸

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of these *Orders*. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (e.g.,

carpet knives).⁹ This steel is similar to AISI grade 420 but containing, by weight, 0.5 to 0.7 percent of molybdenum. The steel also contains, by weight, carbon of between 1.0 and 1.1 percent, sulfur of 0.020 percent or less, and includes between 0.20 and 0.30 percent copper and between 0.20 and 0.50 percent cobalt. This steel is sold under proprietary names such as “GIN4 Mo.” The second excluded stainless steel strip in coils is similar to AISI 420–J2 and contains, by weight, carbon of between 0.62 and 0.70 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, manganese of between 0.45 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This steel has a carbide density on average of 100 carbide particles per 100 square microns. An example of this product is “GIN5” steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420 F, with carbon of between 0.37 and 0.43 percent, molybdenum of between 1.15 and 1.35 percent, but lower manganese of between 0.20 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This product is supplied with a hardness of more than Hv 500 guaranteed after customer processing, and is supplied as, for example, “GIN6.”¹⁰

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* 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, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection 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 *Orders* will be October 24, 2023.¹¹ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

⁹ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

¹⁰ “GIN4 Mo,” “GIN5” and “GIN6” are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

¹¹ See *ITC Final Determination*.

⁶ “Arnokrome III” is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

⁷ “Gilphy 36” is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁸ “Durphynox 17” is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceedings. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: December 1, 2023.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration**

[C-489-819]

Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part; 2021

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of steel concrete reinforcing bar (rebar) from the Republic of Turkey (Turkey) during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021. In addition, we are rescinding the review with respect to 15 companies and announcing our preliminary intent to rescind this review with respect to four companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable December 7, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicholas Czajkowski or Stefan Smith, 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) 482-1395 or (202) 482-3464, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On November 6, 2014, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the countervailing duty order on rebar from Turkey.¹ On November 1, 2022, Commerce published the notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order*.² On January 3, 2023, based on timely requests for an administrative review, Commerce published the notice of initiation of an administrative review of the *Order*.³ On March 28, 2023, Commerce selected Colakoglu Metalurji A.S. (Colakoglu) and Kaptan Demir Celik Endustrisi ve Ticaret A.S. (Kaptan) as the mandatory respondents in this review.⁴ On July 17, 2023, Commerce extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this administrative review until November 30, 2023.⁵

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this investigation, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁶ A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included in the appendix to this notice. 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

¹ See *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from the Republic of Turkey: Countervailing Duty Order*, 79 FR 65926 (November 6, 2014) (*Order*).

² See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List*, 87 FR 65750 (November 1, 2022).

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 88 FR 50, (January 3, 2023); see also *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 88 FR 15642, (March 14, 2023).

⁴ See Memorandum, "Respondent Selection Memorandum," dated March 28, 2023.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated July 17, 2023.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination of the 2021 Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Rescission of Review in Part: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from the Republic of Turkey," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is rebar from Turkey. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this countervailing duty administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each subsidy program found countervailable, Commerce preliminarily determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an "authority" that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁷ For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, including our reliance, in part, on facts otherwise available pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, In Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the parties that requested a review withdraw the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation. On April 3, 2022, the Rebar Trade Coalition (the petitioner) timely withdrew its requests for an administrative review of Icdas and its cross-owned affiliates (*i.e.*, Mardas Marmara Deniz Isletmeciligi A.S.; Artmak Denizcilik Ticaret ve Sanayi A.S.; Oraysan Insaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.; Artim Demir Insaat Turizm Sanayi Ticaret Ltd. Sti.; Anka Entansif Hayvancilik Gida Tarim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.; Eras Tasimacilik Taahhut Insaat ve Ticaret A.S.; and Karsan Gemi Insaat Sanayi Ticaret A.S.).⁸ Because the withdrawal request from the petitioner was timely filed, and no other party requested a review of these companies, in accordance with 19 CFR

351.213(d)(1), Commerce is rescinding this review of the *Order* with respect to the Icdas and its cross-owned affiliates.

Based on our analysis of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data, we determine that the following companies had no entries of subject merchandise during the POR: Ans Kargo Lojistik Tas

⁷ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁸ See Petitioner's, "Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," dated April 1, 2023.