

A-570-073 and C-570-074: Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From China

Requestor: Valeo Group and its affiliates. The T-series aluminum sheet imported by Valeo Group and its affiliates is covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on common alloy aluminum sheet from China because it is a flat aluminum product having a thickness of 6.3 mm or less, but greater than 0.2 mm, is a multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet produced from a 3XXX-series core. Commerce found that an unregistered alloy (*i.e.*, a proprietary alloy) is still covered by the scope of the orders if it corresponds to one of the one-digit alloy series identified in the scope language, *i.e.*, series 1XXX, 3XXX, or 5XXX; October 15, 2021.

Anti-Circumvention Made October 1, 2021, Through December 31, 2021

Brazil

A-351-842: Certain Uncoated Paper From Brazil

Requestors: Domtar Corporation; Packaging Corporation of America; North Pacific Paper Company; Finch Paper LLC; and United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union. Certain uncoated paper rolls that are commonly, but not exclusively, known as “sheeter rolls” from Brazil that are further processed in the United States into individual sheets of uncoated paper are subject to the order (*i.e.*, paper that weighs at least 40 grams per square meter but not more than 150 grams per square meter; and that either is a white paper with a GE brightness level of 83 +/- 1% or higher or is a colored paper (as defined in the scope of the order)). The uncoated paper rolls covered by the order are converted into sheets of uncoated paper using specialized cutting machinery prior to printing, and are typically, but not exclusively, between 52 and 103 inches wide and 50 inches in diameter. These uncoated paper rolls are classified under HTSUS category 4802.55; December 14, 2021.

China

A-570-943 and C-570-944: Oil Country Tubular Goods From China

Requestor: Self-initiated. Imports of welded oil country tubular goods completed in Brunei or the Philippines using inputs manufactured in China are circumventing the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on welded oil country tubular goods from China; November 26, 2021.

A-570-022 and C-570-023: Certain Uncoated Paper From China

Requestors: Domtar Corporation; Packaging Corporation of America; North Pacific Paper Company; Finch Paper LLC; and United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union. Certain uncoated paper rolls that are commonly, but not exclusively, known as “sheeter rolls” from China that are further processed in the United States into individual sheets of uncoated paper are subject to the order (*i.e.*, paper that weighs at least 40 grams per square meter but not more than 150 grams per square meter; and that either is a white paper with a GE brightness level of 83 +/- 1% or higher or is a colored paper (as defined in the scope of the order)). The uncoated paper rolls covered by the order are converted into sheets of uncoated paper using specialized cutting machinery prior to printing, and are typically, but not exclusively, between 52 and 103 inches wide and 50 inches in diameter. These uncoated paper rolls are classified under HTSUS category 4802.55; December 14, 2021.

Indonesia

A-560-828 and C-560-829: Certain Uncoated Paper From Indonesia

Requestors: Domtar Corporation; Packaging Corporation of America; North Pacific Paper Company; Finch Paper LLC; and United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union. Certain uncoated paper rolls that are commonly, but not exclusively, known as “sheeter rolls” from Indonesia that are further processed in the United States into individual sheets of uncoated paper are subject to the order (*i.e.*, paper that weighs at least 40 grams per square meter but not more than 150 grams per square meter; and that either is a white paper with a GE brightness level of 83 +/- 1% or higher or is a colored paper (as defined in the scope of the order)). The uncoated paper rolls covered by the order are converted into sheets of uncoated paper using specialized cutting machinery prior to printing, and are typically, but not exclusively, between 52 and 103 inches wide and 50 inches in diameter. These uncoated paper rolls are classified under HTSUS category 4802.55; December 14, 2021.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties are invited to comment on the completeness of this list of completed scope inquiries and anti-circumvention determinations

made during the period October 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. Any comments should be submitted to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, via email to CommerceCLU@trade.gov.

This notice is published in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(o).

Dated: February 3, 2022.

James Maeder,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2022-02651 Filed 2-8-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-602-807; A-351-842; A-570-022; A-560-828; A-471-807; C-570-023; C-560-829]

Certain Uncoated Paper From Australia, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and Portugal: Continuation of Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on certain uncoated paper (uncoated paper) from Australia, Brazil, the People's Republic of China (China), Indonesia, and Portugal, and the countervailing duty (CVD) orders on uncoated paper from China and Indonesia, would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping, net 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 February 9, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Barton, 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) 482-0012.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 3, 2016, Commerce published AD orders on uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Portugal, and CVD orders on uncoated paper from China and

Indonesia.¹ On February 1, 2021, Commerce initiated the first five-year (sunset) reviews of the *Orders* pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *AD Orders* would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and that revocation of the *CVD Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies. Therefore, Commerce notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins and net countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.³ On February 3, 2022, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁴

Scope of the Orders

The scope of the *Orders* includes uncoated paper in sheet form; weighing at least 40 grams per square meter but not more than 150 grams per square meter; that either is a white paper with a GE brightness level 3 of 85 or higher or is a colored paper; whether or not surface-decorated, printed (except as described below), embossed, perforated, or punched; irrespective of the smoothness of the surface; and irrespective of dimensions (Certain Uncoated Paper).

Certain Uncoated Paper includes: (a) Uncoated free sheet paper that meets this scope definition; (b) uncoated ground wood paper produced from bleached chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp (BCTMP) that meets this scope definition; and (c) any other uncoated paper that meets this scope definition regardless of the type of pulp used to produce the paper.

Specifically excluded from the scope are: (1) Paper printed with final content of printed text or graphics; and (2) lined paper products, typically school supplies, composed of paper that incorporates straight horizontal and/or vertical lines that would make the paper unsuitable for copying or printing purposes. For purposes of this scope definition, paper shall be considered “printed with final content” where at least one side of the sheet has printed text and/or graphics that cover at least five percent of the surface area of the entire sheet.

On December 14, 2021, Commerce determined that imports of certain uncoated paper rolls that are commonly, but not exclusively, known as “sheeter rolls” from Brazil, China, and Indonesia that are further processed in the United States into individual sheets of uncoated paper that would be subject to the *Orders* (i.e., paper that weighs at least 40 grams per square meter but not more than 150 grams per square meter; and that either is a white paper with a GE brightness level of 83 +/- 1% or higher or is a colored paper (as defined above)). The uncoated paper rolls covered by the scope of these *Orders* are converted into sheets of uncoated paper using specialized cutting machinery prior to printing, and are typically, but not exclusively, between 52 and 103 inches wide and 50 inches in diameter. For clarity, we herein refer to “subject-paper rolls” when referencing the certain uncoated paper rolls that may be converted into subject merchandise. Subject-paper rolls are classified under HTSUS category 4802.55.

Certain importers of the subject-paper rolls that are not converted into subject merchandise may certify that the rolls will not be further processed into subject merchandise covered by the scope of these *Orders*. Failure to comply with the requisite certification requirement may result in the merchandise being found subject to AD and CVD duties.⁵

Imports of the subject merchandise are provided for under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) categories 4802.55.1000, 4802.55.2000, 4802.55.3000, 4802.55.4000, 4802.55.6000, 4802.55.7020, 4802.55.7040, 4802.56.1000, 4802.56.2000, 4802.56.3000, 4802.56.4000, 4802.56.6000, 4802.56.7020, 4802.56.7040, 4802.57.1000, 4802.57.2000, 4802.57.3000, and 4802.57.4000. Some imports of subject merchandise may also be classified under 4802.62.1000, 4802.62.2000, 4802.62.3000, 4802.62.5000, 4802.62.6020, 4802.62.6040, 4802.69.1000, 4802.69.2000, 4802.69.3000, 4811.90.8050 and 4811.90.9080. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the *Orders* is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to a 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 AD orders on uncoated paper from Australia, Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Portugal, and the continuation of the CVD orders on uncoated paper from China and Indonesia. 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 the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (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). Failure to comply is a violation of the APO which may be subject to sanctions.

Notification to Interested Parties

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with

¹ See *Certain Uncoated Paper from Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, the People's Republic of China, and Portugal: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determinations for Brazil and Indonesia and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 11174 (March 3, 2016) (*AD Orders*); see also *Certain Uncoated Paper from Indonesia and the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order (Indonesia) and Countervailing Duty Order (People's Republic of China)*, 81 FR 11187 (March 3, 2016) (*CVD Orders*) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 86 FR 7709 (February 1, 2021).

³ See *Uncoated Paper from Australia, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and Portugal: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 86 FR 29248 (June 1, 2021), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); *Certain Uncoated Paper from Indonesia: Final Results of the Expedited Five-Year Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*; 86 FR 29243 (June 1, 2021), and accompanying IDM; and *Certain Uncoated Paper from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Five-Year Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*; 86 FR 30260 (June 7, 2021), and accompanying IDM.

⁴ See *Uncoated Paper from Australia, Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Portugal*, 87 FR 6203 (February 3, 2022); see also *Uncoated Paper from Australia, Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Portugal* (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-528-529 and 731-TA-1264-1268 (Review), USITC Publication 5275, January 2022).

⁵ See *Certain Uncoated Paper from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, and Indonesia: Affirmative Final Determinations of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty Orders and Countervailing Duty Orders for Certain Uncoated Paper Rolls*, 86 FR 71025 (December 14, 2021).

section 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: February 3, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-896]

Magnesium Metal From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2020-2021

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) continues to find that Tianjin Magnesium International, Co., Ltd. (TMI) and Tianjin Magnesium Metal, Co., Ltd. (TMM) had no shipments of subject merchandise covered by the antidumping duty order on magnesium metal from the People's Republic of China (China) for the period of review (POR) April 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021.

DATES: Applicable February 9, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Deborah Cohen, 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) 482-4521.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 13, 2021, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register**.¹ No interested party submitted comments concerning the *Preliminary Results* or requested a hearing in this administrative review. Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order²

The product covered by the *Order* is magnesium metal from China, which

includes primary and secondary alloy magnesium metal, regardless of chemistry, raw material source, form, shape, or size. Magnesium is a metal or alloy containing by weight primarily the element magnesium. Primary magnesium is produced by decomposing raw materials into magnesium metal. Secondary magnesium is produced by recycling magnesium-based scrap into magnesium metal. The magnesium covered by the *Order* includes blends of primary and secondary magnesium. The subject merchandise includes the following alloy magnesium metal products made from primary and/or secondary magnesium including, without limitation, magnesium cast into ingots, slabs, rounds, billets, and other shapes; magnesium ground, chipped, crushed, or machined into rasping, granules, turnings, chips, powder, briquettes, and other shapes; and products that contain 50 percent or greater, but less than 99.8 percent, magnesium, by weight, and that have been entered into the United States as conforming to an "ASTM Specification for Magnesium Alloy"³ and are thus outside the scope of the existing antidumping orders on magnesium from China (generally referred to as "alloy" magnesium).

The scope of the *Order* excludes: (1) All forms of pure magnesium, including chemical combinations of magnesium and other material(s) in which the pure magnesium content is 50 percent or greater, but less than 99.8 percent, by weight, that do not conform to an "ASTM Specification for Magnesium Alloy;"⁴ (2) magnesium that is in liquid or molten form; and (3) mixtures containing 90 percent or less magnesium in granular or powder form by weight and one or more of certain non-magnesium granular materials to make magnesium-based reagent mixtures, including lime, calcium metal, calcium silicon, calcium carbide, calcium carbonate, carbon, slag coagulants, fluorspar, nepheline syenite, feldspar, alumina (Al₂O₃), calcium aluminate, soda ash, hydrocarbons, graphite, coke, silicon, rare earth

metals/mischmetal, cryolite, silica/fly ash, magnesium oxide, periclase, ferroalloys, dolomite lime, and colemanite.⁵ The merchandise subject to this *Order* is classifiable under items 8104.19.00, and 8104.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Final Determination of No Shipments

In the *Preliminary Results*, Commerce determined TMI and TMM had no shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR.⁶ As noted in the *Preliminary Results*, we received no-shipment statements from TMI and TMM,⁷ and the statements were consistent with the information we received from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).⁸ Because Commerce did not receive any comments on its preliminary finding, Commerce continues to find that TMI and TMM did not have any shipments of subject merchandise during the POR.

Assessment Rates

Based on record evidence, we have determined that TMI and TMM had no shipments of subject merchandise during the POR, and, therefore, pursuant to Commerce's assessment practice, any suspended entries entered under their case numbers will be liquidated at the China-wide entity rate.⁹

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of

⁵ This third exclusion for magnesium-based reagent mixtures is based on the exclusion for reagent mixtures in the 2000-2001 investigations of magnesium from China, Israel, and Russia. See *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Pure Magnesium in Granular Form from the People's Republic of China*, 66 FR 49345 (September 27, 2001); see also *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Pure Magnesium from Israel*, 66 FR 49349 (September 27, 2001); and *Final Determination of Sales at Not Less Than Fair Value: Pure Magnesium from the Russian Federation*, 66 FR 49347 (September 27, 2001). These mixtures are not magnesium alloys, because they are not combined in liquid form and cast into the same ingot.

⁶ See *Preliminary Results*, 86 FR at 56892.

⁷ *Id.*, 86 FR at 56893.

⁸ See Memorandum, "Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Magnesium Metal from the People's Republic of China, 04/01/2020-03/31/2021: Entry Data and No Shipment Inquiry," dated July 14, 2021. On June 23, 2021, Commerce issued a no shipment inquiry to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with respect to TMI and TMM. On July 6, 2021, CBP responded that it had no evidence of shipments of magnesium metal from China exported by TMI and TMM during the POR.

⁹ See *Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011).

¹ See *Magnesium Metal from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2020-2021*, 86 FR 56892 (October 13, 2021) (*Preliminary Results*).

² See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Magnesium Metal from the People's Republic of China*, 70 FR 19928 (April 15, 2005) (*Order*).

³ The meaning of this term is the same as that used by the American Society for Testing and Materials in its Annual Book for ASTM Standards: Volume 01.02 Aluminum and Magnesium Alloys.

⁴ The material is already covered by existing antidumping orders. See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Pure Magnesium from the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and Ukraine; Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Antidumping Duty Investigation of Pure Magnesium from the Russian Federation*, 60 FR 25691 (May 12, 1995); and *Antidumping Duty Order: Pure Magnesium in Granular Form from the People's Republic of China*, 66 FR 57936 (November 19, 2001).