

completed exchange locker unit are packaged together. Parts for exchange lockers that are imported separately from the exchange lockers in 'knock down' form are not excluded.

Also excluded are metal lockers that are imported with an installed electronic, internet-enabled locking device that permits communication or connection between the locker's locking device and other internet connected devices.

Also excluded are locks and hardware and accessories for assembly and installation of the lockers, locker banks and storage systems that are separately imported in bulk and are not incorporated into a locker, locker system or knocked down kit at the time of importation. Such excluded hardware and accessories include but are not limited to locks and bulk imported rivets, nuts, bolts, hinges, door handles, door/frame latching components, and coat hooks. Accessories of sheet metal, including but not limited to end panels, bases, dividers and sloping tops, are not excluded accessories.

Mobile tool chest attachments that meet the physical description above are covered by the scope of the investigation, unless such attachments are covered by the scope of the orders on certain tool chests and cabinets from China. If the orders on certain tool chests and cabinets from China are revoked, the mobile tool chest attachments from China will be covered by the scope of the investigation.

The scope also excludes metal safes with each of the following characteristics: (1) Pry resistant, concealed hinges; (2) body walls and doors of steel that are at least 17 gauge (0.05625 inch or 1.42874 mm thick); and (3) an integrated locking mechanism that includes at least two round steel bolts 0.75 inch (19 mm) or larger in diameter; or three bolts 0.70 inch (17.78 mm) or more in diameter; or four or more bolts at least 0.60 inch (15.24 mm) or more in diameter, that project from the door into the body or frame of the safe when in the locked position.

The scope also excludes gun safes meeting each of the following requirements:

(1) Shall be able to fully contain firearms and provide for their secure storage.

(2) Shall have a locking system consisting of at minimum a mechanical or electronic combination lock. The mechanical or electronic combination lock utilized by the safe shall have at least 10,000 possible combinations consisting of a minimum three numbers, letters, or symbols. The lock shall be protected by a casehardened (Rc 60+) drill-resistant steel plate, or drill-resistant material of equivalent strength.

(3) Boltwork shall consist of a minimum of three steel locking bolts of at least 1/2 inch thickness that intrude from the door of the safe into the body of the safe or from the body of the safe into the door of the safe, which are operated by a separate handle and secured by the lock.

(4) The exterior walls shall be constructed of a minimum 12-gauge thick steel for a single-walled safe, or the sum of the steel walls shall add up to at least 0.100 inches for safes with walls made from two pieces of flat-rolled steel.

(5) Doors shall be constructed of a minimum one layer of 7-gauge steel plate

reinforced construction or at least two layers of a minimum 12-gauge steel compound construction.

(6) Door hinges shall be protected to prevent the removal of the door. Protective features include, but are not limited to: Hinges not exposed to the outside, interlocking door designs, dead bars, jeweler's lugs and active or inactive locking bolts.

The scope also excludes metal storage devices that (1) have two or more exterior exposed drawers regardless of the height of the unit, or (2) are no more than 30 inches tall and have at least one exterior exposed drawer.

Also excluded from the scope are free standing metal cabinets less than 30 inches tall with a single opening, single door and an installed tabletop.

The scope also excludes metal storage devices less than 27 inches wide and deep that: (1) Have two doors hinged on the right and left side of the door frame respectively covering a single opening and that open from the middle toward the outer frame; or (2) are free standing or wall-mounted, single-opening units 20 inches or less high with a single door.

The subject certain metal lockers are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 9403.20.0078. Parts of subject certain metal lockers are classified under HTS subheading 9403.90.8041. In addition, subject certain metal lockers may also enter under HTS subheading 9403.20.0050. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

## Appendix II

### List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Period of Investigation
- IV. Scope of the Investigation
- V. China-Wide Rate
- VI. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- VII. Discussion of the Issues
  - Comment 1: Selection of Primary Surrogate Country and Surrogate Financial Statements
  - Comment 2: Ministerial Error Allegation Regarding Ocean Freight
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2021-14315 Filed 7-6-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C-570-134]

#### Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

**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 metal lockers and parts thereof (metal lockers) from the People's Republic of China (China).

**DATES:** Applicable July 7, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Alex Cipolla or Charles Doss, 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) 482-4956 or (202) 482-4474, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The petitioners in this investigation are List Industries, Inc., Lyon LLC, Penco Products, Inc., and Tensco LLC.<sup>1</sup> In addition to the Government of China, the selected mandatory respondent in this investigation is Zhejiang Xingyi Metal Products Co., Ltd. (Zhejiang Xingyi).

On December 14, 2020, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.<sup>2</sup> In the *Preliminary Determination*, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce aligned the final CVD determination in this investigation with the final antidumping duty (AD) determination in the companion AD investigation of metal lockers from China. On March 4, 2021, Commerce published its

<sup>1</sup> On October 15, 2020, the petitioners notified Commerce that Lyon LLC was withdrawing as a petitioner in this investigation. On November 6, 2020, DeBourgh Manufacturing Co. was listed with List Industries, Inc., Penco Products, Inc., and Tensco LLC as the petitioners in this investigation.

<sup>2</sup> See *Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 85 FR 80771 (December 14, 2020) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

amendment of the scope of the *Preliminary Determination*.<sup>3</sup>

A summary of the events that occurred since Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, may be found in the Issues and Decision Memorandum which is hereby adopted by this notice.<sup>4</sup> 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 <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>.

**Period of Investigation**

The period of investigation is January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

**Scope of the Investigation**

The products covered by this investigation are metal lockers from China. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

**Scope Comments**

On February 2, 2021, we issued the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum.<sup>5</sup> We received comments from interested parties in regards to the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum, which we addressed in the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.<sup>6</sup> Commerce has made no changes to the scope of this investigation since the *Preliminary Determination*.

**Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received**

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised by parties, and

to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, is attached to this notice at Appendix II.

**Methodology**

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce 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.<sup>7</sup> For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied, in part, on facts available pursuant to section 776(a) of the Act. Additionally, as discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, because one or more respondents did not act to the best of their ability in responding to our requests for information, we drew adverse inferences, where appropriate, in selecting from among the facts otherwise available, pursuant to section 776(b) of the Act. This includes eight companies that did not respond to Commerce’s quantity and value questionnaire; as described in the *Preliminary Determination*,<sup>8</sup> we have applied an adverse inference in selection of facts available for determining the subsidy rates for these companies, pursuant to section 776(d) of the Act. For further information, see the section “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences” in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

**Verification**

Commerce was unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied upon in making its final determination in this investigation. However, we took additional steps in lieu of an on-site verification to verify the information relied upon in making

this final determination, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Act.<sup>9</sup>

**Changes Since the Preliminary Determination**

Based on our review and analysis of the comments received from parties, we made certain changes to Zhejiang Xingyi’s subsidy rate calculations, the adverse facts available rate assigned to firms that did not respond to Commerce’s quantity and value questionnaire, and the all-others rate. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

**All-Others Rate**

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i)(I) of the Act, Commerce calculated a countervailable subsidy rate for the individually investigated exporter/producer of the subject merchandise. Section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that, in the final determination, Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. The rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or rates based entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In this investigation, as discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, Commerce calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for Zhejiang Xingyi, the only individually examined exporter/producer in this investigation, that was not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely under section 776 of the Act. As a result, the estimated weighted-average rate calculated for Zhejiang Xingyi is the rate assigned to all other producers and exporters, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

**Final Determination**

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
Zhejiang Xingyi Metal Products Co., Ltd .....	24.66

<sup>3</sup> See *Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Amended Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 86 FR 12611 (March 4, 2021).

<sup>4</sup> See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

<sup>5</sup> See Memorandum, “Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated February 2, 2021 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

<sup>6</sup> See Memorandum, “Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Final Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated concurrently with, and

hereby adopted by, this notice (Final Scope Decision Memorandum).

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> See *Preliminary Determination PDM* at 11–19, section “Application of AFA: Non-Responsive Companies.”

<sup>9</sup> See Commerce’s Letter, In Lieu of Verification Questionnaire, dated March 5, 2021.

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
All Others .....	24.66
Changshu Taron Machinery Equipment Manufacturing Co., Ltd .....	131.51
Guangdong Yuhua Building Materials Co., Ltd .....	131.51
Jiangsu Tongrun Tool Cabinet Co., Ltd .....	131.51
Luoyang Mas Younger Office Furniture Co./Louyang Mas Younger Export and Import Co .....	131.51
Luoyang Shidiu Import and Export Co., Ltd .....	131.51
Suzhou Yuanda Commercial Products Co. Ltd .....	131.51
Winnsen Industry Co., Ltd .....	131.51
Xiamen Headleader Technology .....	131.51

## Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose to interested parties the calculations and analysis performed in this final determination within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of the publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

## Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination* and pursuant to section 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in the “Scope of the Investigation” section entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, effective December 14, 2020, which is the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, effective April 13, 2021, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries at that time, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries between December 14, 2020, and April 12, 2021.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for such entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above, in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

## International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our affirmative determination that

countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of metal lockers from China. Because the final determination in this proceeding is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of metal lockers from China no later than 45 days after our final determination. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a countervailing duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” section.

## Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/ 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

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: June 28, 2021.

**Christian Marsh,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

## Appendix I

### Scope of the Investigation

The scope of this investigation covers certain metal lockers, with or without doors, and parts thereof (metal lockers). The subject metal lockers are secure metal storage devices less than 27 inches wide and less than 27 inches deep, whether floor standing, installed onto a base or wall-mounted. In a multiple locker assembly (whether a welded locker unit, otherwise assembled locker unit or knocked down unit or kit), the width measurement shall be based on the width of an individual locker not the overall unit dimensions. All measurements in this scope are based on actual measurements taken on the outside dimensions of the single-locker unit. The height is the vertical measurement from the bottom to the top of the unit. The width is the horizontal (side to side) measurement of the front of the unit, and the front of the unit is the face with the door or doors or the opening for internal access of the unit if configured without a door. The depth is the measurement from the front to the back of the unit. The subject certain metal lockers typically include the bodies (back, side, shelf, top and bottom panels), door frames with or without doors which can be integrated into the sides or made separately, and doors.

The subject metal lockers typically are made of flat-rolled metal, metal mesh and/or expanded metal, which includes but is not limited to alloy or non-alloy steel (whether or not galvanized or otherwise metallicity coated for corrosion resistance), stainless steel, or aluminum, but the doors may also include transparent polycarbonate, Plexiglas or similar transparent material or any combination thereof. Metal mesh refers to both wire mesh and expanded metal mesh. Wire mesh is a wire product in which the horizontal and transverse wires are welded at the cross-section in a grid pattern. Expanded metal mesh is made by slitting and stretching metal sheets to make a screen of diamond or other shaped openings.

Where the product has doors, the doors are typically configured with or for a handle or other device or other means that permit the use of a mechanical or electronic lock or locking mechanism, including, but not limited to: A combination lock, a padlock, a key lock (including cylinder locks) lever or knob lock, electronic key pad, or other

electronic or wireless lock. The handle and locking mechanism, if included, need not be integrated into one another. The subject locker may or may not also enter with the lock or locking device included or installed. The doors or body panels may also include vents (including wire mesh or expanded metal mesh vents) or perforations. The bodies, body components and doors are typically powder coated, otherwise painted or epoxy coated or may be unpainted. The subject merchandise includes metal lockers imported either as welded or otherwise assembled units (ready for installation or use) or as knocked down units or kits (requiring assembly prior to installation or use).

The subject lockers may be shipped as individual or multiple locker units preassembled, welded, or combined into banks or tiers for ease of installation or as sets of component parts, bulk packed (*i.e.*, all backs in one package, crate, rack, carton or container and sides in another package, crate, rack, carton or container) or any combination thereof. The knocked down lockers are shipped unassembled requiring a supplier, contractor or end-user to assemble the individual lockers and locker banks prior to installation.

The scope also includes all parts and components of lockers made from flat-rolled metal or expanded metal (*e.g.*, doors, frames, shelves, tops, bottoms, backs, side panels, *etc.*) as well as accessories that are attached to the lockers when installed (including, but not limited to, slope tops, bases, expansion filler panels, dividers, recess trim, decorative end panels, and end caps) that may be imported together with lockers or other locker components or on their own. The particular accessories listed for illustrative purposes are defined as follows:

a. *Slope tops*: Slope tops are slanted metal panels or units that fit on the tops of the lockers and that slope from back to front to prevent the accumulation of dust and debris on top of the locker and to discourage the use of the tops of lockers as storage areas. Slope tops come in various configurations including, but not limited to, unit slope tops (in place of flat tops), slope hoods made of a back, top and end pieces which fit over multiple units and convert flat tops to a sloping tops, and slope top kits that convert flat tops to sloping tops and include tops, backs and ends.

b. *Bases*: Locker bases are panels made from flat-rolled metal that either conceal the legs of the locker unit, or for lockers without legs, provide a toe space in the front of the locker and conceal the flanges for floor anchoring.

c. *Expansion filler panel*: Expansion filler panels or fillers are metal panels that attach to locker units to cover columns, pipes or other obstacles in a row of lockers or fill in gaps between the locker and the wall. Fillers may also include metal panels that are used on the sides or the top of the lockers to fill gaps.

d. *Dividers*: Dividers are metal panels that divide the space within a locker unit into different storage areas.

e. *Recess trim*: Recess trim is a narrow metal trim that bridges the gap between lockers and walls or soffits when lockers are recessed into a wall.

f. *Decorative end panels*: End panels fit onto the exposed ends of locker units to cover holes, bolts, nuts, screws and other fasteners. They typically are painted to match the lockers.

g. *End caps*: End caps fit onto the exposed ends of locker units to cover holes, bolts, nuts, screws and other fasteners.

The scope also includes all hardware for assembly and installation of the lockers and locker banks that are imported with or shipped, invoiced, or sold with the imported locker or locker system except the lock.

Excluded from the scope are wire mesh lockers. Wire mesh lockers are those with each of the following characteristics:

(1) At least three sides, including the door, made from wire mesh;

(2) the width and depth each exceed 25 inches; and

(3) the height exceeds 90 inches.

Also excluded are lockers with bodies made entirely of plastic, wood, or any nonmetallic material.

Also excluded are exchange lockers with multiple individual locking doors mounted on one master locking door to access multiple units. Excluded exchange lockers have multiple individual storage spaces, typically arranged in tiers, with access doors for each of the multiple individual storage space mounted on a single frame that can be swung open to allow access to all of the individual storage spaces at once. For example, uniform or garment exchange lockers are designed for the distinct function of securely and hygienically exchanging clean and soiled uniforms. Thus, excluded exchange lockers are a multi-access point locker whereas covered lockers are a single access point locker for personal storage. The excluded exchange lockers include assembled exchange lockers and those that enter in 'knock down' form in which all of the parts and components to assemble a completed exchange locker unit are packaged together. Parts for exchange lockers that are imported separately from the exchange lockers in 'knock down' form are not excluded.

Also excluded are metal lockers that are imported with an installed electronic, internet-enabled locking device that permits communication or connection between the locker's locking device and other internet connected devices.

Also excluded are locks and hardware and accessories for assembly and installation of the lockers, locker banks and storage systems that are separately imported in bulk and are not incorporated into a locker, locker system or knocked down kit at the time of importation. Such excluded hardware and accessories include but are not limited to locks and bulk imported rivets, nuts, bolts, hinges, door handles, door/frame latching components, and coat hooks. Accessories of sheet metal, including but not limited to end panels, bases, dividers and sloping tops, are not excluded accessories.

Mobile tool chest attachments that meet the physical description above are covered by the scope of this investigation, unless such attachments are covered by the scope of the orders on certain tool chests and cabinets from China. If the orders on certain tool

chests and cabinets from China are revoked, the mobile tool chest attachments from China will be covered by the scope of this investigation.

The scope also excludes metal safes with each of the following characteristics: (1) Pry resistant, concealed hinges; (2) body walls and doors of steel that are at least 17 gauge (0.05625 inch or 1.42874 mm thick); and (3) an integrated locking mechanism that includes at least two round steel bolts 0.75 inch (19 mm) or larger in diameter; or three bolts 0.70 inch (17.78 mm) or more in diameter; or four or more bolts at least 0.60 inch (15.24 mm) or more in diameter, that project from the door into the body or frame of the safe when in the locked position.

The scope also excludes gun safes meeting each of the following requirements:

(1) Shall be able to fully contain firearms and provide for their secure storage.

(2) Shall have a locking system consisting of at minimum a mechanical or electronic combination lock. The mechanical or electronic combination lock utilized by the safe shall have at least 10,000 possible combinations consisting of a minimum three numbers, letters, or symbols. The lock shall be protected by a casehardened (Rc 60+) drill-resistant steel plate, or drill-resistant material of equivalent strength.

(3) Boltwork shall consist of a minimum of three steel locking bolts of at least 1/2 inch thickness that intrude from the door of the safe into the body of the safe or from the body of the safe into the door of the safe, which are operated by a separate handle and secured by the lock.

(4) The exterior walls shall be constructed of a minimum 12-gauge thick steel for a single-walled safe, or the sum of the steel walls shall add up to at least 0.100 inches for safes with walls made from two pieces of flat-rolled steel.

(5) Doors shall be constructed of a minimum one layer of 7-gauge steel plate reinforced construction or at least two layers of a minimum 12-gauge steel compound construction.

(6) Door hinges shall be protected to prevent the removal of the door. Protective features include, but are not limited to: Hinges not exposed to the outside, interlocking door designs, dead bars, jeweler's lugs and active or inactive locking bolts.

The scope also excludes metal storage devices that (1) have two or more exterior exposed drawers regardless of the height of the unit, or (2) are no more than 30 inches tall and have at least one exterior exposed drawer.

Also excluded from the scope are free standing metal cabinets less than 30 inches tall with a single opening, single door and an installed tabletop.

The scope also excludes metal storage devices less than 27 inches wide and deep that (1) have two doors hinged on the right and left side of the door frame respectively covering a single opening and that open from the middle toward the outer frame; or (2) are free standing or wall-mounted, single-opening units 20 inches or less high with a single door.

The subject certain metal lockers are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule

of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 9403.20.0078. Parts of subject certain metal lockers are classified under HTS subheading 9403.90.8041. In addition, subject certain metal lockers may also enter under HTS subheading 9403.20.0050. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

**Appendix II**

**List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum**

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation
- IV. Subsidies Valuation
- V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- VI. Analysis of Programs
- VII. Analysis of Comments
  - Comment 1: Export Buyer’s Credit Program
  - Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Use Non-Alloy Hot-Rolled Steel and Galvanized Steel Benchmarks
  - Comment 3: Whether Zhejiang Xingyi Verified the Accuracy of Its Reported Purchases of Galvanized Steel and Stainless Steel Coil
  - Comment 4: Electricity for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) Program
  - Comment 5: Whether Commerce Should Continue To Apply AFA to the Provision of Steel Inputs for LTAR
  - Comment 6: Most Favored Nation Duty Rates
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2021–14316 Filed 7–6–21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

[A–469–815]

**Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From Spain: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2019–2020**

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

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that producers or exporters of finished carbon steel flanges (flanges) from Spain subject to this review made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) June 1, 2019, through May 31, 2020. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

**DATES:** Applicable July 7, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Marc Castillo or Mark Flessner, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of

Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0519 or (202) 482–6312, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On June 14, 2017, we published in the **Federal Register** an antidumping duty (AD) order on flanges from Spain.<sup>1</sup> On June 2, 2020, Commerce published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order*.<sup>2</sup> Based on timely requests for administrative review, we initiated an administrative review of eight companies: (1) Aleaciones De Metales Sinterizados S.A.; (2) Central Y Almacenes; (3) Farina Group Spain; (4) Friedrich Geldbach GmbH; (5) Grupo Cunado; (6) Transglory S.A.; (7) Tubacero, S.L.; and (8) ULMA Forja, S.Coop (ULMA).<sup>3</sup> On September 24, 2020, we identified ULMA as the sole mandatory respondent in this review.<sup>4</sup>

On February 11, 2021, and May 27, 2021, we extended the deadline for the preliminary results, by a total of 120 days.<sup>5</sup> The deadline for the preliminary results of this administrative review is now June 30, 2021.

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this administrative review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.<sup>6</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> *See Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain: Antidumping Duty Order*, 82 FR 27229 (June 14, 2017) (*Order*).

<sup>2</sup> *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review*, 85 FR 33628 (June 2, 2020).

<sup>3</sup> *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 85 FR 47731 (August 6, 2020).

<sup>4</sup> *See Memorandum, “Identification of Mandatory Respondent for the 2019–2020 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain,”* dated September 24, 2020.

<sup>5</sup> *See Memorandum, “Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2019–2020,”* dated February 11, 2021; *see also* Memorandum, “Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2019–2020,” dated May 27, 2021.

<sup>6</sup> *See Memorandum, “Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain: Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2019–2020,”* dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the internet at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>.

**Scope of the Order**

The scope of the *Order* covers finished carbon steel flanges. Finished carbon steel flanges are currently classified under subheadings 7307.91.5010 and 7307.91.5050 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). They may also be entered under HTSUS subheadings 7307.91.5030 and 7307.91.5070. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

A full description of the scope of the *Order* is contained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

**Methodology**

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Export price is calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. Normal value is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying these preliminary results, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

**Preliminary Results of Administrative Review**

We preliminarily determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period June 1, 2019, through May 31, 2020:

Exporter or manufacturer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
ULMA Forja, S.Coop	6.43
Aleaciones De Metales Sinterizados S.A	6.43
Central Y Almacenes	6.43
Farina Group Spain	6.43
Friedrich Geldbach GmbH	6.43
Grupo Cunado	6.43
Transglory S.A	6.43
Tubacero, S.L	6.43

**Non-Individually Examined Companies**

For the weighted-average dumping margin for non-selected respondents in an administrative review, generally, Commerce looks to section 735(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in an investigation. Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally “an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated