

argument; and (3) a table of authorities. Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information, until further notice.¹⁷

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date and time of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

Consistent with section 781(e) of the Act, Commerce has notified the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of this preliminary determination to include the merchandise subject to these circumvention inquiries within the *Orders*. Pursuant to section 781(e) of the Act, the ITC may request consultations concerning Commerce's proposed inclusion of the inquiry merchandise. If, after consultations, the ITC believes that a significant injury issue is presented by the proposed inclusion, it will have 60 days from the date of notification by Commerce to provide written advice.

Final Determinations

According to section 781(f) of the Act, Commerce shall, to the maximum extent practicable, make its anti-circumvention determination within 300 days from the date of the initiation of the inquiry.¹⁸ Due to the complicated nature of these anti-circumvention inquiries, we are hereby extending the deadline for the final determinations of these anti-circumvention inquiries by 73 days. Therefore, Commerce intends to issue the final determinations of these anti-circumvention inquiries to December 2, 2022.

¹⁷ See *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID-19; Extension of Effective Period*, 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020).

¹⁸ See also 19 CFR 351.225(f)(iii)(5) (explaining that Commerce will issue a final anticircumvention ruling "normally within 300 days from the date of the initiation of the . . . inquiry").

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with section 781(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.225(j).

Dated: August 26, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Orders*
- IV. Merchandise Subject to the Circumvention Inquiries
- V. Statutory and Regulatory Framework
- VI. Use of Facts Available and Adverse Inferences
- VII. Circumvention Determinations
- VIII. Country-Wide Determination
- IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2022–19124 Filed 9–2–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–469–818]

Ripe Olives From Spain: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020

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/exporters of ripe olives from Spain during the period of review, January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable September 6, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Kolberg or Theodore Pearson, 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) 482–1785 or (202) 482–2631, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 1, 2018, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* the countervailing duty (CVD) order on ripe olives from Spain.¹ On October 7, 2021,

¹ See *Ripe Olives from Spain: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 FR 37469 (August 1, 2018) (*Order*).

Commerce published the notice of initiation of an administrative review of the *Order*.² On March 29, 2022, Commerce extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this review by 120 days until August 31, 2022.³ For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁴ A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as 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 at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the *Order* are ripe olives from Spain. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁵

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this administrative 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 to be 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).⁶ For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, including our reliance, in part, on facts otherwise available pursuant to section 776(a) of the Act, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 86 FR 55811 (October 7, 2021).

³ See Memorandum, "Ripe Olives from Spain: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020," dated March 29, 2022.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the 2020 Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Ripe Olives from Spain," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ 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.

Preliminary Rate for Non-Selected Companies Under Review

There are three companies for which a review was requested and not rescinded, and which were not selected as mandatory respondents or found to be cross-owned with a mandatory respondent. For these companies, because the rates calculated for the mandatory respondents, Agro Sevilla Aceitunas S.Coop. And. (Agro Sevilla) and Angel Camacho Alimentación, S.L. (Camacho), were above *de minimis* and not based entirely on facts available, we are applying to the non-selected companies the weighted average of the net subsidy rates calculated for Agro Sevilla and Camacho, which we calculated using the publicly-ranged sales data submitted by Agro Sevilla and Camacho.⁷ This methodology to establish the all-others subsidy rate is consistent with our practice and section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act which governs the calculation of the all-others rate in an investigation. For further information on the calculation of the non-selected respondent rate, see the section in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum entitled “Non-Selected Company Rate.”

Preliminary Results of Review

We preliminarily find the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Agro Sevilla Aceitunas S.Coop. And	8.32
Angel Camacho Alimentación, S.L. and its cross-owned affiliates ⁸	4.58

⁷ With two respondents under examination, Commerce normally calculates (A) a weighted-average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents; (B) a simple average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents using each company’s publicly-ranged U.S. sale values for the merchandise under consideration. Commerce then compares (B) and (C) to (A) and selects the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other producers and exporters. See, e.g., *Ripe Olives from Spain: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*; 2019, 48 FR 13970 (March 11, 2022).

⁸ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with Angel Camacho Alimentación, S.L.: Grupo Angel Camacho, S.L., Cuarterola S.L., and Cucanoche S.L.

⁹ This rate is based on the rates for the respondents that were selected for individual review, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available. See section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act.

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
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Review-Specific Average Rate Applicable to the Following Companies⁹

Aceitunas Guadalquivir, S.L	6.68
Alimentary Group Dcoop S. Coop. And	6.68
Aceitunas Torrent, S.L	6.68

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(3) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in its final results of review.

Disclosure and Public Comment

We will disclose to parties in this review the calculations performed for these preliminary results within five days of the date of publication of this notice.¹⁰ A timeline for the submission of case and rebuttal briefs and written comments will be provided to interested parties at a later date.¹¹ Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this review are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) a statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities. All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information, until further notice.¹²

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS by 5 p.m. eastern time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain the party’s name, address, and telephone number, the number of participants, whether any participant is a foreign national, and a list of the issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, parties will be notified of the date and time for the hearing to be determined.

Unless extended, we intend to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of our analysis of the issues raised in the case briefs, no later than 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.224(b).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c) and (d).

¹² See *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID-19; Extension of Effective Period*, 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020).

section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Assessment Rates

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(i), we preliminarily determined subsidy rates in the amounts shown above for the producer/exporters shown above. Upon completion of the administrative review, consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, CVDs on all appropriate entries covered by this review. We intend to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act, Commerce also intends upon publication of the final results, to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated CVDs in the amounts calculated in the final results of this review for the respective companies listed above with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review. If the rate calculated in the final results is zero or *de minimis*, no cash deposit will be required on shipments of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review.

For all non-reviewed firms, CBP will continue to collect cash deposits of estimated CVDs at the all-others rate or the most recent company-specific rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Interested Parties

These preliminary results and notice are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: August 30, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Order*
- IV. Non-Selected Company Rate
- V. Subsidies Valuation Information
- VI. Use of Facts Otherwise Available
- VII. Analysis of Programs
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2022–19198 Filed 9–2–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–074]

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of common alloy aluminum sheet (aluminum sheet), from the People’s Republic of China (China) during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020.

DATES: Applicable September 6, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Natasia Harrison or Harrison Tanchuck, 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) 482–1240 or (202) 482–7421, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the *Federal Register* on March 4, 2022, and we invited comments from interested parties.¹ On April 8, 2022, we received timely case briefs from the following interested parties: Jiangsu Alcha Aluminium Co., Ltd. (Jiangsu

Alcha) and its affiliated trading company Alcha International Holdings Limited (Alcha International);² Yinbang Clad Material Co., Ltd. (Yinbang Clad);³ and the domestic industry.⁴ Jiangsu Alcha and Alcha International, jointly, and the domestic industry submitted timely filed rebuttal briefs on April 22, 2022.⁵

On June 24, 2022, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing these final results to 180 days after the publication date of the *Preliminary Results*, until August 31, 2022.⁶

² See Jiangsu Alcha and Alcha International’s Letter, “Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Case Brief,” dated April 8, 2022. The “Alcha Group” companies include Jiangsu Alcha, Alcha International and Jiangsu Alcha’s cross-owned affiliates Baotou Alcha Aluminium Co., Ltd. (Baotou Alcha) and Jiangsu Alcha New Energy Materials Co., Ltd. (Alcha Materials). Jiangsu Alcha reported that, in 2018, Jiangsu Alcha changed its name from “Jiangsu Alcha Aluminium Co., Ltd.” to “Jiangsu Alcha Aluminium Group Co., Ltd.” See Alcha Group’s Letter, “Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Alcha Group’s Initial Questionnaire Response,” dated July 8, 2021, at 4. See also Alcha Group’s Letter, “Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Alcha Group’s Sixth Supplemental Questionnaire Response,” dated March 23, 2022 (Alcha Group 6SQR), at 1–4. After the *Preliminary Results*, the Alcha Group explained the spelling inconsistencies in Jiangsu Alcha and Baotou Alcha’s company names throughout the record. For example, the narrative portions of Alcha Group responses and corresponding English translations of Chinese-language exhibits referred to Jiangsu Alcha as “Jiangsu Alcha Aluminium Co., Ltd.” and “Jiangsu Alcha Aluminium Group Co., Ltd.” interchangeably. These responses also referred to Baotou Alcha as “Baotou Alcha Aluminium Co., Ltd.” and “Baotou Alcha Aluminium Co., Ltd.” interchangeably. According to Alcha Group 6SQR, the official English company names are Jiangsu Alcha Aluminium Group Co., Ltd., Alcha International Holdings Limited, Baotou Alcha Aluminium Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Alcha New Energy Materials Co., Ltd.

³ See Yinbang Clad’s Letter, “Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Yinbang’s Case Brief,” dated April 8, 2022.

⁴ See Domestic Industry’s Letter, “Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Domestic Industry’s Case Brief,” dated April 8, 2022. The domestic industry includes the Aluminum Association Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet Trade Enforcement Working Group and its individual members (collectively, the domestic industry). The individual members of the Aluminum Association Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet Trade Enforcement Working Group are: Arconic Corporation; Commonwealth Rolled Products, Inc.; Constellium Rolled Products Ravenswood, LLC; Jupiter Aluminum Corporation; JW Aluminum Company; and Novelis Corporation.

⁵ See Jiangsu Alcha and Alcha International’s Letter, “Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Rebuttal Brief,” dated April 22, 2022; see also the Domestic Industry’s Letter, “Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Domestic Industry’s Rebuttal Brief,” dated April 22, 2022.

⁶ See Memorandum, “Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020,” dated June 24, 2022.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is aluminum sheet from China. A full description of the scope of the *Order* is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁷

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties’ briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum accompanying this notice. A list of topics discussed 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 comments in case and rebuttal briefs and record evidence, Commerce made certain changes with respect to the methodology used in the *Preliminary Results* to calculate Alcha Group’s program rate for the Government Provision of Primary Aluminum for Less than Adequate Remuneration program. We made no changes for Yinbang Clad. These changes are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each subsidy program found to be countervailable, Commerce finds that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an “authority” that confers benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁸ For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, including our reliance, in part on adverse facts available (AFA) pursuant to section 776(a) and (b) of the Act, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁷ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China; 2018–2019,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁸ 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.

¹ See *Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020*, 87 FR 12429 (March 4, 2022) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.