

PRCBs from the PRC are circumventing the *Order*.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of this determination, and consistent with 19 CFR 351.225(l)(3), we are continuing to direct Customs and Border Protection to suspend liquidation and to require a cash deposit of estimated duties at the applicable rate on unliquidated entries of merchandise subject to this inquiry that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 14, 2013, the date of publication of the initiation of this inquiry.⁶

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to the administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. 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.

This determination of circumvention is in accordance with section 781(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.225(g).

Dated: March 19, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2014-06567 Filed 3-24-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-997]

Non-Oriented Electrical Steel From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, and Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to

producers/exporters of non-oriented electrical steel (NOES) from the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Department also preliminarily determines critical circumstances exist for imports of the subject merchandise from the PRC. The period of investigation is January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 25, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joshua Morris or Thomas Schauer, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1779 and (202) 482-0410, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty (CVD) Determination With Final Antidumping Duty (AD) Determination

On the same day the Department initiated this CVD investigation, the Department also initiated AD investigations of NOES from the PRC and several other countries.¹ The CVD investigation and the AD investigations cover the same merchandise. On March 11, 2014, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), alignment of the final CVD determination with the final AD determination of NOES from the PRC was requested by AK Steel Corporation (Petitioner). Therefore, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), we are aligning the final CVD determination with the final AD determination. Consequently, the final CVD determination will be issued on the same date as the final AD determination, which is currently scheduled to be issued no later than July 29, 2014, unless postponed.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation consists of NOES, which includes cold-rolled, flat-rolled, alloy steel products, whether or not in coils, regardless of width, having an actual thickness of 0.20 mm or more, in which the core loss is substantially equal in any direction of magnetization in the plane of the material. For a complete description of the scope of the

investigation, see Appendix 1 to this notice.

Critical Circumstances

On February 25, 2014, Petitioner alleged that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of NOES from the PRC. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.206(c)(2)(i), because Petitioner submitted a critical circumstances allegation more than 20 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination, the Department must issue a preliminary critical circumstances determination not later than the date of the preliminary determination.²

In accordance with section 703(e)(1) of the Act, we preliminarily find critical circumstances exist with respect to Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (Baoshan) and all other producers/exporters. For a full discussion of our preliminary critical circumstances determination, see the "Critical Circumstances" section of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.³ 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 (IA ACCESS). IA ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://iaaccess.trade.gov>, and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room 7046 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Internet at <http://www.trade.gov/enforcement/>. The signed Preliminary Decision Memorandum and the electronic versions of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Methodology

The Department is conducting this countervailing duty investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary conclusions, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

For this preliminary determination, we have relied on facts available for the

² See, e.g., *Change in Policy Regarding Timing of Issuance of Critical Circumstances Determinations*, 63 FR 55364 (October 15, 1998).

³ See Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, regarding "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Non-Oriented Electrical Steel from the People's Republic of China" dated concurrently with this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

¹ See *Non-Oriented Electrical Steel From the People's Republic of China, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, and Taiwan: Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations*, 78 FR 69041 (November 18, 2013).

⁶ See *Initiation Notice*.

Government of the PRC and for Baoshan, the only mandatory company-respondent, because they did not act to the best of their abilities and respond to the Department's requests for information. Further, we have drawn an adverse inference in selecting from among the facts otherwise available to calculate the *ad valorem* rate for Baoshan.⁴ For further information, see "Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences" in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Determination and Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 703(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, we calculated a countervailing duty rate for the individually investigated producer/exporter of the subject merchandise, Baoshan.

With respect to the all-others rate, section 705(c)(5)(A)(iii) of the Act provides that if the countervailable subsidy rates established for all exporters and producers individually investigated are determined entirely in accordance with section 776 of the Act, the Department may use any reasonable method to establish an all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated. In this case, the rate calculated for the investigated company is based entirely on facts available under section 776 of the Act. There is no other information on the record upon which to determine an all-others rate. As a result, we have used the adverse facts available rate assigned for Baoshan as the all-others rate. This method is consistent with the Department's past practice.⁵

We preliminarily determine the countervailable subsidy rates to be:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	125.83
All Others	125.83

As noted above, the Department found that critical circumstances exist with respect to all companies. Therefore, in accordance with sections 703(e)(2) of the Act, we are directing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of all entries of NOES from the PRC that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse,

for consumption on or after the date 90 days prior to the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, and to require a cash deposit for such entries.

Disclosure and Public Comment

Because the Department has reached its conclusions on the basis of adverse facts available, the calculations performed in connection with this preliminary determination are not proprietary in nature, and are described in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. Case briefs or other written comments for all non-scope issues may be submitted to IA ACCESS no later than 30 days after the publication of this preliminary determination in the **Federal Register**, and rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in case briefs, may be submitted no later than five days after the deadline date for case briefs.⁶ Case briefs or other written comments on scope issues may be submitted no later than 30 days after the publication of this preliminary determination in the **Federal Register**, and rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be submitted no later than five days after the deadline for the case briefs. For any briefs filed on scope issues, parties must file separate and identical documents on each of the records for all of the concurrent antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.

Interested parties who wish to request a hearing, or to participate if one is requested, must do so in writing within 30 days after the publication of this preliminary determination in the **Federal Register**.⁷ Requests should contain the party's name, address, and telephone number; the number of participants; and a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, the Department intends to hold the hearing at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230, at a date, time and location to be determined. Parties will be notified of the date, time and location of any hearing.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 703(f) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information relating to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business

proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order, without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

In accordance with section 705(b)(2) of the Act, if our final determination is affirmative, the ITC will make its final determination within 45 days after the Department makes its final determination.

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 703(f) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: March 18, 2014

Paul Piqued,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix 1

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation consists of non-oriented electrical steel (NOES), which includes cold-rolled, flat-rolled, alloy steel products, whether or not in coils, regardless of width, having an actual thickness of 0.20 mm or more, in which the core loss is substantially equal in any direction of magnetization in the plane of the material. The term "substantially equal" in the prior sentence means that the cross grain direction of core loss is no more than 1.5 times the straight grain direction (*i.e.*, the rolling direction) of core loss. NOES has a magnetic permeability that does not exceed 1.65 Tesla when tested at a field of 800 A/m (equivalent to 10 Oersteds) along (*i.e.*, parallel to) the rolling direction of the sheet (*i.e.*, B800 value). NOES contains by weight at least 1.25 percent of silicon but less than 3.5 percent of silicon, not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, and not more than 1.5 percent of aluminum.

NOES is subject to this investigation whether it is fully processed (fully annealed to develop final magnetic properties) or semi-processed (finished to final thickness and physical form but not fully annealed to develop final magnetic properties); whether or not it is coated (*e.g.*, with enamel, varnish, natural oxide surface, chemically treated or phosphate surface, or other non-metallic materials). Fully processed NOES is typically made to the requirements of ASTM specification A 677, Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) specification C 2552, and/or International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) specification 60404-8-4. Semi-processed NOES is typically made to the requirements of ASTM specification A 683. However, the scope of this investigation is not limited to merchandise meeting the specifications noted above.

NOES is sometimes referred to as cold-rolled non-oriented electrical steel (CRNO), non-grain oriented (NGO), non-oriented (NO), or cold-rolled non-grain oriented (CRNGO). These terms are interchangeable.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheadings 7225.19.0000, 7226.19.1000, and 7226.19.9000 of the Harmonized Tariff

⁴ See sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.

⁵ See, *e.g.*, *Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination: Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products From Argentina*, 66 FR 37007, 37008 (July 16, 2001); see also *Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From India*, 68 FR 68356 (December 8, 2003).

⁶ See 19 CFR 351.309.

⁷ See 19 CFR 351.310(c).

Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Subject merchandise may also be entered under subheadings 7225.50.8085, 7225.99.0090, 7226.92.5000, 7226.92.7050, 7226.92.8050, 7226.99.0180 of the HTSUS. Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix 2

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

1. Summary
2. Background
3. Critical Circumstances
4. Scope Comments
5. Scope of the Investigation
6. Injury Test
7. Respondent Selection
8. Application of the Countervailing Duty Law to Imports from the PRC
9. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
10. ITC Notification
11. Disclosure and Public Comment
12. Conclusion

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-580-873]

Non-Oriented Electrical Steel From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Negative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Negative Critical Circumstances Determination, and Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) preliminarily determines that *de minimis* countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers/exporters of non-oriented electrical steel (NOES) from the Republic of Korea (Korea). The period of investigation is January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 25, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joshua Morris or Thomas Schauer, AD/CVD Operations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1779 and (202) 482-0410, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty (CVD) Determination With Final Antidumping Duty (AD) Determination

On the same day the Department initiated this CVD investigation, the Department also initiated AD investigations of NOES from Korea and several other countries.¹ The CVD investigation and the AD investigations cover the same merchandise. On March 11, 2014, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), alignment of the final CVD determination with the final AD determination of NOES from Korea was requested by AK Steel Corporation (Petitioner). Therefore, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), we are aligning the final CVD determination with the final AD determination. Consequently, the final CVD determination will be issued on the same date as the final AD determination, which is currently scheduled to be issued no later than July 29, 2014, unless postponed.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation consists of NOES, which includes cold-rolled, flat-rolled, alloy steel products, whether or not in coils, regardless of width, having an actual thickness of 0.20 mm or more, in which the core loss is substantially equal in any direction of magnetization in the plane of the material. For a complete description of the scope of the investigation, *see* Appendix 1 to this notice.

Methodology

The Department is conducting this CVD investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.² 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

¹ *See Non-Oriented Electrical Steel From the People's Republic of China, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, and Taiwan: Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations*, 78 FR 69041 (November 18, 2013).

² *See* Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, regarding "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Non-Oriented Electrical Steel from the Republic of Korea" dated concurrently with this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

(IA ACCESS). IA ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://iaaccess.trade.gov>, and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room 7046 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Internet at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The signed Preliminary Decision Memorandum and the electronic versions of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Critical Circumstances

On February 25, 2014, Petitioner alleged that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of NOES from Korea. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.206(c)(2)(i), because Petitioner submitted a critical circumstances allegation more than 20 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination, the Department must issue a preliminary critical circumstances determination not later than the date of the preliminary determination.³

We preliminarily determine that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to POSCO, Daewoo International Corporation (DWI), and all other producers/exporters. For a full discussion of our preliminary critical circumstances determination, *see* the "Critical Circumstances" section of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Determination and Suspension of Liquidation

For the reasons explained in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum,⁴ DWI and POSCO have been found preliminarily to be cross-owned under the Department's regulations, and are therefore being investigated as one entity which has received a combined subsidy rate. Thus, in accordance with section 703(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, we have calculated an estimated countervailable subsidy rate for POSCO/DWI. Further, because POSCO/DWI is the only entity for which a rate has been calculated, we are also assigning that rate to all other producers and exporters of NOES from Korea.⁵

We preliminarily determine the countervailable subsidy rates to be:

³ *See, e.g., Change in Policy Regarding Timing of Issuance of Critical Circumstances Determinations*, 63 FR 55364 (October 15, 1998).

⁴ *See* "Subsidies Valuation—Attribution of Subsidies."

⁵ *See* Section 703(d)(1)(A) of the Act.