: 3510-DS-P

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

**[A-570-073; C-570-074; A-525-001; C-525-002; A-351-854; A-891-001; A-729-803; A-428-849; A-533-895; C-533-896; A-560-835; A-475-842; A-523-814; A-485-809; A-801-001; A-856-001; A-791-825; A-469-820; A-583-867; A-489-839; C-489-840]**

# Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China, Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, and the Republic of Türkiye: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Reviews and Intent to Revoke the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders, in Part

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is initiating and issuing preliminary results of changed circumstances reviews (CCRs) of the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on common alloy aluminum sheet (aluminum sheet) from the People's Republic of China (China), Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye), to revoke the orders, in part, with respect to certain aluminum can stock. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

**DATES:** Applicable [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*]

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Daniel Saba, 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) 482-5849.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Background

On February 6 and 8, 2019, Commerce published the AD and CVD orders on CAAS from China, respectively.[1] On April 27, 2021, Commerce published the CVD orders on CAAS from Bahrain, India, and Türkiye, and the AD orders on aluminum sheet from Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, and Türkiye.[2] On June 22, 2026, the Aluminum Association Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet Trade Enforcement Working Group and its members[3] (collectively, CAAS Enforcement Working Group), requested, through a CCR, that Commerce amend the scope of, and retroactively revoke, the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders* and the *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders*, in part, pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), 19 CFR 351.216, and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii).[4] The CAAS Enforcement Working Group's members are producers of the domestic like product and, as such, qualify as interested parties pursuant to section 771(9)(C),(E), and (F) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.102(b)(29)(v),(vii), and (viii).

On July 21 and 24, 2026, Commerce issued two supplemental questionnaires to the CAAS Enforcement Working Group.[5] On July 24 and 28, 2026, the CAAS Enforcement

[1] *See Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 84 FR 2813 (February 8, 2019) (*China Aluminum Sheet AD Order*); *see also Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 84 FR 2157 (February 6, 2019) (*China Aluminum Sheet CVD Order*) (collectively, *China Aluminum Sheet Orders*).

[2] *See Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain, India, and the Republic of Turkey: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 86 FR 22144 (April 27, 2026) (*Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet CVD Orders*); and *Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, and the Republic of Turkey*, 86 FR 22139 (April 27, 2021) (*Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet AD Orders*) (collectively, *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders*).

[3] The individual members of the CAAS Enforcement Working Group are Arconic Corporation; Commonwealth Rolled Products Inc.; Constellium Rolled Products Ravenswood, LLC; JW Aluminum Company; Novelis Corporation; and Texarkana Aluminum, Inc

[4] *See* CAAS Enforcement Working Group's Letter, "Request for Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review to Further Clarify Exclusion of Aluminum Can Stock from Scope of AD/CVD Orders," dated June 22, 2026 (CCR Requests).

[5] *See* Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questionnaire," dated July 21, 2026, and "Supplemental Questionnaire," dated July 24, 2026.

Working Group submitted timely supplemental questionnaire responses.[6] The CAAS Enforcement Working Group's July 24th Response demonstrated that the CAAS Enforcement Working Group's individual members along with Jupiter Aluminum Corporation (Jupiter Aluminum), collectively account for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product.[7] The CAAS Enforcement Working Group's July 28th Response included a signed declaration from Jupiter Aluminum indicating that it supports the CCR Requests.[8] Accordingly, we preliminarily find that substantially all the domestic industry supports the CCR Requests.

Scope of the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders*

The merchandise covered by these *Orders* is aluminum common alloy sheet (common alloy sheet), which is a flat-rolled aluminum product having a thickness of 6.3 mm or less, but greater than 0.2 mm, in coils or cut-to-length, regardless of width. Common alloy sheet within the scope of these *Orders* includes both not clad aluminum sheet, as well as multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet. With respect to not clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is manufactured from a 1XXX-,3XXX-, or 5XXX-series alloy as designated by the Aluminum Association. With respect to multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is produced from a 3XXX-series core, to which cladding layers are applied to either one or both sides of the core.

Common alloy sheet may be made to ASTM specification B209–14, but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of specification, however, all common alloy sheet meeting the scope description is included in the scope. Subject merchandise includes common alloy sheet that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these orders if performed in the country of manufacture of the common alloy sheet.

[6] *See* CAAS Enforcement Working Group's Letters, "Response to Supplemental Questionnaire," dated July 24, 2026 (July 24th Response), and "Response to Second Supplemental Questionnaire," dated July 28, 2026 (July 28th Response).
[7] *See* July 24th Response at Attachment 1.
[8] *See* July 28th Response at Attachment 1.

Excluded from the scope of these *Orders* is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an H–19, H–41, H–48, or H–391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. Aluminum can stock is properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055.

Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set for the above.

Common alloy sheet is currently classifiable under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3060, 7606.11.6000, 7606.12.3096, 7606.12.6000, 7606.91.3095, 7606.91.6095, 7606.92.3035, and 7606.92.6095.[9] Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of these *Orders* may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3030, 7606.12.3015, 7606.12.3025, 7606.12.3035, 7606.12.3091, 7606.91.3055, 7606.91.6055, 7606.92.3025, 7606.92.6055, 7607.11.9090. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these *Orders* is dispositive.

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[9] The HTSUS has undergone several relevant modifications at the 10-digit level since 2018. Specifically, effective July 1, 2019, HTS subheading 7606.91.3090 was consolidated with HTS subheading 7606.91.3075 into current HTS subheading 7606.91.3095. Further, HTS subheading 7606.91.6080 was consolidated with HTS subheading 7606.91.6060 into current HTS subheading 7606.91.6095. Moreover, HTS subheading 7606.92.3090 was consolidated with HTS subheading 7606.92.3075 into current HTS subheading 7606.92.3035. In addition, HTS subheading 7606.92.6080 was consolidated with HTS subheading 7606.92.6060 into current HTS subheading 7606.92.6095. Effective January 1, 2020, HTS subheading 7606.12.3090 was sub-divided into HTS subheading 7606.12.3091 and HTS subheading 7606.12.3096. *See Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Republic of Korea, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Taiwan, and the Republic of Turkey: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations,* 85 FR 19444 (April 7, 2020) and accompanying initiation checklist at 2-3. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(q)(1)(iii)(B), we preliminarily clarify that CAAS is currently classifiable under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3060, 7606.11.6000, 7606.12.3096, 7606.12.6000, 7606.91.3095, 7606.91.6095, 7606.92.3035, and 7606.92.6095. Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of these orders may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3030, 7606.12.3015, 7606.12.3025, 7606.12.3035, 7606.12.3091, 7606.91.3055, 7606.91.6055, 7606.92.3025, 7606.92.6055, 7607.11.9090. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive. The language above reflects this preliminary clarification. Interested parties may comment on this scope clarification.

Scope of the *Bahrain et. al. Aluminum Sheet Orders*[10]

The merchandise covered by these *Orders* is common alloy aluminum sheet, which is a flat-rolled aluminum product having a thickness of 6.3 mm or less, but greater than 0.2 mm, in coils or cut-to-length, regardless of width. Common alloy sheet within the scope of these *Orders* includes both not clad aluminum sheet, as well as multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet. With respect to not clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is manufactured from a 1XXX-, 3XXX-, or 5XXX-series alloy as designated by the Aluminum Association. With respect to multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is produced from a 3XXX-series core, to which cladding layers are applied to either one or both sides of the core. The use of a proprietary alloy or non-proprietary alloy that is not specifically registered by the Aluminum Association as a discrete 1XXX-, 3XXX-, or 5XXX-series alloy, but that otherwise has a chemistry that is consistent with these designations, does not remove an otherwise in-scope product from the scope.

Common alloy sheet may be made to ASTM specification B209-14 but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of specification, however, all common alloy sheet meeting the scope description is included in the scope. Subject merchandise includes common alloy sheet that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these orders if performed in the country of manufacture of the common alloy sheet.

Excluded from the scope of these *Orders* is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an

[10] We note that there is an error in the *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet CVD Orders*, where the temper H-39 was not included in the scope language regarding the aluminum can stock exclusion. As seen in the final determinations of the *CVD Orders*, temper H-39 should have been included in the scope language regarding the aluminum can stock exclusion. *See*, *e.g., Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from Bahrain: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 86 FR 13333 (March 8, 2021) (*CAAS Bahrain Final*).

H-19, H-41, H-48, H-39 or H-391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. Aluminum can stock is properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055.

Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set for the above.

Common alloy sheet is currently classifiable under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3060, 7606.11.6000, 7606.12.3096, 7606.12.6000, 7606.91.3095, 7606.91.6095, 7606.92.3035, and 7606.92.6095. Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of these *Orders* may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3030, 7606.12.3015, 7606.12.3025, 7606.12.3035, 7606.12.3091, 7606.91.3055, 7606.91.6055, 7606.92.3025, 7606.92.6055, 7607.11.9090. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these *Orders* is dispositive.

Proposed Revocation of the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders* and *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders*, in Part

The CAAS Enforcement Working Group requested that the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders* and *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders* be revoked, in part, and retroactively,[11] specifically requesting that the exclusionary language regarding aluminum can stock be modified to further exclude aluminum can stock that meets the written description of aluminum can stock but is not classified under HTSUS subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055.[12]

The original exclusionary language for aluminum can stock with regard to the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders* is as follows:

> Excluded from the scope of these orders is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from

[11] *See* CCR Request at 5-6.
[12] *Id.* at 6-7.

> 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an H-19, H-41, H-48, or H-391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. *Aluminum can stock is properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055.*

The original exclusionary language for aluminum can stock with regard to the *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders* is as follows:

> Excluded from the scope of these orders is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an H-19, H-41, H-48, H-39,[13] or H-391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. *Aluminum can stock is properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055.*

The proposed modified exclusionary language for aluminum can stock with regard to the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders* is as follows:[14]

> Excluded from the scope of these orders is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an H-19, H-41, H-48, or H-391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. *Aluminum can stock is generally classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055; however, the written description of aluminum can stock covered by the scope exclusion set forth above is dispositive, regardless of HTSUS classification.*

In the interest of aligning the aluminum can stock exclusion language across the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders* and *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders*, interested parties are invited to comment whether it is appropriate to include temper H-39 in the modified exclusionary language for aluminum can stock with regard to the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders*.[15]

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[13] We note that there is an error in the *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet CVD Orders*, where the temper H-39 was not included in the scope language regarding the aluminum can stock exclusion. As seen in the final determinations of the *CVD Orders*, temper H-39 should have been included in the scope language regarding the aluminum can stock exclusion. *See, e.g., CAAS Bahrain Final*, 86 FR at 13333.

[14] *See* CCR Request at 6-7.

[15] *See* 19 CFR 351.225(q)(iii)(A).

The proposed modified exclusionary language for aluminum can stock with regard to the *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders* is as follows:[16]

> Excluded from the scope of these orders is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an H-19, H-41, H-48, H-39 or H-391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. *Aluminum can stock is generally classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055; however, the written description of aluminum can stock covered by the scope exclusion set forth above is dispositive, regardless of HTSUS classification.*

Initiation of CCRs

Pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Act, Commerce will conduct a CCR upon receipt of a request from an interested party that shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of the *Orders*. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.216(d), Commerce determines that the information submitted by the CAAS Enforcement Working Group shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of the *Orders.*

Section 782(h)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(g)(1)(i) provide that Commerce may revoke an order (in whole or in part) if it determines that producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product have expressed a lack of interest in the order, in whole or in part. In its administrative practice, Commerce has interpreted "substantially all" to mean producers accounting for at least 85 percent of the total U.S. production of the domestic like product covered by the orders.[17]

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[16] *See* CCR Request at 6-7.

[17] S*ee, e.g., Certain Cased Pencils from the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review, and Intent to Revoke Order in Part*, 77 FR 42276 (July 18, 2012), unchanged in *Certain Cased Pencils from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review, and Determination to Revoke Order, in Part*, 77 FR 53176 (August 31, 2012).

Section 351.221(c)(3)(ii) of Commerce's regulations permits Commerce to combine the notice of initiation and the notice of preliminary results when expedited action is warranted.[18] In this instance, because the record contains information necessary to make a preliminary finding, we find that expedited action is warranted and have combined the notice of initiation and the notice of the preliminary results.[19]

Pursuant to section 751(d)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(g), Commerce may revoke an AD or CVD order, in whole or in part, based on a review under section 751(b) of the Act (*i.e.*, a CCR). Section 751(b)(1) of the Act requires a CCR to be conducted upon receipt of a request which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review. Section 782(h)(2) of the Act gives Commerce the authority to revoke an order if producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product have expressed a lack of interest in the order. Section 351.222(g) of Commerce's regulations provides that Commerce will conduct a CCR of an AD or CVD order under 19 CFR 351.216, and may revoke an order (in whole or in part), if it concludes that: (i) producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product to which the order pertains have expressed a lack of interest in the relief provided by the order, in whole or in part; or (ii) if other changed circumstances sufficient to warrant revocation exist. Thus, both the Act and Commerce's regulations require that "substantially all" domestic producers express a lack of interest in the order for Commerce to revoke the order, in whole or in part.[20] In its administrative practice, Commerce has interpreted "substantially all" to

[18] *See* 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii); *see also Certain Pasta from Italy: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 80 FR 33480, 33480-41 (June 12, 2015) (*Pasta from Italy CCR Prelim*), unchanged in *Certain Pasta from Italy: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review*, 80 FR 48807 (August 14, 2015) (*Pasta from Italy CCR Final*).
[19] *See, e.g., Pasta from Italy CCR Prelim*, 80 FR at 33480-41, *unchanged in Pasta from Italy CCR Final*, 80 FR at 48807
[20] *See* section 782(h) of the Act; and 19 CFR 351.222(g).

represent producers accounting for at least 85 percent of U.S. production of the domestic like product.[21]

As explained above, the individual members of the CAAS Enforcement Working Group and Jupiter Aluminum account for greater than 85 percent of the domestic industry and have expressed support for the CCR Requests.[22] In light of the CAAS Enforcement Working Group and Jupiter Aluminum's statements of support of modifying the *Orders*, in part, with respect to the addition of exclusion language for certain aluminum can stock as described by the CAAS Enforcement Working Group, and in the absence of any other interested party comments addressing the issue of domestic industry support, we preliminarily conclude that producers accounting for substantially all of the production of the domestic like product to which the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders* and the *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders* pertain lack interest in the relief provided by the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders* and the *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders* with respect to certain aluminum can stock that is the subject of the CAAS Enforcement Working Group's new proposed aluminum can stock exclusion language. Thus, we preliminarily determine that changed circumstances warrant revocation of the *Orders*, in part, with respect to such aluminum can stock as described in the CAAS Enforcement Working Group's new proposed exclusion language, with retroactivity of the revocation for all unliquidated entries of aluminum can stock. Accordingly, we are notifying the public of our intent to revoke the *Orders*, in part, with respect to certain aluminum can stock described in the "Proposed Revocation of the *China Aluminum Sheet Orders* and *Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders*, in Part" section above, with retroactivity of the revocation applying to all unliquidated entries of aluminum can stock.

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[21] *See*, *e.g.*, *Honey from Argentina: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Reviews; Preliminary Intent to Revoke Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 77 FR 67790, 67791 (November 14, 2012), unchanged in *Honey from Argentina: Final Results of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Reviews; Revocation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 77 FR 77029 (December 31, 2012).

[22] *See* July 24th Response and July 28th Response.

Public Comment

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), interested parties may submit case briefs no later than 14 days after the date of publication of this notice.[23] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed no later than five days after the due date for case briefs Electronically filed documents must be successfully received in their entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the due date.

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[22] Further, we request that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this CCR. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[23]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), any interested party may request a hearing within 14 days of publication of this notice in the *Federal Register*.[24] Hearing requests should contain the following information: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs.[25] 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 the date and the time of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

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[23] Commerce is exercising its discretion under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii) to alter the time limit for the filing of case briefs.
[24] Commerce is exercising its discretion under 19 CFR 351.310(c) to alter the time limit for requesting a hearing.
[25] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(c)

Final Results of Review

Unless extended, consistent with 19 CFR 351.216(e), Commerce intends to issue the final results of these CCRs no later than 270 days after the date on which this review was initiated or 45 days if all parties agree to the outcome of the reviews.

Notification to Interested Parties

These initiations and preliminary results notices are published in accordance with section 751(b)(1) of the Act, 19 CFR 351.221(b)(1), and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii).

Dated: August 6, 2026.

**Christopher Abbott,**
*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
*for Policy and Negotiations,*
*performing the non-exclusive functions and duties*
*of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

## Appendix I

*Proposed Scope of the China Aluminum Sheet Orders*

The merchandise covered by these orders is aluminum common alloy sheet (common alloy sheet), which is a flat-rolled aluminum product having a thickness of 6.3 mm or less, but greater than 0.2 mm, in coils or cut-to-length, regardless of width. Common alloy sheet within the scope of these orders includes both not clad aluminum sheet, as well as multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet. With respect to not clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is manufactured from a 1XXX-,3XXX-, or 5XXX-series alloy as designated by the Aluminum Association. With respect to multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is produced from a 3XXX-series core, to which cladding layers are applied to either one or both sides of the core.

Common alloy sheet may be made to ASTM specification B209–14, but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of specification, however, all common alloy sheet meeting the scope description is included in the scope. Subject merchandise includes common alloy sheet that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these orders if performed in the country of manufacture of the common alloy sheet.

Excluded from the scope of these orders is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an H-19, H-41, H-48, H-39, or H-391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. Aluminum can stock is generally classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055; however, the written description of aluminum can stock covered by the scope exclusion set forth above is dispositive, regardless of HTSUS classification.

Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set for the above.

Common alloy sheet is currently classifiable under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3060, 7606.11.6000, 7606.12.3096, 7606.12.6000, 7606.91.3095, 7606.91.6095, 7606.92.3035, and 7606.92.6095. Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of these orders may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3030, 7606.12.3015, 7606.12.3025, 7606.12.3035, 7606.12.3091, 7606.91.3055, 7606.91.6055, 7606.92.3025, 7606.92.6055, 7607.11.9090. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

## Appendix II

*Proposed Scope of the Bahrain et al. Aluminum Sheet Orders*

The merchandise covered by these orders is common alloy aluminum sheet, which is a flat-rolled aluminum product having a thickness of 6.3 mm or less, but greater than 0.2 mm, in coils or cut-to-length, regardless of width. Common alloy sheet within the scope of these orders includes both not clad aluminum sheet, as well as multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet. With respect to not clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is manufactured from a 1XXX-, 3XXX-, or 5XXX-series alloy as designated by the Aluminum Association. With respect to multi-alloy, clad aluminum sheet, common alloy sheet is produced from a 3XXX-series core, to which cladding layers are applied to either one or both sides of the core. The use of a proprietary alloy or non-proprietary alloy that is not specifically registered by the Aluminum Association as a discrete 1XXX-, 3XXX-, or 5XXX-series alloy, but that otherwise has a chemistry that is consistent with these designations, does not remove an otherwise in-scope product from the scope.

Common alloy sheet may be made to ASTM specification B209-14 but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of specification, however, all common alloy sheet meeting the scope description is included in the scope. Subject merchandise includes common alloy sheet that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these orders if performed in the country of manufacture of the common alloy sheet.

Excluded from the scope of these orders is aluminum can stock, which is suitable for use in the manufacture of aluminum beverage cans, lids of such cans, or tabs used to open such cans. Aluminum can stock is produced to gauges that range from 0.200 mm to 0.292 mm, and has an H-19, H-41, H-48, H-39, or H-391 temper. In addition, aluminum can stock has a lubricant applied to the flat surfaces of the can stock to facilitate its movement through machines used in the manufacture of beverage cans. Aluminum can stock is generally classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7606.12.3045 and 7606.12.3055; however, the written description of aluminum can stock covered by the scope exclusion set forth above is dispositive, regardless of HTSUS classification.

Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set for the above.

Common alloy sheet is currently classifiable under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3060, 7606.11.6000, 7606.12.3096, 7606.12.6000, 7606.91.3095, 7606.91.6095, 7606.92.3035, and 7606.92.6095. Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of these orders may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3030, 7606.12.3015, 7606.12.3025, 7606.12.3035, 7606.12.3091, 7606.91.3055, 7606.91.6055, 7606.92.3025, 7606.92.6055, 7607.11.9090. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

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