precursors as posing a high risk to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The CWC (Part VI of the ''Verification Annex'') restricts the production of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals for protective purposes to two facilities per State Party: a single small-scale facility and a facility for production in quantities not exceeding 10 kg per year. The CWC Article-by-Article Analysis submitted to the Senate in Treaty Doc. 103–21 defined the term ''protective purposes'' to mean ''used for determining the adequacy of defense equipment and measures.'' Consistent with this definition and as authorized by Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 70 (December 17, 1999), which specifies agency and departmental responsibilities as part of the U.S. implementation of the CWC, the Department of Defense (DOD) was assigned the responsibility to operate these two facilities. DOD maintains strict controls on ''Schedule 1'' chemicals produced at its facilities in order to ensure accountability for such chemicals, as well as their proper use, consistent with the Convention's objectives. Although this assignment of responsibility to DOD under PDD–70 effectively precluded commercial production of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals for ''protective purposes'' in the United States, it did not establish any limitations on ''Schedule 1'' chemical activities that are not prohibited by the CWC.

The provisions of the CWC that affect commercial activities involving ''Schedule 1'' chemicals are implemented in the CWCR (*see* 15 CFR part 712) and in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (*see* 15 CFR 742.18 and 15 CFR part 745), both of which are administered by the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS). Pursuant to CWC requirements, the CWCR restrict commercial production of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals to research, medical, or pharmaceutical purposes. The CWCR prohibit commercial production of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals for ''protective purposes'' because such production is effectively precluded per PDD–70, as described above (*see* 15 CFR 712.2(a)).

The CWCR also contain other requirements and prohibitions that apply to ''Schedule 1'' chemicals and/or ''Schedule 1'' facilities. Specifically, the CWCR:

(1) Prohibits the import of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals from States not Party to the Convention (15 CFR 712.2(b));

(2) Requires annual declarations by certain facilities engaged in the production of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals in excess of 100 grams aggregate per calendar year (*i.e.,* declared ''Schedule 1'' facilities) for purposes not prohibited by the Convention (15 CFR 712.5(a)(1) and (a)(2));

(3) Provides for government approval of ''declared Schedule 1'' facilities (15 CFR 712.5(f));

(4) Requires 200 days advance notification of the establishment of new ''Schedule 1'' production facilities producing greater than 100 grams aggregate of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals per calendar year (15 CFR 712.4);

(5) Provides that ''declared Schedule 1'' facilities are subject to initial and routine inspection by the OPCW (15 CFR 712.5(e) and 716.1(b)(1));

(6) Requires advance notification and annual reporting of all imports and exports of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals to, or from, other States Parties to the Convention (15 CFR 712.6, 742.18(a)(1) and 745.1); and

(7) Prohibits the export of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals to States not Party to the Convention (15 CFR 742.18(a)(1) and (b)(1)(ii)).

For purposes of the CWCR (*see* the definition of ''production'' in 15 CFR 710.1), the phrase ''production of a Schedule 1 chemical'' means the formation of ''Schedule 1'' chemicals through chemical synthesis as well as processing to extract and isolate ''Schedule 1'' chemicals. The phrase also encompasses the formation of a chemical through chemical reaction, including by a biochemical or biologically mediated reaction. ''Production of a Schedule 1 chemical'' is understood, for CWCR declaration purposes, to include intermediates, by-products, or waste products that are produced and consumed within a defined chemical manufacturing sequence, where such intermediates, by-products, or waste products are chemically stable and therefore exist for a sufficient time to make isolation from the manufacturing stream possible, but where, under normal or design operating conditions, isolation does not occur.

Request for Comments

In order to assist in determining whether the legitimate commercial activities and interests of chemical, biotechnology, and pharmaceutical firms in the United States are significantly harmed by the limitations of the Convention on access to, and production of, ''Schedule 1'' chemicals as described in this notice, BIS is seeking public comments on any effects that implementation of the CWC, through the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 and the CWCR, has had on commercial activities involving ''Schedule 1'' chemicals during calendar year 2023. To allow BIS to properly evaluate the significance of any harm to commercial activities involving ''Schedule 1'' chemicals, public comments submitted in response to this notice of inquiry should include both a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the impact of the CWC on such activities.

Submission of Comments

All comments must be submitted to one of the addresses indicated in this notice and in accordance with the instructions provided herein. BIS will consider all comments received on or before January 19, 2024.

Matthew S. Borman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 2023–27951 Filed 12–19–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–469–815]

Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From Spain: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2021–2022

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that ULMA Forja, S.Coop (ULMA) and companies not selected for individual examination made sales of finished carbon steel flanges (flanges) from Spain in the United States at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) June 1, 2021, through May 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable December 20, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Adie or Mark Flessner, 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) 482–6250 or (202) 482–6312, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 7, 2023, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* and invited interested parties to comment.[1] In

[1] *See Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2021–2022,* 88 FR 43307

September 2023, Commerce conducted on-site verification of ULMA's sales information.[2] On October 12, 2023, Commerce extended the deadline for these final results of review to January 3, 2023.[3] On November 24, 2023, ULMA, the sole mandatory respondent for this review,[4] submitted its case brief.[5] No other interested party filed a case or rebuttal brief. As the comments submitted in ULMA's case brief are addressed herein, there is no Issues and Decision Memorandum accompanying this notice. These final results cover eight companies for which an administrative review was initiated and not rescinded. Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order [6]

The scope of this *Order* covers finished carbon steel flanges. Finished carbon steel flanges differ from unfinished carbon steel flanges (also known as carbon steel flange forgings) in that they have undergone further processing after forging, including, but not limited to, beveling, bore threading, center or step boring, face machining, taper boring, machining ends or surfaces, drilling bolt holes, and/or de-burring or shot blasting. Any one of these post-forging processes suffices to render the forging into a finished carbon steel flange for purposes of this *Order.* However, mere heat treatment of a carbon steel flange forging (without any other further processing after forging) does not render the forging into a finished carbon steel flange for purposes of this *Order.*

While these finished carbon steel flanges are generally manufactured to specification ASME B16.5 or ASME B16.47 series A or series B, the scope is not limited to flanges produced under those specifications. All types of finished carbon steel flanges are included in the scope regardless of pipe size (which may or may not be expressed in inches of nominal pipe size), pressure class (usually, but not necessarily, expressed in pounds of pressure, *e.g.,* 150, 300, 400, 600, 900, 1,500, 2,500, *etc.*), type of face (*e.g.,* flat face, full face, raised face, *etc.*), configuration (*e.g.,* weld neck, slip on, socket weld, lap joint, threaded, *etc.*), wall thickness (usually, but not necessarily, expressed in inches), normalization, or whether or not heat treated. These carbon steel flanges either meet or exceed the requirements of the ASTM A105, ASTM A694, ASTM A181, ASTM A350 and ASTM A707 standards (or comparable foreign specifications). The scope includes any flanges produced to the above-referenced ASTM standards as currently stated or as may be amended. The term ''carbon steel'' under this scope is steel in which:

(a) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements:

(b) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and

(c) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, as indicated:

(i) 0.87 percent of aluminum;
(ii) 0.0105 percent of boron;
(iii) 10.10 percent of chromium;
(iv) 1.55 percent of columbium;
(v) 3.10 percent of copper;
(vi) 0.38 percent of lead;
(vii) 3.04 percent of manganese;
(viii) 2.05 percent of molybdenum;
(ix) 20.15 percent of nickel;
(x) 1.55 percent of niobium;
(xi) 0.20 percent of nitrogen;
(xii) 0.21 percent of phosphorus;
(xiii) 3.10 percent of silicon;
(xiv) 0.21 percent of sulfur;
(xv) 1.05 percent of titanium;
(xvi) 4.06 percent of tungsten;
(xvii) 0.53 percent of vanadium; or
(xviii) 0.015 percent of zirconium.

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.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, from September 11 through 15, 2023, we conducted verification of the sales information submitted by ULMA for use in these final results. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant sales and accounting records, and original source documents provided by ULMA.[7]

Changes Since the Preliminary Results and Analysis of Comments Received

Based on our analysis of the comments received, we made one change to the preliminary weighted-average margin calculations for ULMA and the non-examined companies. In its case brief, ULMA argued that we should rely on the databases that ULMA submitted, at Commerce's request, following verification.[8] We are incorporating into these final results the relevant databases, which reflect changes based on the minor corrections ULMA submitted at verification.[9] For additional details, *see* the Final Analysis Memorandum.[10]

Non-Individually Examined Companies

For guidance when calculating the rate for non-selected respondents, *i.e.,* non-individually-examined companies, 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 a market economy 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 weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero or *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely {on the basis of facts available}.'' We calculated a margin for ULMA that was not zero, *de minimis,* or based on facts available. Accordingly, we have applied the margin calculated for ULMA to the non-individually examined respondents.

Final Results of Administrative Review

For these final results, we determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period June 1, 2021, through May 31, 2022:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
ULMA Forja, S. Coop	3.93
Review-Specific Rate for the Non-Selected Companies	
Aleaciones De Metales Sinterizados S.A	3.93
Central Y Almacenes	3.93

(July 7, 2023) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Verification of the Sales Response of ULMA Forja, S. Coop in the Antidumping Review of Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain,'' dated November 16, 2023 (Verification Report).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2021–2022,'' dated October 12, 2023.

[4] *See Preliminary Results,* 88 FR at 43307.

[5] *See* ULMA's Letter, ''ULMA Forja, S. Coop's Case Brief, POR 5,'' dated November 24, 2023 (ULMA Case Brief).

[6] *See Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain: Antidumping Duty Order,* 82 FR 27229 (June 14, 2017) (*Order*).

[7] Verification Report.

[8] *See* ULMA Case Brief at 1–2.

[9] *See* Verification Report at 2–3.

[10] *See* Memorandum, ''Analysis of Data Submitted by ULMA Forja S. Coop. for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2021–2022,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Final Analysis Memorandum).

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Farina Group Spain	3.93
Friedrich Geldbach Gmbh	3.93
Grupo Cunado	3.93
Transglory S.A	3.93
Tubacero, S.L	3.93

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in connection with these final results of review to interested parties within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Commerce shall determine and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b). For ULMA, we calculated importer-specific assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales and the total entered value of those sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). Where an importer-specific assessment rate is *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), the entries by that importer will be liquidated without regard to antidumping duties. For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by ULMA for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate in the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation [11] if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[12] For the companies identified above that were not selected for individual examination, we will instruct CBP to liquidate entries of subject merchandise during the POR at the rates established in these final results of review as listed above.

Commerce intends 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

The following cash deposit requirements for estimated antidumping duties will be effective upon publication of this notice for all shipments of flanges from Spain entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies subject to this review will be equal to the company-specific weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of the review; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a prior completed segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published in the completed segment for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation, but the producer has been covered in a prior completed segment of this proceeding, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the completed segment for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 18.81 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation of this proceeding.[13] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the destruction or return of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the destruction or return 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 sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: December 13, 2023.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2023–27892 Filed 12–19–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[11] *See Order,* 82 FR at 27230.

[12] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[13] *See Order,* 82 FR at 27230.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–588–878]

Glycine From Japan: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2021–2022

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Yuki Gosei Kogyo Co., Ltd. (YGK) and Nagase & Co., Ltd. (Nagase) (collectively, YGK/Nagase) made sales of glycine from Japan at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) June 1, 2021, through May 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable December 20, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Drury, 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) 482–0195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 7, 2023, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results.*[1] We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results.* The review covers one mandatory respondent, YGK/Nagase. On November 3, 2023, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results of review until December

[1] *See Glycine from Japan: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2021–2022,* 88 FR 43273 (July 7, 2023) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.