

the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).³ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5 p.m. Eastern Time on the day on which it is due.

In prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their comments, including footnotes. In these sunset reviews, we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their comments, an executive summary for each issue raised in their comments. 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 decision memorandum that will accompany the notice to be published in the **Federal Register**. Finally, we request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue.

This notice of initiation is being published in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c).

Dated: October 21, 2024.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–180, A–428–854, A–533–932, A–517–807]

Hexamethylenetetramine From the People's Republic of China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable October 21, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thomas Cloyd at 202–482–1246 (the People's Republic of China (China)), Ajay Menon at 202–482–0208 (Germany), Dakota Potts at 202–482–0223 (India), and Andrew Hat at 202–482–1058 (Saudi Arabia), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of

³ See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings; Final Rule*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On September 30, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of hexamethylenetetramine (hexamine) from China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia filed in proper form on behalf of Bakelite LLC (the petitioner).¹ The AD Petitions were accompanied by countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of hexamine from China and India.²

Between October 2 and 11, 2024, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.³ The petitioner responded to Commerce's supplemental questionnaires between October 7 and 18, 2024.⁴

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of hexamine from China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the hexamine industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions were accompanied by

¹ See Petitioner's Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated September 30, 2024 (Petitions).

² *Id.*

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questions," dated October 2, 2024 (First General Issues Questionnaire); see also Country-Specific AD Supplemental Questionnaires: China Supplemental, Germany Supplemental, India Supplemental, and Saudi Arabia Supplemental, dated October 3, 2024; Commerce's Letter, "Second Supplemental Questions," dated October 11, 2024 (Second General Issues Questionnaire); Country-Specific Second AD Supplemental Questionnaires: China Second Supplemental, India Second Supplemental, and Saudi Arabia Second Supplemental; and Memorandum, "Phone Call," dated October 15, 2024 (October 15, 2024, Memorandum).

⁴ See Petitioner's Letters, "Response to Supplemental Questions," dated October 7, 2024 (First General Issues Supplement); see also Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: China AD Supplement, Germany AD Supplement, India AD Supplement, and Saudi Arabia AD Supplement, dated October 8, 2024; Petitioners' Letters, "Petitioner's Response to Second Supplemental Questions," dated October 16, 2024 (Second General Issues Supplement); Country-Specific Second AD Supplemental Responses: Second China AD Supplement, Second India AD Supplement, and Second Saudi Arabia AD Supplement, dated October 16, 2024; and Petitioner's Letter, "Erratum to Response to Supplemental Questions," dated October 18, 2024 (Second General Issues Errata).

information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.⁵

Periods of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on September 30, 2024, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) for the Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia LTFV investigations is July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024. Because China is a non-market economy (NME) country, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the China LTFV investigation is January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024.

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is hexamine from China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, see the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

On October 2 and 11, 2024, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁶ On October 7 and 18, 2024, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the scope.⁷ The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).⁸ Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments

⁵ See section on "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions," *infra*.

⁶ See First General Issues Questionnaire; see also Second General Issues Questionnaire; and October 15, 2024, Memorandum.

⁷ See First General Issues Supplement at 3–5; see also Second General Issues Supplement at 1–3 and Second General Issues Errata.

⁸ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); see also 19 CFR 351.312.

include factual information,⁹ all such factual information should be limited to public information. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on November 12, 2024, which is the next business day after 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.¹⁰ Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 22, 2024, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent LTFV and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.¹¹ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of hexamine to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This

information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant factors of production (FOP) or cost of production (COP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe hexamine, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 12, 2024, which is the next business day after 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.¹² Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 22, 2024, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of each of the LTFV investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets

this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the "industry."

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the "industry" as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether "the domestic industry" has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹³ they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹⁴

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title." Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is "the article subject to an investigation" (*i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1). The deadline for scope comments falls on November 10, 2024, which is a Sunday. Monday, November 11, 2024 is a federal holiday. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1), Commerce will accept comments filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 12, 2024 ("For both electronically filed and manually filed documents, if the applicable due date falls on a non-business day, the Secretary will accept documents that are filed on the next business day.").

¹¹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance: Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014) for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.

¹² See 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1). The deadline for comments on product characteristics falls on November 10, 2024, which is a Sunday. Monday, November 11, 2024 is a federal holiday. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1), Commerce will accept comments filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 12, 2024 ("For both electronically filed and manually filed documents, if the applicable due date falls on a non-business day, the Secretary will accept documents that are filed on the next business day.").

¹³ See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹⁴ See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

distinct from the scope of the investigations.¹⁵ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that hexamine, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁶

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigations,” in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner provided its own production of the domestic like product in 2023.¹⁷ The petitioner stated that there are no other known producers of hexamine in the United States; therefore, the Petitions are supported by 100 percent of the U.S. industry.¹⁸ We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.¹⁹

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petitions.²⁰ First, the Petitions established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (e.g., polling).²¹ Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like

product.²² Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.²³ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.²⁴

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.²⁵

The petitioner contends that the industry’s injured condition is illustrated by the significant volume and market share of subject imports; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenues; and adverse impact on the domestic industry’s production, capacity utilization, U.S. shipments, employment variables, capital expenditures, and sales and profitability.²⁶ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.²⁷

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate LTFV investigations of imports of hexamine from China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments

²² See Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ For further information regarding negligibility and the injury allegation, see Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hexamethylenetetramine from the People’s Republic of China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia (Attachment III).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

U.S. Price

For China, Germany, and Saudi Arabia, the petitioner based export price (EP) on the POI average unit values (AUVs) derived from official U.S. import statistics for imports of hexamine produced in and exported from each country.²⁸ For India, the petitioner based EP on a transaction-specific AUV (*i.e.*, month- and port-specific AUV) derived from official import statistics and tied to ship manifest data.²⁹ For each country, the petitioner made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.³⁰

Normal Value³¹

For Germany and India, the petitioner based NV on home market pricing information obtained for hexamine produced in and sold, or offered for sale, in the respective countries during the applicable time period.³² For India, the petitioner provided information indicating that the prices for hexamine sold or offered for sale in India were below the COP. Therefore, for India, the petitioner based NV on constructed value.³³ For Saudi Arabia, the petitioner stated that it was unable to obtain home market or third country pricing information for hexamine to use as a basis for NV.³⁴ Therefore, for Saudi Arabia, the petitioner calculated NV based on CV.³⁵ For further discussion of CV for India and Saudi Arabia, see the section “Normal Value Based on Constructed Value,” below.

Commerce considers China to be an NME country.³⁶ In accordance with

²⁸ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²⁹ See India AD Initiation Checklist.

³⁰ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

³¹ In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for the India investigations, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value (CV) and COP to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

³² See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ See Saudi Arabia AD Initiation Checklist.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ See, e.g., *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 88 FR 15372 (March 13, 2023), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 5, unchanged in *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Final Affirmative*

¹⁵ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, see Checklists, “Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Hexamethylenetetramine from the People’s Republic of China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hexamethylenetetramine from the People’s Republic of China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

¹⁶ See Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ For further discussion, see Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*; see also section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any determination that a foreign country is an NME country shall remain in effect until revoked by Commerce. Therefore, we continue to treat China as an NME country for purposes of the initiation of the China LTFV investigation. Accordingly, we base NV on FOPs valued in a surrogate market economy country in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

The petitioner claims that the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) is an appropriate surrogate country for China because it is a market economy that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of China and is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.³⁷ The petitioner provided publicly available information from Türkiye to value all FOPs.³⁸ Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to use Türkiye as a surrogate country for China to value all FOPs for initiation purposes.

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(i), will be provided an opportunity to submit publicly available information to value FOPs within 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Chinese producers/exporters was not reasonably available, the petitioner used its own production experience and product-specific consumption rates as a surrogate to value Chinese manufacturers' FOPs.³⁹ Additionally, the petitioner calculated factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses, and profit based on the experience of a Turkish producer of comparable merchandise.⁴⁰

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above for India, the petitioner provided information indicating that the prices for hexamine sold or offered for sale in India were below the COP. Also as noted above, for Saudi Arabia, the petitioner stated that it was unable to obtain home market or third-country prices for hexamine to use as a basis for NV. Therefore, for India

and Saudi Arabia, the petitioner calculated NV based on CV.⁴¹

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioner calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit.⁴² For India and Saudi Arabia, in calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioner relied on its own production experience and product-specific consumption rates, valued using publicly available information applicable to the respective countries, where applicable.⁴³ For India, in calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioner relied on the fiscal year 2023 financial statements of a producer of identical merchandise domiciled in India.⁴⁴ For Saudi Arabia, in calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioner relied on the fiscal year 2022 financial statements of a producer of identical merchandise domiciled in Saudi Arabia.⁴⁵

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of hexamine from China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for hexamine for each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) China—405.19 percent; (2) Germany—104.72 to 111.24 percent; (3) India—105.76 percent; (4) Saudi Arabia—292.32 percent.⁴⁶

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of hexamine from China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of these initiations.

Respondent Selection

Germany and Saudi Arabia

In the Petitions, the petitioner identified two companies in Germany (Prefero Paraform GmbH & Co Kg and Fiberpipeline GFK Vertriebsgesellschaft), and two companies in Saudi Arabia (Methanol Chemicals Company and The Factory of Methanol Chemicals) as producers/exporters of hexamine.⁴⁷ We currently know of no additional producers/exporters of hexamine from Germany and Saudi Arabia. Accordingly, Commerce intends to individually examine all known producers/exporters in the investigations from these countries (*i.e.*, the companies cited above).

India

In the Petitions, the petitioner identified four companies in India.⁴⁸ In the event that Commerce determines that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon Commerce's resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires issued to potential respondents. Following standard practice in LTFV investigations involving market economy countries, Commerce would normally select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection entry data for imports under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading(s) listed in the "Scope of the Investigations" in the Appendix. However, for these investigations, the main HTSUS subheading under which the subject merchandise would enter (2933.69.5000) is not limited to subject merchandise and therefore may also cover non-subject merchandise. Therefore, we cannot rely on CBP entry data in selecting respondents. Accordingly, for India, Commerce will send Q&V questionnaires to each producer and/or exporter for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements>. Producers/exporters of hexamine from India that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and

Determination of Critical Circumstances, 88 FR 34485 (May 30, 2023).

³⁷ See China AD Initiation Checklist.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ See Petitions at Volume I (pages 10–11 and Exhibit I–8); see also First General Issues Supplement at 1–3 and Exhibit I–S1.

⁴⁸ See Petitions at Volume I (pages 10–11 and Exhibit I–8); see also First General Issues Supplement at 1–3 and Exhibit I–S1.

can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Indian producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on November 4, 2024, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders>.

China

In the Petitions, the petitioner identified 10 companies in China as producers and/or exporters of hexamine.⁴⁹ Our standard practice for respondent selection in AD investigations involving NME countries is to select respondents based on Q&V questionnaires in cases where Commerce has determined that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources. Therefore, considering the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce will solicit Q&V information that can serve as a basis for selecting exporters for individual examination in the event that Commerce determines that the number is large and decides to limit the number of respondents individually examined pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Because there are 10 Chinese producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce has determined that it will issue Q&V questionnaires to each potential respondent for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaires along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements>. Producers/exporters of hexamine from China that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Chinese producers/

exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on November 4, 2024, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). As stated above, instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders>.

Separate Rates

In order to obtain separate rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate rate application. The specific requirements for submitting a separate rate application in an NME investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on Commerce's website at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/nme/nme-sep-rate.html>. The separate rate application will be due 30 days after publication of this initiation notice. Exporters and producers must file a timely separate rate application if they want to be considered for individual examination. Exporters and producers who submit a separate rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate rate status only if they respond to all parts of Commerce's AD questionnaire as mandatory respondents. Commerce requires that companies from China submit a response both to the Q&V questionnaire and to the separate rate application by the respective deadlines to receive consideration for separate rate status. Companies not filing a timely Q&V questionnaire response will not receive separate rate consideration.

Use of Combination Rates

Commerce will calculate combination rates for certain respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in an NME investigation. The Separate Rates and Combination Rates Bulletin states:

{w}hile continuing the practice of assigning separate rates only to exporters, all separate rates that {Commerce} will now assign in its NME investigation will be specific to those producers that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation. Note, however, that one rate is calculated for the exporter and all of the producers which supplied subject merchandise to it during the period of investigation. This practice applies both to mandatory respondents receiving an individually calculated separate rate as well as the pool of non-investigated firms

receiving the {weighted average} of the individually calculated rates. This practice is referred to as the application of "combination rates" because such rates apply to specific combinations of exporters and one or more producers. The cash-deposit rate assigned to an exporter will apply only to merchandise both exported by the firm in question *and* produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.⁵⁰

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public version of the Petitions have been provided to the governments of China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of hexamine from China, Germany, India, and/or Saudi Arabia are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.⁵¹ A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.⁵² Otherwise, these LTFV investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the

⁵⁰ See Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, "Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation Involving NME Countries," (April 5, 2005) at 6 (emphasis added), available on Commerce's website at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/policy/bull05-1.pdf>.

⁵¹ See section 733(a) of the Act.

⁵² *Id.*

⁴⁹ See Petitions at Volume I (pages 10–11 and Exhibit I–8); see also First General Issues Supplement at 1.

information is being submitted⁵³ and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.⁵⁴ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that “if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.” When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act (*i.e.*, a cost-based PMS allegation), the submission must be filed in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 351.416(b), and Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a cost-based PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), sets a deadline for the submission of cost-based PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a cost-based PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent’s initial section D questionnaire response.

We note that a PMS allegation filed pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act (*i.e.*, a sales-based PMS allegation) must be filed within 10 days of submission of a respondent’s initial section B questionnaire response, in accordance

with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.404(c)(2).

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.⁵⁵ For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce’s regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.⁵⁶

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁵⁷ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁵⁸ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

⁵⁵ See 19 CFR 351.301; see also *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>.

⁵⁶ See 19 CFR 351.302; see also, *e.g.*, *Time Limits Final Rule*.

⁵⁷ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁵⁸ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/filing/index.html>.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.*, by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).⁵⁹

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: October 21, 2024.

Ryan Majerus,

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

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigations

The scope of the investigations covers hexamine in granular form, with a particle size of 5 millimeters or less, whether stabilized or unstabilized, whether or not blended, mixed, pulverized, or grounded with other products, containing 50 percent or more hexamine by weight.

Hexamine is the common name for hexamethylene tetramine (Chemical Abstract Service #100–97–0), and is also referred to as 1,3,5,7-tetraazaadamantanemethenamine; HMT; HMTA; 1,3,5,7-tetraazatricyclo {3.3.1.1^{3,7}} decane; 1,3,5,7-tetraaza adamantane; hexamethylenamine. Hexamine has the chemical formula C₆H₁₂N₄.

Granular hexamine that has been blended with other product(s) is included in this scope when the resulting mix contains 50 percent or more of hexamine by weight, regardless of whether it is blended with inert additives, co-reactants, or any additives that undergo self-condensation.

Subject merchandise includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, adding or removing additives, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the subject country.

Merchandise covered by the scope of the investigations can be classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTSUS) of the United States under the subheading 2933.69.5000. The HTSUS subheading and Chemical Abstracts Service registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; however, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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⁵⁹ See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

⁵³ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁵⁴ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).