

forth in the United States Pharmacopeia and has been mixed with a functional excipient, such as dextrose or starch, where the excipient constitutes at least 2 percent, by weight, of the product.

Citric acid and sodium citrate are classifiable under 2918.14.0000 and 2918.15.1000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), respectively. Potassium citrate and crude calcium citrate are classifiable under 2918.15.5000 and, if included in a mixture or blend, 3824.99.9397 of the HTSUS. Blends that include citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate are classifiable under 3824.99.9397 of the HTSUS. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Final Results of Review

Commerce determines that the following weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023:

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Sucroal S.A	0.00

Disclosure

There are no new calculations to disclose in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b) for these final results.

Assessment Rate

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. Because the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin or importer-specific assessment rates are zero in the final results of review, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate entries without regard to antidumping duties.⁴ The final results of this administrative review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.⁵

Commerce's "automatic assessment" will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced

by the mandatory respondent for which the company did not know that the merchandise it sold to an intermediary (e.g., a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.⁶

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 will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rates for the company identified above in the "Final Results of Review" section will be equal to the company-specific weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review (i.e., 0.00 percent); (2) for merchandise exported by a company not covered in this administrative review but covered in a completed prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or completed prior segment of this proceeding but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 28.48 percent, the rate established in the investigation of this proceeding.⁷ 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 has occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction 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 return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the 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) and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Dated: November 18, 2024.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2024-27449 Filed 11-21-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-084; C-570-085]

Certain Quartz Surface Products From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of 2021–2023 Antidumping Duty and 2021–2022 Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that certain Malaysian exporters of certain quartz surface products (quartz surface products) continue to be ineligible to participate in the scope certification process established for the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty

⁴ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101, 8102–03 (February 14, 2012); see also 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

⁵ See section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

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

⁷ See *Order*, 83 FR at 35215.

(CVD) orders on quartz surface products from the People's Republic of China (China) for all imports of quartz surface products from Malaysia. Specifically, we found that these Malaysian exporters did not demonstrate that the quartz slab used to produce their exports to the United States was sourced from a country other than China.

DATES: Applicable November 22, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ajay Menon, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0208.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review on August 5, 2024.¹ For a description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.²

Scope of the Orders³

The products covered by the *Orders* are quartz surface products from China. For a complete description of the scopes of the *Orders*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁴

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties' case briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of these issues is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision

¹ See *Certain Quartz Surface Products from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of 2021–2023 Antidumping Duty and 2021–2022 Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 89 FR 63400 (August 9, 2024).

² See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Administrative Reviews of Certain Quartz Surface Products from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

³ See *Certain Quartz Surface Products from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 84 FR 33053 (July 11, 2019) (*Orders*).

⁴ Commerce normally does not issue administrative reviews under section 751 of the Act which cover companion AD and CVD orders in the same **Federal Register** notice because these are different segments under different proceedings. However, these reviews were conducted for the express purpose of determining if certain exporters which cannot currently participate in a certification regime established under 19 CFR 351.228 are eligible to certify as a result of these reviews and these are companion orders. Similar to scope rulings, under 19 CFR 351.225(m)(2), and circumvention inquiries, under 19 CFR 351.226(m)(2), Commerce has determined that segments conducted to address a parties' certification eligibility under 19 CFR 351.228 may be conducted in a single decision applicable to both proceedings.

Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Final Results

Commerce conducted these reviews in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). We determine that Bada Industries, Karina Stone, Unique Stone Sdn. Bhd. (Unique Stone), and Universal Quartz have not demonstrated that the quartz slab used to produce their Malaysian exports to the United States during the periods of review was sourced from a country other than China. As a result, we find that Bada Industries, Karina Stone, Unique Stone, and Universal Quartz continue to be ineligible to participate in the certification process for quartz surface products from Malaysia.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping and countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.⁵ For the period November 4, 2021, through December 31, 2022, we will instruct CBP to liquidate any entries for the exporters under review at 371.47 percent, the combination of the China-wide rate established in the AD investigation and the all-others rate established in the CVD investigation.⁶ For the period of January 1, 2023, through June 30, 2023, we will instruct CBP to liquidate any entries for the exporters under review at 326.15 percent, the China-wide rate established in the AD investigation.⁷

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).

⁵ See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

⁶ See *Orders*, 84 FR at 33054–33055.

⁷ *Id.* at 33054.

Cash Deposit Requirements—AD

Because Commerce continues to find that the Malaysian exporters subject to this review (*i.e.*, Bada Industries, Karina Stone, Unique Stone, and Universal Quartz) are ineligible to participate in the certification process, the following cash deposit instructions remain effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for the Malaysian exporters subject to this review (*i.e.*, Bada Industries, Karina Stone, Unique Stone, and Universal Quartz), the AD cash deposits continue to be equal to the current China-wide rate (*i.e.*, 326.15 percent); (2) for previously investigated or reviewed exporter of subject merchandise that have a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter's existing cash deposit rate; (3) for all Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that do not have a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the China-wide entity, *i.e.*, 326.15 percent;⁸ and (4) for all exporters of subject merchandise that are not located in China and that are not eligible for a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter(s) that supplied that non-Chinese exporter. These existing cash deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

Cash Deposit Requirements—CVD

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act, for the exporters subject to this review (*i.e.*, Bada Industries, Karina Stone, Unique Stone, and Universal Quartz), CBP shall continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties for the companies subject to this review at the all-others rate (*i.e.*, 45.32 percent).⁹ For all non-reviewed firms, CBP will continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the all-others rate or the most recent company-specific rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These existing cash deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*, 84 FR at 33055.

Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

These final results are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: November 15, 2024.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Orders*
- IV. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether AM Stone and Artelye Provided Sufficient Information To Establish That Their Imported Quartz Slabs Were Produced in Malaysia
 - Comment 2: Whether Commerce Applied Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Cooperative Respondents
- V. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2024–27362 Filed 11–21–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–156, C–570–157, A–588–881]

Aluminum Lithographic Printing Plates From Japan and the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Order; Aluminum Lithographic Printing Plates From the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing the antidumping duty (AD) orders on aluminum lithographic printing plates (printing plates) from the People's Republic of China (China) and Japan and a countervailing duty (CVD) order on printing plates from China.

DATES: Applicable November 22, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Benito Ballesteros (AD China), Caroline Carroll (AD Japan), and Ajay Menon (CVD China), AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration,

U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–7435; (202) 482–4948, and (202) 482–0208, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 705(d) and 735(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on September 27, 2024, Commerce published its affirmative final determinations of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) for printing plates from China and Japan,¹ and its affirmative final determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of printing plates from China.²

On November 12, 2024, pursuant to sections 705(d) and 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of dumped imports of printing plates from China and Japan, and subsidized imports of printing plates from China, within the meaning of sections 705(b)(1)(A)(i) and 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act.³ On November 18, 2024, the ITC published its final determinations in the **Federal Register**.⁴ Further, the ITC determined that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to LTFV imports and subsidized imports of printing plates from China.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these orders are printing plates from China and Japan. For a complete description of the scope of the orders, *see* the appendix to this notice.

AD Orders

On November 12, 2024, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final

¹ *See Aluminum Lithographic Printing Plates from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair-Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 89 FR 79256 (September 27, 2024) (*China Final LTFV Determination*); and *Aluminum Lithographic Printing Plates from Japan: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair-Value*, 89 FR 79250 (September 27, 2024).

² *See Aluminum Lithographic Printing Plates from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 89 FR 79248 (September 27, 2024).

³ *See* ITC's Letter, "Notification of ITC Final Determination," dated November 12, 2024 (ITC Notification Letter).

⁴ *See Aluminum Lithographic Printing Plates from China and Japan: Determinations* 89 FR 90737 (November 18, 2024).

⁵ *Id.*

determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of imports of printing plates from China and Japan that are sold in the United States at LTFV.⁶ Therefore, in accordance with sections 735(c)(2) and 736 of the Act, Commerce is issuing these AD orders. Because the ITC determined that imports of printing plates from China and Japan are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from China and Japan, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise on all relevant entries of printing plates from China and Japan. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of printing plates entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 1, 2024, the date of publication of the *LTFV Preliminary Determinations*,⁷ but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication of the ITC's final injury determination, as further described below.

Critical Circumstances—AD China

With respect to the ITC's negative critical circumstances determination on imports of printing plates from China, we will instruct CBP to lift suspension and to refund any cash deposits made to secure the payment of estimated antidumping duties with respect to entries of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 1, 2024 (*i.e.*, 90 days prior to the date of the publication of the *China LTFV Preliminary Determination*), but before May 1, 2024 (*i.e.*, the date of

⁶ *See* ITC Notification Letter.

⁷ *See Aluminum Lithographic Printing Plates from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 89 FR 35062 (May 1, 2024) (*China LTFV Preliminary Determination*); and *Aluminum Lithographic Printing Plates from Japan: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 89 FR 35065 (May 1, 2024) (collectively, *LTFV Preliminary Determinations*).