

rate will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin established for that producer of the subject merchandise; and (3) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be equal to the all-others estimated weighted-average dumping margin. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports or sales (or the likelihood of sales) for importation of melamine from Trinidad and Tobago no later than 45 days after this final determination. If the ITC determines that such injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits will be refunded, and suspension of liquidation will be lifted. If the ITC determines that material injury, or the threat of material injury, exists, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the "Suspension of Liquidation" section.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination and this notice are issued and published pursuant to sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: December 2, 2024.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is melamine (Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number 108-78-01, molecular formula C₃H₆N₆). Melamine is also known as 2,4,6-triamino-triazine; 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine; Cyanurotriamide; Cyanurotriamine; Cyanuramide; and by various brand names. Melamine is a crystalline powder or granule. All melamine is covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form. Melamine that has been blended with other products is included within this scope when such blends include constituent parts that have been intermingled, but that have not been chemically reacted with each other to produce a different product. For such blends, only the melamine component of the mixture is covered by the scope of this investigation. Melamine that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled with melamine from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2933.61.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2024-28799 Filed 12-6-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-274-811]

Melamine From Trinidad and Tobago: Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of melamine from Trinidad & Tobago. The period of investigation is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable December 9, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Megan Goins, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0884.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 22, 2024, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.¹ Also on July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.² The deadline for the final determination is now December 2, 2024.

A summary of the events that occurred since Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, may be found in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the public 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>.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is melamine from Trinidad and Tobago. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*. Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case brief that was submitted by a party in this investigation, are discussed in the Issues and Decision

¹ See *Melamine from Trinidad and Tobago: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 89 FR 59057 (July 22, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Determination Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated July 22, 2024.

³ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Melamine from Trinidad and Tobago," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by that interested party and addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II to this notice.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁴ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied on facts otherwise available, including with an adverse inference (AFA), pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full discussion of our application of AFA, see the *Preliminary Determination*,⁵ and the Issues and Decision Memorandum section entitled “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences.”

Verification

Because the examined respondent in this investigation did not provide information requested by Commerce and Commerce preliminarily determined the examined respondent to have been uncooperative, Commerce did not conduct verification.⁶

All-Others Rate

As discussed in the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce based the selection of the all-others rate on the countervailable subsidy rate established for the mandatory respondent, in accordance with section 703(d) of the Act.⁷ Consistent with section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act, we made no changes to the selection of the all-others rate for this final determination.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Ltd	* 7.43
All Others	7.43

* Rate based on AFA.

Disclosure

Commerce normally discloses to interested parties the calculations and analysis performed in a final determination within five days of its public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce applied total AFA to the respondent in this investigation, in accordance with section 776 of the Act, and the applied AFA rates are based on rates calculated in prior proceedings, there are no calculations to disclose.

Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise from Trinidad and Tobago that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after July 22, 2024, the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we also instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse on, or after November 19, 2024, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise between July 22, 2024, and November 18, 2024.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a countervailing duty order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of melamine from Trinidad and Tobago. Because the final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of melamine from Trinidad and Tobago no later than 45 days after our final determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and nonproprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a countervailing duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” section.

Administrative Protective Order

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). 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 violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing the final determination in accordance with sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

⁴ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; see also section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁵ See *Preliminary Determination PDM* at 5–9.

⁶ See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR 59058.

⁷ *Id.*

Dated: December 2, 2024.

Abdelali Elouradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is melamine (Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number 108-78-01, molecular formula C₃H₆N₆). Melamine is also known as 2,4,6-triamino-s-triazine; 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine; Cyanurotriamide; Cyanurotriamine; Cyanuramide; and by various brand names. Melamine is a crystalline powder or granule. All melamine is covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form. Melamine that has been blended with other products is included within this scope when such blends include constituent parts that have been intermingled, but that have not been chemically reacted with each other to produce a different product. For such blends, only the melamine component of the mixture is covered by the scope of this investigation. Melamine that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled with melamine from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2933.61.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- IV. Analysis of Programs
- V. Discussion of the Issue
 - Comment: Whether Commerce Should Depart From the Adverse Facts Available (AFA) Hierarchy To Determine the AFA Rates
- VI. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-588-882]

Melamine From Japan: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that melamine from Japan is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable December 9, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George McMahon, 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) 482-1167.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 24, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary determination in the LTFV investigation of melamine from Japan and invited interested parties to comment.¹ No interested party submitted comments. Accordingly, the final determination remains unchanged from the *Preliminary Determination* and no decision memoranda accompany this notice. The *Preliminary Determination* is hereby adopted in this final determination. Commerce conducted this LTFV investigation in accordance with section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is melamine from Japan. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see the appendix to this notice.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*. Therefore,

¹ See *Melamine from Japan: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part*, 89 FR 77819 (September 24, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

we made no changes to the scope of the investigation.

Verification

As stated in the *Preliminary Determination*, after being selected as the sole mandatory respondent, Mitsui Chemicals, Inc. (Mitsui Chemicals), declined to participate and did not provide information requested by Commerce. Accordingly, Commerce based the *Preliminary Determination* entirely on the application of facts available with adverse inferences (AFA), and did not conduct verification under section 782(i) of the Act.

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

We continue to find that critical circumstances exist for imports of melamine from Japan for the mandatory respondent Mitsui Chemicals but do not exist for all other producers and exporters pursuant to sections 735(a)(3)(A) and (B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206.²

Use of Adverse Facts Available

As discussed in the *Preliminary Determination*, we assigned Mitsui Chemicals an estimated weighted-average dumping margin based entirely on AFA, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of Act.³ There is no new information on the record that would cause us to revisit our decision in the *Preliminary Determination*. Accordingly, for this final determination, we continue to find that the application of AFA pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act is warranted with respect to Mitsui Chemicals.

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for all other producers and exporters not individually investigated shall be equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In the *Preliminary Determination*, we assigned a dumping margin of 115.11 percent as the all-others rate based on a simple average of the calculated rates in the petition, pursuant to section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act.⁴ As noted above, we received no comments on our *Preliminary Determination*; thus, we

² See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR 77820.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*