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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-113]

Certain Collated Steel Staples From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to Tianjin Hweschun Fasteners Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Tianjin Hweschun) a producer and exporter of certain collated steel staples (collated staples) from the People's Republic of China (China) during the period of review (POR) from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable December 17, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandon James or Robert Palmer, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-7472 or (202) 482-9068, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 12, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results*.¹ For a complete description of the events that occurred subsequent to the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.² On July 22, 2024,

¹ See *Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*; 2022, 89 FR 65598 (August 12, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2022

Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.³ Additionally, on December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled the deadline to issue the final results in this administrative review by 90 days.⁴ Accordingly, the deadline for these final results is now March 10, 2025.

Scope of the Order⁵

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is collated staples from China. A full description of the scope of the *Order* is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by interested parties in briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is provided in the appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision 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>.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our review of the record and comments received from interested parties regarding our *Preliminary Results*, we made no revisions to the countervailable subsidy rate calculations for Tianjin Hweschun, the sole mandatory respondent in this review.⁶

Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

³ See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated July 22, 2024.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated December 9, 2024.

⁵ See *Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 85 FR 43813 (July 20, 2020) (*Order*).

⁶ See Memorandum, "Final Results Calculations for Tianjin Hweschun Fasteners Manufacturing Co., Ltd.," dated concurrently with this notice; see also *Preliminary Results*, 89 FR at 65598; see also Memorandum, "Post-Preliminary Analysis in the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁷ The Issues and Decision Memorandum contains a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce's conclusions, including any determination that relied upon the use of facts otherwise available, including with an adverse inference, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.

Final Results of Review

We find the net countervailable subsidy rate for the mandatory respondent under review for the period of January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022, to be as follows:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Tianjin Hweschun Fasteners Manufacturing Co., Ltd	70.10

Disclosure

Because Commerce has not modified its analysis or calculations from the Preliminary Results, there are no new calculations to disclose for these final results of review in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b), Commerce has determined, and U.S Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review for Tianjin Hweschun at the applicable *ad valorem* assessment rate 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

Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People's Republic of China; 2022," dated October 3, 2024 (Post-Prelim).

⁷ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

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

In accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown for Tianjin Hweschun listed above on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review. For all non-reviewed firms subject to the *Order*, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the most recent company-specific or all-others rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit requirements, effective upon publication of the final results of review, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a 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 terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: December 10, 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 *Order*
- IV. Diversification of China's Economy
- V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- VI. Subsidies Valuation Information

VII. Benchmarks

VIII. Analysis of Programs

IX. Discussion of the Issue

Comment: Whether Commerce Should Remove Inland Freight and Value-Added Taxes (VAT) From the Wire Rod and Galvanized Steel Wire Benchmarks

X. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-823, A-834-807, A-307-820]

Silicomanganese From India, Kazakhstan, and Venezuela: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on silicomanganese from India, Kazakhstan, and Venezuela would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD orders.

DATES: Applicable December 10, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jacob Waddell, 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) 482-1369.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 23, 2002, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* the AD orders on silicomanganese from India, Kazakhstan, and Venezuela.¹ On May 1, 2024, the ITC instituted,² and Commerce initiated,³ the fourth sunset review of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of

dumping and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁴

On December 10, 2024, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Orders

For purposes of these *Orders*, the products covered are all forms, sizes and compositions of silicomanganese, except low-carbon silicomanganese, including silicomanganese briquettes, fines and slag. Silicomanganese is a ferroalloy composed principally of manganese, silicon and iron, and normally contains much smaller proportions of minor elements, such as carbon, phosphorous and sulfur. Silicomanganese is sometimes referred to as ferrosilicon manganese.

Silicomanganese is used primarily in steel production as a source of both silicon and manganese. Silicomanganese generally contains by weight not less than 4 percent iron, more than 30 percent manganese, more than 8 percent silicon and not more than 3 percent phosphorous. Silicomanganese is properly classifiable under subheading 7202.30.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Some silicomanganese may also be classified under HTSUS subheading 7202.99.5040.

The low-carbon silicomanganese excluded from this scope is a ferroalloy with the following chemical specifications: minimum 55 percent manganese, minimum 27 percent silicon, minimum 4 percent iron, maximum 0.10 percent phosphorus, maximum 0.10 percent carbon and maximum 0.05 percent sulfur. Low-carbon silicomanganese is used in the manufacture of stainless steel and special carbon steel grades, such as motor lamination grade steel, requiring a very low carbon content. It is sometimes referred to as ferromanganese-silicon. Low-carbon silicomanganese is classifiable under HTSUS subheading 7202.99.5040.

This scope covers all silicomanganese, regardless of its tariff

¹ See *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Orders: Silicomanganese from India, Kazakhstan, and Venezuela*, 67 FR 36149 (May 23, 2002) (*AD Orders*).

² See *Silicomanganese from India, Kazakhstan, and Venezuela; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 89 FR 35247 (May 1, 2024).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 35073 (May 1, 2024).

⁴ See *Silicomanganese from India, Kazakhstan, and Venezuela: Final Results of the Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 89 FR 67065 (August 19, 2024), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM).

⁵ See *Silicomanganese from India, Kazakhstan, and Venezuela Determinations*, 89 FR 99281 (December 10, 2024) (*ITC Final Determination*).