

Background

On July 12, 2017, and June 14, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** notices of the final results of the 2014–2016 and 2017–2018 administrative reviews, respectively, of the AD order on solar products from China.¹ We incorrectly identified the cash deposit rate for the China-wide entity as 165.04 percent in the notice of final results for the 2014–2016 review and incorrectly identified the dumping margin and the cash deposit rate for the China-wide entity as 151.98 percent in the notice of final results for the 2017–2018 review. The dumping margin and cash deposit rate applicable to the China-wide entity during the 2014–2016 and 2017–2018 periods of review did not change from those established in the less-than-fair value (LTFV) investigation and the AD order. In the LTFV investigation, Commerce established a 165.04 percent dumping margin for the China-wide entity which it adjusted for export subsidies and domestic subsidy pass-through to derive a cash deposit rate for the China-wide entity of 152.84 percent.² We hereby notify the public that in these notices for the final results of administrative reviews we should have identified the dumping margin for the China-wide entity as 165.04 percent and the cash deposit rate for the China-wide entity as 152.84 percent.³ We intend to notify U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of this correction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a) and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

¹ See *Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2014–2016*, 82 FR 32170 (July 12, 2017) and *Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2017–2018*, 84 FR 27764 (June 14, 2019).

² See *Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 79 FR 76970 (December 23, 2014); see also *Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order; and Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order*, 80 FR 8592 (February 18, 2015)(Order).

³ See Order, 80 FR at 8595; see also instructions issued to CBP following publication of the Order, Message Number 5061301 (listing the China-wide entity's cash deposit rate as 152.84 percent), dated 03/02/2015, publicly available at <https://aceservices.cbp.dhs.gov/adcvdweb/#>.

Dated: April 5, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–475–843]

Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Italy: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that prestressed concrete steel wire strand (PC strand) from Italy is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The final weighted-average dumping margins are listed below in the section entitled “Final Determination.”

DATES: Applicable April 9, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie Berger, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2483.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 19, 2020, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in this investigation, and invited interested parties to comment on our findings.¹ The petitioners in this investigation are Insteel Wire Products, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation, and Wire Mesh Corp. (the petitioners). The mandatory respondents subject to this investigation are CB Trafilati Acciai S.p.A. (CB) and WBO Italcables Societa Cooperativa (WBO). CB informed Commerce that it would not participate as a mandatory respondent in this investigation.² A summary of the events

¹ See *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 85 FR 73679 (November 19, 2020) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative

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 available 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://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation (POI) is April 1, 2019, through March 31, 2020.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is PC strand from Italy. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case briefs and rebuttal briefs submitted by interested parties in this proceeding are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised by parties and responded to by Commerce in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached to this notice as Appendix II.

Verification

Commerce was unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied upon in making its final determination in this investigation as provided for in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Accordingly, we took additional steps in lieu of an on-site verification and requested additional documentation and information.⁴

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our analysis of the ILOV Response and the comments received,

Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Italy,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

³ See Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁴ See Commerce's Letter, “WBO Italcables Societa' Cooperative Questionnaire in Lieu of Verification,” dated December 9, 2020; see also WBO's Letter, “Questionnaire in Lieu of Verification Response,” dated December 17, 2020 (ILOV Response).

we made one change to the margin calculation for WBO since the *Preliminary Determination*. For a discussion of this change, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances

Consistent with the *Preliminary Determination*,⁵ Commerce continues to determine that critical circumstances do not exist within the meaning of section 735(a)(3) of the Act.

Use of Adverse Facts Available

The mandatory respondent CB withdrew from participation in this investigation.⁶ Therefore, in the *Preliminary Determination*, pursuant to sections 776(a) and 776(b) of the Act, we assigned to CB an estimated weighted-average dumping margin based on adverse facts available (AFA). No parties filed comments concerning the *Preliminary Determination* with respect to CB, and there is no new information on the record that would cause us to revisit the *Preliminary Determination*. Accordingly, we continue to find that the application of AFA pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act is warranted with respect to CB. Consistent with the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce has assigned to CB the highest individual margin calculated for WBO, which is 19.26 percent. Because this rate is not secondary information, but rather is based on information obtained in the course of the investigation, Commerce need not corroborate this rate pursuant to section 776(c) of the Act.⁷ For further information, see the *Preliminary Determination* PDM.

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 individually investigated exporters and producers, excluding any margins that are zero, *de minimis*, or any margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. In this investigation, Commerce has assigned a rate based entirely on facts available to CB. Therefore, the only rate that is not zero, *de minimis* or based entirely on facts otherwise available is the rate calculated for WBO. Consequently, the rate calculated for WBO is also assigned

as the rate for all other producers and exporters.

Final Determination

The final estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
WBO Italcables Societa Cooperativa	3.59
CB Trafilati Acciai S.p.A	* 19.26
All Others	3.59

* (AFA).

Disclosure

We intend to disclose to interested parties the calculations and analysis performed in this final determination within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of the publication of this notice to parties in this proceeding in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all appropriate entries of subject merchandise, as described in Appendix I of this notice, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after November 19, 2020, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* of this investigation in the **Federal Register**.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), upon publication of this notice, Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margin or the estimated all-others rate, as follows: (1) The cash deposit rate for the respondents listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined in this final determination; (2) if the exporter is not a respondent identified above but the producer is, then the cash deposit 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.

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the International Trade Commission (ITC) of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because the final determination in this proceeding 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 PC strand no later than 45 days after our final determination. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does exist, 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.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely 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 violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing this determination and notice in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: April 5, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is prestressed concrete steel wire strand (PC strand), produced from wire of non-stainless, non-galvanized steel, which is suitable for use in prestressed concrete (both pretensioned and post-tensioned) applications. The product definition encompasses covered and uncovered strand and all types, grades, and diameters of PC

⁵ See *Preliminary Determination* PDM at 8–10.

⁶ *Id.* at 4–7.

⁷ See *Preliminary Determination* PDM at 6–7.

strand. PC strand is normally sold in the United States in sizes ranging from 0.25 inches to 0.70 inches in diameter. PC strand made from galvanized wire is only excluded from the scope if the zinc and/or zinc oxide coating meets or exceeds the 0.40 oz./ft² standard set forth in ASTM-A-475.

The PC strand subject to this investigation is currently classifiable under subheadings 7312.10.3010 and 7312.10.3012 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation
- IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- V. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Home Market Sales with Missing Payment Dates Should Be Disregarded
- VI. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-879, A-588-861]

Polyvinyl Alcohol From the People's Republic of China and Japan: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) from the People's Republic of China (China) and Japan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of the AD orders on PVA from China and Japan.

DATES: Applicable April 9, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurel LaCivita, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4243.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 2, 2003, Commerce published the AD order on PVA from Japan.¹ On October 1, 2003, Commerce published the AD order on PVA from China.² On April 1, 2020, Commerce initiated³ and the ITC instituted⁴ five-year (sunset) reviews of the AD orders on PVA from China and Japan 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 AD orders on PVA from China and Japan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping, and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the orders be revoked.⁵

On April 2, 2021, the ITC published its determinations, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the AD orders on PVA from China and Japan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁶

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is PVA. This product consists of all PVA hydrolyzed in excess of 80 percent, whether or not mixed or diluted with commercial levels of defoamer or boric acid, except as noted below.

The following products are specifically excluded from the scope of these orders:

- (1) PVA in fiber form.
- (2) PVA with hydrolysis less than 83 mole percent and certified not for use in the production of textiles.
- (3) PVA with hydrolysis greater than 85 percent and viscosity greater than or equal to 90 cps.
- (4) PVA with a hydrolysis greater than 85 percent, viscosity greater than or equal to 80 cps but less than 90 cps, certified for use in an ink jet application.
- (5) PVA for use in the manufacture of an excipient or as an excipient in the

¹ See *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from Japan*, 68 FR 39518 (July 2, 2003).

² See *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 56620 (October 1, 2003).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 85 FR 18189 (April 1, 2020).

⁴ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from China and Japan; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 85 FR 18271 (April 1, 2020).

⁵ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China and Japan: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 85 FR 42828 (July 15, 2020).

⁶ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from China and Japan; Determinations*, 86 FR 17402 (April 2, 2021).

manufacture of film coating systems which are components of a drug or dietary supplement, and accompanied by an end-use certification.

(6) PVA covalently bonded with cationic monomer uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(7) PVA covalently bonded with carboxylic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than two mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

(8) PVA covalently bonded with thiol uniformly present on all polymer chains, certified for use in emulsion polymerization of non-vinyl acetic material.

(9) PVA covalently bonded with paraffin uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(10) PVA covalently bonded with silan uniformly present on all polymer chains certified for use in paper coating applications.

(11) PVA covalently bonded with sulfonic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(12) PVA covalently bonded with acetoacetylate uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(13) PVA covalently bonded with polyethylene oxide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(14) PVA covalently bonded with quaternary amine uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(15) PVA covalently bonded with diacetoneacrylamide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level greater than three mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

The merchandise subject to these orders is currently classifiable under subheading 3905.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the AD orders on PVA from China and Japan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping, and of material injury to an industry in