

requirements in section 516A(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

On April 8, 2025, Fontaine filed a motion seeking that Commerce give effect to the CIT's order issued on March 13, 2025, ahead of the conclusion of the appeals period. Specifically, Fontaine requested that the CIT direct Commerce to publish a notice of amended final results, set Fontaine's cash deposit rate to 0.00 percent, exclude Fontaine from the CVD *Order*, and direct CBP to refund Fontaine's cash deposits without regard to CVD duties.

On April 18, 2025, the CIT granted Fontaine's request for relief, in part. The CIT ordered Commerce to publish amended final results of CVD expedited review with respect to Fontaine that reflect the 0.00 percent cash deposit rate determined for Fontaine in Commerce's remand redetermination. The CIT also held that subject entries enjoined in this litigation should be liquidated in accordance with the CIT's final court decision, including all appeals, consistent with the requirements in section 516A(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Amended Final Results and Exclusion From the Order

On March 13, 2025, the CIT entered final judgment sustaining Commerce's remand redetermination calculating a 0.88 percent, *de minimis*, subsidy rate for Fontaine and determining to exclude Fontaine from the CVD *Order*, effective April 28, 2017. Commerce's practice with respect to the exclusion of companies from a CVD order is to exclude the subject merchandise both produced and exported by those companies.²¹ As a result, Commerce is excluding subject merchandise produced and exported by Fontaine²² from the CVD *Order*, effective April 28, 2017, and will instruct to CBP to apply the zero percent cash deposit rate determined on remand.

Liquidation of Suspended Entries

In accordance with the CIT's April 18, 2025 order, in the event that the CIT's final judgment is not appealed or is upheld on appeal, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate entries enjoined in this action of softwood lumber produced and exported by Fontaine, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after April 28, 2017, without respect to countervailing duties.

²¹ See, e.g., *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 81 FR 48387 (July 25, 2016).

²² See *Remand Redetermination* at 23; see also CVD *Order*.

At this time, Commerce remains enjoined by the CIT from liquidating certain entries. These entries will remain enjoined pursuant to the terms of the injunction during any appeals process. Lastly, subject merchandise that Fontaine exports but does not produce, as well as merchandise Fontaine produces but is exported by another company, remain subject to the *Order*.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-915]

Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2022

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Hoa Phat Steel Pipe Company Limited (Hoa Phat) had no shipments of light-walled rectangular pipe and tube (LWRPT) from the People's Republic of China (China) during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. Further, going forward, Hoa Phat will be eligible to participate in the certification program previously established with respect to the countervailing duty (CVD) order on LWRPT from China.

DATES: Applicable May 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rebecca M. Janz, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2972.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results*, in which we adopted the preliminary finding in the concurrent antidumping duty (AD) administrative review and explained that, if our preliminary finding in the concurrent AD administrative review is unchanged in the final results, we would determine in the final results of this CVD

administrative review that Hoa Phat is eligible to participate in the certification program previously established with respect to the *Order* as of the publication date of the final results.¹ We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*.²

From November 18, through November 20, 2024, Commerce conducted an on-site verification of the information submitted on the record of this review by Hoa Phat in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam).³ On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 90 days.⁴ On January 30, 2025, Commerce released the verification report for Hoa Phat and established deadlines for submitting comments on the *Preliminary Results*.⁵ On March 14, 2025, Commerce issued a memorandum clarifying that the findings in these final results of review with respect to Hoa Phat, specifically that Hoa Phat's ability to certify as to the origin of the hot-rolled steel (HRS) used to produce LWRPT in Vietnam, applies to the *Korea AD Order* and the *Taiwan AD Order*, and we invited parties to comment.⁶ No parties commented on the *Preliminary Results*, the verification report, or Commerce's Eligibility to Certify Memorandum. On April 11,

¹ See *Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments; 2022*, 89 FR 74904 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*); see also *Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 73 FR 45405 (August 5, 2008) (*Order*).

² See *Preliminary Results*.

³ See Memorandum, "Placing on the Record the Verification Report of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China; 2022-2023," dated January 31, 2025 (Hoa Phat Verification Report).

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

⁵ See Hoa Phat Verification Report; see also Memorandum, "Notification of Briefing Schedule in the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China; 2022-2023," dated January 31, 2025.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Intent to Apply Hoa Phat's Eligibility to Certify Under the Countervailing Duty Order on Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China, and the Antidumping Duty Orders on Light-Walled Rectangular Carbon Steel Tubing from Taiwan and Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the Republic of Korea," dated March 14, 2025 (Eligibility to Certify Memorandum); see also *Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Mexico, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Orders; Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the Republic of Korea: Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 73 FR 45403 (August 5, 2008) (*Korea AD Order*); and *Antidumping Duty Order; Light-Walled Welded Rectangular Carbon Steel Tubing from Taiwan*, 54 FR 12467 (March 27, 1989) (*Taiwan AD Order*).

2025, we extended the deadline for the final results of this review by 30 days.⁷ Accordingly, the deadline for these final results is now May 12, 2025.

Scope of the Order⁸

The merchandise subject to this *Order* is certain welded carbon quality light-walled steel pipe and tube, of rectangular (including square) cross section, having a wall thickness of less than 4 mm. The term carbon-quality steel includes both carbon steel and alloy steel which contains only small amounts of alloying elements. Specifically, the term carbon-quality includes products in which none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity by weight respectively indicated: 1.80 percent of manganese, or 2.25 percent of silicon, or 1.00 percent of copper, or 0.50 percent of aluminum, or 1.25 percent of chromium, or 0.30 percent of cobalt, or 0.40 percent of lead, or 1.25 percent of nickel, or 0.30 percent of tungsten, or 0.10 percent of molybdenum, or 0.10 percent of niobium, or 0.15 percent vanadium, or 0.15 percent of zirconium. The description of carbon-quality is intended to identify carbon-quality products within the scope. The welded carbon-quality rectangular pipe and tube subject to this *Order* is currently classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7306.61.50.00 and 7306.61.70.60. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of the *Order* is dispositive.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

As no parties commented on the *Preliminary Results*, the verification report, or Commerce's Eligibility to Certify Memorandum, we have adopted the *Preliminary Results* as these final results, and no decision memoranda accompany this **Federal Register** notice.

We continue to find that Hoa Phat is eligible to certify the origin of the HRS that it uses to produce LWRPT in Vietnam and participate in the certification program previously established with respect to the *Order*.

⁷ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for the Final Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated April 11, 2025.

⁸ See *Order*.

Final Determination of No Shipments of Subject Merchandise

Consistent with the *Preliminary Results*, we continue to adopt the findings in the concurrent AD review and to determine that the sole respondent under review, Hoa Phat, supported its claim that the LWRPT it produced in Vietnam and exported to the United States during the POR is non-subject LWRPT. Specifically, in the concurrent AD administrative review, Commerce determined that Hoa Phat only used HRS from Vietnamese HRS producers to produce its exports of LWRPT that entered the United States during the POR.⁹ Thus, Commerce's *Preliminary Results* are unchanged for these final results.

Eligibility To Certify

Commerce hereby determines that Hoa Phat is eligible to participate in the certification program established in the *China Circumvention Determination* because Hoa Phat records the origin of its HRS purchases in its books and records, and Hoa Phat is able to trace through its production processes the origin of the HRS used to produce LWRPT exported to the United States.¹⁰ As Commerce states in the Hoa Phat Verification Report, Hoa Phat company officials showed verifiers how they are able to track HRS through their entire production system.¹¹ We further determine that Hoa Phat's eligibility to participate in the certification program based on the *China Circumvention Determination* is effective as of the date of publication of these final results in the **Federal Register**.¹²

Disclosure

Because we have not modified our analysis from the *Preliminary Results*, there are no calculations to disclose for the final results.

LWRPT Finished in Vietnam

Based on the affirmative country-wide determinations of circumvention for Vietnam in the *China Circumvention Determination*, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.226(1)(3), we directed U.S.

⁹ See unpublished **Federal Register** Notice entitled, "Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023," dated concurrently with this notice.

¹⁰ See Hoa Phat Verification Report at 5–6 and 8–10.

¹¹ *Id.* at 6.

¹² See *Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 88 FR 77283 (November 9, 2023) (*China Circumvention Determination*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM).

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation and require a cash deposit of estimated duties on unliquidated entries of LWRPT completed in Vietnam using China-origin HRS that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the initiation of the circumvention inquiry in the **Federal Register**.¹³

If an importer enters into the United States LWRPT produced in Vietnam and claims that the LWRPT was not produced from China-origin HRS¹⁴ or, alternatively, claims that the LWRPT was produced using an input other than HRS, the importer and exporter are required to meet the certification and documentation requirements described in the "Certifications" and "Certification Requirements" sections of the *China Circumvention Determination* to not be subject to the cash deposit requirements of the *Order*.¹⁵

Assessment of Countervailing Duties

Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2). Because we find that all the suspended entries of LWRPT produced or exported by Hoa Phat during the POR are not subject to the *Order*, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate such entries of LWRPT without regard to countervailing duties. 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).

Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposit Requirements

For LWRPT produced in China, the final results of this review do not alter the previous suspension of liquidation and cash deposit requirements.¹⁶

¹³ *Id.*, 88 FR 77284.

¹⁴ We note that Hoa Phat claimed, and we confirmed, that the HRS that Hoa Phat used in the production of its entries of LWRPT sold to the United States during the POR are made only of HRS produced in Vietnam and no other country.

¹⁵ See *China Circumvention Determination*, 88 FR 77284–85 (explaining the certification requirements) and 88 FR 77286–87 (providing the required importer and exporter certifications).

¹⁶ See *Order*. Commerce has not conducted any administrative reviews of the *Order*. See *Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the*

Further, for LWRPT produced in Vietnam by a company other than Hoa Phat, the suspension of liquidation and cash deposit requirements established in the *China Circumvention Determination* remain unchanged.¹⁷

For LWRPT from Vietnam produced or exported by Hoa Phat, these final results of review revise the suspension of liquidation and cash deposit instructions established in the *China Circumvention Determination*. Specifically, Hoa Phat is now permitted to participate in the certification program established in the *China Circumvention Determination* as either a producer or exporter of LWRPT from Vietnam, and other parties that export LWRPT from Vietnam produced by Hoa Phat are also eligible to participate in the certification program. Commerce has established the following company-specific third country CBP case number for Hoa Phat in the Automated Commercial Environment for entries of LWRPT from Vietnam: C-552-915-001.

If the exporter or the importer fails to properly certify that an entry of LWRPT produced by Hoa Phat in Vietnam was not produced using China-origin HRS, then Commerce intends to instruct CBP to suspend the liquidation of the entry of such LWRPT under CBP case number C-552-915-001 and require a cash deposit for estimated countervailing duties at the rate of 15.28 percent.¹⁸ If the exporter and the importer properly certify that an entry of LWRPT produced by Hoa Phat in Vietnam was not produced using China-origin HRS, then Commerce intends to instruct CBP that the entry is not subject to the *Order*.

These suspension of liquidation and cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice. Failure to comply with the applicable requisite certification requirements may result in the merchandise being subject to countervailing duties.

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 and/or countervailing

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 and/or countervailing occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction or return 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 destruction or return 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

We are issuing and publishing these final results of review and this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h) and 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: April 29, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-201-866, C-549-855]

Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof From Mexico and Thailand: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable May 5, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jose Rivera (Mexico) or Ian Riggs (Thailand); AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0842 and (202) 482-3810, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 18, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated countervailing duty (CVD) investigations of imports of certain chassis and subassemblies thereof (chassis) from Mexico and Thailand.¹ Currently, the preliminary determinations in these CVD investigations are due no later than May 22, 2025.

Postponement of Preliminary Determinations

Section 703(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in a CVD investigation within 65 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 703(c)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination until no later than 130 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if: (A) the petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and that additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On April 22, 2025, the petitioner² submitted a timely request that Commerce postpone the preliminary determinations in these CVD investigations.³ The petitioner stated that it was requesting postponement of the preliminary CVD determinations so that Commerce has sufficient time to review responses from the respondents, issue supplemental questionnaires, and consider deficiency comments prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations.⁴

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner has stated the reasons for requesting a postponement

¹ See *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from Mexico and Thailand: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 90 FR 13452 (March 24, 2025).

² The petitioner is the U.S. Chassis Manufacturers Coalition.

³ See Petitioner's Letter, "Request for Postponement of the Preliminary Determinations," dated April 22, 2025.

⁴ *Id.*

People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Five-Year Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order, 84 FR 45726 (August 30, 2019), and accompanying IDM at 3.

¹⁷ See *China Circumvention Determination*, 88 FR 77284-85;

¹⁸ No countervailable subsidy rate was calculated as part of these final results for Hoa Phat, and, therefore, its cash deposit rate for estimated countervailing duties continues to be the rate established in the *China Circumvention Determination*. See *China Circumvention Determination*, 88 FR 77284.