indicated in the above chart. However, the suspension of liquidation of provisional measures in the companion CVD case has been discontinued;[14] therefore, we are not instructing CBP to collect cash deposits based upon the adjusted estimated weighted-average dumping margin for those export subsidies at this time. If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) makes a final affirmative determination of injury due to both dumping and subsidies, then the cash deposit rate will be revised effective on the date of the publication of the ITC's final affirmative determination in the **Federal Register** to be the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin adjusted for export subsidies.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its 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 determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of vanillin. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, all cash deposits posted will be refunded, and suspension of liquidation will be lifted. If the ITC determines that such 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assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed in the ''Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation'' section above.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice will serve 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 violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: June 2, 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.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by the investigation is vanillin, with the molecular formula $C_8H_8O_3$ or $C_9H_{10}O_3$. For purposes of this investigation, vanillin consists of natural vanillin, synthetic vanillin, bio-sourced synthetic vanillin (biovanillin) (each also known as 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde), and ethylvanillin (also known as 3-Ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde). Vanillin covered by this investigation is a chemical compound with the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number 121–33–5 or 121–32–4. Vanillin is covered by the investigation regardless of whether it is in a crystalline powder or crystal form. Vanillin is covered by the scope of the investigation, irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form.

Merchandise subject to the investigation is specified within the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheading 2912.41.0000 and 2912.42.0000. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the merchandise covered by the 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: Glyoxylic Acid
  Comment 2: Hydroquinone
  Comment 3: Financial Statements
  Comment 4: Separate Rate Denial
  Comment 5: Verification Request
VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–10347 Filed 6–5–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–173]

Vanillin From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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 vanillin from the People's Republic of China (China). This investigation covers one mandatory respondent, Jiaxing Guihua Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd. (Guihua), and the period of investigation is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable June 6, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Martin, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3936.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 18, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its *Preliminary Determination* in the countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of vanillin from China.[1] Because Commerce aligned the deadline for this final determination with the deadline for the final determination in the less-than-fair-value investigation of vanillin from China, the deadline for the final determination is now June 2, 2025.[2]

For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Determination, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[3] The

[14] *See Vanillin from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination,* 89 FR 90671 (November 18, 2024), as corrected in *Vanillin from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination; Correction,* 90 FR 8267 (January 28, 2025); *see also* section 703(d) of the Act, which states that the provisional measures may not be in effect for more than four months, which in the companion CVD case is 120 days after the publication of the preliminary determination, or March 18, 2025 (*i.e.,* last day provisional measures are in effect).

[1] *See Vanillin from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination,* 89 FR 90671 (November 18, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum, as corrected in *Vanillin from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination; Correction,* 90 FR 8267 (January 28, 2025).

[2] *See Preliminary Determination,* 89 FR at 90672; *see also Vanillin from the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation,* 89 FR 65845 (August 13, 2024).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decisions Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty

Continued

Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document that 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*.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is vanillin from China. For a complete description of the scope of the 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*.[4] Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation from that published in the *Preliminary Determination* for the final determination.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), in December 2024, Commerce verified the information reported by Guihua using its standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant documents provided at verification.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

We have discussed the subsidy programs under investigation, and addressed the issues raised in interested parties' case and rebuttal briefs, in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, *see* Appendix II.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs that Commerce found countervailable, it determined that the program provided a subsidy, *i.e.,* determined there is a financial contribution by an ''authority,'' the financial contribution provided a benefit to the recipient, and the subsidy is specific.[5] For a full description of the methodology underlying this final determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review of the information on the record and comments received from interested parties, we modified our calculations of the benchmarks used for the Provision of Caustic Soda for less than adequate remuneration (LTAR), Provision of Sulfuric Acid for LTAR, and Provision of Hydrogen Peroxide for LTAR programs. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act provides that in a final determination, Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined that is equal to the weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely under section 776 of the Act. Because we individually examined only one company in this investigation, Guihua, and its subsidy rate is not zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts otherwise available, we assigned Guihua's subsidy rate to all other producers and exporters of vanillin in China, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Jiaxing Guihua Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd	42.10
All Others	42.10

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed in this final determination to parties to the proceeding within five days of public announcement of the determination or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.244(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of the *Preliminary Determination,* and pursuant to section 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in Appendix I, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after November 18, 2024, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.[6] In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, on March 18, 2025, Commerce instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after March 18, 2025, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise on or before March 17, 2025.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, Commerce will issue a CVD 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 in the table above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated countervailing duties deposited, or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or cancelled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of vanillin from China. Because Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days of this final determination, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of U.S. imports of vanillin from China. Commerce is making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information related to this investigation. Commerce will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in its files, provided the ITC confirms that it will

Investigation of Vanillin from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[4] *See Preliminary Determination,* 89 FR at 59055 and Appendix I.

[5] *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.

[6] *See Preliminary Determination.*

not disclose such information, either publicly or under 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 CVD 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

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: June 2, 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.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by the investigation is vanillin, with the molecular formula $C_8H_8O_3$ or $C_9H_{10}O_3$. For purposes of this investigation, vanillin consists of natural vanillin, synthetic vanillin, bio-sourced synthetic vanillin (biovanillin) (each also known as 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde), and ethylvanillin (also known as 3-Ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde). Vanillin covered by this investigation is a chemical compound with the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number 121–33–5 or 121–32–4. Vanillin is covered by the investigation regardless of whether it is in a crystalline powder or crystal form. Vanillin is covered by the scope of the investigation, irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form.

Merchandise subject to the investigation is specified within the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheading 2912.41.0000 and 2912.42.0000. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the merchandise covered by the 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. Subsidies Valuation
V. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
VI. Analysis of the Programs
VII. Discussion of the Issues
Comment 1: Whether Commerce Used Appropriate Shipping Rates to Calculate Benchmarks for Material Inputs
Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Countervail the Export Buyer's Credit and Export Seller's Credit Programs
Comment 3: Whether Commerce Inappropriately Applied Adverse Facts Available (AFA) in Finding Specificity for the Electricity for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) Program
Comment 4: Whether Certain Individually-Owned Input Suppliers are Government Authorities
VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–10351 Filed 6–5–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–122]

Certain Corrosion Inhibitors From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2023–2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that companies in the People's Republic of China (China) made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) March 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024.

DATES: Applicable June 6, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Blair Hood or Dusten Hom, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–8329 and (202) 482–5075, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 2, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order [1] on corrosion inhibitors from China and invited interested parties to comment.[2] This review covers two producers/exporters of the subject merchandise, Anhui Trust Chem Co., Ltd. (ATC); Jiangsu Trust Chem Co., Ltd. (JTC); and Nanjing Trust Chem Co., Ltd. (NTC) (collectively ATC) [3] and Nantong Botao Chemical Co., Ltd. (Botao). Additionally, on December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain administrative deadlines in this review by 90 days; accordingly, deadline to issue the final results in this administrative review is now July 8, 2025.[4] For a summary of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results,* as well as the full discussion of the issues raised by parties for these final results, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[5] Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the *Order* are certain corrosion inhibitors from China. A complete description of the scope of the *Order* is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this administrative review are addressed in

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[1] *See Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 86 FR 14869 (March 19, 2021) (*Order*).

[2] *See Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024,* 90 FR 81 (January 2, 2025) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[3] As we did in the previous segments of this proceeding and the *Preliminary Results,* we continue to treat ATC, JTC, and NTC as a single entity for the final results of this review. *See* Memorandum, ''Preliminary Affiliation and Collapsing Memorandum for Anhui Trust Chem Co., Ltd., and Jiangsu Trust Chem Co., Ltd., and Nanjing Trust Chem Co., Ltd.,'' dated March 31, 2023; *see also Preliminary Results,* 90 FR at 81.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2023–2024 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).