

## Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in making its final determination.

## Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than seven days after the date on which the last verification report is issued in this investigation. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.<sup>11</sup> Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.<sup>12</sup>

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iii), we request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.<sup>13</sup> Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final determination in this investigation. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).<sup>14</sup>

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain the party's name, address, and telephone number, the number of participants, whether any participant is a foreign national, and a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce

intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

## U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 703(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of its determination. If the final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine before the later of 120 days after the date of this preliminary determination or 45 days after the final determination whether imports of oleoresin paprika from India are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry.

## Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 703(f) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(c).

Dated: January 29, 2026.

### 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 scope of this investigation is the coloring additive oleoresin paprika. Oleoresin paprika is a viscous, highly colored liquid in various shades of red or orange made from the extract of Capsicum peppers. Covered merchandise includes all oleoresin paprika, regardless of pepper variety, with an American Spice Trade Association (ASTA) value of at least 500 or a color unit (CU) value of at least 20,000 as determined by spectrophotometric measurement. The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry numbers for oleoresin paprika are 68917-78-2 and 84625-29-6; the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) number is 977006-45-3; the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association (FEMA) number is 2834; and the E number is E160c. Subject oleoresin paprika may also be referred to by other product names, including, but not limited to, paprika oleoresin, oleoresin of paprika, paprika extract, extract of paprika, paprika oil, or paprika essential oil.

Subject oleoresin paprika may be blended with oil or water prior to importation or may be imported in its crude or unstandardized form. Subject oleoresin paprika may also be blended with emulsifiers or preservatives. The scope includes all oleoresin paprika meeting the specifications above regardless of whether or not blended with or soluble in oil or water, and regardless of weight, pungency, quality, solvent content, or additives. Further, the scope includes crude or unstandardized oleoresin paprika that has been blended, finished, packaged, or

otherwise processed in a third country, if the blending, finishing, packaging, or processing performed would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope. Oleoresin paprika that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled with oleoresin paprika from sources not subject to this investigation, or when commingled with other oleoresins. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

The merchandise subject to this investigation is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 3203.00.8000 and 3301.90.1010. Subject merchandise may also enter under HTSUS subheading 1301.90.9190, 1302.19.9140, and 3205.00.0500. 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 Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Injury Test
- IV. Diversification of India's Economy
- V. Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part
- VI. Subsidies Valuation
- VII. Benchmarks
- VIII. Analysis of Programs
- IX. Recommendation

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-580-921]

### Certain Monomers and Oligomers From the Republic of Korea: Amended Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending its preliminarily affirmative determination in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of certain monomers and oligomers (monomers and oligomers) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) to correct for significant ministerial errors. The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

**DATES:** Applicable February 6, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Peter Shaw, AD/CVD Operations, Office

<sup>11</sup> See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Final Rule*).

<sup>12</sup> See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2)

<sup>13</sup> We use the term "issue" here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

<sup>14</sup> See *APO and Service Final Rule*.

V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0697.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On January 5, 2026, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary affirmative determination in the LTFV investigation of monomers and oligomers from Korea.<sup>1</sup> On January 5, 2026, the petitioner<sup>2</sup> timely alleged that Commerce made significant ministerial errors in the *Preliminary Determination*.<sup>3</sup>

**Scope of the Investigation**

The products covered by this investigation are monomers and oligomers from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see the appendix to this notice.

**Framework**

A ministerial error is defined as including “errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which {Commerce} considers ministerial.”<sup>4</sup> A ministerial error is considered to be “significant” if its correction, either singly or in combination with other errors, would result in: (1) a change of at least five absolute percentage points in, but not less than 25 percent of, the weighted-average dumping margin calculated in the preliminary determination; or (2) a difference between a weighted-average dumping margin of zero (or *de minimis*) and a weighted-average dumping margin of greater than *de minimis* or vice versa.<sup>5</sup> Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce “will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any significant ministerial error

by amending the preliminary determination.”

**Analysis of Significant Ministerial Errors**

In the *Preliminary Determination*, we find that Commerce made significant ministerial errors within the meaning of section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f) and (g)(1) in calculating the estimated weighted-average dumping margins for one of the two mandatory respondents in this investigation, Miwon Specialty Chemicals Co., Ltd. (Miwon). Accordingly, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending its *Preliminary Determination* to correct for these significant ministerial errors by revising the weighted-average dumping margins for Miwon. Because Miwon’s weighted-average dumping margin was used to compute the “all others” rate, Commerce is also amending its *Preliminary Determination* for all-other producers and/or exporters. For a detailed discussion of the alleged ministerial errors, as well as Commerce’s analysis, see the Ministerial Error Memorandum.<sup>6</sup>

**Amended Preliminary Determination**

As a result of correcting the significant ministerial errors, Commerce determines that the following amended preliminary estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist:

Exporter/producer <sup>7</sup>	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Miwon Specialty Chemical Co., Ltd .....	25.07
All Others .....	28.52

**Disclosure**

We intend to disclose the calculations performed for this amended preliminary determination to parties within five days after 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).

**Amended Cash Deposits and Suspension of Liquidation**

The collection of cash deposits and suspension of liquidation will be revised according to the rates calculated in this amended preliminary determination, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act. Because this amended preliminary determination results in an increased cash deposit rate, this rate will be effective on the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

**U.S. International Trade Commission Notification**

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of our amended preliminary determination.

**Notification to Interested Parties**

This amended preliminary determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 733(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.224(e).

Dated: January 30, 2026.

**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**

**Scope of the Investigation**

The products subject to this investigation are certain multifunctional acrylate and methacrylate monomers, and acrylated bisphenol-A epoxy based oligomers (collectively, certain monomers and oligomers or CMOs) that are derived from chemical reactions involving the use of acrylic or methacrylic acid. Products within the scope are listed below and have the following Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers:

CAS No.	Description	Molecular formula
109-16-0 .....	Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TEGDMA) .....	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>6</sub> .
13048-33-4 .....	1,6-hexanediol diacrylate (HDDA) .....	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .
42978-66-5 .....	Tripropylene glycol diacrylate (TPGDA) .....	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>6</sub> .
3290-92-4 .....	Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate (TMPTMA) .....	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O <sub>6</sub> .
15625-89-5 .....	Trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA) .....	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>6</sub> .
28961-43-5 .....	Ethoxylated trimethylol-propane triacrylate (EOTMPTA) .....	(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>6</sub> .

<sup>1</sup> See *Certain Monomers and Oligomers from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, and Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 91 FR 244 (January 5, 2026) (*Preliminary*

*Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

<sup>2</sup> The petitioner is Arkema Inc.

<sup>3</sup> See Petitioner’s Letter, “Allegation of Ministerial Error,” dated January 5, 2026.

<sup>4</sup> See section 735(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act); see also 19 CFR 351.224(f).

<sup>5</sup> See 19 CFR 351.224(g).

<sup>6</sup> See Memorandum, “Analysis of Ministerial Error Allegations for the Preliminary Determination,” dated concurrently with this notice (Ministerial Error Memorandum).

<sup>7</sup> The rates for Green Chemical Co., Ltd.; Green Life Science and Kukdo Chemicals Co. Ltd. remain unchanged from the *Preliminary Determination*.

CAS No.	Description	Molecular formula
57472-68-1 .....	Dipropylene glycol diacrylate (DPGDA) .....	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .
55818-57-0 .....	Bisphenol-A-epichlorohydrin copolymer acrylate (EPOXY ACRYLATE).	(C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ·C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ClO) <sub>x</sub> ·xC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> .

The monomers are generally known as multifunctional acrylates (MFAs) or multifunctional methacrylates (MFMA) depending on whether the functional groups are acrylate or methacrylate. The monomers generally contain stabilizers/inhibitors, which include but are not limited to Hydroquinone, Methyl Hydroquinone, and Butylated Hydroxy Toluene. The monomers are either difunctional or trifunctional (having 2 or 3 functional groups/molecule), have viscosities of 9 to 15 centipoise (cPs) at 25 degrees Celsius (if difunctional) or 44 to 110 cPs at 25 degrees Celsius (if trifunctional), have (meth)acrylate equivalent weights (molecular weight per number of functional groups) between 99 and 158 and molecular weights between 226 and 472 grams per mol.

The acrylated bisphenol-A epoxy based oligomer is commonly referred to as epoxy acrylate or acrylated epoxy. In contrast to epoxy resin, the main characteristic of the epoxy acrylate oligomer is that it contains acrylate functional groups which make them curable by free-radical polymerization. The epoxy acrylate has a molecular weight between 508 to 536 grams per mol and a viscosity of 2400 to 3600 cPs at 65 degrees Celsius. The epoxy acrylate generally contains stabilizers/inhibitors, which include but are not limited to Hydroquinone, Methyl Hydroquinone, and Butylated Hydroxy Toluene.

Certain monomers and oligomers are subject to the scope even if an in-scope monomer or oligomer is blended or mixed with one or more other in-scope monomers or oligomers. Certain monomers and oligomers in any blend or mixture are also subject to the scope, so long as the blend or mixture contains no less than 20 percent by weight of in-scope CMOs. The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, introducing, or removing ingredients, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the subject country.

The scope also includes CMOs that are commingled, mixed or blended with in-scope product from sources not subject to this investigation.

Only the subject component(s) of such blends, mixtures or commingled products described above is covered by the scope of this investigation. Subject merchandise contained in a blended, mixed or commingled product described above will not have undergone a chemical reaction as a result of being blended, mixed or commingled.

Notwithstanding the above, specifically excluded from the scope are downstream products, including but not limited to, inks, coatings and overprint varnishes. For

purposes of this exclusion, the downstream product requires only the application of energy to be cured, e.g., inks or varnish applied to packaging, coatings applied to wood flooring, etc. The energy source required to cure the downstream product to its substrate can be thermal, ultraviolet radiation, visible light, electron beam radiation, or infrared radiation.

This merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 2916.12.5050, 2916.14.2050, 3824.99.2900, 3907.29.0000 and 3907.30.0000. Subject merchandise may also be entered under subheadings 2916.12.1000 and 3824.99.9397. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-112, C-570-113]

#### Collated Steel Staples From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order and Countervailing Duty Order

**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) order and the countervailing duty (CVD) order on collated steel staples from the People's Republic of China would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

**DATES:** Applicable January 30, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jack Custard and Leah Kiah, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1125, or (240) 956-8621, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

## Background

On July 20, 2020, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD and CVD orders on collated steel staples from the People's Republic of China.<sup>1</sup> On June 2, 2025, the ITC instituted,<sup>2</sup> and Commerce initiated,<sup>3</sup> the first 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 countervailable subsidies, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping and subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.<sup>4</sup>

On January 30, 2026, 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.<sup>5</sup>

## Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the scope of the *Orders* is certain collated steel staples. Certain collated steel staples subject to these orders are made from steel wire having a nominal diameter from 0.0355 inch to 0.0830 inch, inclusive, and have a nominal leg length from 0.25 inch to 3.0 inches, inclusive, and a nominal crown width from 0.187 inch to 1.125 inch, inclusive. Certain collated steel staples may be manufactured from any type of steel,

<sup>1</sup> See *Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 85 FR 43815 (July 20, 2020); see also *Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 85 FR 43813 (July 20, 2020).

<sup>2</sup> See *Certain Collated Steel Staples from China: Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 90 FR 23364 (June 2, 2025).

<sup>3</sup> See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 90 FR 23310 (June 2, 2025).

<sup>4</sup> See *Collated Steel Staples from People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 90 FR 51648 (November 18, 2025), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); see also *Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 90 FR 51642 (November 18, 2025), and accompanying IDM.

<sup>5</sup> See *Certain Collated Steel Staples from China: Determinations*, 91 FR 4108 (January 30, 2026) (ITC Final Determination).