

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration**

[C-721-003]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Algeria: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order

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 carbon and alloy steel wire rod (wire rod) from Algeria. The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025. In addition, Commerce is issuing the countervailing duty (CVD) order on wire rod from Algeria.

DATES: Applicable September 18, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan Schueler or Joshua Nixon, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-9175 and (202) 482-8361, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On July 8, 2026, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the *Preliminary Determination* in this investigation and invited interested parties to comment.¹ Because no comments were submitted by interested parties, we have adopted our *Preliminary Determination* for purposes of this final determination. Accordingly, no decision memorandum accompanies this **Federal Register** notice.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by this investigation is wire rod from Algeria. For a complete description of the scope of this order, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Scope Comments

No interested party commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*.² Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation from that

published in the *Preliminary Determination*.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.³ In making this final determination, Commerce relied on facts available, including with an adverse inference, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.⁴

Verification

Because the sole respondent, SPA Algerian Qatar Steel, did not participate in this investigation and because the Government of Algeria did not provide information Commerce requested, Commerce did not conduct a verification in this investigation.⁵

All-Others Rate

Sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide that Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. Pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act, if the individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates established for all exporters and producers individually examined are zero, *de minimis*, or determined based entirely on section 776 of the Act, Commerce may use any reasonable method to establish the estimated subsidy rate for all other producers or exporters. In this investigation, Commerce has determined the estimated subsidy rate for the individually examined respondent under section 776 of the Act. This is the only rate available in this proceeding for deriving the all-others rate. Consequently, pursuant to sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act, Commerce established the all-others rate by applying the countervailable subsidy rate assigned to the non-responsive company listed below. For a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce’s

analysis, *see* the *Preliminary Determination*.⁶

Final Determination and Estimated Countervailable Subsidy Rates

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
SPA Algerian Qatar Steel	* 73.33
All Others	73.33

*Rate is based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses to interested parties the calculations performed in a final determination within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the final determination in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because the program rates assigned in the *Preliminary Determination* are unchanged, there are no new calculations to disclose.

Countervailing Duty Order

No material injury determination is necessary in this countervailing duty investigation, pursuant to section 701(c)(1) of the Act, because the United States Trade Representative has determined that Algeria is not a “Subsidies Agreement country” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act.⁷ Therefore, in accordance with section 705(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce is issuing this CVD order.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposits

In accordance with section 706 of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to continue the suspension of liquidation of wire rod from Algeria, as described in Appendix I to this notice, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, and to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, pursuant to section 706(a)(1) of the Act, countervailing duties on each entry of subject merchandise in an amount based on the net countervailable subsidy rates above. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice. Commerce also intends, pursuant to section 706(a)(1) of the Act,

¹ *See Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Algeria: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 91 FR 42178 (July 8, 2026) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² *See Preliminary Determination*, 91 FR at 42178.

³ *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.

⁴ *See Preliminary Determination* PDM at the section “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences.”

⁵ *See Preliminary Determination*, 91 FR at 42178.

⁶ *Id.*, 91 FR at 42178–42179.

⁷ *See Status of Algeria Under the Tariff of 1930, as Amended*, 90 FR 34334 (July 21, 2025).

to instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the amounts as indicated above. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated customs duties on the subject merchandise, a cash deposit for each entry of subject merchandise equal to the subsidy rates listed above. The all-others rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed, as appropriate.

ITC Notification

As noted above, no material injury determination is necessary in this countervailing duty investigation, pursuant to section 701(c)(1) of the Act, because the United States Trade Representative has determined that Algeria is not a “Subsidies Agreement country” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act.⁸ Should it later be determined that the ITC requires information related to this determination, we will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information either publicly or under administrative protective order, without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to the 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.

Establishment of the Annual Inquiry Service Lists

On September 20, 2021, Commerce published the *Final Rule* in the **Federal Register**.⁹ On September 27, 2021, Commerce also published the *Procedural Guidance* in the **Federal Register**.¹⁰ The *Final Rule* and *Procedural Guidance* provide that Commerce will maintain an annual

inquiry service list for each order or suspended investigation, and any interested party submitting a scope ruling application or request for circumvention inquiry shall serve a copy of the application or request on the persons on the annual inquiry service list for that order, as well as any companion order covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin.

In accordance with the *Procedural Guidance*, for orders published in the **Federal Register** after November 4, 2021, Commerce will create an annual inquiry service list segment in Commerce’s online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), available at <https://access.trade.gov>, within five business days of publication of the notice of the order. Each annual inquiry service list will be saved in ACCESS, under each case number, and under a specific segment type called “AISL-Annual Inquiry Service List.”¹¹

Interested parties who wish to be added to the annual inquiry service list for an order must submit an entry of appearance to the annual inquiry service list segment for the order in ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of the order. For ease of administration, Commerce requests that law firms with more than one attorney representing interested parties in an order designate a lead attorney to be included on the annual inquiry service list. Commerce will finalize the annual inquiry service list within five business days thereafter. As mentioned in the *Procedural Guidance*,¹² the new annual inquiry service list will be in place until the following year, when the *Opportunity Notice* for the anniversary month of the order is published.

Commerce may update an annual inquiry service list at any time as needed based on interested parties’ amendments to their entries of appearance to remove or otherwise modify their list of members and representatives, or to update contact information. Any changes or announcements pertaining to these

procedures will be posted to the ACCESS website at <https://access.trade.gov>.

Special Instructions for the Petitioner and Foreign Governments

In the *Final Rule*, Commerce stated that, “after an initial request and placement on the annual inquiry service list, both petitioners and foreign governments will automatically be placed on the annual inquiry service list in the years that follow.”¹³ Accordingly, as stated above, the petitioner and foreign governments should submit their initial entries of appearance after publication of this notice in order to appear in the first annual inquiry service lists for this order. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(n)(3), the petitioner and foreign governments will not need to resubmit their entries of appearance each year to continue to be included on the annual inquiry service list. However, the petitioner and foreign governments are responsible for making amendments to their entries of appearance during the annual update to the annual inquiry service list in accordance with the procedures described above.

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).

In addition, this notice constitutes the CVD order with respect to wire rod from Algeria, pursuant to section 706(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty and CVD orders currently in effect at <https://www.trade.gov/data-visualization/adcvd-orders-and-suspension-agreements>.

This CVD order is issued and published in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: September 14, 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 Order

The merchandise subject to this order covers certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately circular cross section, less than 19.00 mm in actual solid cross-sectional diameter. Specifically excluded are steel products possessing the above-noted physical characteristics and meeting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ See *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 FR 52300 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*).

¹⁰ See *Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*, 86 FR 53205 (September 27, 2021) (*Procedural Guidance*).

¹¹ This segment will be combined with the ACCESS Segment Specific Information (SSI) field which will display the month in which the notice of the order or suspended investigation was published in the **Federal Register**, also known as the anniversary month. For example, for an order under case number A-000-000 that was published in the **Federal Register** in January, the relevant segment and SSI combination will appear in ACCESS as “AISL-January Anniversary.” Note that there will be only one annual inquiry service list segment per case number, and the anniversary month will be pre-populated in ACCESS.

¹² See *Procedural Guidance*, 86 FR at 53206.

¹³ See *Final Rule*, 86 FR at 52335.

definitions for (a) stainless steel; (b) tool steel; (c) high nickel steel; (d) ball bearing steel; or (e) concrete reinforcing bars and rods. Also excluded are free cutting steel (also known as free machining steel) products (*i.e.*, products that contain by weight one or more of the following elements: 0.1 percent or more of lead, 0.05 percent or more of bismuth, 0.08 percent or more of sulfur, more than 0.04 percent of phosphorus, more than 0.05 percent of selenium, or more than 0.01 percent of tellurium). All products meeting the physical description of subject merchandise that are not specifically excluded are included in this scope.

The products subject to this order are currently classifiable under subheadings 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035 of the HTSUS. Products entered under subheadings 7213.90.0090 and 7227.90.6090 of HTSUS also may be included in this scope if they meet the physical description of subject merchandise above. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–588–861, A–570–879]

Polyvinyl Alcohol From Japan and the People's Republic of China: 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 polyvinyl alcohol from Japan and the People's Republic of China (China) 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 September 11, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nathan Araya, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 2 and October 1, 2003, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD orders on polyvinyl alcohol from Japan and China, respectively.¹ On March 2, 2026, the ITC instituted,² and Commerce initiated,³ the fourth sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) and 752(a) 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 September 11, 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.⁵

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); see also *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 56620 (October 1, 2003) (collectively, the *Orders*).

² See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from China and Japan; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 91 FR 10155 (March 2, 2026).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 91 FR 10053 (March 2, 2026).

⁴ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China and Japan: Final Results of the Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 91 FR 39592 (June 30, 2026), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁵ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from China and Japan*, 91 FR 57920 (September 11, 2026) (*ITC Final Determination*).

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 this proceeding is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section