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 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

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[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*).

751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders.* U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be September 11, 2026.[6] Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: September 15, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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[6] *See ITC Final Determination.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–121]

Difluoromethane (R–32) From the People's Republic of China: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2025–2026

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on difluoromethane (R–32) from the People's Republic of China (China) covering the period of review (POR) is March 1, 2025, through February 28, 2026, because, as explained below, there are no reviewable suspended entries for the companies subject to this review.

DATES: Applicable September 18, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ajay Menon, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0208.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 4, 2026, in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), based on a timely request for review from Arkema, Inc. (the petitioner),[1] Commerce published the initiation notice in the **Federal Register**.[2] On May 7, 2026, we notified interested parties that information from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) indicated that there were no entries of the subject merchandise during the POR.[3] On May 21, 2026, the petitioner submitted comments regarding Commerce's May 7, 2026, memorandum and respondent selection.[4] Further, on July 27, 2026, we notified interested parties of our intent to rescind this administrative review due to a lack of suspended entries.[5] We also received comments from the petitioner regarding our intent to rescind.[6]

Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of an AD order where it concludes that there were there are no entries of subject merchandise during the POR for which liquidation is suspended.[7] Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the AD rates calculated for the review period.[8] Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct CBP to liquidate at the calculated AD rates for the review period.[9]

As noted above, Commerce notified all interested parties of its intent to rescind the review because there were no reviewable, suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR and invited interested parties to comment.[10] We received comments from the petitioner, arguing that Commerce should not rescind its review of Sam Gas (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (Sam Gas) because, according to the petitioner, information suggests that Sam Gas made imports of subject merchandise that were transshipped[11] through Thailand during the POR.[12] However, as noted above, CBP data shows there were no suspended entries of R–32 from China during the POR. Therefore, consistent with our practice,[13] in the absence of any suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR, we are rescinding this administrative review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Cash Deposit Requirements

As Commerce has proceeded to a final rescission of this administrative review, no cash deposit rates will change. Accordingly, the current cash deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

Assessment Rates

Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit rate of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19

[1] *See* Petitioner's Letter, "Request for Administrative Review," dated March 31, 2026.

[2] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 91 FR 23941 (May 4, 2026).

[3] *See* Memorandum, "Customs Entry Data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection," dated May 7, 2026.

[4] *See* Petitioner's Letter "Respondent Selection Comments," dated May 21, 2026 (Respondent Selection Comments).

[5] *See* Memorandum "Notice of Intent to Rescind Review," dated July 27, 2026 (Intent to Rescind Memorandum).

[6] *See* Petitioner's Letter, "Comments in Response to Notice of Intent to Rescind Review," dated August 3, 2026 (Intent to Rescind Comments).

[7] *See, e.g., Welded Line Pipe from the Republic of Turkey: Rescission of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2019–2020,* 87 FR 27988 (May 10, 2022); *see also, e.g., Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada: Final Results and Final Rescission, in Part, of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, 2020,* 87 FR 48455 (August 9, 2022); and *Certain Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from the People's Republic of China: Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020–2021,* 87 FR 64008 (October 21, 2022).

[8] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2).

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(d)(3).

[10] *See* Intent to Rescind Memorandum.

[11] Commerce referred the petitioner's lettter regarding transshipment to CBP. *See* Commerce's Letter, "Difluoromethane (R–32) from the People's Republic of China," dated September 10, 2026.

[12] *See* Intent to Rescind Comments; *see also* Respondent Selection Comments at 2.

[13] *See Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee* v. *United States,* 88 F.Supp.2d 1345, 1357 (March 20, 2012) (". . . Commerce's decision to rely exclusively on Type 03 CBP Data rather than on other possible data sets is reasonable . . .").