assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those same sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). We will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review when the importer-specific assessment rate calculated in the final results of this review is not zero or *de minimis.* If Negromex's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis,* we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. The final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[12]

For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Negromex for which it did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[13] Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 41 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 356.8(a).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the finals results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for Negromex in the final results of review will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for merchandise exported by a producer or exporter not covered in this review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding in which it was reviewed; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 19.52 percent,[14] the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless otherwise extended, Commerce intends intend to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of our analysis of issues raised by the parties in the written comments, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping 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 duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: January 19, 2021.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the Order
IV. Discussion of the Methodology
V. Product Comparisons
VI. Date of Sale
VII. Constructed Export Price
VIII. Normal Value
IX. Currency Conversion
X. Recommendation

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[12] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[13] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[14] *See Order,* 82 FR at 42791.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–122]

Certain Corrosion Inhibitors From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that imports of certain corrosion inhibitors (corrosion inhibitors) from the People's Republic of China (China) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation is July 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019.

DATES: Applicable January 29, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andre Gziryan, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2201.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 10, 2020, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination* of sales at LTFV of corrosion inhibitors from China.[1] For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[2]

The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and 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 *http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/.* The signed and the electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

[1] *See Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures,* 85 FR 55825 (September 10, 2020) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

Scope Comments

No interested party commented on the scope of the investigation. Thus, we have not changed the scope of the investigation.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are corrosion inhibitors from China. For a complete description of the scope of the investigation, *see* Appendix I.

Verification

Commerce was unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied upon in making its final determination in this investigation. However, we took additional steps in lieu of an on-site verification to verify the information relied upon in making this final determination, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).[3]

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached to this notice as Appendix II.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our analysis of the comments received, we made certain changes to the margin calculations. For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Separate Rate Companies

No party commented on our preliminary separate rate determinations with respect to the mandatory respondents and the non-individually examined companies;[4] thus, there is no basis to reconsider our preliminary determinations with respect to separate rate status, and we have continued to grant them a separate rate in this final determination.

China-Wide Entity Rate and the Use of Adverse Facts Available

Commerce continues to find that the use of facts available is warranted in determining the rate of the China-wide entity pursuant to sections 776(a)(1) and (a)(2)(A)–(C) of the Act. As discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, Commerce finds that the use of adverse facts available (AFA) is warranted with respect to the China-wide entity because the China-wide entity did not cooperate to the best of its ability to comply with our requests for information and, accordingly, we applied adverse inferences in selecting from the facts available, pursuant to section 776(b) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.308(a). For the final determination, as AFA, we are assigning the China-wide entity the highest transaction-specific dumping margin calculated for Botao, 277.90 percent. Because this constitutes primary information, the statutory corroboration requirement in section 776(c) of the Act does not apply.

Combination Rates

Consistent with the *Preliminary Determination* and Policy Bulletin 05.1,[5] Commerce calculated combination (producer/exporter) rates for the respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in this investigation.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist:

Producer	Exporter	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
Nantong Botao Chemical Co., Ltd	Jiangyin Delian Chemical Co., Ltd	130.52	72.50
Nantong Kanghua Chemical Co., Ltd	Jiangyin Delian Chemical Co., Ltd	130.52	72.50
Nantong Botao Chemical Co., Ltd	Nantong Botao Chemical Co., Ltd	139.41	101.71
Anhui Trust Chem Co., Ltd	Anhui Trust Chem Co., Ltd	134.97	87.11
Gold Chemical Limited	Gold Chemical Limited	134.97	87.11
Jiangsu Bohan Industry Trade Co., Ltd	Gold Chemical Limited	134.97	87.11
Jiangyin Gold Fuda Chemical Co., Ltd	Gold Chemical Limited	134.97	87.11
Ningxia Ruitai Technology Co., Ltd	Gold Chemical Limited	134.97	87.11
SHANGHAI SUNTECH BIOCHEMICAL CO., LTD.	Gold Chemical Limited	134.97	87.11
Nantong Kanghua Chemical Co., Ltd	Nantong Kanghua Chemical Co., Ltd	134.97	87.11
Anhui Trust Chem Co., Ltd	Nanjing Trust Chem Co., Ltd	134.97	87.11
China-Wide Entity		277.90	241.02

Disclosure

We intend to disclose to parties in this proceeding the calculations performed for this 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 notice of final determination in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all appropriate entries of corrosion inhibitors from China, as described in the appendix to this notice, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after September 10, 2020, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* of this investigation in the **Federal Register**.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, upon the publication of this notice, Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the weighted-average amount by which the normal value exceeds U.S. price as follows: (1) The cash deposit rate for the exporter/producer combinations listed in the table above will be the rate identified in the table; (2) for all

[3] *See* Commerce's Letters, dated November 4, 2020; Nantong Botao Chemical Co., Ltd.'s Letter, ''Botao Verification Questionnaire Response,'' dated November 12, 2020; and Jiangyin Delian Chemical Co., Ltd.' s Letter, ''Response to Questionnaire Issued in Lieu of Verification,'' dated November 12, 2020.

[4] *See Preliminary Determination* PDM at 9–12.

[5] *See* Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, ''Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigations involving Non-Market Economy Countries,'' dated April 5, 2005 (Policy Bulletin 05.1), available on Commerce's website at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/policy/bull05-1.pdf.*

combinations of Chinese exporters/producers of subject merchandise that have not received their own separate rate above, the cash deposit rate will be the cash deposit rate established for the China-wide entity; and (3) for all non-Chinese exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own separate rate above, the cash deposit rate will be the cash deposit rate applicable to the Chinese exporter/producer combination that supplied that non-Chinese exporter. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

To determine the cash deposit rate, Commerce normally adjusts the estimated weighted-average dumping margin by the amount of domestic subsidy pass-through and export subsidies determined in a companion countervailing duty (CVD) proceeding when CVD provisional measures are in effect. Accordingly, where Commerce makes an affirmative determination for domestic subsidy pass-through or export subsidies, Commerce offsets the calculated estimated weighted-average dumping margin by the appropriate rates. Commerce continues to find that both Botao and Delian qualify for a double-remedy adjustment. We have continued to adjust the cash deposit rates for Botao, Delian, all non-individually-examined companies, and the China-wide entity for export subsidies in the companion CVD investigation by the appropriate export subsidy rates [6] as indicated in the above chart. However, suspension of liquidation of provisional measures in the companion CVD case has been discontinued effective November 10, 2020; therefore, we are not instructing CBP to collect cash deposits based upon the adjusted estimated weighted-average dumping margin for those export subsidies and double remedy adjustment at this time.

International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. 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 an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Because the final determination in this proceeding is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of subject merchandise from China no later than 45 days after our final determination. If the ITC determines that such injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits posted will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue an AD 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.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (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 the 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: January 25, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is tolyltriazole and benzotriazole. This includes tolyltriazole and benzotriazole of all grades and forms, including their sodium salt forms. Tolyltriazole is technically known as Tolyltriazole IUPAC 4,5 methyl benzotriazole. It can also be identified as 4,5 methyl benzotriazole, tolutriazole, TTA, and TTZ.

Benzotriazole is technically known as IUPAC 1,2,3-Benzotriazole. It can also be identified as 1,2,3-Benzotriazole, 1,2-Aminozophenylene, lH-Benzotriazole, and BTA.

All forms of tolyltriazole and benzotriazole, including but not limited to flakes, granules, pellets, prills, needles, powder, or liquids, are included within the scope of this investigation.

The scope includes tolyltriazole/sodium tolyltriazole and benzotriazole/sodium benzotriazole that are combined or mixed with other products. For such combined products, only the tolyltriazole/sodium tolyltriazole and benzotriazole/sodium benzotriazole component is covered by the scope of this investigation. Tolyltriazole and sodium tolyltriazole that have been combined with other products is included within the scope, regardless of whether the combining occurs in third countries.

Tolyltriazole, sodium tolyltriazole, benzotriazole and sodium benzotriazole that is otherwise subject to this investigation is not excluded when commingled with tolyltriazole, sodium tolyltriazole, benzotriazole, or sodium benzotriazole from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject merchandise component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

A combination or mixture is excluded from this investigation if the total tolyltriazole or benzotriazole component of the combination or mixture (regardless of the source or sources) comprises less than 5 percent of the combination or mixture, on a dry weight basis.

Notwithstanding the foregoing language, a tolyltriazole or benzotriazole combination or mixture that is transformed through a chemical reaction into another product, such that, for example, the tolyltriazole or benzotriazole can no longer be separated from the other products through a distillation or other process is excluded from this investigation.

Tolyltriazole has the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number 299385–43–1. Tolyltriazole is classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2933.99.8220.

Sodium Tolyltriazole has the CAS registry number 64665–57–2 and is classified under HTSUS subheading 2933.99.8290.

Benzotriazole has the CAS registry number 95–14–7 and is classified under HTSUS subheading 2933.99.8210.

Sodium Benzotriazole has the CAS registry number 15217–42–2. Sodium Benzotriazole is classified under HTSUS subheading 2933.99.8290.

Although the HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Period of Investigation
IV. Scope Comments
V. Scope of the Investigation
VI. China-Wide Rate
VII. Adjustment Under Section 777A(f) of the Act
VIII. Adjustments to Cash Deposit Rates
IX. Changes Since the Preliminary Determination
X. Discussion of the Issues

[6] *See Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination,* dated concurrently with this notice.

Comment 1: Selection of Primary Surrogate Country and Financial Statements
Comment 2: Surrogate Values for Ortho Phenylene Diamine (oPDA) and Ortho Toluene Diamine (oTDA)
Comment 3: Market Economy Purchases
Comment 4: Industry Support
XI. Conclusion

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–116, C–428–848, C–533–894, C–475–841]

Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks From the People's Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, and Italy: Countervailing Duty Orders, and Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination for the People's Republic of China

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing countervailing duty orders on forged steel fluid end blocks (FEBs) from the People's Republic of China (China), the Federal Republic of Germany (Germany), India, and Italy. In addition, Commerce is amending its final determination with respect to FEBs from China to correct ministerial errors.

DATES: Applicable January 29, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jaron Moore at (202) 482–3640 or Janae Martin at (202) 482–0238 (China); Joseph Dowling at (202) 482–1646 or Robert Palmer at (202) 482–9068 (Germany); William Langley at (202) 482–3861 or Nicholas Czajkowski at (202) 482–1395 (India); and Konrad Ptaszynski at (202) 482–6187 or Nicholas Czajkowski at (202) 482–1395 (Italy); AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 705(a), 705(d), and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on December 11, 2020, Commerce published its affirmative final determinations that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of FEBs from China, Germany, India, and Italy.[1] In the investigation of FEBs from China, an interested party to the investigation submitted a timely filed allegation on the record that Commerce made certain ministerial errors in the final countervailing duty determination on FEBs from China. Section 705(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f) define ministerial errors as errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other type of unintentional error which Commerce considers ministerial. We reviewed the allegations and determined that we made certain ministerial errors in the final countervailing duty determination on FEBs from China. *See* ''Amendment to the Final Determination'' section below for further discussion.

On January 25, 2021, the ITC notified Commerce of its affirmative final determinations that pursuant to sections 705(b)(1)(A)(i) and 705(d) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of subject merchandise from China, Germany, India, and Italy.[2]

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is FEBs from China, Germany, India, and Italy. For a complete description of the scope of these orders, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Amendment to the Final Determination of FEBs From China

On December 21, 2020, Shanghai Qinghe Machinery Co., Ltd. (Qinghe) timely alleged that the *China Final Determination* contained certain ministerial errors and requested that Commerce correct such errors.[3]

Commerce reviewed the record and, on January 6, 2020, agreed that an error referenced in Qinghe's allegation constituted a ministerial error within the meaning of section 705(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).[4] Specifically, Commerce found that it made an error in calculating Qinghe's sales denominator used in the *China Final Determination* by excluding ''other operating revenue'' from the denominator, and in the use of a denominator other than the sales value from the period of investigation.[5] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending the *China Final Determination* to reflect the correction of the ministerial error described above. Based on this correction, the subsidy rate for Qinghe decreased from 19.88 percent *ad valorem* to 19.31 percent *ad valorem*.[6] Because we based the all-others rate on Qinghe's *ad valorem* subsidy rate,[7] the correction described above also applies to the all-others rate. As a result, the all-others rate determined in the *China Final Determination* also decreased from 19.52 percent *ad valorem* to 19.05 percent *ad valorem*.[8] Because we used the subsidy rate for several programs in our calculation of the adverse facts available (AFA) rate, the AFA rate also decreased from 337.09 percent *ad valorem* to 336.55 percent *ad valorem*.[9]

Countervailing Duty Orders

On January 25, 2021, in accordance with sections 705(b)(1)(A)(i) and 705(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determinations in these investigations, in which it found that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of FEBs from China, Germany, India, and Italy.[10] Therefore, in accordance with section 705(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce is issuing these countervailing duty orders. Because the ITC determined that imports of FEBs from China, Germany, India, and Italy are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from China, Germany, India, and Italy, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of countervailing duties.

[1] *See Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination,* 85 FR 80020 (December 11, 2020) (*China Final Determination*); *Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks From the Federal Republic of Germany: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination,* 85 FR 80011 (December 11, 2020); *Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination,* 85 FR 79999 (December 11, 2020); and *Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from Italy: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination,* 85 FR 80022 (December 11, 2020).

[2] *See* ITC's Letter, ''Notification of ITC Final Determinations,'' dated January 25, 2021 (ITC Notification Letter).

[3] *See* Qinghe's Letter, ''Qinghe Comments on Ministerial Errors in the Final Determination and the Disclosed Calculations for Qinghe: Countervailing Duty Investigation of Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from the People's Republic of China (C–570–116),'' dated December 21, 2020.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Countervailing Duty Investigation of Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from the People's Republic of China—Ministerial Error Allegations in the Final Determination,'' dated January 6, 2021 (Ministerial Error Memorandum), at 1–3.

[5] *Id.*

[6] *Id.*

[7] *See China Final Determination,* 85 FR at 80021.

[8] *See* Ministerial Error Memorandum.

[9] *Id.*

[10] *See* ITC Notification Letter.