CFR part 325. OTEA is issuing this notice pursuant to 15 CFR 325.6(a), which requires the Secretary of Commerce to publish a summary of the application in the **Federal Register**, identifying the applicant and each member and summarizing the proposed export conduct.

Request for Public Comments

Interested parties may submit written comments relevant to the determination whether a Certificate should be issued. If the comments include any privileged or confidential business information, it must be clearly marked and a nonconfidential version of the comments (identified as such) should be included. Any comments not marked as privileged or confidential business information will be deemed to be nonconfidential.

Written comments should be sent to *ETCA@trade.gov.* An original and five (5) copies, plus two (2) copies of the nonconfidential version, should also be submitted no later than 20 days after the date of this notice to: Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 21028, Washington, DC 20230.

Information submitted by any person is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). However, nonconfidential versions of the comments will be made available to the applicant if necessary for determining whether or not to issue the Certificate. Comments should refer to this application as ''Export Trade Certificate of Review, application number 19–1A001.''

A summary of the application and addendum follows.

Summary of the Application

Applicant: National Pecan Shellers Association, 3200 Windy Hill Rd. SE, Suite 600W, Atlanta, GA 30339.

Contact: Russell A. Lemieux, Senior Vice President of The Kellen Company, Telephone: (678) 303–3041.

Application No.: 19–1A001.

Date Deemed Submitted: February 8, 2021.

Summary: National Pecan Shellers Association seeks to amend its Certificate as follows:

1. Add the following entities as new exporting Members of the Certificate within the meaning of section 325.2(l) of the Regulations (15 CFR 325.2(l)):

a. Easterlin Pecan Co, Montezuma, Georgia

b. La Nogalera USA Inc., El Paso, Texas

2. Add the following entities as new non-exporting Members of the Certificate within the meaning of section 325.2(l) of the Regulations (15 CFR 325.2(l)):

a. Pecan Export Trade Council, Atlanta, Georgia

b. The Kellen Company, Atlanta, Georgia

3. Change the name of the following Member of the Certificate:

a. San Saba Pecan, LP changes to Chase Pecan, LP

4. Correct the name of the following Member of the Certificate:

a. Diamond Food, LLC changes to Diamond Foods, LLC

Summary of the Addendum

On November 12, 2019, the Notice of Issuance of an Export Trade Certificate of Review to National Pecan Shellers Association was published to the **Federal Register** (84 FR 61019). That notice referenced, but did not include, Attachment A for the list of Members protected by the Certificate. Attachment A is provided below.

Attachment A

Members (within the meaning of section 325.2(l) of the Regulations):

- Arnco, Inc. dba Carter Pecan, Panama City Beach, Florida
- Chase Farms, LLC, Artesia, New Mexico
- Diamond Food, LLC, Stockton, California
- Green Valley Company, Sauharita, Arizona
- Hudson Pecan Co., Inc., Ocilla, Georgia
- Lamar Pecan Company, Hawkinsville, Georgia
- Navarro Pecan Company, Corsicana, Texas
- Pecan Grove Farms, Dallas, Texas
- San Saba Pecan, LP, San Saba, Texas
- South Georgia Pecan Company, Valdosta, Georgia

Dated: February 17, 2021.

Joseph Flynn,

Director, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[FR Doc. 2021–03492 Filed 2–19–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–131]

Twist Ties 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 twist ties 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 October 1, 2019, through March 31, 2020.

DATES: Applicable February 22, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alex Wood, 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) 482–1959.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This final determination is made in accordance with section 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). On December 10, 2020, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary affirmative determination of sales at LTFV of twist ties from China.[1] On December 10, 2020, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary affirmative determination of sales at LTFV in the antidumping duty (AD) investigation of twist ties from China.[2] We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination.* On January 11, 2021, we received a case brief from Tianjin Kyoei Packaging Supplies Co., Ltd. (Kyoei).[3] On January 19, 2021, we received a rebuttal brief from Bedford Industries, Inc. (the petitioner).[4]

[1] *See Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 85 FR 79468 (December 10, 2020) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 85 FR 79468 (December 10, 2020) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[3] *See* Kyoei's Letter, ''Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Kyoei's Case Brief,'' dated January 11, 2021.

[4] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Antidumping Duty Investigation of Twist Ties from China; Preliminary Determination—Petitioner's Rebuttal Case Brief,'' dated January 19, 2021.

For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination,* as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[5] 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 *http://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 electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are twist ties from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I to this notice.

Scope Comments

During the course of this and the concurrent countervailing duty (CVD) investigation, Commerce received scope comments from interested parties. Commerce issued a Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum to address these comments and invited parties to comment on this memorandum.[6] No interested party submitted comments on the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum. Therefore, for this final determination, the scope of this investigation remains unchanged from that published in the *Preliminary Determination.*

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case brief submitted by Kyoei in this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached to this notice at Appendix II.

China-Wide Entity

For the reasons explained in the *Preliminary Determination,* we are continuing to find that the use of adverse facts available (AFA), pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, is appropriate and are applying a rate based entirely on AFA to the China-wide entity. [7] The China-wide entity includes mandatory respondents Zhenjiang Hongda Commodity Co., Ltd. (Zhenjiang Hongda) and Zhenjiang Zhonglian I/E Co., Ltd. (Zhenjiang Zhonglian).[8] These companies failed to respond to Commerce's requests for information and withdrew from participation in this investigation. As these non-responsive companies did not demonstrate that they are eligible for separate rate status, Commerce continues to consider them to be part of the China-wide entity. Consequently, we continue to find that the China-wide entity, which includes these non-responsive companies, withheld requested information, significantly impeded this proceeding, and failed to cooperate to the best of its ability.

China-Wide Rate

We continue to find that the use of AFA, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, is warranted in determining the rate for the China-wide entity.[9] In selecting the AFA rate for the China-wide entity, Commerce's practice is to select a rate that is sufficiently adverse to ensure that the uncooperative party does not obtain a more favorable result by failing to cooperate than if it had fully cooperated.[10] Specifically, it is Commerce's practice to select, as an AFA rate, the higher of: (a) the highest dumping margin alleged in the petition; or (b) the highest calculated dumping margin of any respondent in the investigation.[11] There are no respondents for which we are calculating a separate dumping margin for the final determination. Therefore, the highest (and only) rate on the record of the proceeding is the rate found in the Petition,[12] which is the only information reasonably at Commerce's disposal to determine a rate that is sufficiently adverse to induce cooperation.[13]

Thus, as AFA, Commerce assigned to the China-wide entity the rate of 72.96 percent, which is the sole dumping margin alleged in the Petition.[14]

Separate Rates

For the final determination, we continue to find that the evidence placed on the record of this investigation by Kyoei and Rongfa Plastic Products Co., Ltd. (also known as Zhenjiang Rongfa Plastic Co., Ltd) (Rongfa) [15] demonstrates an absence of *de jure* and *de facto* government control. Accordingly, consistent with the *Preliminary Determination,* Commerce continues to assign Kyoei and Rongfa a separate rate, which is the petition rate because it is the only rate available on the record of this proceeding. For a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce's final

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,'' dated November 23, 2020 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

[7] *See Preliminary Determination* PDM at 9–13.

[8] *See* Memorandum, ''Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Respondent Selection,'' dated August 17, 2020; and Zhenjiang Hongda and Zhenjiang Zhonglian's Letter, ''Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Withdrawal of Zhenjiang Hongda and Zhenjiang Zhonglian from the Antidumping Duty Investigation and Counsel's Certification of Compliance with the Terms of the APO,'' dated August 24, 2020.

[9] The China-wide entity includes those companies who did not submit a separate rate application, and those companies Commerce determined were ineligible to receive a separate rate.

[10] *See, e.g., Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination: Purified Carboxymethyl Cellulose from Finland,* 69 FR 77216 (December 27, 2004), unchanged in *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Purified Carboxymethyl Cellulose from Finland,* 70 FR 28279 (May 17, 2005).

[11] *See Silicon Metal from Australia: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances in Part,* 83 FR 9839 (March 8, 2018), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM) at Comment 1.

[12] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Twist Ties from China,'' dated June 26, 2020 (the Petition).

[13] *See, e.g., Sodium Gluconate, Gluconic Acid, and Derivative Products from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 83 FR 31949 (July 10, 2018), and accompanying PDM, unchanged in *Sodium Gluconate, Gluconic Acid, and Derivative Products from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 83 FR 47876 (September 21, 2018), and accompanying IDM; and *Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part,* 82 FR 28629 (June 23, 2017), and accompanying PDM at pages 31–32, revised in *Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part,* 82 FR 53460 (November 16, 2017) (calculating a higher rate than the highest Petition rate to apply as the AFA rate in the final determination)).

[14] *See* Petition; and *Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation,* 85 FR 45161 (July 27, 2020) (*Initiation Notice*), and accompanying Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklist.

[15] *See* Kyoei's Letter, ''Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Separate Rate Application,'' dated September 2, 2020; and Rongfa's Letter, ''Rongfa Separate Rate Application: Antidumping Duty Investigation of Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China (A–570–131),'' dated September 2, 2020.

determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Combination Rates

In the *Initiation Notice,* Commerce stated that it would calculate producer/exporter combination rates for the respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in this investigation.[16] Policy Bulletin 05.1 describes this practice.[17] Accordingly, we have assigned combination rates to certain companies, as provided in the ''Final Determination'' section below. Because Commerce determined that the mandatory respondents originally selected are not eligible for separate rate status and, thus, should be considered part of the China-wide entity and assigned, as AFA, the petition rate to the China-wide entity, Commerce did not calculate producer/exporter combination rates for those respondents.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that twist ties from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV, and that the following dumping margins exist:

Exporter	Producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
Rongfa Plastic Products Co., Ltd. (also known as Zhenjiang Rongfa Plastic Co., Ltd).	Rongfa Plastic Products Co., Ltd. (also known as Zhenjiang Rongfa Plastic Co., Ltd).	72.96	62.42
Tianjin Kyoei Packaging Supplies Co., Ltd	Tianjin Kyoei Packaging Supplies Co., Ltd.	72.96	62.42
China-wide Entity [18]		72.96	62.42

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses to interested parties the calculations performed in connection with 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 notice of final determination in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce applied AFA to the China-wide entity (which includes the companies subject to individual examination) in this investigation, in accordance with section 776 of the Act, and the applied AFA rate, as well as the separate rate, are based solely on the Petition, there are no calculations to disclose.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

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

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 normal value exceeds U.S. price as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the exporter/producer combination listed in the table above will be the rate identified for that combination; (2) for all combinations of producers/exporters of merchandise under consideration that have not received their own separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the cash deposit rate established for the China-wide entity; and (3) for all non-Chinese exporters of the merchandise under consideration which have not received their own separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the cash deposit rate applicable to the Chinese exporter/producer combination that supplied that non-Chinese exporter.

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 CVD proceeding where appropriate. Accordingly, because Commerce made a final affirmative determination for export subsidies in the companion CVD investigation, we offset the calculated estimated weighted-average dumping margins by the appropriate export subsidy rates [19] as indicated in the above chart. These suspension-of-liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the International Trade Commission (ITC) of the 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 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 or sales (or the likelihood of sales) for importation of twist ties from China, no later than 45 days after this 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 antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of twist ties from China 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.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice will serve as a final reminder to the parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the

[16] *See Initiation Notice,* 85 FR at 45164.

[17] *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,'' (April 5, 2005) (Policy Bulletin 05.1), available at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/policy/bull05-1.pdf.*

[18] The China-wide Entity includes Zhenjiang Hongda and Zhenjiang Zhonglian.

[19] The export subsidy rate determined in the final determination of the companion CVD investigation is 10.54 percent. *See* Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination (unpublished and dated concurrently with this memorandum); unchanged from *Twist Ties From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination,* 85 FR 77167 (December 1, 2020), and accompanying PDM at 13–14.

disposition of propriety information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely written notification of 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 sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: February 16, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation consists of twist ties, which are thin, bendable ties for closing containers, such as bags, bundle items, or identifying objects. A twist tie in most circumstances is comprised of one or more metal wires encased in a covering material, which allows the tie to retain its shape and bind against itself. However, it is possible to make a twist tie with plastic and no metal wires. The metal wire that is generally used in a twist tie is stainless or galvanized steel and typically measures between the gauges of 19 (.0410′ diameter) and 31 (.0132′) (American Standard Wire Gauge). A twist tie usually has a width between .075′ and 1′ in the cross-machine direction (width of the tie—measurement perpendicular with the wire); a thickness between .015′ and .045′ over the wire; and a thickness between .002′ and .020′ in areas without wire. The scope includes an all-plastic twist tie containing a plastic core as well as a plastic covering (the wing) over the core, just like paper and/or plastic in a metal tie. An all-plastic twist tie (without metal wire) would be of the same measurements as a twist tie containing one or more metal wires. Twist ties are commonly available individually in pre-cut lengths (''singles''), wound in large spools to be cut later by machine or hand, or in perforated sheets of spooled or single twist ties that are later slit by machine or by hand (''gangs'').

The covering material of a twist tie may be paper (metallic or plain), or plastic, and can be dyed in a variety of colors with or without printing. A twist tie may have the same covering material on both sides or one side of paper and one side of plastic. When comprised of two sides of paper, the paper material is bound together with an adhesive or plastic. A twist tie may also have a tag or label attached to it or a pre-applied adhesive attached to it.

Excluded from the scope of the investigation are twist ties packaged with bags for sale together where the quantity of twist ties does not exceed twice the number of bags in each package. Also excluded are twists ties that constitute part of the packaging of the imported product, for example, merchandise anchored/secured to a backing with twist ties in the retail package or a bag of bread that is closed with a twist tie.

Twist ties are imported into the United States under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 8309.90.0000 and 5609.00.3000. Subject merchandise may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 3920.51.5000, 3923.90.0080, 3926.90.9990, 4811.59.6000, 4821.10.2000, 4821.10.4000, 4821.90.2000, 4821.90.4000, and 4823.90.8600. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for reference only. The written description of the scope of 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. Discussion of the Issues
  Comment 1: Determining the Separate Rate
  Comment 2: Respondent Selection
V. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2021–03513 Filed 2–19–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–904]

Certain Activated Carbon From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, Final Determination of No Shipments, and Final Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part; 2018–2019

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Carbon Activated Tianjin Co., Ltd. (Carbon Activated) and Datong Juqiang Activated Carbon Co., Ltd. (Datong Juqiang) sold certain activated carbon from the People's Republic of China (China) at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) April 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019.

DATES: Applicable February 22, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jinny Ahn or George Ayache, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0339 or (202) 482–2623, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* [1] on April 30, 2020. For events subsequent to the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[2] On April 24 and July 21, 2020, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative reviews by 50 and an additional 60 days, respectively.[3] On November 25, 2020, Commerce extended the deadline of the final results this administrative review by 58 days.[4] The deadline for the final results of this review is now February 12, 2021.

Scope of the Order [5]

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is certain activated carbon. The products are currently classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 3802.1000. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the *Order* remains dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

In the Issues and Decision Memorandum, we addressed all issues raised in the interested parties' case and rebuttal briefs. In Appendix I to this notice, we provided a list of the issues raised by the parties. 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://*

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[1] *See Certain Activated Carbon from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, Intent to Rescind the Review, in Part, and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments; 2018–2019,* 85 FR 23947 (April 30, 2020) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Certain Activated Carbon from the People's Republic of China: Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Twelfth Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews in Response to Operational Adjustments Due to COVID–19,'' dated April 24, 2020; *see also* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,'' dated July 21, 2020.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Certain Activated Carbon from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Twelfth Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated November 25, 2020.

[5] *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Activated Carbon from the People's Republic of China,* 72 FR 20988 (April 27, 2007) (*Order*). For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.