

strand. PC strand is normally sold in the United States in sizes ranging from 0.25 inches to 0.70 inches in diameter. PC strand made from galvanized wire is only excluded from the scope if the zinc and/or zinc oxide coating meets or exceeds the 0.40 oz./ft² standard set forth in ASTM-A-475.

The PC strand subject to this investigation is currently classifiable under subheadings 7312.10.3010 and 7312.10.3012 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation
- IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- V. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Home Market Sales with Missing Payment Dates Should Be Disregarded
- VI. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-879, A-588-861]

Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China and Japan: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) from the People's Republic of China (China) and Japan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of the AD orders on PVA from China and Japan.

DATES: Applicable April 9, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurel LaCivita, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4243.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 2, 2003, Commerce published the AD order on PVA from Japan.¹ On October 1, 2003, Commerce published the AD order on PVA from China.² On April 1, 2020, Commerce initiated³ and the ITC instituted⁴ five-year (sunset) reviews of the AD orders on PVA from China and Japan 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 AD orders on PVA from China and Japan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping, and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the orders be revoked.⁵

On April 2, 2021, the ITC published its determinations, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the AD orders on PVA from China and Japan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁶

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).

² See *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 56620 (October 1, 2003).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 85 FR 18189 (April 1, 2020).

⁴ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from China and Japan; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 85 FR 18271 (April 1, 2020).

⁵ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China and Japan: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 85 FR 42828 (July 15, 2020).

⁶ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from China and Japan; Determinations*, 86 FR 17402 (April 2, 2021).

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 these orders is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the AD orders on PVA from China and Japan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping, and of material injury to an industry in

the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the AD orders on PVA from China and Japan. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) 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 the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year review of these orders not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return/destruction or conversion to judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Failure to comply is a violation of the APO which may be subject to sanctions.

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: April 5, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-723-001]

Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Tunisia: 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 prestressed concrete steel wire strand (PC strand) from Tunisia is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) during the period of investigation (POI), April 1, 2019, through March 31, 2020. The final weighted-average dumping margins are listed below in the section entitled “Final Determination.”

DATES: Applicable April 9, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eva Kim, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-8283.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 19, 2020, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in this investigation, and invited interested parties to comment on the findings.¹ The petitioners in this investigation are Insteel Wire Products, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation, and Wire Mesh Corp. The mandatory respondent subject to this investigation is Ste. Ten. De Trefilage Maklada, which later amended its name to Maklada Industries and Maklada SA (collectively, Maklada). A summary of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Determination*, may be found in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.²

Period of Investigation

The POI is April 1, 2019, through March 31, 2020.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is PC strand from Tunisia. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by interested parties in the case and rebuttal briefs are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised by parties and responded to by Commerce in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached to this notice as Appendix II. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is available 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

¹ See *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Tunisia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 85 FR 73681 (November 19, 2020) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>.

Verification

Commerce was unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied upon in making its final determination in this investigation as provided for in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Accordingly, we took additional steps in lieu of on-site verification and requested additional documentation and information.³

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our analysis of the comments received, we made one change to the margin assigned to Maklada since the *Preliminary Determination*. For a discussion of this change, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for all other producers and exporters not individually investigated shall be equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for individually investigated exporters and producers, excluding any margins that are zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. The only rate that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available is the rate calculated for Maklada. Accordingly, the rate calculated for Maklada is also the rate assigned to all other producers and exporters.

Final Determination

The final estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Maklada Industries and Maklada SA	30.58
All Others	30.58

Disclosure

We intend to disclose to interested parties the calculations and analysis

³ See Commerce’s Letter, Untitled, dated November 8, 2020; see also Maklada’s Letter, “Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Tunisia: Remote Verification Response,” dated December 16, 2020.