

Comment 7: Differential Pricing Analysis Is World Trade Organization (WTO) Inconsistent

Comment 8: The Domestic Tin Mill Industry

VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2024–00322 Filed 1–9–24; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C–570–151]

#### Tin Mill Products From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part

**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 tin mill products from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation is January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

**DATES:** Applicable January 10, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Genevieve Coen or Melissa Porpotage, 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) 482–3251 or (202) 482–1413, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On June 26, 2023, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination*<sup>1</sup> in the **Federal Register**. Commerce invited parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination*.<sup>2</sup>

For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.<sup>3</sup> The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public

<sup>1</sup> See *Tin Mill Products from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 88 FR 41373 (June 26, 2023) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

<sup>2</sup> *Preliminary Determination*, 88 FR at 41373.

<sup>3</sup> See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Tin Mill Products from the People's Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

document and is made available to the public 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 <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

##### Scope of the Investigation

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

##### Scope Comments

During the course of this investigation, Commerce received scope comments from parties. Commerce issued a Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum to address these comments and set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in scope-specific case and rebuttal briefs.<sup>4</sup> We received comments from parties on the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum, which we address in the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.<sup>5</sup> We did not make any changes to the scope of the investigation from the scope published in the *Preliminary Determination*, as noted in Appendix I.

##### Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs that were submitted by parties in this investigation, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by interested parties and addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

##### 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.<sup>6</sup> For a

<sup>4</sup> See Memorandum, “Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated August 16, 2023 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

<sup>5</sup> See Memorandum, “Final Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated concurrently with this memorandum (Final Scope Decision Memorandum).

<sup>6</sup> See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; see also section

full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied, in part, on facts otherwise available, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full discussion of our application of adverse facts available (AFA), see the section “Use of Facts Available and Adverse Inferences” in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

##### Verification

Commerce was unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied on in making its final determination in this investigation. However, in August 2023, we took additional steps in lieu of on-site verifications to verify the information relied upon in making this final determination, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Act, by conducting virtual verification of one of the mandatory respondents, Shougang Jingtang United Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (Jingtang Iron).

##### Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

In accordance with sections 703(e)(1), and 776(a) and (b) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.206, as well as our analysis of comments received regarding our affirmative preliminary determination of critical circumstances,<sup>7</sup> Commerce continues to find that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of tin mill products from China for one of the mandatory respondents, Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (Baoshan Iron). In addition, we continue to find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of tin mill products from Jingtang Iron and companies not individually examined. For a full description of the methodology and results of Commerce's critical circumstances analysis, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

##### Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the information at verification and comments received from interested parties, we made changes to the subsidy rate calculations for Jingtang Iron. For a discussion of the comments received, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

<sup>7</sup> See Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

**All-Others Rate**

Pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, Commerce will determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. In this investigation, Commerce calculated a total subsidy rate for Baoshan Iron determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Therefore, the only rate that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available is the rate calculated for Jingtang Iron. Consequently, the rate calculated for Jingtang Iron is also assigned as the rate for all other producers and exporters.

**Final Determination**

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:<sup>8</sup>

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i> )
Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd .....	649.98
Shougang Jingtang United Iron & Steel Co., Ltd .....	331.88
All Others .....	331.88

**Disclosure**

Commerce intends to disclose to interested parties the calculations performed in this final determination within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

**Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation**

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination* and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise from China that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or

after June 26, 2023, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. Because we preliminarily determined that critical circumstances existed with respect to Baoshan Iron, we instructed CBP to suspend such entries on or after March 28, 2023, which is 90 days prior to the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.<sup>9</sup> In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after October 24, 2023.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a countervailing duty (CVD) order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated CVDs for entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

**ITC Notification**

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of pressure washers from China. Because the final determination in this proceeding is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) 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 pressure washers from China no later than 45 days after our final determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and nonproprietary information related to this investigation. 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. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding

will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, CVDs on all imports of the subject merchandise that are 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.

**Administrative Protective Order**

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an 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.

**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).

Dated: January 4, 2024.

**Abdelali Elouaradia,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

**Appendix I**

**Scope of the Investigation**

The products within the scope of this investigation are tin mill flat-rolled products that are coated or plated with tin, chromium, or chromium oxides. Flat-rolled steel products coated with tin are known as tinplate. Flat-rolled steel products coated with chromium or chromium oxides are known as tin-free steel or electrolytic chromium-coated steel. The scope includes all the noted tin mill products regardless of thickness, width, form (in coils or cut sheets), coating type (electrolytic or otherwise), edge (trimmed, untrimmed or further processed, such as scroll cut), coating thickness, surface finish, temper, coating metal (tin, chromium, chromium oxide), reduction (single- or double-reduced), and whether or not coated with a plastic material.

All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Single reduced electrolytically chromium coated steel with a thickness 0.238 mm (85 pound base box) (± 10%) or 0.251 mm (90 pound base box) (± 10%) or 0.255 mm (±10%) with 770 mm (minimum width)

<sup>8</sup> Commerce finds the following companies to be cross-owned with Jingtang Iron: Shougang Group Co., Ltd.; Shougang Casey Steel Co., Ltd.; Beijing Shougang Co., Ltd.; Beijing Shougang Steel Trade Management Co., Ltd.; Beijing Shougang Machinery & Electric Co., Ltd.; Beijing Shougang Gas Co., Ltd.; Qinhuangdao Shougang Machinery Co., Ltd.; Beijing Shoujian Equipment Maintenance Co., Ltd.; Beijing Shougang Lujiashan Limestone Mine Co., Ltd.; Hebei Shoulang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.; Tangshan Caofeidian Industrial Zone Shouhanxin Industry Co., Ltd.; and China Shougang International Trade & Engineering Corporation.

<sup>9</sup> See *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Tin Mill Products from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 88 FR 46738 (July 20, 2023).

(± 1.588 mm) by 900 mm (maximum length if sheared) sheet size or 30.6875 inches (minimum width) (± 1/16 inch) and 35.4 inches (maximum length if sheared) sheet size; with type MR or higher (per ASTM A623 steel chemistry; batch annealed at T2 1/2 anneal temper, with a yield strength of 31 to 42 kpsi (214 to 290 Mpa); with a tensile strength of 43 to 58 kpsi (296 to 400 Mpa); with a chrome coating restricted to 32 to 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup>; with a chrome oxide coating restricted to 6 to 25 mg/m<sup>2</sup> with a modified 7B ground roll finish or blasted roll finish; with roughness average (Ra) 0.10 to 0.35 micrometers, measured with a stylus instrument with a stylus radius of 2 to 5 microns, a trace length of 5.6 mm, and a cut-off of 0.8 mm, and the measurement traces shall be made perpendicular to the rolling direction; with an oil level of 0.17 to 0.37 grams/base box as type BSO, or 2.5 to 5.5 mg/m<sup>2</sup> as type DOS, or 3.5 to 6.5 mg/m<sup>2</sup> as type ATBC; with electrical conductivity of static probe voltage drop of 0.46 volts drop maximum, and with electrical conductivity degradation to 0.70 volts drop maximum after stoving (heating to 400 degrees F for 100 minutes followed by a cool to room temperature).

- Single reduced electrolytically chromium- or tin-coated steel in the gauges of 0.0040 inch nominal, 0.0045 inch nominal, 0.0050 inch nominal, 0.0061 inch nominal (55 pound base box weight), 0.0066 inch nominal (60 pound base box weight), and 0.0072 inch nominal (65 pound base box weight), regardless of width, temper, finish, coating or other properties.

- Single reduced electrolytically chromium coated steel in the gauge of 0.024 inch, with widths of 27.0 inches or 31.5 inches, and with T-1 temper properties.

- Single reduced electrolytically chromium coated steel, with a chemical composition of 0.005% max carbon, 0.030% max silicon, 0.25% max manganese, 0.025% max phosphorous, 0.025% max sulfur 0.070% max aluminum, and the balance iron, with a metallic chromium layer of 70–130 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, with a chromium oxide layer of 5–30 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, with a tensile strength of 260–440 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, with an elongation of 28–48%, with a hardness (HR-30T) of 40–58, with a surface roughness of 0.5–1.5 microns Ra, with magnetic properties of Bm (kg) 10.0 minimum, Br (kg) 8.0 minimum, Hc (Oe) 2.5–3.8, and MU 1400 minimum, as measured with a Riken Denshi DC magnetic characteristic measuring machine, Model BHU-60.

- Bright finish tin-coated sheet with a thickness equal to or exceeding 0.0299 inch, coated to thickness of 3/4 pound (0.000045 inch) and 1 pound (0.00006 inch).

- Electrolytically chromium coated steel having ultra flat shape defined as oil can maximum depth of 5/64 inch (2.0 mm) and edge wave maximum of 5/64 inch (2.0 mm) and no wave to penetrate more than 2.0 inches (51.0 mm) from the strip edge and coilset or curling requirements of average maximum of 5/64 inch (2.0 mm) (based on six readings, three across each cut edge of a 24 inches (61 cm) long sample with no single reading exceeding 4/32 inch (3.2 mm) and no more than two readings at 4/32 inch (3.2

mm)) and (for 85 pound base box item only: crossbuckle maximums of 0.001 inch (0.0025 mm) average having no reading above 0.005 inch (0.127 mm)), with a camber maximum of 1/4 inch (6.3 mm) per 20 feet (6.1 meters), capable of being bent 120 degrees on a 0.002 inch radius without cracking, with a chromium coating weight of metallic chromium at 100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> and chromium oxide of 10 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, with a chemistry of 0.13% maximum carbon, 0.60% maximum manganese, 0.15% maximum silicon, 0.20% maximum copper, 0.04% maximum phosphorous, 0.05% maximum sulfur, and 0.20% maximum aluminum, with a surface finish of Stone Finish 7C, with a DOS-A oil at an aim level of 2 mg/square meter, with not more than 15 inclusions/foreign matter in 15 feet (4.6 meters) (with inclusions not to exceed 1/32 inch (0.8 mm) in width and 3/64 inch (1.2 mm) in length), with thickness/temper combinations of either 60 pound base box (0.0066 inch) double reduced CADR8 temper in widths of 25.00 inches, 27.00 inches, 27.50 inches, 28.00 inches, 28.25 inches, 28.50 inches, 29.50 inches, 29.75 inches, 30.25 inches, 31.00 inches, 32.75 inches, 33.75 inches, 35.75 inches, 36.25 inches, 39.00 inches, or 43.00 inches, or 85 pound base box (0.0094 inch) single reduced CAT4 temper in widths of 25.00 inches, 27.00 inches, 28.00 inches, 30.00 inches, 33.00 inches, 33.75 inches, 35.75 inches, 36.25 inches, or 43.00 inches, with width tolerance of 1/8 inch, with a thickness tolerance of 0.0005 inch, with a maximum coil weight of 20,000 pounds (9071.0 kg), with a minimum coil weight of 18,000 pounds (8164.8 kg), with a coil inside diameter of 16 inches (40.64 cm) with a steel core, with a coil maximum outside diameter of 59.5 inches (151.13 cm), with a maximum of one weld (identified with a paper flag) per coil, with a surface free of scratches, holes, and rust.

- Electrolytically tin coated steel having differential coating with 1.00 pound/base box equivalent on the heavy side, with varied coating equivalents in the lighter side (detailed below), with a continuous cast steel chemistry of type MR, with a surface finish of type 7B or 7C, with a surface passivation of 0.7 mg/square foot of chromium applied as a cathodic dichromate treatment, with coil form having restricted oil film weights of 0.3–0.4 grams/base box of type DOS-A oil, coil inside diameter ranging from 15.5 to 17 inches, coil outside diameter of a maximum 64 inches, with a maximum coil weight of 25,000 pounds, and with temper/coating/dimension combinations of: (1) CAT4 temper, 1.00/.050 pound/base box coating, 70 pound/base box (0.0077 inch) thickness, and 33.1875 inch ordered width; or (2) CAT5 temper, 1.00/0.50 pound/base box coating, 75 pound/base box (0.0082 inch) thickness, and 34.9375 inch or 34.1875 inch ordered width; or (3) CAT5 temper, 1.00/0.50 pound/base box coating, 107 pound/base box (0.0118 inch) thickness, and 30.5625 inch or 35.5625 inch ordered width; or (4) CADR8 temper, 1.00/0.50 pound/base box coating, 85 pound/base box (0.0093 inch) thickness, and 35.5625 inch ordered width; or (5) CADR8 temper, 1.00/0.25 pound/base box coating, 60 pound/base box (0.0066 inch) thickness, and

35.9375 inch ordered width; or (6) CADR8 temper, 1.00/0.25 pound/base box coating, 70 pound/base box (0.0077 inch) thickness, and 32.9375 inch, 33.125 inch, or 35.1875 inch ordered width.

- Electrolytically tin coated steel having differential coating with 1.00 pound/base box equivalent on the heavy side, with varied coating equivalents on the lighter side (detailed below), with a continuous cast steel chemistry of type MR, with a surface finish of type 7B or 7C, with a surface passivation of 0.5 mg/square foot of chromium applied as a cathodic dichromate treatment, with ultra flat scroll cut sheet form, with CAT5 temper with 1.00/0.10 pound/base box coating, with a lithograph logo printed in a uniform pattern on the 0.10 pound coating side with a clear protective coat, with both sides waxed to a level of 15–20 mg/216 sq. in., with ordered dimension combinations of (1) 75 pound/base box (0.0082 inch) thickness and 34.9375 inch x 31.748 inch scroll cut dimensions; or (2) 75 pound/base box (0.0082 inch) thickness and 34.1875 inch x 29.076 inch scroll cut dimensions; or (3) 107 pound/base box (0.0118 inch) thickness and 30.5625 inch x 34.125 inch scroll cut dimension.

- Tin-free steel coated with a metallic chromium layer between 100–200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> and a chromium oxide layer between 5–30 mg/m<sup>2</sup>; chemical composition of 0.05% maximum carbon, 0.03% maximum silicon, 0.60% maximum manganese, 0.02% maximum phosphorous, and 0.02% maximum sulfur; magnetic flux density (Br) of 10 kg minimum and a coercive force (Hc) of 3.8 Oe minimum.

- Tin-free steel laminated on one or both sides of the surface with a polyester film, consisting of two layers (an amorphous layer and an outer crystal layer), that contains no more than the indicated amounts of the following environmental hormones: 1 mg/kg BADGE (BisPhenol—A Di-glycidyl Ether), 1 mg/kg BFDGE (BisPhenol—F Di-glycidyl Ether), and 3 mg/kg BPA (BisPhenol—A).

The merchandise subject to this investigation is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), under HTSUS subheadings 7210.11.0000, 7210.12.0000, 7210.50.0020, 7210.50.0090, 7212.10.0000, and 7212.50.0000 if of non-alloy steel and under HTSUS subheadings 7225.99.0090, and 7226.99.0180 if of alloy steel. Although the subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, 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. Period of Investigation

IV. Scope of the Investigation

V. Final Critical Circumstances

Determination

VI. Subsidies Valuation Information

VII. Use of Facts Available and Adverse

Inferences

VIII. Analysis of Programs

IX. Discussion of the Issues

- Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Apply Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Baoshan Iron for its Final Critical Circumstances Determination
- Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Apply Partial AFA to Jingtang Iron
- Comment 3: Whether Commerce Correctly Calculated Jingtang Iron's Denominators
- Comment 4: Whether Commerce Properly Countervailed Iron Ore and Coking Coal for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR)
- Comment 5: Selection of the Appropriate Iron Ore and Coking Coal Benchmarks
- Comment 6: Provision of Electricity for LTAR
- Comment 7: Provision of Land-Use Rights in the Caofeidian Industrial Zone for LTAR
- Comment 8: Policy Loans to the Tin Mill Products Industry
- Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Apply AFA to the Export Buyer's Credit (EBC) Program
- Comment 10: Import Tariff and Value Added Tax (VAT) Exemptions on Imported Equipment in Encouraged Industries
- Comment 11: Whether it is Lawful for Commerce to Investigate Other Subsidies
- Comment 12: Whether Commerce's Additional Questionnaires Placed Undue Burden on Jingtang Iron
- Comment 13: Whether Commerce's Investigation of Programs Outside the Average Useful Life (AUL) is Unlawful
- Comment 14: Whether Commerce Should Revise the AFA Rate for Baoshan Iron

X. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2024-00321 Filed 1-9-24; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

[A-412-827]

**Tin Mill Products From the United Kingdom: Final Negative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value**

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that tin mill products from the United Kingdom (UK) are not being, or are not likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) for the period of investigation (POI) January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

**DATES:** Applicable January 10, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Charles DeFilippo, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3797.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On August 22, 2023, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary determination in the LTFV investigation of tin mill products from the UK, in which it also postponed the final determination until January 4, 2024.<sup>1</sup> Commerce invited interested parties to submit case and rebuttal briefs on the *Preliminary Determination*.<sup>2</sup> No interested party submitted comments. Accordingly, the final determination of the LTFV investigation remains unchanged from the *Preliminary Determination* and no Issues and Decision Memorandum accompanies this notice.

**Scope of the Investigation**

The products covered by this investigation are tin mill products from the UK. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see the appendix to this notice.

**Scope Comments**

During the course of this investigation, Commerce received scope comments from parties. Commerce issued a Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum to address these comments and set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in scope specific case and rebuttal briefs.<sup>3</sup> We received comments from parties on the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum, which we address in the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.<sup>4</sup> We did not make any changes to the scope of the investigation from the scope published in the *Preliminary Determination*, as noted in the appendix to this notice.

**Verification**

Commerce conducted verification of the information relied upon in making its final determination in this investigation, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Specifically, Commerce conducted on-site verifications of the home market sales, U.S. sales, and cost of production

<sup>1</sup> See *Tin Mill Products from the United Kingdom: Preliminary Negative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 88 FR 57084 (August 22, 2023) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*, 88 FR at 57085.

<sup>3</sup> See Memorandum, "Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum," dated August 16, 2023 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

<sup>4</sup> See Memorandum, "Final Scope Decision Memorandum," dated concurrently with this memorandum (Final Scope Decision Memorandum).

responses submitted by Tata Steel UK Ltd. (TSUK).<sup>5</sup>

**Changes Since the Preliminary Determination**

During the on-site verification, TSUK presented minor corrections to its home market and U.S. sales databases.<sup>6</sup> We accepted these minor corrections and included these changes in the margin calculations for the final determination.<sup>7</sup> These minor corrections did not result in a change to the estimated weighted-average dumping margin calculated for TSUK from the *Preliminary Determination*.

**Final Determination**

Commerce determines that the final estimated weighted-average dumping margin exists:

Exporter/producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Tata Steel UK Ltd .....	0.00

Consistent with sections 735(c)(1)(B) and (c)(5) of the Act, Commerce has not calculated an estimated weighted-average dumping margin for all other producers and exporters because it has not made an affirmative final determination of sales at LTFV.

**Disclosure**

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties in this final determination within five days of the date of publication of this notice, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

**Suspension of Liquidation**

In the *Preliminary Determination*, the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for TSUK was zero percent and, therefore, we did not suspend liquidation of entries of tin mill products from the UK.<sup>8</sup> Because Commerce has made a final negative determination of sales at LTFV with

<sup>5</sup> See Memoranda, "Verification of the Sales Response of Tata Steel UK Ltd. in the Antidumping Investigation of Tin Mill Products from the United Kingdom," dated November 2, 2023; and "Verification of the Cost Response of Tata Steel UK Ltd. in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Tin Mill Products from the United Kingdom," dated November 13, 2023.

<sup>6</sup> See TSUK's Letter, "Minor Correction," dated October 17, 2023.

<sup>7</sup> For a discussion of the minor verification corrections accepted for the final determination, see the Memorandum, "Final Determination Calculation Memorandum for Tata Steel UK Ltd.," dated concurrently with this notice.

<sup>8</sup> See *Preliminary Determination*, 88 FR 57085.