

	Department contact
Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Taiwan, A-583-835 (4th Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482-1785.
Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Thailand, A-549-817 (4th Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482-1785.
Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Ukraine, A-823-811 (4th Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482-1785.
Laminated Woven Sacks from China, A-570-916 (3rd Review)	Thomas Martin, (202) 482-3936.
Persulfates from China, A-570-847 (5th Review)	Thomas Martin, (202) 482-3936.
Sodium Nitrite from China, A-570-925 (3rd Review)	Thomas Martin, (202) 482-3936.
Sodium Nitrite from Germany, A-428-841 (3rd Review)	Thomas Martin, (202) 482-3936.
Steel Propane Cylinders from China, A-570-086 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482-1785.
Steel Propane Cylinders from Thailand, A-549-839 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482-1785.
Steel Wire Garment Hangers from China, A-570-918 (3rd Review)	Thomas Martin, (202) 482-3936.
Countervailing Duty Proceedings	
Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India, C-533-821 (4th Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482-1785.
Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Indonesia, C-560-813 (4th Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482-1785.
Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Thailand, C-549-818 (4th Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482-5255.
Laminated Woven Sacks from China, C-570-917 (3rd Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482-5255.
Sodium Nitrite from China, C-570-926 (3rd Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482-5255.
Steel Propane Cylinders from China, C-570-087 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482-1785.
Suspended Investigations	
No Sunset Review of suspended investigations is scheduled for initiation in July 2024.	

Commerce's procedures for the conduct of Sunset Review are set forth in 19 CFR 351.218. The *Notice of Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Review* provides further information regarding what is required of all parties to participate in Sunset Review.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.103(c), Commerce will maintain and make available a service list for these proceedings. To facilitate the timely preparation of the service list(s), it is requested that those seeking recognition as interested parties to a proceeding contact Commerce in writing within 10 days of the publication of the Notice of Initiation.

Please note that if Commerce receives a Notice of Intent to Participate from a member of the domestic industry within 15 days of the date of initiation, the review will continue.

Thereafter, any interested party wishing to participate in the Sunset Review must provide substantive comments in response to the notice of initiation no later than 30 days after the date of initiation. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: May 21, 2024.

James Maeder,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2024-12098 Filed 5-31-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

¹ See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Final Rule*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-163]

Certain Glass Wine Bottles From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain glass wine bottles from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable June 3, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Preston Cox or Theodora Mattei, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5041 or (202) 482-4834, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This preliminary determination is made in accordance with section 703(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Commerce published the notice of initiation of this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation on January 18,

2024.¹ On March 8, 2024, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination until May 28, 2024.²

For a complete description of events that followed the initiation of this investigation, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.³ A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix II to this notice. The Preliminary 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 Preliminary 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 certain glass wine bottles from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

¹ See *Certain Glass Wine Bottles from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 89 FR 4905 (January 18, 2024) (*Initiation Notice*).

² See *Certain Glass Wine Bottles from the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 89 FR 16723 (March 8, 2024).

³ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Glass Wine Bottles from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

Scope Comments

In accordance with the *Preamble* to Commerce’s regulations,⁴ the *Initiation Notice* set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).⁵ To date, numerous interested parties have commented on the scope of the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty investigations as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*. For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal comments submitted to the record for this preliminary determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments received, *see* the Preliminary Scope Memorandum.⁶ We have preliminarily not made any changes to the scope language as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce preliminarily 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.⁷ For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary determination, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Moreover, Commerce notes that, in making its findings of countervailability, it relied, in part, on facts available, and, because it finds that certain of the respondents and the Government of China failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of their abilities to respond to Commerce’s requests for information, it drew an adverse inference where appropriate in selecting from among the facts otherwise available.⁸ For further information, *see* the “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences” section in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

⁴ *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties; Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

⁵ *See Initiation Notice*.

⁶ *See Memorandum*, “Less-than-Fair Value Investigations of Glass Wine Bottles from the People’s Republic of China, Chile, and Mexico and Countervailing Duty Investigation of Glass Wine Bottles from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

⁷ *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁸ *See* sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.

Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

In accordance with section 703(e)(1) of the Act, we preliminarily find that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of subject merchandise for Shandong Changyu Glass Co., Ltd. (Shandong Changyu), the non-responsive companies, and all other producers and/or exporters. For a full discussion of our preliminary critical circumstances determination, *see* the “Critical Circumstances” section of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide that, in the preliminary determination, Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In this investigation, Commerce preliminarily calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for Shandong Changyu, the only individually-examined exporter/producer in this investigation for which Commerce is calculating an estimated countervailable subsidy rate. Because the only individually calculated rate is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available, the estimated countervailable subsidy rate calculated for Shandong Changyu is the rate assigned to all other producers and exporters, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Rate for Non-Responsive Companies

Eight potential exporters and/or producers of wine bottles from China did not respond to Commerce’s quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaire (*i.e.*, the non-responsive companies).⁹ We find that, by not responding to the Q&V questionnaire, these companies withheld requested information and significantly impeded this proceeding. Thus, in reaching our preliminary determination, pursuant to sections 776(a)(2)(A) and (C) of the Act, we are basing the CVD subsidy rate for the non-

⁹ The companies that failed to respond to Commerce’s quantity and value questionnaire are: (1) Bright Glassware, (2) Boliva International Ltd.; (3) Shandong Dingxin Electronic; (4) Wenden Wensheng Glass Co., Ltd.; (5) Wuixi Hua Zhong Glass Co. Ltd.; (6) Yamamura Glass Qinhuangdao; (7) Xiamen Jane Jonson Co. Ltd.; and (8) Zibo Regal Glass Products Co. Ltd. We refer to these companies, collectively, as the “non-responsive companies.”

responsive companies on facts otherwise available.

We further preliminarily determine that an adverse inference is warranted, pursuant to section 776(b) of the Act. By failing to submit responses to Commerce’s Q&V Questionnaire, the non-responsive companies did not cooperate to the best of their ability in this investigation. Accordingly, we preliminarily find that an adverse inference is warranted to ensure that the non-responsive companies will not obtain a more favorable result than had they fully complied with our request for information. For more information on the application of adverse facts available to the non-responsive companies, *see* “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences” in the Preliminary Determination Memorandum.

Preliminary Determination

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Shandong Changyu Glass Co., Ltd	21.14
Boliva International Limited ..	* 202.70
Bright Glassware	* 202.70
Shandong Dingxin Electronic Wenden Wensheng Glass Co., Ltd	* 202.70
Wuixi Hua Zhong Glass Co. Ltd	* 202.70
Xiamen Jane Jonson Co. Ltd Yamamura Glass Qinhuangdao	* 202.70
Zibo Regal Glass Products Co. Ltd	* 202.70
All Others	21.14

* Rate based on adverse facts available.

Disclosure

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

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in the scope of the investigation section entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Further, pursuant to 19 CFR

351.205(d), Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the rates indicated above.

Section 703(e)(2) of the Act provides that, given an affirmative determination of critical circumstances, any suspension of liquidation shall apply to unliquidated entries of merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the later of: (a) the date which is 90 days before the date on which the suspension of liquidation was first ordered; or (b) the date on which notice of initiation of the investigation was published. Commerce preliminarily finds that critical circumstances exist for imports of subject merchandise produced and/or exported by for Shandong Changyu, the non-responsive companies, and all other producers and/or exporters. In accordance with section 703(e)(2)(A) of the Act, the suspension of liquidation shall apply to unliquidated entries of merchandise from the exporters/producers identified in this paragraph that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date which is 90 days before the publication of this notice.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify the information relied upon in making its final determination.

Public Comment

All interested parties are invited to comment on the preliminary scope decision made in this investigation, according to the schedule provided in the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum. The Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum provides the schedule for parties to comment on the preliminary scope decision. For all scope case and rebuttal briefs, parties must file identical documents simultaneously on the records of the ongoing companion AD and CVD investigations. No new factual information or business proprietary information may be included in either scope case or rebuttal briefs.

Case briefs or other written comments on non-scope issues may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than seven days after the date on which the last verification report is issued in this investigation. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.¹⁰ Interested parties who submit

case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.¹¹

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this investigation, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs. Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final determination in this investigation. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).¹²

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing, limited to issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce via ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain the party's name, address, and telephone number, the number of participants, and a list of the issues to be discussed. Oral presentations at the hearing will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, parties will be notified of the time and date for the hearing.¹³ Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 703(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of its determination. If the final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine before the later of 120 days after the date of this preliminary determination or 45 days after the final

determination whether imports of certain glass wine bottles from China are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 703(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.205(c).

Dated: May 28, 2024.

Ryan Majerus,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by the investigation is certain narrow neck glass bottles, with a nominal capacity of 740 milliliters (25.02 ounces) to 760 milliliters (25.70 ounces); a nominal total height between 24.8 centimeters (9.75 inches) to 35.6 centimeters (14 inches); a nominal base diameter between 4.6 centimeters (1.8 inches) to 11.4 centimeters (4.5 inches); and a mouth with an outer diameter of between 25 millimeters (.98 inches) to 37.9 millimeters (1.5 inches); frequently referred to as a "wine bottle." In scope merchandise may include but is not limited to the following shapes: Bordeaux (also known as "Claret"), Burgundy, Hock, Champagne, Sparkling, Port, Provence, or Alsace (also known as "Germanic"). In scope glass bottles generally have an approximately round base and have shapes including but not limited to, straight-sided, a tapered slope from shoulder (*i.e.*, the sloping part of the bottle between the neck and the body) to base, or a long neck with sloping shoulders to a wider base. The scope includes glass bottles, whether or not clear, whether or not colored, with or without a punt (*i.e.*, an indentation on the underside of the bottle), and with or without design or functional enhancements (including, but not limited to, embossing, labeling, or etching). In scope merchandise is made of non-"free blown" glass, *i.e.*, in scope merchandise is produced with the use of a mold and is distinguished by mold seams, joint marks, or parting lines. In scope merchandise is unfilled and may be imported with or without a closure, including a cork, stelvin (screw cap), crown cap, or wire cage and cork closure.

Excluded from the scope of the investigation are: (1) glass containers made of borosilicate glass, meeting United States Pharmacopeia requirements for Type 1 pharmaceutical containers; and (2) glass containers without a "finish" (*i.e.*, the section of a container at the opening including the lip and ring or collar, threaded or otherwise compatible with a type of closure, including but not limited to a cork, stelvin (screw cap), crown cap, or wire cage and cork closure).

Glass bottles subject to the investigation are specified within the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheading 7010.90.5019. The HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Final Rule*).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2).

¹² See *APO and Service Final Rule*.

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.310(d).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); see also *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in*

customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Injury Test
- IV. Analysis of China's Financial System
- V. Diversification of China's Economy
- VI. Critical Circumstances
- VII. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- VIII. Subsidies Valuation
- IX. Benchmarks and Interest Rates
- X. Analysis of Programs
- XI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2024–12114 Filed 5–31–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[Docket No. 240530–0148]

Request for Comments on Commerce Supply Chain Risk Assessment and IPEF Supply Chains

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) seeks public comment to inform its work on assessing and analyzing risk in global supply chains. This includes input into a determination of an initial list of “critical sectors” and “key goods” as provided under the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) Agreement Relating to Supply Chain Resilience (Supply Chain Agreement). The United States’ initial list will be shared with the IPEF Supply Chain Council members and will inform work undertaken pursuant to the Agreement. Comments will also inform other analytical tools and methodologies developed by Commerce’s Industry & Analysis unit to support resilient supply chains for U.S. industry.

DATES: To be assured of consideration, submit any written comments by the June 21 deadline. Commerce may consider comments filed after the deadline.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by 240530–0148 by the following methods:

Online Submission (Strongly Preferred): Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and enter 240530–0148 in the Search.

Email Submission to IPEFSCA@trade.gov: Comments submitted by email should be machine-readable and should not be copy-protected.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kevin Doyle, Policy Advisor for IPEF, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Ave NW; telephone 202–779–0376; or emails at IPEFSCA@trade.gov.

Ahmad Khalil, Managing Director, Risk Assessment and Advanced Analytics, Supply Chain Center, International Trade Administration, Industry and Analysis unit, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Ave NW; telephone 202–779–0376; or emails at supplychaincenter@trade.gov.

Please direct media inquiries to ITA’s Office of Public Affairs at publicaffairs@trade.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Building supply chain resilience is a top priority of the Department of Commerce, building on a long history of supply chain work led by the Industry & Analysis (I&A) unit in the International Trade Administration (ITA). I&A is comprised of a broad set of industry experts with unique commercial perspectives in understanding supply chains and informing and driving policy action. In 2023, the Department launched a first-of-its-kind Supply Chain Center to serve as an analytic engine to help drive decision-making and policy action on efforts to strengthen supply chain resilience, leveraging I&A’s deep industry expertise, quantitative data, and advanced analytics to help make the government’s work on supply chains more proactive and impactful. The Center is facilitating collaboration across I&A, other parts of Commerce, and other government agencies to support a proactive approach by the U.S. government in getting ahead of supply chain challenges, to be strategic in setting priorities for policy focus and action based on data-driven risk analysis, and to serve as a force multiplier in improving the targeting and effectiveness of U.S. government investments. Across these efforts, the Department depends on close partnerships with stakeholders from government, industry, academia, labor, and civil society.

Department of Commerce Supply Chain Risk Assessment

Central to the Supply Chain Center’s work are efforts to boost the U.S. government’s ability to understand systemic supply chain risks by building a cross-sectoral risk assessment framework (the “tool”). The tool will utilize a comprehensive set of indicators to assess current or prospective supply chain risk across the U.S. economy, with an emphasis on risks to national security, including economic security, most relevant to the U.S. government. The goal is to help the U.S. government more comprehensively and systematically identify supply chain vulnerabilities and pursue in-depth analysis for actionable and evidence-based policy recommendations.

This is the first effort by the U.S. government to assess supply chain vulnerability across all major sectors of the economy. This tool will help the U.S. government to determine—at the sectoral, and eventually product, level—where there are hidden vulnerabilities that could be addressed through policy action by the U.S. government and/or public-private partnerships.

The supply chain risk assessment framework is an iterative tool. The latest version of the framework incorporates upwards of 40 indicators of risk that relate to a sector’s criticality to the U.S. government, vulnerability to disruption, and resilience in the face of disruption.

Examples of criticality of a product or sector include products listed in the White House Critical and Emerging Technologies list, the products required for the Department of Defense industrial base, and products central to U.S. public health and safety, such as pharmaceuticals and certain nutritional foods.

The vulnerability indicators cover six categories of risk: geopolitical; economic; logistical; business/financial; technological; and environmental.

Resiliency indicators focus on how quickly a sector can bounce back from a disruption, considering levels of substitutability, unutilized capacity, and replacement of key inputs.

The Center has been consulting with relevant external stakeholders in the development of this tool as well, including reaching out to dozens of industry and academic experts. The vision and success of this framework depend on close collaboration with industry stakeholders, as well as those from government, academia, civil society, labor, and others, to gather insights, develop accurate assessments of risks and mitigation options, and then take targeted and coordinated action to