

Administrative Protective Order

This notice will serve as the only reminder to all parties subject to an administrative protective order (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 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 in accordance with section 781(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.226(g)(2).

Dated: June 7, 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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–980]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2021

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/exporters of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules (solar cells), from the People’s Republic of China (China) during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021.

DATES: Applicable June 18, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jose Rivera or Peter Shaw, 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) 482–0842 or (202) 482–0697, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 22, 2024, Commerce published the preliminary results of this administrative review.¹ For a description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.²

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are solar cells from China.³ For a full description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the parties’ briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed is attached to this notice at Appendix I. 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

¹ See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, Rescission, and Rescission, in Part*; 2021, 88 FR 88575 (December 22, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*).

² See Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People’s Republic of China; 2021,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

³ See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 77 FR 73017 (December 7, 2012). On March 20, 2024, based on a changed circumstances review, Commerce amended the *Order*. See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Reviews, and Revocation of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders, in Part*, 89 FR 19809 (March 20, 2024) (*Order*).

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/FRN_noticesListLayout.aspx.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on comments received from interested parties and record information, we made certain changes from the *Preliminary Results* regarding the calculations of Chint Solar (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. (Chint Solar) and High Hope Zhongtian Corporation’s (High Hope Zhongtian) program rates. These changes are explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each subsidy program found countervailable, Commerce finds that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁴ For a description of the methodology underlying all of Commerce’s conclusions, including any determination that relied upon the use of adverse facts available pursuant to section 776(a) and (b) of the Act, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Companies Not Selected for Individual Review

The Act and Commerce’s regulations do not directly address the establishment of a rate to be applied to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. Generally, Commerce looks to section 705(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for determining the all-others rate in an investigation, for guidance when calculating the rate for companies that were not selected for individual examination in an administrative review. Section 777A(e)(2) of the Act provides that “the individual countervailable subsidy rates determined under subparagraph (A) shall be used to determine the all-others rate under section 705(c)(5) {of the Act}.” Under section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally “an amount equal to the weighted average of the countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any

⁴ 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.

zero or *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely {on the basis of facts available}.”

For these final results, we calculated above *de minimis* rates for Chint Solar and High Hope. Therefore, for the remaining companies under review, we calculated the rate for the non-examined companies using a weighted average of the individual subsidy rates calculated for the two mandatory respondents, which is 9.07 percent *ad valorem*.⁵ See Appendix II for a complete list of these companies.

Final Results of Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), we determine that, for the period January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021, the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Chint Solar (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. ⁶	29.55
High Hope Zhongtian Corporation ⁷	3.27
Non-Selected Companies Under Review ⁸	9.07

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations and analysis performed for these final results of review within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to sections 751(a)(1) and (a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b), Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review.

⁵ See Memorandum, “Calculation of the Non-Selected Rate for the Final Results: 2021,” dated concurrently and hereby adopted by this notice.

⁶ This rate applies to Chint Solar (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd. and its cross-owned companies: Chint New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.; Haining Chint Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.; Chint New Energy Technology (Yancheng) Co., Ltd.; Chint Solar (Yancheng) Co., Ltd.; Jiuquan Chint New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.; Chint Group Co., Ltd.; Zhejiang Chint Electrics Co., Ltd.; Zhejiang Chint New Energy Development Co., Ltd.; Chint Solar (Jiuquan) Co., Ltd.; and Chint Solar (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

⁷ This rate applies to High Hope Zhongtian Corporation and its cross-owned companies: Jiangsu Highhope International Group Corporation and Jiangsu Suhui Asset Management Co., Ltd.

⁸ See Appendix II of this notice for a list of all companies that remain under review but were not selected for individual examination and to which Commerce has assigned the non-examined company rate.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

In accordance with section 751(a)(1) and (a)(2)(C) of the Act, Commerce also intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown for the companies listed above on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review. For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the all-others rate or the most recent company-specific rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit requirements, effective upon publication of these final results, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order

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Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing the final results and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: June 12, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

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- III. Scope of the Order

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 - Comment 4: Whether the Tax Exemptions Under the Article 26(2) of the Enterprise Income Tax Law Program is Countervailable
 - Comment 5: Whether Commerce Should Revise the Benchmark for Electricity for Less than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR)
 - Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Change the Inland Freight Values Used for the Benefit Calculation of the Provision of Solar Glass, Aluminum Extrusions, and Silicon Wafers for LTAR Programs
 - Comment 7: Whether Chint Electrics Was Uncreditworthy in Certain Years
 - Comment 8: Whether Commerce Should Revise Chint Solar's Sales Denominators
 - Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Revise its Attribution Calculation for Anhui Uzon
 - Comment 10: Whether Commerce Made Errors in Chint Solar's Preliminary Calculation
- X. Recommendation

Appendix II

Non-Examined Companies Under Review

1. Anji Dasol Solar Energy Science & Technology Co., Ltd.
2. Baoding Jiasheng Photovoltaic Technology Co. Ltd.
3. BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd.; BYD H.K. CO., Ltd.; Shanghai BYD Co., Ltd.
4. Chint Solar (Hong Kong) Company Limited.
5. Baotou JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.; Beijing JA Solar PV Technology Co., Ltd.; Beijing Jinfeng Investment Co., Ltd.; Donghai JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.; Donghai JingAo Solar Energy Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; Hebei Jingle Optoelectronic Technology Co., Ltd.; Hebei Jinglong New Materials Technology Group Co., Ltd.; Hebei Jinglong Sun Equipment Co. Ltd.; Hebei Ningjin Songgong Semiconductor Co., Ltd.; Hebei Ningtong Electronic Materials Co., Ltd.; Hebei Ningtong Electronic Materials Co., Ltd.; Hebei Yujing Electronic Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; Hefei JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.; JA (Hefei) Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.; JA PV Technology Co., Ltd.; JA Solar (Xingtai) Co., Ltd.; JA Solar Investment China Co., Ltd.; JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.; JA Solar Technology Yangzhou Co., Ltd.; Jing Hai Yang Semiconductor Material (Donghai) Co., Ltd.; JingAo Solar Co., Ltd.; Jinglong Industry and Commerce Group Co., Ltd.;

Jinglong Technology Holdings Co., Ltd.; Jingwei Electronic Materials Co., Ltd.; Ningjin County Jing Tai Fu Technology Co., Ltd.; Ningjin County Jingyuan New Energy Investment Co., Ltd.; Ningjin Guiguang Electronics Investment Co., Ltd.; Ningjin Jinglong PV Industry Investment Co., Ltd.; Ningjin Jingxing Electronic Material Co., Ltd.; Ningjin Longxin Investment Co., Ltd.; Ningjin Saimei Ganglong Electronic Materials Co., Ltd.; Ningjin Songgong Electronic Materials Co., Ltd.; Shanghai JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.; Solar Silicon Peak Electronic Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; Solar Silicon Valley Electronic Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; Taicang Juren PV Material Co., Ltd.; Xingtai Jinglong Electronic Material Co., Ltd.; Xingtai Jinglong New Energy Co., Ltd.; Xingtai Jinglong PV Materials Co., Ltd.

6. Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.; Jinko Solar Import and Export Co., Ltd.; Jiangxi Jinko Photovoltaic Materials Co., Ltd.; Jinko Solar Technology (Haining) Co., Ltd.; JinkoSolar (Chuzhou) Co., Ltd.; JinkoSolar (Shangrao) Co., Ltd.; JinkoSolar (Sichuan) Co., Ltd.; JinkoSolar (Yiwu) Co., Ltd.; Ruixu Industrial Co., Ltd.; Xinjiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.; Yuhuan Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.; Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.; Jinko Solar (Shanghai) Management Co., Ltd.
7. LONGi Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
8. Shanghai Nimble Co., Ltd.
9. Shenzhen Sungold Solar Co., Ltd.
10. Toenergy Technology Hangzhou Co., Ltd.
11. Trina Solar Science & Technology (Thailand) Ltd.; Changzhou Trina PV Ribbon Materials Co., Ltd.; Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd. (a.k.a. Trina Solar Co., Ltd.); Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd.; Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science and Technology Co., Ltd.; Trina Solar Co., Ltd.; Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.
12. Wuxi Suntech Power Co., Ltd.
13. Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.
14. Yingli Energy (China) Co., Ltd.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-920]

Lightweight Thermal Paper From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that certain companies subject to the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on

lightweight thermal paper (paper) from the People's Republic of China (China) are part of the China-wide entity because they did not file a separate rate application (SRA). The period of review (POR) is November 1, 2022, through October 31, 2023. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable June 18, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alex Cipolla, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4956.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 2, 2023, Commerce published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on paper from China.¹ On November 30, 2023, Lollicup USA Incorporated (Lollicup), a U.S. importer of subject merchandise, requested an administrative review of the following producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise: Guangdong Guanhao High-Tech (Guangdong Guanhao), Guangdong Polygon New Materials (Guangdong Polygon), and Henan Jianghe Paper (Henan Jianghe).² On December 29, 2023, Commerce initiated this administrative review of the *Order* for the period of review (POR) November 1, 2022, through October 31, 2023.³

In the *Initiation Notice*, Commerce notified parties that the deadline for interested parties to submit an SRA or separate rate certification (SRC) was January 29, 2024.⁴ No party submitted an SRA or an SRC. On July 20, 2023, we placed on the record U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for entries of paper from China and invited interested parties to comment.⁵ No party commented on the CBP Data Memorandum. The deadline for the

¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List*, 88 FR 75270 (November 2, 2023); see also *Antidumping Duty Orders: Lightweight Thermal Paper from Germany and the People's Republic of China*, 73 FR 70959 (November 24, 2008) (*Order*).

² See Lollicup's Letter, "Administrative Review Request," dated November 30, 2023.

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 88 FR 90168 (December 23, 2023) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁴ *Id.*, 88 FR at 90169–70, specifying that SRAs and SRCs were due 30 days from the publication of Commerce's *Initiation Notice*. In this administrative review, the deadline was January 29, 2024.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Data," dated March 11, 2024 (CBP Data Memorandum).

preliminary results of this review is August 1, 2024.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this *Order* includes certain lightweight thermal paper, which is thermal paper with a basis weight of 70 grams per square meter (g/m²) (with a tolerance of ± 4.0 g/m²) or less; irrespective of dimensions;⁶ with or without a base coat⁷ on one or both sides; with thermal active coating(s)⁸ on one or both sides that is a mixture of the dye and the developer that react and form an image when heat is applied; with or without a top coat;⁹ and without an adhesive backing. Certain lightweight thermal paper is typically (but not exclusively) used in point-of-sale applications such as ATM receipts, credit card receipts, gas pump receipts, and retail store receipts. The merchandise subject to this order may be classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 3703.10.60, 4811.59.20, 4811.90.8040, 4811.90.9090, 4820.10.20, 4823.40.00, 4811.90.8030, 4811.90.8050,

4811.90.9030, and 4811.90.9050.^{10 11} Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this *Order* is dispositive.

⁶ LWTP is typically produced in jumbo rolls that are slit to the specifications of the converting equipment and then converted into finished slit rolls. Both jumbo and converted rolls (as well as LWTP in any other form, presentation, or dimension) are covered by the scope of these orders.

⁷ A base coat, when applied, is typically made of clay and/or latex and like materials and is intended to cover the rough surface of the paper substrate and to provide insulating value.

⁸ A thermal active coating is typically made of sensitizer, dye, and co-reactant.

⁹ A top coat, when applied, is typically made of polyvinyl acetone, polyvinyl alcohol, and/or like materials and is intended to provide environmental protection, an improved surface for press printing, and/or wear protection for the thermal print head.

¹⁰ HTSUS subheading 4811.90.8000 was a classification used for LWTP until January 1, 2007. Effective that date, subheading 4811.90.8000 was replaced with 4811.90.8020 (for gift wrap, a non-subject product) and 4811.90.8040 (for "other" including LWTP). HTSUS subheading 4811.90.9000 was a classification for LWTP until July 1, 2005. Effective that date, subheading 4811.90.9000 was replaced with 4811.90.9010 (for tissue paper, a non-subject product) and 4811.90.9090 (for "other," including LWTP).

¹¹ As of January 1, 2009, the ITC deleted HTSUS subheadings 4811.90.8040 and 4811.90.9090 and added HTSUS subheadings 4811.90.8030, 4811.90.8050, 4811.90.9030, and 4811.90.9050 to the HTSUS (2009). See Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (2009), available at www.usitc.gov. These HTSUS subheadings were added to the scope of the order in lightweight thermal paper's LTFV investigation.