

5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron-chromium-cobalt alloy stainless strip is also excluded from the scope of the *Order*. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths 228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and 12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds. This product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Arnokrome III.”¹³

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of the *Order*. This product is defined as a non-magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Gilphy 36.”¹⁴

Certain martensitic precipitation-hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of the *Order*. This high-strength, ductile stainless steel product is designated under the Unified Numbering System (UNS) as S45500-grade steel, and contains, by weight, 11 to 13 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent nickel. Carbon, manganese, silicon and molybdenum each comprise, by weight, 0.05 percent or less, with phosphorus and sulfur each comprising, by weight, 0.03 percent or less. This steel has copper, niobium, and titanium added to achieve aging, and will exhibit yield strengths as high as 1700 Mpa and ultimate tensile strengths as high as 1750 Mpa after aging, with elongation percentages of 3 percent or less in 50 mm. It is generally provided in thicknesses between 0.635 and 0.787 mm, and in widths of 25.4 mm. This product is most commonly used in the manufacture of television tubes and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Durphynox 17.”¹⁵

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of the *Order*. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (e.g., carpet knives).¹⁶ This steel is similar to

AISI grade 420 but containing, by weight, 0.5 to 0.7 percent of molybdenum. The steel also contains, by weight, carbon of between 1.0 and 1.1 percent, sulfur of 0.020 percent or less, and includes between 0.20 and 0.30 percent copper and between 0.20 and 0.50 percent cobalt. This steel is sold under proprietary names such as “GIN4 Mo.” The second excluded stainless steel strip in coils is similar to AISI 420–J2 and contains, by weight, carbon of between 0.62 and 0.70 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, manganese of between 0.45 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This steel has a carbide density on average of 100 carbide particles per 100 square microns. An example of this product is “GIN5” steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420 F, with carbon of between 0.37 and 0.43 percent, molybdenum of between 1.15 and 1.35 percent, but lower manganese of between 0.20 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This product is supplied with a hardness of more than Hv 500 guaranteed after customer processing, and is supplied as, for example, “GIN6.”¹⁷

[FR Doc. 2024–30387 Filed 12–19–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–179]

Certain Tungsten Shot From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination

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 tungsten shot (tungsten shot) from the People’s Republic of China (China). The period of investigation is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable December 20, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Samuel Evans, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2420.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This preliminary determination is issued in accordance with section 703(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Commerce published the notice of initiation of this investigation on August 13, 2024.¹ On September 26, 2024, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation until December 16, 2024.²

For a complete description of the 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 product covered by this investigation is tungsten shot from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

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 No interested party commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this investigation in accordance with section

¹ See *Certain Tungsten Shot from the People’s Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 89 FR 65852 (August 13, 2024) (*Initiation Notice*).

² See *Certain Tungsten Shot from the People’s Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 89 FR 78848 (September 26, 2024).

³ See Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Tungsten Shot from the People’s Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

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

⁵ See *Initiation Notice*, 89 FR at 65852.

¹³ “Arnokrome III” is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

¹⁴ “Gilphy 36” is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

¹⁵ “Durphynox 17” is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

¹⁶ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

¹⁷ “GIN4 Mo,” “GIN5” and “GIN6” are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found 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.⁶ For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary determination, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Commerce notes that, in making these findings, it relied, in part, on facts available and, because it finds that one or more respondents did not act to the best of their ability to respond to Commerce’s requests for information, it drew an adverse inference where appropriate in selecting from among the facts otherwise available.⁷ For further information, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum at “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences.”

Alignment

As noted in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce is aligning the final countervailing duty (CVD) determination in this investigation with the final determination in the companion antidumping duty (AD) investigation of tungsten shot from China based on a request made by the petitioner.⁸ Consequently, the final CVD determination will be issued on the same date as the final AD determination, which is currently scheduled to be issued no later than April 28, 2025, unless postponed.

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 zero and *de minimis* rates and any rates based entirely under section 776 of the Act.

Commerce calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for Zhuzhou KJ Super Materials Co., Ltd. (KJ Super), the only individually examined exporter/producer in this investigation. Because the only

individually calculated rate is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available, the estimated weighted-average rate calculated for KJ Super is the rate assigned to all other producers and exporters, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination

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

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Luoyang Combat Tungsten & Molybdenum Materials Co., Ltd	* 352.20
Luoyang Hypersolid Metal Tech Co., Ltd	* 352.20
Mudanjiang North Alloy Tools Co., Ltd	* 352.20
Shaanxi Xinheng Rare Metal Co., Ltd	* 352.20
Xi’an Refractory & Precise Metals Co., Ltd	* 352.20
Zhuzhou KJ Super Materials Co., Ltd	73.75
Zhuzhou Oston Carbide Co., Ltd	* 352.20
Zhuzhou Tungsten Man Materials Co., Ltd	* 352.20
All Others	73.75

* Rate is based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with sections 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.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties in 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 the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce will analyze and, if appropriate, correct any timely allegations of significant ministerial errors by amending the preliminary determination. However, consistent with 19 CFR 351.224(d), Commerce will

not consider incomplete allegations that do not address the significance standard under 19 CFR 351.224(g) following the preliminary determination. Instead, Commerce will address such allegations in the final determination together with issues raised in the case briefs or other written comments.

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

Case briefs or other written comments 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

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.¹¹ 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

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309(d); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Service Final Rule*).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2)

¹¹ We use the term “issue” here to describe an argument that Commerce would normally address in a comment of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹² See *APO and Service Final Rule*.

⁶ 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.

⁷ See sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.

⁸ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Request to Align Final Determinations,” dated November 20, 2024.

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 (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants and whether any participant is a foreign national; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a time and date to be determined. Parties should confirm by telephone the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 703(f) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its preliminary 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 tungsten shot 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: December 16, 2024.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by the investigation is certain tungsten spheres or balls, also known as shot, that are 92.6 percent or greater tungsten by weight, not including the weight of any additional coating. In scope shot have a diameter ranging from 1.5 millimeters (mm) to 10.0 mm. Subject shot can be referred to as "Tungsten Super Shot." Merchandise is covered regardless of the combination of compounds that comprise the non-tungsten material and whether or not the tungsten shot is additionally coated with another material, including but not limited to copper, nickel, iron, or metallic alloys. Tungsten shot subject to the investigation may be classified under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading: 9306.29.0000. Merchandise may also be entered under HTSUS subheading 8101.99.8000. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and 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. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- VII. Subsidies Valuation
- VIII. Benchmarks To Determine the Adequacy of Remuneration
- IX. Analysis of Programs
- X. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2024-30478 Filed 12-19-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-095, C-570-096]

Aluminum Wire and Cable From the People's Republic of China: Final Negative Scope Ruling With Respect to the Kingdom of Cambodia; Final Negative Determination of Circumvention With Respect to the Kingdom of Cambodia

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that imports of aluminum wire and cable (AWC) completed in the Kingdom of Cambodia (Cambodia) using certain AWC inputs manufactured in the People's Republic of China (China) are not covered by the scope of the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on AWC from China. In addition, Commerce determines that AWC completed in Cambodia using certain AWC inputs manufactured in China are not circumventing the AD and CVD orders on AWC from China.

DATES: Applicable December 20, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gene H. Calvert, 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) 482-3586.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 7, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its *Preliminary Determinations* that imports of AWC completed in Cambodia using

certain AWC inputs manufactured in China are not covered by the scope of the AD and CVD orders on AWC from China and that imports of AWC completed in Cambodia using certain AWC inputs are not circumventing *Orders*.¹ Pursuant to section 781(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on August 13, 2024, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of its preliminary negative determination of circumvention with respect to Cambodia.² The ITC did not request consultations with Commerce.

Between September 20 and September 27, 2024, Commerce conducted verification of the questionnaire responses submitted by the Cambodian respondents, Ruito Wire and Cable Co., Ltd. (Ruito Wire) and Xiantong Wire and Cable Co., Ltd. (Xiantong Wire).³

On November 18, 2024, Ruito Wire and Xiantong Wire each submitted a letter in lieu of a case brief for Commerce to consider for these final determinations.⁴ In their letters, Ruito Wire and Xiantong Wire each stated that the facts underlying Commerce's negative preliminary scope and circumvention determinations have been verified as accurate and, as a result, that Commerce should issue final negative scope and circumvention determinations with respect to Cambodia.⁵ No other party submitted comments for Commerce to consider for these final determinations.

Scope of the Orders

The product covered by the scope of the *Orders* is AWC from China. For a full description of the scope of the *Orders*, see Appendix I of this notice.

¹ See *Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Negative Scope Determinations with Respect to Cambodia, Korea, and Vietnam; Preliminary Affirmative Determinations of Circumvention with Respect to Korea and Vietnam; Preliminary Negative Determination of Circumvention with Respect to Cambodia*, 89 FR 64406 (August 7, 2024) (*Preliminary Determinations*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM); see also *Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 84 FR 70496 (December 23, 2019) (*Orders*).

² See Commerce's Letter, "Notification of Affirmative and Negative Preliminary Determinations of Circumvention," dated August 13, 2024.

³ See Memoranda, "Verification of the Responses Submitted by Ruito Wire and Cable Co., Ltd.," and "Verification of the Responses Submitted by Xiantong Wire and Cable Co., Ltd.," both dated November 8, 2024.

⁴ See Ruito Wire's Letter, "Letter in Lieu of Case Brief," dated November 18, 2024; see also Xiantong Wire's Letter, "Letter in Lieu of Case Brief," dated November 18, 2024.

⁵ *Id.*