

to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be that for the China-wide entity; and (4) for all non-Chinese exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied that non-Chinese exporter.

These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless otherwise extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of its analysis of issues raised in case and rebuttal briefs, within 120 days of these preliminary results of review in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during these PORs. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping/and or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing the preliminary results of this review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1)(B), 751(a)(3), and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4) and 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: December 26, 2024.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Order*
- IV. Partial Rescission of Administrative Review
- V. Affiliation and Collapsing
- VI. Discussion of the Methodology
- VII. Adjustment Under Section 777A(f) of the Act
- VIII. Currency Conversion
- IX. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies Considered To Be Part of the China-Wide Entity

1. Connect Chemicals China Co., Ltd.
2. Connect Chemicals GMBH
3. Kanghua Chemical Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Nantong Kanghua Chemical Co., Ltd.)
4. Relic Chemicals
5. Sagar Specialty Chemicals Pvt., Ltd.
6. Vcare Medicines
7. Yasho Industries Pvt. Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2024-31484 Filed 12-31-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-937, C-570-187]

Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From India and the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable January 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zachary Shaykin at (202) 482-2638 (India); Laurel Smalley at (202) 482-3456 (the People's Republic of China (China)), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 18, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated countervailing duty (CVD) investigations of U.S. imports of overhead door counterbalance torsion springs (overhead door springs) from India and China.¹ Currently, the preliminary determinations are due no later than January 22, 2025.

Postponement of Preliminary Determinations

Section 703(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in a countervailing duty investigation within 65 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section

¹ See *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 89 FR 92901 (November 25, 2024).

703(c)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination until not later than 130 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if: (A) the petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On December 20, 2024, the petitioners² submitted timely requests that Commerce postpone the preliminary determinations in the CVD investigations of overhead door springs from India and China.³ The petitioners requested postponements to provide Commerce with additional time to review and analyze questionnaire responses and accurately determine countervailable subsidy rates.⁴

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioners have stated the reasons for requesting a postponement of the preliminary determinations, and Commerce finds no compelling reason to deny the requests. Therefore, in accordance with section 703(c)(1)(A) of the Act, Commerce is postponing the deadline for the preliminary determinations in these investigations until not later than 130 days after the date on which Commerce initiated these investigations, *i.e.*, March 28, 2025. Pursuant to section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(1), the deadline for the final determinations in these investigations will continue to be 75 days after the date of the preliminary determinations.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 703(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

² The petitioners in these investigations are IDC Group, Inc., Iowa Spring Manufacturing, Inc., and Service Spring Corp. (the petitioners).

³ See Petitioners' Letters, "Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India—Petitioners' Request for Postponement of Preliminary Determination," dated December 20, 2024, and "Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People's Republic of China—Petitioners' Request for Postponement of Preliminary Determination," dated December 20, 2024.

⁴ *Id.* at 2.

Dated: December 26, 2024.
Abdelali Elouaradia,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.
 [FR Doc. 2024–31485 Filed 12–31–24; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–552–841]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Amended Preliminary Determination of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending its preliminary affirmative determination in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules (solar cells) from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) to correct for a significant ministerial error. The period of investigation (POI) is October 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable January 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurel LaCivita or Deborah Cohen, 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) 482–4243 or (202) 482–4521, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 4, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary affirmative determination in the LTFV investigation of solar cells from Vietnam.¹ On December 9, 2024, the American Alliance for Solar Manufacturing Trade Committee, a coalition of domestic producers of solar cells and modules (collectively, the petitioner), timely alleged that Commerce made a significant ministerial error in calculating Jinko Solar (Vietnam) Industries Co., Ltd.’s (Jinko) estimated weighted-average dumping margin.²

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are solar cells from Vietnam. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see the *Preliminary Determination*.

Legal Framework

A ministerial error is defined as including “errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which {Commerce} considers ministerial.”³ A ministerial error is considered to be “significant” if its correction, either singly or in combination with other errors, would result in: (1) a change of at least five

absolute percentage points in, but not less than 25 percent of, the weighted-average dumping margin calculated in the preliminary determination; or (2) a difference between a weighted-average dumping margin of zero (or *de minimis*) and a weighted-average dumping margin of greater than *de minimis* or vice versa.⁴ Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce “will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any significant ministerial error by amending the preliminary determination.”

Analysis of Significant Ministerial Error

In the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce made a significant ministerial error within the meaning of section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f) and (g)(1) in calculating the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for Jinko. Accordingly, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending its *Preliminary Determination* to correct for this significant ministerial error by revising the weighted-average dumping margins for Jinko and the non-individually examined separate rate companies. For a detailed discussion of the alleged ministerial error, as well as Commerce’s analysis, see the Ministerial Error Memorandum.⁵

Amended Preliminary Determination

As a result of correcting the significant ministerial error, Commerce determines the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist:

Producer	Exporter	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
Jinko Solar (Vietnam) Industries Company Limited.	Jinko Solar (Vietnam) Industries Company Limited.	71.85	71.74
Blue Moon Vina Co	Blue Moon Vina Co	60.02	59.91
Boviet Solar Technology Co., Ltd	Boviet Solar Technology Co., Ltd	60.02	⁶ 60.02
Elite Solar Technology (Vietnam) Company Limited.	Elite SNG	60.02	59.91
Letsolar Vietnam Company Limited	Letsolar Vietnam Company Limited	60.02	59.91
Mecen Solar Vina Co., Ltd	Mecen Solar Vina Co., Ltd	60.02	59.91
Nexuns Vietnam Company Limited	Nexuns Vietnam Company Limited	60.02	59.91
Trina Solar Energy Development Company Ltd	Trina Solar Energy Development Company Ltd	60.02	59.91
Vietnergy Co., Ltd. and Tainergy Tech Co., Ltd. (collectively, Vietnergy).	Vietnergy Co., Ltd. and Tainergy Tech Co., Ltd. (collectively, Vietnergy).	60.02	59.91

¹ See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, and Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 89 FR 96219 (December 4, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Petitioner’s Letter, “Ministerial Error Allegation,” dated December 9, 2024.

³ See section 735(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act); see also 19 CFR 351.224(f).

⁴ See 19 CFR 351.224(g).

⁵ See Memorandum, “Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Ministerial Error Allegation Regarding the Preliminary

Determination,” dated concurrently with this notice (Ministerial Error Memorandum), at 2–3.

⁶ Commerce assigned Boviet Solar Technology Co., Ltd. a *de minimis* rate in the parallel countervailing duty investigation, and therefore, no subsidy offset was provided to Boviet in the LTFV investigation.