

of the mixture is covered by the scope of the investigation. Formulations of 2,4-D are products that are registered for end-use applications with the Environmental Protection Agency and contain a dispersion agent.

The country of origin of any 2,4-D derivative salt or ester is determined by the country in which the underlying 2,4-D acid is produced. 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2918.99.2010. Subject merchandise, including the abovementioned formulations, may also be classified under HTSUS subheadings 2922.12.0001, 2921.11.0000, 2921.19.6195, 2922.19.9690, 3808.93.0500, and 3808.93.1500. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers 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. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- IV. Subsidies Valuation
- V. Changes Since the Preliminary Determination
- VI. Analysis of Programs
- VII. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Epigral Limited and Matangi Industries LLP are Cross-Owned with MOL
 - Comment 2: Whether Epigral Limited and Matangi Industries LLP Supplied Inputs to MOL that are Primarily Dedicated to Production of Subject Merchandise
 - Comment 3: Whether the Duty Drawback Program is Countervailable
 - Comment 4: Whether Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products is Countervailable
 - Comment 5: Whether the Advance Authorization Program is Countervailable
 - Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Exclude Invalidated Licenses Under Advance Authorization Program from its Calculation of Benefit
 - Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Exclude Goods and Services Tax from Advance Authorization Program Benefit Calculation for MOL
 - Comment 8: Whether Benefit for Advance Authorization Program Should be Calculated for Imports Made by Atul Itself and for Import Duty Exemptions based on Standard Input Output Norms
 - Comment 9: Whether Commerce Correctly Applied Adverse Facts Available to the State of Gujarat Electricity Duty Exemption—Gujarat Electricity Duty Act of 1958 Program
 - Comment 10: Whether Commerce Should Determine that Atul Received No Benefit Under the State of Gujarat Electricity Duty Exemption—Gujarat Electricity Duty Act of 1958 Program
 - Comment 11: Whether State of Gujarat Provision of Water for Less Than

- Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) is Countervailable
- Comment 12: Whether Export Promotion of Capital Goods Scheme is Countervailable
- Comment 13: Whether Commerce Should Revise its Benefit Calculation for MOL for Export Promotion of Capital Goods Scheme
- Comment 14: Whether Commerce Should Determine that Atul received no Benefit Under the Provision of Land for LTAR Program
- Comment 15: Whether Commerce Should Adjust its Non-Use and Non-Measurable Benefit Determinations for MOL
- Comment 16: Whether Commerce Should Revise its Benefit Calculated under Section 35(i)(iv) of the Income Tax Act
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–05885 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–935, C–570–936]

Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order and Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) order and countervailing duty (CVD) order on circular welded carbon quality steel line pipe (welded line pipe) from the People's Republic of China (China) would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, and countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable March 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: T.J. Worthington, 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) 482–4567.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 13, 2009 and January 23, 2009, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD and CVD orders, respectively, on welded line

pipe from China.¹ On September 3, 2024, the ITC instituted,² and Commerce initiated,³ the third sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping and subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁴

On March 20, 2025, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the *Orders* is circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe of a kind used for oil and gas pipelines (welded line pipe), not more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in outside diameter, regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, end finish or stenciling.

The term “carbon quality steel” includes both carbon steel and carbon steel mixed with small amounts of alloying elements that may exceed the individual weight limits for non-alloy steels imposed in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Specifically, the term “carbon quality” includes products in which (1) iron predominates by weight over each of the other contained elements, (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less by weight and (3) none of the elements listed

¹ See *Certain Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 74 FR 22515 (May 13, 2009); see also *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Notice of Countervailing Duty Order*, 74 FR 4136 (January 23, 2009) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 89 FR 71419 (September 3, 2024).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 71252 (September 3, 2024).

⁴ See *Certain Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Line Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Third Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 90 FR 304 (January 3, 2025), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); see also *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 89 FR 104981 (December 26, 2024), and accompanying IDM.

⁵ See *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from China*, 90 FR 13196 (March 20, 2025) (*ITC Final Determination*).

below exceeds the quantity by weight respectively indicated:

- (i) 2.00 percent of manganese,
- (ii) 2.25 percent of silicon,
- (iii) 1.00 percent of copper,
- (iv) 0.50 percent of aluminum,
- (v) 1.25 percent of chromium,
- (vi) 0.30 percent of cobalt,
- (vii) 0.40 percent of lead,
- (viii) 1.25 percent of nickel,
- (ix) 0.30 percent of tungsten,
- (x) 0.012 percent of boron,
- (xi) 0.50 percent of molybdenum,
- (xii) 0.15 percent of niobium,
- (xiii) 0.41 percent of titanium,
- (xiv) 0.15 percent of vanadium, or
- (xv) 0.15 percent of zirconium.

Welded line pipe is normally produced to specifications published by the American Petroleum Institute (API) (or comparable foreign specifications) including API A–25, 5LA, 5LB, and X grades from 42 and above, and/or any other proprietary grades or non-graded material. Nevertheless, all pipe meeting the physical description set forth above that is of a kind used in oil and gas pipelines, including all multiple-stenciled pipe with an API welded line pipe stencil is covered by the scope of the *Orders*.

Excluded from the scope are pipes of a kind used for oil and gas pipelines that are multiple-stenciled to a standard and/or structural specification and have one or more of the following characteristics: Is 32 feet in length or less; is less than 2.0 inches (50 mm) in outside diameter; has a galvanized and/or painted surface finish; or has a threaded and/or coupled end finish. (The term “painted” does not include coatings to inhibit rust in transit, such as varnish, but includes coatings such as polyester.)

The welded line pipe products that are the subject of the *Orders* are currently classifiable in the HTSUS under subheadings 7306.19.10.10, 7306.19.10.50, 7306.19.51.10, and 7306.19.51.50. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the *Orders* is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time

of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be March 20, 2025.⁶ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. 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 violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: April 1, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05926 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–160]

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative 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 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) from the People’s Republic of China (China) is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of

investigation (POI) is July 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Palmer, 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) 482–1678.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 14, 2024, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination* in the in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.¹ For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.² 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 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 product covered by this investigation is 2,4-D from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*. Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation from that published in the *Preliminary Determination* for the *Final Determination*.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce conducted verification of the sales and factors of production

¹ See *2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 89 FR 89963 (November 14, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from the People’s Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁶ See *ITC Final Determination*.