

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration****[A-570-110; C-570-111]****Vertical Metal File Cabinets From the People's Republic of China: Correction to Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders****AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is correcting the antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on certain vertical metal file cabinets (file cabinets) from the People's Republic of China (China).**DATES:** Applicable January 22, 2020.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Chien-Min Yang, 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) 482-5484.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On December 13, 2019, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* the AD and CVD orders on file cabinets from China.¹ Pursuant to section 703(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), suspension of liquidation instructions issued pursuant to an affirmative preliminary CVD determination may not remain in effect for more than four months. In addition, pursuant to section 733(d) of the Act, suspension of liquidation instructions issued pursuant to an affirmative preliminary AD determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request Commerce to extend that four-month period to no more than six months. In the *Orders*, we erroneously stated that the four-month period, beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*,² endedon December 1, 2019.³ However, the last day of the 120-day period, beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*, was November 28, 2019.Therefore, unliquidated entries of file cabinets from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 1, 2019, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*, are subject to the assessment of AD and CVD duties, but such duties will not be assessed on entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period at midnight on the last day, November 28, 2019, and before publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination. No other changes have been made to the *Orders*.

These corrected orders are published in accordance with sections 706(a) and 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: January 14, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,*Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 2020-00953 Filed 1-21-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****International Trade Administration****[A-122-853]****Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From Canada: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018-2019****AGENCY:** Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that Jungbunzlauer Canada, Inc. (JBL Canada), a producer/exporter of citric acid and certain citrate salts (citric acid) from Canada, did not sell subject merchandise at prices below normal value during the period of review (POR) May 1, 2018 through April 30, 2019. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.**DATES:** Applicable January 22, 2020.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Joseph Dowling or George Ayache, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1646 or (202) 482-2623, respectively.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Background**On July 15, 2019, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we published a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on citric acid from Canada.¹**Scope of the Order**The merchandise covered by the *Order*² is citric acid and certain citrate salts from Canada. The product is currently classified under subheadings 2918.14.0000, 2918.15.1000, 2918.15.5000, and 3824.90.9290 of the Harmonized Tariff System of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of merchandise subject to the scope is dispositive. For a full description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.³**Methodology**

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1)(B) and (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Constructed export price is calculated in accordance with section 772 of the Act. Normal value is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act.

For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum. 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 <http://access.trade.gov>, and to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room B8024 of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed and electronic versions of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum are identical in content. A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice.¹ See *Vertical Metal File Cabinets From the People's Republic of China: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 84 FR 68121 (December 13, 2019) (*Orders*). The period of investigation for the AD investigation was October 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019. The period of investigation for the CVD investigation was January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018.² See *Vertical Metal File Cabinets from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair-Value*, 83 FR 37618 (August 1, 2019); see also *Vertical Metal File Cabinets from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 84 FR 37622 (August 1, 2019) (collectively, *Preliminary Determinations*).³ See *Orders*, 84 FR at 68121-22.¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 84 FR 33739 (July 15, 2019).² See *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Canada and the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 74 FR 25703 (May 29, 2009) (*Order*).³ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Canada; 2018-2019," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

Preliminary Results of the Review

As a result of this review, Commerce preliminarily determines that the following weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period May 1, 2018 through April 30, 2019:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Jungbunzlauer Canada, Inc.	0.00

Disclosure and Public Comment

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in connection with these preliminary results to interested parties within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Interested parties may submit case briefs to Commerce no later than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice.⁴ 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.⁵ Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities. Case and rebuttal briefs should be filed using ACCESS.⁶

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, and must also be served on interested parties.⁷ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by Commerce's electronic records system, ACCESS, by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the date that the document is due.

Interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, using Enforcement and Compliance's ACCESS system within 30 days of publication of this notice.⁸ Requests should contain: (1) The party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case and rebuttal briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401

Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, 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.

Unless the deadline is extended pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2), Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any written briefs, not later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice.⁹

Assessment Rates

Upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.¹⁰

If JBL Canada's calculated weighted-average dumping margin is above *de minimis* (i.e., greater than or equal to 0.5 percent) in the final results of this review, we will calculate importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of antidumping duties calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of the examined sales to that importer, and we will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. If JBL Canada's weighted-average dumping margin continues to be zero or *de minimis*, or the importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*, we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.¹¹

In accordance with Commerce's "automatic assessment" practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by JBL Canada for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate.¹²

We intend to issue instructions to CBP 41 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the notice of final results

of administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for JBL Canada will be the rate established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1) (i.e., less than 0.50 percent), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for merchandise exported by manufacturers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently-completed segment; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently-completed segment for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 23.21 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.¹³ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also 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 duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: January 15, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Discussion of the Methodology

¹³ See Order, 74 FR at 25704.

⁴ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii).

⁵ See 19 CFR 351.309(d).

⁶ See 19 CFR 351.303.

⁷ See 19 CFR 351.303(f).

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.310(c).

⁹ See section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act; and 19 CFR 351.213(h).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

¹² For a full discussion of this clarification, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

V. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2020-00954 Filed 1-21-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-201-846]

Sugar From Mexico: Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable January 15, 2020.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) and a representative of the Government of Mexico (GOM) have signed an amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Countervailing Duty Investigation on Sugar from Mexico (CVD Agreement). The amendment to the CVD Agreement modifies the definitions for sugar from Mexico, modifies the restrictions of the volume of direct or indirect exports to the United States of sugar from all Mexican producers/exporters, and provides for enhanced monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sally C. Gannon or David Cordell at (202) 482-0162 or (202) 482-0408, respectively; Bilateral Agreements Unit, Office of Policy, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 17, 2014, Commerce initiated a countervailing duty investigation under section 702 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), to determine whether manufacturers, producers, or exporters of sugar from Mexico receive subsidies.¹ On August 25, 2014, Commerce preliminarily determined that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of sugar from Mexico and aligned the final countervailing duty determination with the final antidumping duty determination.²

¹ See *Sugar from Mexico: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 79 FR 22790 (April 24, 2014).

² See *Sugar from Mexico: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Determination and Alignment of Final Countervailing Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 79 FR 51956 (September 2, 2014).

Commerce and the GOM signed the CVD Agreement on December 19, 2014.³

On January 8, 2015, Imperial Sugar Company (Imperial) and AmCane Sugar LLC (AmCane) each notified Commerce that they had petitioned the International Trade Commission (ITC) to conduct a review of the CVD Agreement under section 704(h) of the Act to determine whether the injurious effects of the imports of the subject merchandise are eliminated completely by the CVD Agreement. On March 24, 2015, in a unanimous vote, the ITC found that the CVD Agreement eliminated completely the injurious effects of imports of sugar from Mexico.⁴ As a result of the ITC's determination, the CVD Agreement remained in effect, and on March 27, 2015, Commerce, in accordance with section 704(h)(3) of the Act, instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to terminate the suspension of liquidation of all entries of sugar from Mexico and refund all cash deposits.

Notwithstanding issuance of the CVD Agreement, pursuant to requests by domestic interested parties, Commerce continued its investigation and made an affirmative final determination that countervailable subsidies were being provided to exporters and producers of sugar from Mexico.⁵ In its *Final Determination*, Commerce calculated countervailable subsidy rates of 43.93 percent for Fondo de Empresas Expropiadas del Sector Azucarero (FEESA), 5.78 percent for Ingenio Tala S.A. de C.V. and certain affiliated sugar mills of Grupo Azucarero Mexico S.A. de C.V. (collectively, the GAM Group), and 38.11 percent for producers and exporters that were not individually investigated. Commerce stated in its *Final Determination* that it would “not instruct CBP to suspend liquidation or collect cash deposits calculated herein unless the {CVD} Suspension Agreement is terminated.”⁶ The ITC subsequently made an affirmative determination of material injury to an industry in the United States by reason of imports of sugar from Mexico.⁷

In June 2016, Commerce and GOM began consultations regarding the CVD

Agreement to address concerns raised by the domestic industry and to ensure that the CVD Agreement continued to meet all of the statutory requirements for a suspension agreement, e.g., that suspension of the investigation is in the public interest, including the availability of supplies of sugar in the U.S. market, and that effective monitoring is practicable. The consultations resulted in Commerce and the GOM initialing a draft amendment to the CVD Agreement on June 14, 2017, and subsequently signing a finalized amendment on June 30, 2017.⁸

CSC Sugar LLC (CSC Sugar) challenged Commerce's determination to amend the CVD Agreement by contending that Commerce did not meet its obligation to file a complete administrative record.⁹ Specifically, CSC Sugar argued that Commerce failed to memorialize and include in the record *ex parte* communications between Commerce officials and interested parties (including the domestic sugar industry and representatives of Mexico), as required by section 777(a)(3) of the Act.¹⁰ The CIT agreed with CSC Sugar and ordered Commerce to supplement the administrative record with any *ex parte* communications regarding the 2017 CVD Amendment.¹¹

Ultimately, the CIT found that Commerce's failure to follow the recordkeeping requirements of Section 777 of the Act cannot be described as “harmless.”¹² The CIT found that this recordkeeping failure substantially prejudiced CSC Sugar.¹³ On that basis, the CIT stated that the 2017 CVD Amendment must be vacated.¹⁴ Consistent with CIT's ruling in *CSC Sugar II*, on December 6, 2019, Commerce terminated the 2017 CVD Amendment prospectively—and accordingly, as of December 7, 2019, the unamended CVD Agreement has been in force and effective, and the 2017 CVD Amendment has had no force or effect.¹⁵

⁸ See *Sugar From Mexico: Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 82 FR 31942 (July 11, 2017) (2017 CVD Amendment).

⁹ See *CSC Sugar LLC v. United States*, Ct. No. 17-00214, Slip Op. 19-131 (CIT October 18, 2019) (*CSC Sugar II*) at 4.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.* (citing *CSC Sugar LLC v. United States*, 317 F. Supp. 3d 1322, 1326 (CIT 2018)).

¹² *Id.* at 11–12.

¹³ *Id.* at 12.

¹⁴ See *Sugar From Mexico: Notice of Court Decision Regarding Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 84 FR 58136 (October 30, 2019).

¹⁵ See *Sugar From Mexico: Notice of Termination of Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the*

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