

If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of 2,4-D that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” section.

Administrative Protective Order

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an 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/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

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: March 31, 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.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and its derivative products, including salt and ester forms of 2,4-D. 2,4-D has the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number of 94–75–7 and the chemical formula $C_8H_6Cl_2O_3$.

Salt and ester forms of 2,4-D include 2,4-D sodium salt (CAS 2702–72–9), 2,4-D diethanolamine salt (CAS 5742–19–8), 2,4-D dimethyl amine salt (CAS 2008–39–1), 2,4-D isopropylamine salt (CAS 5742–17–6), 2,4-D tri-isopropanolamine salt (CAS 3234180–3), 2,4-D choline salt (CAS 1048373–72–3), 2,4-D butoxyethyl ester (CAS 1929–733), 2,4-D 2-ethylhexylester (CAS 1928–43–4), and 2,4-D isopropylester (CAS 94–11–1). All 2,4-D, as well as the salt and ester forms of 2,4-D, is covered by the scope irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form.

The conversion of a 2,4-D salt or ester from 2,4-D acid, or the formulation of nonsubject merchandise with the subject 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters in the country of manufacture

or in a third country does not remove the subject 2,4-D, its salts, or its esters from the scope. For any such formulations, only the 2,4-D, 2,4-D salt, and 2,4-D ester components 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. Changes from the *Preliminary Determination*
- IV. Subsidies Valuation
- V. Interest Rates and Benchmarks
- VI. Analysis of Programs
- VII. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Apply Total Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Rainbow Agrosiences
 - Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Adjust the Benchmarks for Inputs
 - Comment 3: Whether to Attribute the Provision of Inputs Only to Sales of 2,4-D
 - Comment 4: Whether to Find the Respondents Used the Export Buyer's Credit Program (EBCP)
 - Comment 5: Whether to Adjust Tianyu's Subsidy Rate for a Subsidy Found at Verification
 - Comment 6: Whether the Provision of Electricity is Specific
 - Comment 7: Whether Individually Owned Input Suppliers are Authorities
 - Comment 8: Whether to Make an Entered Value Adjustment for Tianyu
- VIII. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–098, C–533–886]

Polyester Textured Yarn From the People's Republic of China and India: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the countervailing duty (CVD) orders on polyester textured yarn from the People's Republic of China (China) and India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the levels indicated in the “Final Results of the Sunset Reviews” section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dawn Shackleford, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5758.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 10, 2020, Commerce published the *Orders* on polyester textured yarn from China and India.¹ On December 2, 2024 Commerce published the notice of initiation of the first sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² On December 16, 2024, Commerce received a notice of intent to participate from the domestic interested parties, within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).³ The domestic interested parties claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.102(b)(29)(v) as a manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler of the domestic like product in the United States.⁴ On

¹ See *Polyester Textured Yarn from the People's Republic of China and India: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 85 FR 1301 (January 10, 2020) (*China Order* and *India Order*) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 95181 (December 2, 2024).

³ See Domestic Interest Parties' Letters, “Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Polyester Textured Yarn from the People's Republic of China (“China”)—Petitioners' Notice of Intent to Participate,” dated December 16, 2024; and “Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Polyester Textured Yarn from India—Petitioner's Notice of Intent to Participate,” dated December 16, 2024.

⁴ *Id.* at 2.

December 27, 2024, Commerce received an adequate substantive response from the domestic interested parties within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).⁵ Commerce received no substantive response from the Governments of China or India or any respondent interested party.

On January 31, 2025, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that it did not receive an adequate substantive response from respondent interested parties.⁶ As a result, Commerce conducted expedited (120-day) sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(B)(2) and (C)(2).

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the *Orders* is polyester textured yarn from China and India. For a complete description of the scope of the *Orders*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁷

Analysis of Comments Received

A complete discussion of all issues raised in these sunset reviews, including the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of subsidization and the countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail if the *Orders* were to be revoked, is contained in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁸ A list of the topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. 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), which is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, complete versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Final Results of Sunset Reviews

Pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the *China Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the following net countervailable subsidy rates:

Producers/exporters	Net countervailable subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Fujian Billion Polymerization Fiber Technology Industrial Co., Ltd	32.18
Suzhou Shenghong Fiber Co., Ltd	473.09
Suzhou Shengong Garment Development Co	472.51
All Others	32.18

Pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the *India Order* would be

likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies

at the following net countervailable subsidy rates:

Producers/exporters	Net countervailable subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
JBF Industries Limited	21.83
Reliance Industries Limited	4.29
All Others	4.65

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice serves as the only reminder to interested parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a), 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 the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

⁵ See Domestic Interested Parties' Letter, "First Five-Year ("Sunset") Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Polyester Textured Yarn from the People's Republic of China—Petitioners' Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation," dated December 27, 2024; "First Five-Year ("Sunset") Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Polyester Textured Yarn from India—Petitioners'

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing these final results and this notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(b), and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(c)(5)(ii).

Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation," dated December 27, 2024.

⁶ See Commerce's Letter, "Sunset Reviews Initiated December 2, 2024," dated January 31, 2025.

⁷ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited

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.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Orders
- IV. History of the Orders
- V. Legal Framework
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
 1. Likelihood of Continuation or Recurrence of a Countervailable Subsidy

First Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Orders on Polyester Textured Yarn from the People's Republic of China and India," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁸ *Id.*

- 2. Net Countervailable Subsidy Rates Likely to Prevail
- 3. Nature of the Subsidies
- VII. Final Results of Sunset Reviews
- VIII. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–923]

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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 and exporters of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D) from India. The period of investigation is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Harrison Tanchuck or George McMahon, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–7421 or (202) 482–1167, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination* in the in the **Federal Register** and aligned this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation with the final determination in the less-than-fair-value investigation of 2,4-D from India, in accordance with in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce aligned the final CVD determination with the final antidumping duty determination.¹ On October 31, 2024, Commerce issued its Post-Preliminary Analysis.² For a summary of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision

¹ See 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination, 89 FR 74906 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, “Post-Preliminary Analysis,” dated October 31, 2024 (Post-Preliminary Analysis).

Memorandum.³ 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 India. 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.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs that were submitted by interested parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by parties, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in November 2024, Commerce conducted verification of the information reported by Atul Limited (Atul), Meghmani Organics Limited (MOL), and the Government of India (GOI) for use in our final determination. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant account records and original source documents provided by Atul, MOL, and the GOI.⁴

³ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from India,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See Memoranda, “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of India,” dated January 14, 2025; “Verification of Atul Limited Questionnaire Responses,” dated January 14, 2025; and “Verification of Meghmani Organics Limited’s Questionnaire Responses,” dated January 14, 2025.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce 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.⁵ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied, in part, on facts available, including adverse facts available (AFA), pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full discussion of our application of AFA, see the section “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences” in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the information reviewed during verification and analysis of comments received from interested parties, for this final determination, we made certain changes to the countervailable subsidy rate calculations for Atul, MOL, and for all other producers/exporters, including the addition of subsidy programs included in the Post-Preliminary Analysis. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for the two mandatory respondents, Atul and MOL. Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for companies not individually investigated, Commerce will determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In this investigation, we continue to calculate individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates for Atul and MOL that are not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. We, therefore, continue to calculate the all-others rate using a

⁵ 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.