

exfoliating body wipes; exfoliating face wipes; exfoliating neck wipes; face acne eliminating wipes; bar soap; bar soap bulk formula; shower gel; shower gel bulk formula; sodium methyl cocoyl taurate & water; benzalkonium chloride; sorbitan tristearate; cocamidopropyl betaine; coco-glucoside in water; lauryl glucoside; sodium lauroyl methyl isethionate; sodium methyl oleoyl taurate; lauryl betaine; polyethylene; dextrin palmitate; phenoxyethanol; steric acid; hydroxystearic/linolenic/oleic polyglycerides (mixture); linoleic acid (84%) linolenic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid (mixture); niacinamide and salicylic acid; silica silylate; polyisobutene; hydrogenated polydecene; hydrogenated polyisobutene; polyvinyl alcohol; vinylpyrrolidone/eicosene copolymer (mixture); methyl methacrylate crosspolymer; carbomer; hydroxyethyl acrylate/sodium acryloyldimethyl taurate copolymer (mixture); sodium polyacrylate; polyethylene glycol; nylon-12; castor oil/pdi copolymer (complex mixture); cyclomethicone and aminopropyl dimethicone (mixture); phenyl trimethicone; trimethylsiloxysilicate/dimethicone crosspolymer (mixture); hydrogenated polycyclopentadiene; sodium carboxymethyl cellulose; hydroxypropyl methylcellulose steroxy ether; microcrystalline cellulose; xanthan gum; self-adhesive film; self-adhesive tape; plastic base holder for cosmetics; plastic bottles; plastic bubble bag; plastic compact case; plastic disc; plastic jars; plastic plug; plastic orifice reducer; plastic polyethylene bag; plastic spatula; plastic tubes; plastic eyebrow pencil holder; plastic mascara applicator; plastic wiper; plastic bags; plastic cap with rod applicator; plastic sifter; plastic cap; plastic pouches; plastic totes; tissue paper; wrapping paper; paper cards; paper inserts; paper leaflets; paper boxes; paper folding cartons; paper liners; paper packers; paper pads; paper shippers; paper labels; paper stickers; cotton wadding; disteardimonium hectorite; glass bottles; glass droppers; glass jars; calcium sodium borosilicate; stainless steel ball; stainless steel pan; stainless steel spatula; stainless steel tray; mechanical airless pump; mechanical atmospheric pump; cosmetic brush; eyelash curler

rubber; eyelash curler; cosmetic pad; cosmetic puff; and cosmetic sponge (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 19.10%).

The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 122), section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232), or section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 122, section 232, and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is July 6, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact John Frye at John.Frye@trade.gov.

Dated: May 21, 2026.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-301-805]

Certain Paper Shopping Bags From Colombia: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Final Determination of Antidumping Investigation; Notice of Amended Final Determination; Notice of Amended Antidumping Duty Order, in Part

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

SUMMARY: On April 13, 2026, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) issued its final judgment in *Coalition for Fair Trade in Shopping Bags v. United States*, Court No. 24-00157, sustaining in full the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce)'s remand redetermination pertaining to the final

determination in the investigation of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) of certain paper shopping bags from Colombia covering the period of investigation (POI) April 1, 2022, through March 31, 2023. Commerce is notifying the public that the CIT's final judgment is not in harmony with Commerce's *Final Determination*, and that Commerce is amending the *Final Determination* and the resulting antidumping duty *Order* with respect to the estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined for Ditar, S.A. (Ditar), the sole respondent individually-reviewed in the underlying investigation and, as a consequence, the estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined for all other producers and exporters based on Ditar's margin.

DATES: Applicable April 23, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brendan Quinn, 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) 482-5848.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 24, 2024, Commerce published its *Final Determination* in the LTFV investigation of certain paper shopping bags from Colombia. On July 18, 2024, Commerce subsequently published the *AD Order*¹ on certain paper shopping bags from Colombia.

The Coalition for Fair Trade in Shopping Bags (Coalition or the petitioner), appealed Commerce's *Final Determination*. On October 1, 2025, the CIT remanded the *Final Determination* to Commerce,² finding that Commerce improperly applied the knowledge test to determine whether a sale made by Ditar should be treated as a home market or U.S. sale.³

¹ See *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 89 FR 58334 (July 18, 2024) (*AD Order*).

² See *Coalition for Fair Trade in Shopping Bags v. United States*, Court No. 24-00157 (CIT October 1, 2025) (*Remand Order*), Slip Op. 25-129 (CIT October 1, 2025) (*Remand Opinion*), and Court No. 24-00157-MMB (CIT April 13, 2026) (*Judgement*).

³ See *Remand Opinion* at 12-13.

In its *Final Results Redetermination*,⁴ Commerce reconsidered the relevant portion of the record in consideration of the *Remand Opinion and Order* and determined that Ditar maintained actual knowledge of its customer’s intent to resell the merchandise in the United States at the time of sale.⁵ Accordingly, Commerce reclassified the sale in question as a U.S. sale and recalculated the *Final Determination* margin for Ditar.⁶ As a result of our calculations, Ditar’s dumping margin changed from 11.06 to 11.16 percent, and, consequently, the all-others rate changed from 11.06 to 11.16 percent.⁷ As the litigants stated that no party

opposes the *Final Results Redetermination*, the CIT issued a judgment sustaining Commerce’s *Final Results Redetermination* on April 13, 2026.⁸

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*,⁹ as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades*,¹⁰ the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held that, pursuant to section 516A(c) and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce must publish a notice of court decision that is not “in harmony” with a Commerce determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a

“conclusive” court decision. The CIT’s April 13, 2026, judgment sustaining Commerce’s *Final Results Redetermination* constitutes a final decision of the CIT that is not in harmony with Commerce’s *Final Determination*. Thus, this notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*.

Amended Final Determination

Because there is now a final court judgment, Commerce is amending its *Final Determination* with respect to Ditar and all other producers and exporters as follows:

| Exporter or producer | Final determination weighted-average dumping margin ¹¹ (percent) | Amended final determination weighted-average dumping margin ¹² (percent) |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Ditar S.A | 11.06 | 11.16 |
| All Others | 11.06 | 11.16 |

Amended AD Order

Pursuant to 735(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce shall “issue an antidumping duty order under section 736(a)” of the Act when the final determination is affirmative. As a result of this amended final determination, Commerce is hereby amending the *Order* to revise the estimated weighted-average dumping margins assigned to Ditar and all-other producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise, as noted above.

Cash Deposit Requirements

Because there are no superseding cash deposit rates (*i.e.*, there have been no final results published in a subsequent administrative review) this notice will impact the current cash deposit rate for both Ditar and for all other exporters or producers. Therefore, Commerce will issue revised cash deposit instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for cash deposit rate for both Ditar and all-others producers and exporters.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 516A(c) and (e) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

⁴ See *Certain Paper Shopping Bags from Colombia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 89 FR 45843 (May 24, 2024) (*Final Determination*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM). See also *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand in Coalition for Fair Trade in Shopping Bags v. United States*, Court No. 24–00157, Slip Op. 25–129 (CIT October 1, 2025), dated March 13, 2026 (*Final Results Redetermination*) available at <https://access.trade.gov/FinalRemandRedetermination>.

Dated: May 20, 2026.
Christopher Abbott,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
[C–570–123]

Certain Corrosion Inhibitors From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers/exporters of corrosion inhibitors (corrosion inhibitors) from the People’s Republic of China (China). The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2024,

⁵ See *Final Results Redetermination* at 11.
⁶ *Id.* at 14–15.
⁷ *Id.*
⁸ See *Judgement*.
⁹ See *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*).
¹⁰ See *Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers Coalition v. United States*, 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (*Diamond Sawblades*).
¹¹ See *Final Determination and Order*.

through December 31, 2024. Further, Commerce is rescinding the review with respect to five companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable May 26, 2026.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Kolberg, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1785.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 28, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), we initiated an administrative review of the countervailing duty order on corrosion inhibitors from China.¹ On May 29, 2025, Commerce selected Anhui Trust Chem Co., Ltd. (ATC) and Nantong Botao Chemical Co., Ltd. (Botao) as the mandatory respondents in this administrative review.²

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative

¹² See *Final Results Redetermination*.
¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 90 FR 17568 (April 28, 2025); see also *Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 86 FR 14869 (March 19, 2021) (*Order*).
² See Memorandum, “Respondent Selection,” dated May 29, 2025.