

and 19 CFR 351.218 and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(5)(ii).

Dated: May 26, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-937, C-570-938]

Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts 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) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on citric acid and certain citrate salts (citric acid) 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 May 26, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David De Falco, 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) 482-2178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 29, 2009, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the

AD and CVD orders on citric acid from China.¹ On December 1, 2025, 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 May 26, 2026, 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 scope of these *Orders* includes all grades and granulation sizes of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate in their unblended forms, whether dry or in solution, and regardless of packaging type. The scope also includes blends of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate; as well as blends with other ingredients, such as sugar, where the unblended form(s) of citric acid sodium citrate, and potassium citrate constitute 40 percent of more, by weight, of the blend. The scope of these *Orders* also includes all forms of crude calcium citrate, including dicalcium citrate monohydrate, and tricalcium citrate tetrahydrate, which are intermediate products in the production of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate. The scope of these *Orders* does not include calcium citrate that satisfies

¹ 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); and *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Countervailing Duty Order*, 74 FR 25705 (May 29, 2009) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from China: Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 90 FR 55172 (December 1, 2025).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 90 FR 55084 (December 1, 2025).

⁴ See *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Third Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 91 FR 20093 (April 15, 2026), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); and *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Third Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 91 FR 20105 (April 15, 2026), and accompanying IDM.

⁵ See *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from China: Determinations*, 91 FR 30726 (May 26, 2026) (*ITC Final Determination*).

the standards set forth in the United States Pharmacopeia and has been mixed with a functional excipient, such as dextrose or starch, where the excipient constitutes at least 2 percent, by weight, of the product. The scope of these *Orders* includes hydrous and anhydrous forms of citric acid, the dihydrate and anhydrous forms of sodium citrate, or otherwise known as citric acid sodium salt, and the monohydrate and monopotassium forms of potassium citrate. Sodium citrate also includes both trisodium citrate and monosodium citrate, which are also known as citric acid trisodium salt and citric acid monosodium salt, respectively.

Citric acid and sodium citrate are classifiable under 2918.14.0000 and 2918.15.1000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), respectively. Potassium citrate and crude calcium citrate are classifiable under 2918.15.5000 and 3824.90.9290 of the HTSUS, respectively. Blends that include citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate are classifiable under 3824.90.9290 of the HTSUS. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise 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 May 26, 2026.⁶ 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

⁶ See *ITC Final Determination*.

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: May 26, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–523–814]

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From the Sultanate of Oman: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending the final results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on common alloy aluminum sheet (aluminum sheet) from the Sultanate of Oman (Oman) to correct ministerial errors. The period of review (POR), April 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable May 29, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George McMahan, 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) 482–1167.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 16, 2026, Commerce published the *Final Results* of the 2023–2024 administrative review of the AD order on aluminum sheet from Oman.¹ On April 27, 2026, we received a timely

¹ See *Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the Sultanate of Oman: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024*, 91 FR 20414 (April 16, 2026) (*Final Results*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

filed ministerial error allegation from Oman Aluminium Rolling Company SPC (OARC), the respondent in this administrative review.² We are amending the *Final Results* to correct certain ministerial errors raised by OARC.³

Legal Framework

Section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), defines a “ministerial error” as including “errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other unintentional error which the administering authority considers ministerial.”⁴ With respect to final results of administrative reviews, 19 CFR 351.224(e) provides that Commerce “will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any . . . ministerial error by amending the final results of review . . .”

Ministerial Errors

In its ministerial error comments, OARC alleged that Commerce made ministerial errors in its programming code regarding the packing cost adjustment to total cost of manufacturing and to the currency conversion of packing costs.⁵

We agree with OARC that we made ministerial errors regarding the packing cost adjustment and to the currency conversion of packing costs in the *Final Results*, pursuant to section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f), and have amended our calculations to correct these errors.⁶

For a complete discussion of the ministerial error allegation, as well as Commerce’s analysis, see the Ministerial Error Memorandum. The Ministerial Error Memorandum is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users as <https://access.trade.gov>.

Amended Final Results of Review

As a result of correcting the ministerial errors described above, we determine that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margin for

² See OARC’s Letter, “OARC’s Ministerial Error Comments,” dated April 27, 2026 (OARC’s Ministerial Error Comments).

³ See Memorandum, “Analysis of Ministerial Error Allegations,” dated concurrently with this notice (Ministerial Error Memorandum).

⁴ See 19 CFR 351.224(f).

⁵ See OARC’s Ministerial Error Comments.

⁶ See Ministerial Error Memorandum.

OARC exists for the period April 1, 2023, through March 31, 2024.

| Exporter | Weighted-average dumping margin (percent) |
|--|---|
| Oman Aluminium Rolling Company SPC | 13.53 |

Disclosure

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(b), we intend to disclose to parties in this proceeding the calculations performed for these amended final results within five days of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the amended final results of this review. The amended final results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the amended final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.⁷

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), because OARC reported the entered value for its U.S. sales, we calculated importer specific *ad valorem* rates based on the ratio of the total amount of antidumping duties calculated for each importer’s examined sales to the total entered value of those sales. Where an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.⁸

For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by OARC for which it did not know that its merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the amended final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the

⁷ See section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).