the metal container and would not apply to the value of a filled container's contents.

**Written Comments**

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is seeking public comments on this proposal to include the above derivative articles in the scope of section 232 duties imposed under Proclamations 11021 and 11032. Interested parties are invited to submit written comments, data, analyses, or other information pertinent to this notice to the Office of Strategic Industries and Economic Security, U.S. Department of Commerce. See the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice for requirements on submitting comments. The Department is particularly interested in comments and information on the following: (i) the aluminum, steel, and/or copper intensity of these products, (ii) whether imports of the products are of such volume as to undermine national security, (iii) the extent to which domestic production of the products can meet domestic demand, (iv) the effect on the economy, including domestic industry, if the products are included as derivative articles, and (v) any other relevant factors.

Although BIS is providing opportunity for public comment, the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking and the opportunity for public comment, are inapplicable because this notice involves a military function of the United States (5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1)). Steel, aluminum, and copper, as well as certain steel, aluminum, and copper derivatives, are essential products for producing U.S. weapons that are vital for protecting U.S. national security. As explained in the reports submitted by the Secretary to the President and cited in Proclamations 9704, 9705, and 10962, steel, aluminum, and copper are being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the United States. Therefore the President ordered adjustments of imports to protect U.S. national security interests by identifying derivative products on which tariffs must be imposed in order to protect the U.S. defense industrial base. The U.S. defense industrial base is critical to protecting U.S. national security interests. However, because public input may help to better inform the decision-making process and final determinations, BIS is providing this opportunity for public comment.

Because neither the APA nor any other law requires an opportunity for public comment be given for this rule, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, no Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is required and none has been prepared.

**Jessica Curyto,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Technology Security.*

[FR Doc. 2026–15961 Filed 8–4–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–33–P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

**[A–570–122, C–570–123]**

### Certain Corrosion Inhibitors From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders

**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 certain corrosion inhibitors from the People's Republic of China would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, 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 August 4, 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 March 19, 2021, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the *Orders* on certain corrosion inhibitors from the People's Republic of China.[1] On February 2, 2026, the ITC instituted,[2] and Commerce initiated,[3] the first sunset review 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 *Order* be revoked.[4]

On August 4, 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 merchandise covered by these *Orders* is tolyltriazole and benzotriazole. This includes tolyltriazole and benzotriazole of all grades and forms, including their sodium salt forms. Tolyltriazole is technically known as Tolyltriazole IUPAC 4,5 methyl benzotriazole. It can also be identified as 4,5 methyl benzotriazole, tolutriazole, TTA, and TTZ.

Benzotriazole is technically known as IUPAC 1,2,3-Benzotriazole. It can also be identified as 1,2,3-Benzotriazole, 1,2-Aminozophenylene, lH-Benzotriazole, and BTA.

All forms of tolyltriazole and benzotriazole, including but not limited to flakes, granules, pellets, prills, needles, powder, or liquids, are included within the scope of these orders.

The scope includes tolyltriazole/sodium tolyltriazole and benzotriazole/sodium benzotriazole that are combined or mixed with other products. For such combined products, only the tolyltriazole/sodium tolyltriazole and benzotriazole/sodium benzotriazole component is covered by the scope of these *Orders.* Tolyltriazole and sodium tolyltriazole that have been combined

[1] *See Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 86 FR 14869 (March 19, 2021) (*Orders*).

[2] *See Corrosion Inhibitors from China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews,* 91 FR 4617 (February 2, 2026).

[3] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews,* 91 FR 4499 (February 2, 2026).

[4] *See Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order,* 91 FR 29114 (May 19, 2026); *see also Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order,* 91 FR 29112 (May 19, 2026).

[5] *See Corrosion Inhibitors from China,* 91 FR 49448 (August 4, 2026) (*ITC Final Determination*).

with other products is included within the scope, regardless of whether the combining occurs in third countries. Tolyltriazole, sodium tolyltriazole, benzotriazole and sodium benzotriazole that is otherwise subject to these *Orders* is not excluded when commingled with tolyltriazole, sodium tolyltriazole, benzotriazole, or sodium benzotriazole from sources not subject to these *Orders.* Only the subject merchandise component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of these *Orders.*

A combination or mixture is excluded from these *Orders* if the total tolyltriazole or benzotriazole component of the combination or mixture (regardless of the source or sources) comprises less than 5 percent of the combination or mixture, on a dry weight basis.

Notwithstanding the foregoing language, a tolyltriazole or benzotriazole combination or mixture that is transformed through a chemical reaction into another product, such that, for example, the tolyltriazole or benzotriazole can no longer be separated from the other products through a distillation or other process is excluded from these orders. Tolyltriazole has the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number 299385–43–1. Tolyltriazole is classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2933.99.8220. Sodium Tolyltriazole has the CAS registry number 64665–57–2 and is classified under HTSUS subheading 2933.99.8290. Benzotriazole has the CAS registry number 95–14–7 and is classified under HTSUS subheading 2933.99.8210. Sodium Benzotriazole has the CAS registry number 15217–42–2. Sodium Benzotriazole is classified under HTSUS subheading 2933.99.8290. Although the HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these *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 August 4, 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 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: August 4, 2026.

**Scot Fullerton,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary forAntidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.*

[FR Doc. 2026–16052 Filed 8–5–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[6] *See ITC Final Determination.*

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

### Notice of Scope Ruling Applications Filed in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received scope ruling applications, requesting that scope inquiries be conducted to determine whether identified products are covered by the scope of antidumping duty (AD) and/or countervailing duty (CVD) orders and that Commerce issue scope rulings pursuant to those inquiries. In accordance with Commerce's regulations, we are notifying the public of the filing of the scope ruling applications listed below in the month of June 2026.

**DATES:** Applicable August 6, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Yasmin Bordas, AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–3813.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

### Notice of Scope Ruling Applications

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(d)(3), we are notifying the public of the following scope ruling applications related to AD and CVD orders and findings filed in or around the month of June 2026. This notification includes, for each scope application: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue (19 CFR 351.225(c)(1)); (2) concise public descriptions of the products at issue, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the products (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(ii)); (3) the countries where the products are produced and the countries from where the products are exported (19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(B)); (4) the full names of the applicants; and (5) the dates that the scope applications were filed with Commerce and the name of the ACCESS scope segment where the scope applications can be found.[1] This notice does not include applications which have been rejected and not properly resubmitted. The scope ruling applications listed below are available on Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), at *https://access.trade.gov.*

### Scope Ruling Applications

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the People's Republic of China (China) (A–570–979/C–570–980); Semi-Flexible Monocrystalline

[1] *See Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws,* 86 FR 52300, 52316 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*) (''It is our expectation that the **Federal Register** list will include, where appropriate, for each scope application the following data: (1) identification of the AD and/or CVD orders at issue; (2) a concise public summary of the product's description, including the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional and technical characteristics) of the product; (3) the country(ies) where the product is produced and the country from where the product is exported; (4) the full name of the applicant; and (5) the date that the scope application was filed with Commerce'').