Certain fatty acids may contain additives, such as catalysts, solvents, antioxidants, fire retardants, colorants, pigments, diluents, thickeners, fillers, softeners, and toughening agents.

The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, introducing or removing additives, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the subject country.

The scope also includes certain fatty acids that are commingled or blended with certain fatty acids from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation.

Certain fatty acids covered by the scope are also commonly called pure, pure cut, fractionated, or distilled fatty acid or mixed, mixed cut, or blended fatty acid, with the terms pure, pure cut, fractionated, and distilled typically referring to specific single-chain fatty acids that have been separated from a mixed natural source such as animal fat or vegetable oil using processes like hydrolysis (the breakdown of fat molecules by water, catalyzed by acid, base, or enzymes (lipases) to yield glycerol and free fatty acids), distillation, and crystallization, and the terms mixed or mixed cut referring to combinations, blends or mixtures of different single-chain fatty acids also derived from a natural source such as animal fat or vegetable oil using processes like hydrolysis, distillation, and crystallization. Common names for pure, pure cut, fractionated, or distilled fatty acids forms include stearic acid and oleic acid. Common names for mixed or mixed cut fatty acids include coconut fatty acid, hardened coconut fatty acid, topped coconut fatty acid, topped hardened coconut fatty acid, palm kernel fatty acid, hardened palm kernel fatty acid, topped palm kernel fatty acid, topped hardened palm kernel fatty acid, palm fatty acid, palm stearin fatty acid, palm fatty acid distillate, and palm olein fatty acid.

Certain fatty acids covered by the scope are normally associated with Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers 57–11–4, 112–80–1, 61790–38–3, 67701–05–7, 67701–06–8, 67707–01–3, 68938–15–8, 101403–98–9, 91771–90–3, 90990–15–1, 68440–15–3, 84238–17–5, 98106–68–4, 98106–66–2, 90990–08–1, and 90990–08–2 but several others may also be used. Specifically excluded from the scope are certain fatty acids containing 90 percent or more, by weight, of fatty acids with carbon chain lengths of C6, C8, or C10 (or any combination thereof). The scope also does not include mixtures of certain fatty acids with other materials, when the combined certain fatty acids component comprises less than 80 percent of the total weight of the mixture.

The merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 2915.70.0110, 2915.70.0120, 2915.70.0150, 2915.90.1010, 2915.90.1050, 2916.15.1000, 2916.15.5100, 3823.11.0000, 3823.12.0000, 3823.19.2000, and 3823.19.4000 and may also enter under 3824.99.4190.

The HTSUS subheadings set forth above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

[FR Doc. 2026–19378 Filed 9–21–26; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–552–801]

Certain Frozen Fish Fillets From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review; and Notice of Amended Final Results

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

SUMMARY: On September 4, 2026, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) issued its final judgment in *Catfish Farmers of Am., et al* v. *United States,* Court No. 24–00082, sustaining the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce)'s remand results pertaining to the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on certain frozen fish fillets (fish fillets) from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) covering the period of review (POR) August 1, 2021, through July 31, 2022. Commerce is notifying the public that the CIT's final judgment is not in harmony with Commerce's final results in the administrative review, and that Commerce is amending the final results with respect to the dumping margin assigned to Can Tho Import Export Seafood Joint Stock Company (CASEAMEX) and four companies receiving a separate rate.

DATES: Applicable September 14, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Javier Barrientos, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2243.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 14, 2024, Commerce published its *Final Results* in the 2021–2022 AD administrative review of fish fillets from Vietnam,[1] in which we calculated a margin of $0.18/kg for CASEAMEX. We also assigned this rate to four companies receiving a separate rate: Cafatex Corporation (Cafatex); Hung Vuong Corporation[2] (HVG); International Development and Investment Corporation (IDI); and Loc Kim Chi Seafood Joint Stock Company (Loc Kim).

Following the *Final Results,* the petitioners[3] brought a ministerial error allegation regarding our treatment of marine insurance in the margin calculation for CASEAMEX. Because the alleged error related to an aspect of the calculation that was present in the *Preliminary Results,* and because no party had commented on this aspect of our calculation in case briefs, we rejected the allegation as untimely.[4]

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[1] *See Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results and Partial Rescission of Administrative Review; 2021–2022,* 89 FR 18595 (March 14, 2024) (*Final Results*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[2] Hung Vuong Corporation (also known as Hung Vuong Joint Stock Company, HVC or HV Corp.) is part of a single entity with the following companies: (1) An Giang Fisheries Import and Export Joint Stock Company (also known as Agifish, An Giang Fisheries Import and Export, An Giang Fisheries Import & Export Joint Stock Company); (2) Asia Pangasius Company Limited (also known as ASIA); (3) Europe Joint Stock Company (also known as Europe, Europe JSC or EJS CO.); (4) Hung Vuong Ben Tre Seafood Processing Company Limited (also known as Ben Tre, HVBT, or HVBT Seafood Processing); (5) Hung Vuong Mascato Company Limited (also known as Mascato); (6) Hung Vuong—Sa Dec Co., Ltd. (also known as Sa Dec or Hung Vuong Sa Dec Company Limited); and (7) Hung Vuong—Vinh Long Co., Ltd. (also known as Vinh Long or Hung Vuong Vinh Long Company Limited).

[3] The petitioners are the Catfish Farmers of America and individual U.S. catfish processors America's Catch, Inc., Alabama Catfish, LLC d/b/a Harvest Select Catfish, Inc., Consolidated Catfish Companies, LLC d/b/a Country Select Catfish, Delta Pride Catfish, Inc., Guidry's Catfish, Inc., Heartland Catfish Company, Magnolia Processing, Inc. d/b/a Pride of the Pond, and Simmons Farm Raised Catfish, Inc.

[4] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Rejection of Untimely Ministerial Error Allegation,'' dated April 2, 2024 (stating that ''{p}ursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(c)(1), comments concerning ministerial errors in the preliminary results of a review should be included in a party's case brief. Moreover, 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) states that a party's 'case brief must present all arguments that continue in the submitter's view to be relevant to the Secretary's final determination or final results. . . .' The alleged ministerial error referenced in your submission was discoverable earlier in the proceeding (*i.e.,* immediately following the preliminary results) but was not pointed out to

Continued

Therefore, we made no changes to our final calculations for CASEAMEX or the rate assigned to the separate rate companies.

The petitioners appealed the *Final Results.* On December 15, 2025, the CIT remanded Commerce's *Final Results* and found that certain aspects of Commerce's *Final Results* were not supported by substantial evidence.[5] In the *Remand Opinion and Order,* the Court found that Commerce improperly rejected the ministerial error allegation as untimely, and it directed Commerce to accept the allegation and make corrections, as necessary, on remand.[6]

In its remand redetermination, issued on April 15, 2026, Commerce revised its *Final Results* pursuant to the *Remand Opinion and Order* and, under respectful protest,[7] accepted the ministerial error allegation as directed. In particular, we revised the dumping margin calculated for mandatory respondent CASEAMEX. We also applied this revised rate to the four companies receiving separate rates in this administrative review: Cafatex; HVG; IDI; and Loc Kim. On September 4, 2026, The CIT sustained Commerce's final remand redetermination.[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 sections 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 September 4, 2026 judgment constitutes a final decision of the CIT that is not in harmony with Commerce's *Final Results.* Thus, this notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken.*

Amended Final Results

Because there is now a final court judgment, Commerce is amending its *Final Results* as follows: (1) we revised the dumping margin calculated for mandatory respondent CASEAMEX; and (2) we also applied this revised rate to the four companies receiving separate rates in this administrative review: Cafatex; HVG; IDI; and Loc Kim, as follows:

Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (dollars per kilogram)
Can Tho Import Export Seafood Joint Stock Company	$0.20
Loc Kim Chi Seafood Joint Stock Company	* 0.20
International Development and Investment Corporation	* 0.20
Hung Vuong Corporation	* 0.20
Cafatex Corporation	* 0.20

* This rate is based on the rate calculated for Can Tho Import Export Seafood Joint Stock Company.

Cash Deposit Requirements

Because CASEAMEX has a superseding cash deposit rate, *i.e.,* there have been final results published in a subsequent administrative review, we will not issue revised cash deposit instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for the company. This notice will not affect the current cash deposit rate for CASEAMEX.

However, as Cafatex's, HVG's, IDI's and Loc Kim's cash deposit rates have not been superseded in a subsequent review, we will apply the revised rate of $0.20 per kilogram to these companies. Commerce will issue revised cash deposit instructions to CBP.

Liquidation of Suspended Entries

At this time, Commerce remains enjoined by CIT order from liquidating entries that: were exported by CASEAMEX, Cafatex, HVG, IDI or Loc Kim, and were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period August 1, 2021, through July 31, 2022. These entries will remain enjoined pursuant to the terms of the injunction(s) during the pendency of any appeals process.

In the event the CIT's ruling is not appealed, or, if appealed, upheld by a final and conclusive court decision, and at the conclusion of any additional litigation concerning the entries in question, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on unliquidated entries of subject merchandise exported by CASEAMEX, Cafatex, HVG, IDI or Loc Kim, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b). We will instruct CBP to assess duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review at the rate of $0.20 per kilogram.

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.

Dated: September 17, 2026.

Steven Presing,

Executive Director for Policy and Negotiations.

[FR Doc. 2026–19373 Filed 9–21–26; 8:45 am]

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Commerce during the time period specified by our regulations (*i.e.,* in the petitioners' case brief'').

[5] *See Catfish Farmers of Am.* v. *United States,* 815 F.Supp.3d 1339 (CIT 2025) (*Remand Opinion and Order*).

[6] *Id.* at 1355–56.

[7] *See Viraj Group* v. *United States,* 343 F.3d 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

[8] *See Catfish Farmers of Am., et al* v. *United States,* Court No. 24–00082, Slip Op. 26–103 (September 4, 2026).

[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*).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XG067]

North Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of web conference.

SUMMARY: The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) Charter Halibut Management Committee will meet on October 21, 2026.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 21, 2026, from 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Alaska Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be a web conference. Join online through the link at *https://meetings.npfmc.org/Meeting/Details/7156.*

Council address: North Pacific Fishery Management Council, 1007 W 3rd Ave., Suite 400, Anchorage, AK 99501–2252. Instructions for attending