

rates calculated for Thai Union as listed above.

Consistent with Commerce's assessment practice, for Phatthana Frozen Food and Thai Union Manufacturing, we will instruct CBP to liquidate any suspended entries that entered under their AD case number at the all-others rate 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 these 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 time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following amended cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 20, 2026, the publication date of the *Final Results*, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the amended cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in these amended final results of review; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a prior completed segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company specific rate published in the completed segment for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation but the producer has been covered in a prior completed segment of this proceeding, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the completed segment for the most recent period for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 5.34 percent, the all-others rate established in the *Section 129 Determination*.¹⁴ The cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to

liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the return or 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

We are issuing and publishing these amended final results of administrative review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: June 2, 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.

Appendix

Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination Receiving a Review-Specific Rate

1. B.S.A. Food Products Co., Ltd.
2. C.K. Frozen Fish and Food Co., Ltd.
3. Good Luck Product Co., Ltd.
4. I.T. Foods Industries Co., Ltd.
5. Kingfisher Holdings Ltd.; KF Foods Limited; KF Foods
6. Kitchens of the Ocean (Thailand) Company, Ltd.; Kitchens of the Ocean (Thailand) Ltd.
7. Kongphop Frozen Foods Co., Ltd.
8. Lee Heng Seafood Co., Ltd.
9. Seafresh Industry Public Co., Ltd.; Seafresh Fisheries
10. Tey Seng Cold Storage Co., Ltd.; Chaiwarut Co., Ltd.; Chaiwarut Company Limited
11. Xian-Ning Seafood Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2026-11371 Filed 6-5-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-872]

Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From India: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of finished carbon steel flanges (steel flanges) from India during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable June 8, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amber Hodak, 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) 482-8034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 3, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.¹ For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the *Issues and Decision Memorandum*.² 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/frnotices>.

¹ See *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023*, 91 FR 4869 (February 3, 2026) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review of Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India; 2023," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this memorandum (*Issues and Decision Memorandum*).

¹⁴ See *Section 129 Determination*.

Scope of the Order³

The products covered by the *Order* are steel flanges from India. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by interested parties in briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included as an appendix to this notice.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

We made no changes to the subsidy calculations for Norma (India) Ltd. (Norma) and R.N. Gupta & Co. Ltd. (RNG) and all other producers and/or exporters from the *Preliminary Results*.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce finds that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁴ For a full description of the methodology underlying all of Commerce’s

conclusions, including any determination that relied upon the use of adverse facts available, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Individually Examined Companies

The Act and Commerce’s regulations do not directly address the establishment of a rate to apply to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. Generally, Commerce looks to section 705(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in a CVD investigation. Section 777A(e)(2) of the Act provides that “the individual countervailable subsidy rates determined under subparagraph (A) shall be used to determine the all-others rate under section 705(c)(5) {of the Act}.”

Under section 705(c)(5)(A) of the act, the all-others rate is normally an amount equal to the weighted average countervailable subsidy rates established for each of the companies individually investigated, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.5 percent), or determined entirely on the basis of facts available. Where the countervailable subsidy rates for each of

the individually examined companies is zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available, section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act provides that Commerce may use “any reasonable method to establish an all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated, including averaging the weighted average countervailable subsidy rates determined for the exporters and producers individually investigated.”

In this administrative review, we calculated countervailable subsidy rates for the mandatory respondents, Norma and RNG, that are not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available. Accordingly, we are assigning to the companies under review that were not selected for individual examination a countervailable subsidy rate equal to the weighted average of the countervailable subsidy rates calculated for Norma and RNG, weighted by the mandatory respondents’ publicly ranged sales values for the merchandise under consideration, consistent with the guidance in section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, we determine the following net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the POR, January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Norma (India) Ltd.; USK Export Private Limited; Uma Shanker Khandelwal and Co.; and Bansidhar Chiranjilal ⁵	2.40
R.N. Gupta & Co. Ltd	2.27
Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination ⁶	2.32

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses the calculations performed in the final results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the notice of final results in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce made no changes from the *Preliminary Results*, there are no calculations to disclose.

Assessment

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the 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 time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.107(e), Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of

³ See *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Countervailing Duty Order*, 82 FR 40138 (August 24, 2017) (*Order*).

⁴ 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.

⁵ As discussed in the *Preliminary Results* PDM at 20, Commerce has found the following companies

to be cross-owned with Norma (India) Ltd.: USK Export Private Limited; Uma Shanker Khandelwal and Co.; and Bansidhar Chiranjilal. This rate applies to all cross-owned companies.

⁶ The companies not selected for individual examination are: (1) BFN Forgings Private Limited, (2) Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd., and (3) Munish Forge Private Limited (Munish). With respect to Munish, this company reported that it changed its name from Munish Forge Private Limited to Munish

Forge Limited. See *Preliminary Results* PDM at 5. In these final results, Commerce finds that Munish Forge Limited is the new name for Munish Forge Private Limited and thus are treating both names as referring to the same respondent. Further, we intend to assign both companies (Munish Forge Private Limited and Munish Forge Limited) the same cash deposit rate. For further details, see *Issues and Decision Memorandum* at 3.

publication of the final results of this administrative review as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated individual countervailable subsidy rates determined in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) if both the producer and exporter of the subject merchandise have company-specific estimated subsidy rates assigned, and their rates differ, then the applicable cash deposit rate will be the higher of these two rates; (3) if either the producer or the exporter, but not both, of the subject merchandise has a company-specific estimated subsidy rate assigned, the applicable cash deposit rate will be that company's company-specific rate; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be continue to be 7.39 percent, the all-others subsidy rate established in the investigation.⁷ These cash deposit instructions, effective upon publication of these final results, shall remain in effect until further notice.

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). 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 sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing these final results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: June 2, 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.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Munish Forge Private Limited Corporate Name Change
- V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and

- Application of Adverse Inferences
- VI. Subsidies Valuation
- VII. Analysis of Programs
- VIII. Discussion of the Issues
- Comment 1: Whether the Duty Drawback (DDB) Program is Countervailable
- Comment 2: Whether the Export Promotion of Capital Goods Scheme (EPCGS) is Countervailable
- Comment 3: Whether the Interest Equalization Scheme (IES) is Countervailable
- Comment 4: Whether the Status Holder Incentive Scheme (SHIS) is Countervailable
- Comment 5: Whether the Electricity Duty Exemption Under the State Government of Uttar Pradesh Investment Promotion Scheme/Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy (SGUP-EDE) Scheme is Countervailable
- Comment 6: Whether the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) is Countervailable
- IX. Recommendation

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CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

Statement on Ability To Repay and Immigration Status

AGENCY: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

ACTION: Statement.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (Bureau or CFPB) is issuing this statement to remind creditors of their obligations under the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) as implemented by Regulation Z, and consistent with Executive Order 14406, titled “Restoring Integrity to America’s Financial System.”

DATES: This statement is applicable on June 8, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Gettler, Paralegal Specialist, Office of Regulations, at 202-435-7700. If you require this document in an alternative electronic format, please contact CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Ability To Repay Determinations

The Truth in Lending Act¹ and its implementing Regulation Z² require creditors to assess consumers’ ability to repay before offering mortgages and certain open-end credit products. This statement emphasizes to creditors that these requirements may obligate consideration of a consumer’s

immigration status, especially where removal from the United States may disrupt the consumer’s income.

Under TILA and Regulation Z, before lending to consumers for dwelling-secured transactions like mortgages, creditors must make “a reasonable and good faith determination at or before consummation that the consumer will have a reasonable ability to repay the loan according to its terms.”³ Regulation Z sets forth parameters that lenders must follow to make such “reasonable and good faith” determinations of a consumer’s ability to repay. For instance, a creditor must consider “the consumer’s current or reasonably expected income or assets.”⁴ Those creditors relying on a consumer’s current income must in turn consider their “current employment status.”⁵ As the regulations make clear, employment can take a number of forms—including part time, seasonal, irregular, and the like. A creditor may rely on any such employment income to determine loan repayment ability, “so long as the creditor considers those characteristics of the employment.”⁶ And for those creditors relying on the consumer’s expected income in addition to or instead of current income, “the expectation that income will be available for repayment must be reasonable and verified with third-party records that provide reasonably reliable evidence of the consumer’s expected income.”⁷

Similarly, credit card issuers must “consider[] the consumer’s ability to make the required minimum periodic payments.”⁸ That consideration may be based on information “provided by the consumer in connection with the account” or “obtained through third parties (subject to any applicable information-sharing rules).”⁹ And the information could include “any current or reasonably expected income or assets of the consumer.”¹⁰ To ensure card issuers evaluate a consumer’s ability-to-pay, regulations require that they “establish and maintain reasonable written policies and procedures to consider the consumer’s ability to make the required minimum payments under the terms of the account,” which “include treating any income . . . to which the consumer has a reasonable

³ 12 CFR 1026.43(c).

⁴ 12 CFR 1026.43(c)(2)(i).

⁵ 12 CFR 1026.43(c)(2).

⁶ Comment 43(c)(2)(ii)–1.

⁷ Comment 43(c)(2)(i)–3.

⁸ 12 CFR 1026.51(a).

⁹ Comment 51(a)(1)(i)–5.

¹⁰ Comment 51(a)(1)(i)–4.i.

⁷ See Order.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*

² 12 CFR part 1026.