accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because we made no changes from the *Preliminary Results,* there are no new calculations to disclose.

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 covered by this review. Because the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin or an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis* in the final results of this review, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[5] The final results of this administrative review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[6]

Pursuant to a refinement to Commerce's assessment practice, where sales of subject merchandise that was produced or exported by EEPV were not reported in the U.S. sales data, but the merchandise was entered for consumption into the United States during the POR, we will instruct CBP to liquidate any entries of such merchandise at the all-others rate (*i.e.,* 19.50 percent)[7] if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[8]

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of these 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The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for EEPV will be zero, the rate established in the final results of this review; (2) for merchandise exported by a company not covered in this administrative review but covered in a completed prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or completed prior segment of this proceeding but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 19.50 percent, the rate established in the original investigation of this proceeding.[9] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) 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 antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

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 the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: September 8, 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.

[FR Doc. 2026–18922 Filed 9–15–26; 8:45 am]

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[5] *See Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8102–03 (February 14, 2012); see also 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

[6] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[7] *See Order.*

[8] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[9] *See Order,* 80 FR at 8597.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–215, C–570–216]

L–lysine From the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order and Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on L–lysine (lysine) from the People's Republic of China (China).

DATES: Applicable September 16, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jerry Xiao (AD) at (202) 482–2273; or Grant Fuller (CVD) at (202) 482–6228, AD/CVD Operations, Offices II and IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 705(d) and 735(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on July 23, 2026, Commerce published its affirmative final determination of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) of lysine from China and its affirmative final determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of lysine from China.[1]

On September 2, 2026, pursuant to sections 705(d) and 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of dumped imports of lysine from China, and subsidized imports of lysine from China, within the meaning of sections

[1] *See L–Lysine from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 91 FR 46406 (July 23, 2026) (*AD Final Determination*); *see also L–Lysine from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 91 FR 46399 (July 23, 2026) (*CVD Final Determination*).

705(b)(1)(A)(i) and 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act.[2] On September 8, 2026, the ITC published its final determinations in the **Federal Register**.[3]

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these orders are lysine from China. For a complete description of the scope of the orders, *see* the appendix to this notice.

AD Order

On September 2, 2026, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of imports of lysine from China that are sold in the United States at LTFV.[4] Therefore, in accordance with sections 735(c)(2) and 736 of the Act, Commerce is issuing this AD order. Because the ITC determined that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of lysine from China, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from the countries, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise on all relevant entries of lysine from China. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of lysine entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after March 6, 2026, the date of publication of the *AD Preliminary Determination*,[5] but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication of the ITC's final injury determination, as further described in the ''Provisional Measures—AD'' section of this notice.

Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposits—AD

In accordance with section 736 of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to reinstitute the suspension of liquidation and continue the suspension of liquidation, as applicable, on all relevant entries of lysine from China, effective on September 8, 2026, the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination in the **Federal Register**.[6]

Commerce also intends to instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins indicated in the tables below, adjusted by the relevant subsidy offsets. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the notice of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated customs duties on subject merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the rates listed in the tables below. The rate for the China-wide entity applies to all producers or exporter combinations not specifically listed, as appropriate. These instructions suspending liquidation and cash deposit requirements will remain in effect until further notice.

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The estimated weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Producer	Exporter	Weighted–average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (Adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
Anhui BBCA Biochemical Co., Ltd	Zhengzhou Longgu Trading Co., Ltd.	* 139.83	139.65
Eppen Asia Pte. Ltd./Heilongjiang Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Inner Mongolia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Ningxia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd.	Zhengzhou Longgu Trading Co., Ltd.	* 139.83	139.65
Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnological Co., Ltd	Zhengzhou Longgu Trading Co., Ltd.	* 139.83	139.65
Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnological Co., Ltd	Zhengzhou Heshu Stockbreeding Development Co., Ltd.	* 139.83	139.65
Eppen Asia Pte. Ltd./Heilongjiang Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Inner Mongolia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Ningxia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd.	Zhengzhou Heshu Stockbreeding Development Co., Ltd.	* 139.83	139.65
Anhui BBCA Biochemical Co., Ltd	Agromate Sg Pte. Ltd	73.55	73.37
Heilongjiang Wanlirunda Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Agromate Sg Pte. Ltd	73.55	73.37
Eppen Asia Pte. Ltd./Heilongjiang Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Inner Mongolia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Ningxia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd.	Agromate Sg Pte. Ltd	73.55	73.37
Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnological Co., Ltd	Ainore (Tianjin) Trading Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Heilongjiang Wanlirunda Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Ainore (Tianjin) Trading Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Anhui BBCA Biochemical Co., Ltd	Aollen Biotech Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Changchun Dahe Bio Technology Development Co., Ltd	Aollen Biotech Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Eppen Asia Pte. Ltd./Heilongjiang Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Inner Mongolia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Ningxia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd.	Aollen Biotech Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Heilongjiang Wanlirunda Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Aollen Biotech Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Henan Jinyufeng Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Aollen Biotech Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Jilin Meihua Amino Acid Co., Ltd	Aollen Biotech Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Qiqihar Longjiang Fufeng Biotechnologies Co., Ltd	Aollen Biotech Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnological Co., Ltd	Aollen Biotech Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37

[2] *See* ITC's Letter, ''Chairman Transmittal of Determination,'' dated September 2, 2026 (ITC Notification Letter).

[3] *See L–lysine from China*, 91 FR 57162 (September 8, 2026) (*ITC Final Determination*).

[4] *See* ITC Notification Letter.

[5] *See L–Lysine from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 91 FR 11030 (March 6, 2026) (*AD Preliminary Determination*).

[6] *See ITC Final Determination.*

Producer	Exporter	Weighted–average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (Adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
Zhucheng Dongxiao Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Aollen Biotech Co., Ltd	73.55	73.37
Eppen Asia Pte. Ltd./Heilongjiang Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Inner Mongolia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd./Ningxia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd.	Pegasus Ltd	73.55	73.37
Shandong Shouguang Juneng Golden Corn Development Co., Ltd	Pegasus Ltd	73.55	73.37
Qiqihar Longjiang Fufeng Biotechnologies Co., Ltd	Pegasus Ltd	73.55	73.37
Qiqihar Longjiang Fufeng Biotechnologies Co., Ltd	Qiqihar Longjiang Fufeng Biotechnologies Co., Ltd.	73.55	73.37
Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnological Co., Ltd	Shouguang Golden Corn Biotechnological Co., Ltd.	73.55	73.37
China-wide Entity		* 139.83	139.65

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Provisional Measures—AD

Section 773(d) of the Act states that suspension of liquidation pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request that Commerce extend the four-month period to no more than six months. At the request of exporters that account for a significant proportion of lysine from China, Commerce extended the four-month period to six months.[7]

In the underlying investigation, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determinations* on March 6, 2026. Therefore, the six-month period beginning on the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determinations* ended on September 1, 2026. In accordance with section 733(d) of the Act and our practice, Commerce will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of lysine from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after September 2, 2026, the day on which the provisional AD measures expired, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**.[8] Suspension of liquidation and the collection of cash deposits will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determinations in the **Federal Register**.

CVD Order

As stated above, on September 2, 2026, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination that an industry is materially injured within the meaning of section 705(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of subsidized imports of lysine from China.[9] Therefore, in accordance with sections 705(c)(2) and 706 of the Act, Commerce is issuing this CVD order. Because the ITC determined that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of lysine from China, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from the countries, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of countervailing duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act, Commerce will direct CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all relevant entries of lysine from China, which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 22, 2026, the date of publication of the *CVD Preliminary Determination,*[10] but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication of the ITC's final injury determination, as further described in the ''Provisional Measures—CVD'' section of this notice.

Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposits—CVD

In accordance with section 706 of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to reinstitute the suspension of liquidation and continue the suspension of liquidation, as applicable, on all relevant entries of lysine from China, effective on September 9, 2026, the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination in the **Federal Register**,[11] and to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on each entry of subject merchandise in an amount based on the net countervailable subsidy rates below.

Commerce also intends to instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the amounts indicated in the tables below. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the notice of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated customs duties on subject merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the rates listed in the tables below. The all-others rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed, as appropriate.

These instructions suspending liquidation and cash deposit requirements will remain in effect until further notice.

Estimated CVD Subsidy Rates

The estimated CVD subsidy rates, as published in Commerce's *CVD Final Determination,* are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Inner Mongolia Eppen Biotech Co. Ltd.[12]	48.21
Helionjiang Wanli Runda Biotechnology Co., Ltd	* 82.11

[7] *See AD Preliminary Determination,* 91 FR at 11033.

[8] *See ITC Final Determination.*

[9] *See* ITC Notification Letter.

[10] *See L-Lysine from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination,* 91 FR 2745 (January 22, 2026) (*CVD Preliminary Determination*).

[11] *See ITC Final Determination.*

Exporter/producer	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Shouguang Golden-land Industry & Trading Co., Ltd	* 82.11
All Others	48.21

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Provisional Measures—CVD

Section 703(d) of the Act states that suspension of liquidation pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months. Commerce published the *CVD Preliminary Determination* on January 22, 2026. Therefore, the four-month period beginning on the date of the publication of the *CVD Preliminary Determination* ended on May 21, 2026.

Therefore, in accordance with section 703(d) of the Act and our practice, Commerce will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, unliquidated entries of lysine from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 22, 2026, the first day provisional measures were no longer in effect, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determinations in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation and the collection of cash deposits will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determinations in the **Federal Register**.

Establishment of the Annual Inquiry Service Lists

On September 20, 2021, Commerce published the *Final Rule* in the **Federal Register**.[13] On September 27, 2021, Commerce also published the *Procedural Guidance* in the **Federal Register**.[14] The *Final Rule* and *Procedural Guidance* provide that Commerce will maintain an annual inquiry service list for each order or suspended investigation, and any interested party submitting a scope ruling application or request for circumvention inquiry shall serve a copy of the application or request on the persons on the annual inquiry service list for that order, as well as any companion order covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin.

In accordance with the *Procedural Guidance,* for orders published in the **Federal Register** after November 21, 2021, Commerce will create an annual inquiry service list segment in Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), available at *https://access.trade.gov,* within five business days of publication of the notice of the order. Each annual inquiry service list will be saved in ACCESS, under each case number, and under a specific segment type called ''AISL-Annual Inquiry Service List.''[15]

Interested parties who wish to be added to the annual inquiry service list for an order must submit an entry of appearance to the annual inquiry service list segment for the order in ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of the order. For ease of administration, Commerce requests that law firms with more than one attorney representing interested parties in an order designate a lead attorney to be included on the annual inquiry service list. Commerce will finalize the annual inquiry service list within five business days thereafter. As mentioned in the *Procedural Guidance,*[16] the new annual inquiry service list will be in place until the following year, when the *Opportunity Notice* for the anniversary month of the order is published.

Commerce may update an annual inquiry service list at any time as needed based on interested parties' amendments to their entries of appearance to remove or otherwise modify their list of members and representatives, or to update contact information. Any changes or announcements pertaining to these procedures will be posted to the ACCESS website.

Special Instructions for the Petitioner and Foreign Governments

In the *Final Rule,* Commerce stated that, ''after an initial request and placement on the annual inquiry service list, both petitioners and foreign governments will automatically be placed on the annual inquiry service list in the years that follow.''[17] Accordingly, as stated above, the petitioner and foreign governments should submit their initial entries of appearance after publication of this notice in order to appear in the first annual inquiry service lists for these orders. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(n)(3), the petitioner and foreign governments will not need to resubmit their entries of appearance each year to continue to be included on the annual inquiry service list. However, the petitioner and foreign governments are responsible for making amendments to their entries of appearance during the annual update to the annual inquiry service list in accordance with the procedures described above.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the AD and CVD orders with respect to lysine from China, pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of AD and CVD orders currently in effect at *https://www.trade.gov/data-visualization/adcvd-proceedings.*

These orders are published in accordance with sections 706(a) and 736(a) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: September 11, 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

Scope of the Orders

The scope of these orders covers animal feed grade L-lysine (lysine). Lysine is an essential amino acid added to animal feed that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins. The scope covers lysine regardless of form, including lysine monohydrochloride, also

[12] Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Inner Mongolia Eppen: Heilongjiang Eppen Trading Co., Ltd.; Heilongjiang Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd.; Heilongjiang Eppen Energy Co.; Ningxia Eppen Biotech Co. Ltd.; Star Lake Bioscience Co., Ltd Zhaoqing Guangdong; and Guangdong Guangxin Holdings Group Ltd.

[13] *See Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws,* 86 FR 52300 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*).

[14] *See Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions,* 86 FR 53205 (September 27, 2021) (*Procedural Guidance*).

[15] This segment will be combined with the ACCESS Segment Specific Information (SSI) field which will display the month in which the notice of the order or suspended investigation was published in the **Federal Register**, also known as the anniversary month. For example, for an order under case number A–000–000 that was published in the **Federal Register** in January, the relevant segment and SSI combination will appear in ACCESS as ''AISL-January Anniversary.'' Note that there will be only one annual inquiry service list segment per case number, and the anniversary month will be pre-populated in ACCESS.

[16] *See Procedural Guidance,* 86 FR at 53206.

[17] *See Final Rule,* 86 FR at 52335.

referred to as lysine HCL, lysine sulfate, and liquid lysine. The scope includes lysine that has been coated or encapsulated for use with ruminants to ensure bioavailability.

Lysine HCL in the dry form has the molecular formula C6H14N2O2HCl. The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number for lysine HCL is 657–27–2. Lysine HCL contains a minimum of 78 percent lysine by weight, as well as additional amino acids, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and organic acids. Lysine sulfate is the sulfate salt of lysine, and in the dry form it has the molecular formula C6H16N2O6S. The CAS registry number for lysine sulfate is 60343–69–3. Lysine sulfate typically contains approximately 40–70 percent lysine by weight, as well as additional amino acids, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and organic acids. Liquid lysine is a concentrated form of lysine in an aqueous solution with the molecular formula C6H14N2O2. The CAS registry number for liquid lysine is 56–87–1. Liquid lysine normally contains at least 50 percent lysine by weight, as well as additional amino acids, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and organic acids.

The scope includes animal feed grade lysine that is combined with other products, including for example, by mixing, blending, compounding, or granulating (*e.g.,* base mixes, premixes, and concentrates). For such combined products, only the lysine component is covered by the scope of these orders.

Subject merchandise also includes lysine that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, adding or removing additives, refining, converting from liquid to dry or dry to liquid form, coating or encapsulating, or performing any processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these orders if performed in the subject country.

The merchandise covered by these orders is properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2922.41.0090. Lysine may also be classified under HTSUS subheadings 2922.41.0010, 2922.49.4950, 2309.90.7000, and 2309.90.9500. Although the HTSUS subheadings and the CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2026–18924 Filed 9–15–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–898]

Chlorinated Isocyanurates From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results, and Rescission, in Part of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2024–2025

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that chlorinated isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China (China) were sold in the United States at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable September 16, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Alexander, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4313.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 24, 2005, Commerce published the antidumping duty order on chlorinated isocyanurates from China in the **Federal Register**.[1] On July 25, 2025, pursuant to section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce initiated an administrative review of the *Order* covering the period June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025.[2] The review was initiated covering three producers/exporters: Achlor Chemical Ltd. (Achlor), Heze Huayi Chemical Co., Ltd. (Heze Huayi) and Juancheng Kangtai Chemical Co., Ltd. (Kangtai).[3]

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.[4] Additionally, due to a backlog of documents that were electronically filed via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) during the Federal Government shutdown, on November 24, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.[5] On April 24 and August 28, 2026, we extended the deadline to issue these preliminary results by 120 days to no later than September 8, 2026.[6]

For a complete description of the events that occurred following the initiation of this administrative review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[7] A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as the appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via ACCESS, which is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/frnotices.*

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the *Order* are chlorinated isocyanurates, which are derivatives of cyanuric acid, described as chlorinated s-triazine triones. Chlorinated isocyanurates are currently classifiable under subheadings 2933.69.6015, 2933.69.6021, 2933.69.6050, 3808.40.50, 3808.50.40, and 3808.94.5000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Partial Rescission of Review

As noted above, we initiated this review with respect to four companies.[8] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), Commerce will rescind an administrative review when there are no reviewable suspended entries during the POR. Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the antidumping duty assessment rate for the review period.[9] Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the calculated antidumping duty assessment rate for the review period.[10] On August 11, 2025,

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[1] *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China,* 70 FR 36561 (June 24, 2005) (*Order*).

[2] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 90 FR 35268 (July 25, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*).

[3] *Id.*

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated November 14, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of All Case Deadlines,'' dated November 24, 2025.

[6] *See* Memoranda, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated April 24, 2026; and ''Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated August 28, 2026.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China; 2024–2025,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[8] *See Initiation Notice.*

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[10] *See, e.g., Shanghai Sunbeauty Trading Co.* v. *United States,* 380 F.Supp.3d 1328, 1337 (CIT 2019), at 12 (referring to section 751(a) of the Act, the U.S. Court of International Trade held that ''{w}hile the statute does not explicitly require that an entry be suspended as a prerequisite for establishing entitlement to a review, it does

Continued