

Consumer Price Index (CPI) to Inflate Certain Services
 Comment 25: Whether to Value Marine Insurance Using the Surrogate Value Submitted by Solarspace
 Comment 26: Whether to Exclude the Russian Federation From Surrogate Value Data

VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–18941 Filed 9–15–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–553–004]

Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules From the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules (solar cells), from the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable September 16, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shane Subler or Laurel Smalley, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6241 and (202) 482–3456, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 26, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* and invited interested parties to comment.¹ In accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce aligned the deadline for the final determination in

this countervailing duty (CVD) with the deadline for the final determination in the companion less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of solar cells from Laos.²

For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ 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>.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are solar cells from Laos. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In the Preliminary Scope Memorandum, we set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope) in scope-specific case briefs or other written comments.⁴ We received scope case and rebuttal briefs from multiple interested parties. For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal responses submitted to the record for this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, *see* the Final Scope Memorandum.⁵ In the Final Scope Memorandum, Commerce determined that it is not modifying the

² *Id.*, 91 FR at 9569.

³ *See* Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules from the Lao People's Democratic Republic,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ *See* Memorandum, “Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules from the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,” dated April 21, 2026 (Preliminary Scope Memorandum).

⁵ *See* Memorandum, “Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules from the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Final Determinations,” dated concurrently with this notice (Final Scope Memorandum).

scope language as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*.⁶ *See* Appendix I.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in June 2026, Commerce conducted verification of the information relied upon in making the final determination in this investigation. Specifically, we conducted on-site verifications of the subsidy information reported by the Government of Laos (GOL) and mandatory respondent Solarspace Technology Sole CO LTD (Solarspace Laos).⁷ We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant sales and accounting records and original source documents provided by the GOL and Solarspace Laos.

Analysis of Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs submitted by interested parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by interested parties and addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, *see* Appendix II to this notice.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁸ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied in part on facts otherwise available, including with adverse inferences, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full discussion of our application of adverse facts available, *see* the “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences” section in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁶ *See* Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From India, Indonesia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations, 90 FR 38745 (August 12, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁷ *See* Memorandum, “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic,” dated June 23, 2026; *see also* Memorandum, “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Solarspace Technology (Laos) Sole Co., Ltd.,” dated July 15, 2026.

⁸ *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.

¹ *See* Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules from the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Negative Critical Circumstances Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination, 91 FR 9568 (February 26, 2026) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

Commerce preliminarily determined, in accordance with section 703(e)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206(c)(1), that critical circumstances did not exist with respect to imports of subject merchandise from mandatory respondent Vietnam Sunergy Joint Stock Company (VSUN), Solarspace Laos, and all other producers and/or exporters not individually examined.⁹

For this final determination, pursuant to section 705(a)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206, we are continuing to find that critical circumstances do not exist for Solarspace Laos. However, pursuant to section 705(a)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206, we are finding that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports from VSUN and all other producers and/or exporters. For a full description of the methodology, changes to the *Preliminary Determination*, and the results of Commerce's critical circumstances analysis, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the information received during verification and comments received from interested parties, for the final determination, we made certain changes to the subsidy rate calculations for Solarspace Laos, VSUN, and all other producers and/or exporters of subject merchandise. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Sections 703(d) and 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provide that Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any zero and *de minimis* rates and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for the participating mandatory respondent, Solarspace Laos. In addition, we have determined a subsidy rate for VSUN entirely under section 776(b)(1) of the Act.¹⁰ Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for

companies not individually investigated, Commerce will determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. For this final determination, Solarspace Laos's subsidy rate is the only rate that is not zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Consequently, we have assigned the subsidy rate calculated for Solarspace Laos as the rate for all other producers and/or exporters.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Solarspace Technology (Laos) Sole Co. Ltd	82.03
Vietnam Sunergy Joint Stock Company	* 153.67
All Others	82.03

* This rate is based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties in this final determination within five days of any public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in the scope of the investigation appendix entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 26, 2026, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after June 26, 2026, the first day provisional measures were no longer in effect, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all

entries of subject merchandise on or before June 25, 2026.

With respect to VSUN and all others, section 703(e)(2) of the Act provides that, given an affirmative determination of critical circumstances, any suspension of liquidation shall apply to unliquidated entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the later of: (a) the date which is 90 days before the date on which the suspension of liquidation was first ordered; or (b) the date on which notice of initiation of the investigation was published. The *Preliminary Determination* was affirmative with respect to countervailable subsidies received by VSUN and all others; however, Commerce preliminarily determined that critical circumstances did not exist for VSUN and all others. Accordingly, Commerce ordered the suspension of liquidation for VSUN's and all others' entries of subject merchandise from Laos on or after February 26, 2026, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, as a result of this final affirmative determination of critical circumstances for VSUN and all others, pursuant to section 703(e)(2) of the Act, we will now instruct CBP to suspend liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise from VSUN and all others that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after November 28, 2025, which is 90 days prior to the publication of the *Preliminary Determination*. Because the final determination of critical circumstances for Solarspace Laos is negative, the suspension of liquidation requirements described in this paragraph do not apply to entries of subject merchandise from Solarspace Laos.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a countervailing duty order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for such entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. Pursuant to section 705(c)(2) of the Act, if the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited, or securities posted, as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

⁹ See *Preliminary Determination* PDM at 5–8.

¹⁰ See the "Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences" section of the Issues and Decision Memorandum for additional details.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and/or exporters of solar cells from Laos. Because the final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of solar cells from Laos. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a countervailing order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed in the "Suspension of Liquidation" section, *supra*.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the 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

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: September 10, 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 I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is crystalline silicon photovoltaic (CSPV) cells, and modules, laminates, and panels, consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not partially or fully assembled into other products, including, but not limited to, modules, laminates, panels and building integrated materials.

This investigation covers crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells of thickness equal to or greater than 20 micrometers, having a p/n junction formed by any means, whether or not the cell has undergone other processing, including, but not limited to, cleaning, etching, coating, and/or addition of materials (including, but not limited to, metallization and conductor patterns) to collect and forward the electricity that is generated by the cell.

Merchandise under consideration may be described at the time of importation as parts for final finished products that are assembled after importation, including, but not limited to, modules, laminates, panels, building-integrated modules, building integrated panels, or other finished goods kits. Such parts that otherwise meet the definition of merchandise under consideration are included in the scope of this investigation.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are thin film photovoltaic products produced from amorphous silicon (a-Si), cadmium telluride (CdTe), or copper indium gallium selenide (CIGS).

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, not exceeding 10,000 mm² in surface area, that are permanently integrated into a consumer good whose function is other than power generation and that consumes the electricity generated by the integrated crystalline silicon photovoltaic cell. Where more than one cell is permanently integrated into a consumer good, the surface area for purposes of this exclusion shall be the total combined surface area of all cells that are integrated into the consumer good.

Additionally, excluded from the scope of this investigation are panels with surface area from 3,450 mm² to 33,782 mm² with one black wire and one red wire (each of type 22 AWG or 24 AWG not more than 206 mm in length when measured from panel extrusion), and not exceeding 2.9 volts, 1.1 amps, and 3.19 watts. For the purposes of this exclusion, no panel shall contain an internal battery or external computer peripheral ports.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are:

(1) Off grid CSPV panels in rigid form with a glass cover, with the following characteristics: (A) a total power output of 100 watts or less per panel; (B) a maximum surface area of 8,000 cm² per panel; (C) do

not include a built-in inverter; (D) must include a permanently connected wire that terminates in either an 8 mm male barrel connector, or a two-port rectangular connector with two pins in square housings of different colors; (E) must include visible parallel grid collector metallic wire lines every 1–4 millimeters across each solar cell; and (F) must be in individual retail packaging (for purposes of this provision, retail packaging typically includes graphics, the product name, its description and/or features, and foam for transport); and

(2) Off grid CSPV panels without a glass cover, with the following characteristics: (A) a total power output of 100 watts or less per panel; (B) a maximum surface area of 8,000 cm² per panel; (C) do not include a built-in inverter; (D) must include visible parallel grid collector metallic wire lines every 1–4 millimeters across each solar cell; and (E) each panel is (1) permanently integrated into a consumer good; (2) encased in a laminated material without stitching, or (3) has all of the following characteristics: (i) the panel is encased in sewn fabric with visible stitching, (ii) includes a mesh zippered storage pocket, and (iii) includes a permanently attached wire that terminates in a female USB–A connector.

In addition, the following CSPV panels are excluded from the scope of the investigation: off-grid CSPV panels in rigid form with a glass cover, with each of the following physical characteristics, whether or not assembled into a fully completed off-grid hydropanel whose function is conversion of water vapor into liquid water: (A) a total power output of no more than 80 watts per panel; (B) a surface area of less than 5,000 square centimeters (cm²) per panel; (C) do not include a built-in inverter; (D) do not have a frame around the edges of the panel; (E) include a clear glass back panel; and (F) must include a permanently connected wire that terminates in a twoport rectangular connector.

Additionally excluded from the scope of this investigation are off-grid small portable crystalline silicon photovoltaic panels, with or without a glass cover, with the following characteristics: (1) a total power output of 200 watts or less per panel; (2) a maximum surface area of 16,000 cm² per panel; (3) no built-in inverter; (4) an integrated handle or a handle attached to the package for ease of carry; (5) one or more integrated kickstands for easy installation or angle adjustment; and (6) a wire of not less than 3 meters either permanently connected or attached to the package that terminates in an 8 mm diameter male barrel connector.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are off-grid crystalline silicon photovoltaic panels in rigid form with a glass cover, with each of the following physical characteristics, whether or not assembled into a fully completed off-grid hydropanel whose function is conversion of water vapor into liquid water: (A) a total power output of no more than 180 watts per panel at 155 degrees Celsius; (B) a surface area of less than 16,000 square centimeters (cm²) per panel; (C) include a keep-out area of approximately 1,200 cm² around the edges of the panel that does not contain solar cells; (D) do not

include a built-in inverter; (E) do not have a frame around the edges of the panel; (F) include a clear glass back panel; (G) must include a permanently connected wire that terminates in a two-port rounded rectangular, sealed connector; (H) include a thermistor installed into the permanently connected wire before the twoport connector; and (I) include exposed positive and negative terminals at opposite ends of the panel, not enclosed in a junction box.

Further excluded from the scope of this investigation are:

(1) Off grid rigid CSPV panels with a glass cover, with the following characteristics: (A) a total power output of 200 watts or less per panel, (B) a maximum surface area of 10,500 cm² per panel, (C) do not include a built-in inverter, (D) must include a permanently connected wire that terminates in waterproof connector with a cylindrical positive electrode and a rectangular negative electrode with the positive and negative electrodes having an interlocking structure, (E) must include visible parallel grid collector metallic wire lines every 1–4 millimeters across each solar cell, and (F) must be in individual retail packaging (for purposes of this provision, retail packaging typically includes graphics, the product name, its description and/or features); and

(2) Off-grid small portable crystalline silicon photovoltaic panels, with or without a glass cover, with the following characteristics: (A) a total power output of 200 watts or less per panel, (B) a maximum surface area of 16,000 cm² per panel, (C) no built-in inverter, (D) an integrated handle or a handle attached to the package for ease of carry, (E) one or more integrated kickstands for easy installation or angle adjustment, and (F) a wire either permanently connected or attached to the package terminates in waterproof connector with a cylindrical positive electrode and a rectangular negative electrode with the positive and negative electrodes having an interlocking structure.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are:

(1) Off grid rigid CSPV panels with a glass cover, with the following characteristics: (A) a total power output of 200 watts or less per panel, (B) a maximum surface area of 10,500 cm² per panel, (C) do not include a built-in inverter, (D) must include a permanently connected wire that terminates in waterproof connector with a cylindrical positive electrode and a rectangular negative electrode with the positive and negative electrodes having an interlocking structure, (E) must include visible parallel grid collector metallic wire lines every 1–4 millimeters across each solar cell, and (F) must be in individual retail packaging (for purposes of this provision, retail packaging typically includes graphics, the product name, its description and/or features); and

(2) Small off-grid panels with glass cover, with the following characteristics: (A) surface area from 3,450 mm² to 33,782 mm², (B) with one black wire and one red wire (each of type 22AWG or 28 AWG not more than 350 mm in length when measured from panel extrusion), (C) not exceeding 10 volts, (D) not exceeding 1.1 amps, (E) not exceeding 6 watts, and (F) for the purposes of this

exclusion, no panel shall contain an internal battery or external computer peripheral ports.

Additionally excluded from the scope of this investigation are:

(1) Off grid rigid CSPV panels with a glass cover, with the following characteristics: (A) a total power output of 175 watts or less per panel, (B) a maximum surface area of 9,000 cm² per panel, (C) do not include a built-in inverter, (D) must include a permanently connected wire that terminates in waterproof connector with a cylindrical positive electrode and a rectangular negative electrode with the positive and negative electrodes having an interlocking structure; (E) must include visible parallel grid collector metallic wire lines every 1–4 millimeters across each solar cell, and (F) must be in individual retail packaging (for purposes of this provision, retail packaging typically includes graphics, the product name, its description and/or features); and

(2) Off grid CSPV panels without a glass cover, with the following characteristics, (A) a total power output of 220 watts or less per panel, (B) a maximum surface area of 16,000 cm² per panel, (C) do not include a built-in inverter, (D) must include visible parallel grid collector metallic wire lines every 1–4 millimeters across each solar cell, and (E) each panel is encased in a laminated material without stitching.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are off-grid CSPV panels in rigid form, with or without a glass cover, permanently attached to an aluminum extrusion that is an integral component of an automation device that controls natural light, whether or not assembled into a fully completed automation device that controls natural light, with the following characteristics:

(1) a total power output of 20 watts or less per panel;

(2) a maximum surface area of 1,000 cm² per panel;

(3) does not include a built-in inverter for powering third party devices.

Modules, laminates, and panels produced in a third-country from cells produced in a subject country are covered by the investigation; however, modules, laminates, and panels produced in a subject country from cells produced in a third-country are not covered by the investigation.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Order*, 77 FR 73018 (December 7, 2012); and *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 77 FR 73017 (December 7, 2012).

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Amended Final*

Antidumping Duty Determination; Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping duty Orders, 90 FR 26786 (June 24, 2025); *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination; Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders; Correction*, 90 FR 29843 (July 7, 2025); and *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from Malaysia and Thailand: Amended Final Countervailing Duty Determinations; Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 90 FR 26791 (June 24, 2025).

Merchandise covered by this investigation is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff System of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 8541.42.0010 and 8541.43.0010. Imports of the subject merchandise may enter under HTSUS subheadings 8501.71.0000, 8501.72.1000, 8501.72.2000, 8501.72.3000, 8501.72.9000, 8501.80.1000, 8501.80.2000, 8501.80.3000, 8501.80.9000, 8507.20.8010, 8507.20.8031, 8507.20.8041, 8507.20.8061, and 8507.20.8091. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part
- IV. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- V. Changes Since the Preliminary Determination
- VI. Subsidies Valuation Information
- VII. Analysis of Programs
- VIII. Discussion of the Issues

Comment 1: Whether Commerce Has the Legal Authority Under World Trade Organization Rules to Investigate Transnational Subsidies

Comment 2: Whether Commerce Has Statutory Authority to Countervail Alleged Transnational Subsidies

Comment 3: Whether Commerce's Determinations Regarding the Cross-Border Provision of Chinese-Origin Inputs for Less Than Adequate Remuneration Are Based on Substantial Evidence and Otherwise in Accordance With Law

Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Apply Adverse Facts Available to Find That All Chinese Suppliers of Inputs for LTAR Are Authorities Under the Act

Comment 5: Whether Commerce Properly Applied AFA to the Government of Laos

for the Cross-Border Provision of Chinese Silicon Wafers for LTAR Program
 Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Revise the Benchmark Calculations for Solarspace Laos in Accordance With Findings at Verification
 Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Use BloombergNEF Data as a Tier 2 Benchmark for the Cross-Border Provision of Chinese Silicon Wafers for LTAR Program
 Comment 8: Whether the Silver Paste Market in Laos Is Distorted
 Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Revise the Ocean Freight Benchmarks
 Comment 10: Whether Commerce Should Find Solarspace Laos to Be Uncreditworthy
 Comment 11: Whether Value-Added Tax Exemptions Under the Saysettha Development Zone Customs Duty and VAT Exemptions Program Conferred a Benefit
 Comment 12: Whether Commerce Should Apply Total AFA to Determine the Estimated Subsidy Rate of VSUN

IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–18942 Filed 9–15–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

UChicago Argonne LLC. et al.; Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

This is a decision pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). On December 2, 2025, August 12, 2026 and August 20, 2026, the Department of Commerce published a notice in the **Federal Register** requesting public comment on whether instruments of equivalent scientific

value, for the purposes for which the instruments identified in the docket(s) below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States. See *UChicago Argonne LLC et al.: Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments* 90 FR 55301, December 2, 2025; See *Pacific Northwest National Laboratory et al.: Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments* 91 FR 52040, August 12, 2026; and See *Arizona State University et al.: Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments* 91 FR 53842, August 20, 2026. We received no public comments.

Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order.

Docket No.	Applicant	Instrument
25–034	UChicago Argonne LLC	352–MHz/160kW Solid State Radio Frequency Amplifier Systems.
25–058	Battelle Memorial Institute, Pacific Northwest Division	Transmitter Tags.
25–059	Fermi Forward Discovery Group LLC	Particle Accelerator's Neutrino Receiving and Detecting Instrument.
25–060	UChicago Argonne LLC	Circulator Switch.
25–064	University of Colorado	Closed-Cycle Cryostat Integrated with a Superconducting Magnet and Nanopositioners.
25–065	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Dilution Refrigerator.
25–066	UChicago Argonne LLC	Stepper Motors.
25–068	University of South Carolina	JEM–F200 (C–HR): Multi-Purpose Electron Microscope and EM–20230CFEG: Cold Field Emission Gun with Radiant Panels).
25–069	UChicago Argonne LLC	Fluorescence Electron Detector.
25–070	Arizona State University	Multiport Oscillator System.
25–071	University of California Santa Barbara	FT–NMT04 Nanomechanical Testing System.
25–072	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	Vacuum Chambers.
25–073	Arizona State University	Chirped Mirror Compressor Subsystem.
25–075	Arizona State University	Trumpf Laser Boards Subsystem.
26–001	UChicago Argonne LLC	Pink Beam Slit & Drain Current.
26–002	UChicago Argonne LLC	Horizontally Deflecting Double-Crystal Monochromator (HDCM).
26–009	Arizona State University	Customized TruMicro 2000 Seed Laser System.
26–010	Arizona State University	DIRA–500–1 (DIRA 350–1; CFBG and Waveshaper; Multipass 600–1; Compressor 500–1; Dry Air Generator).
26–011	Leland Stanford Junior University	Hyperion II RF Plasma Oxygen Source for the Cameca Nano SIMS 50L.
26–012	UChicago Argonne LLC	Photocathode (PC) Gun Drive Laser.
26–013	UChicago Argonne LLC	8–ID Pink Beam Filter.
26–014	UChicago Argonne LLC	Deflectic Focusing Mirror System.
26–017	UChicago Argonne LLC	Nanopositioner and Accessories.
26–018	UChicago Argonne LLC	X-Ray Pulse Train Modulator.
26–022	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	JEM–ARM300F2(WS) Atomic Resolution Electron Microscope.
26–023	UChicago Argonne LLC	EIGER2 X 1M.
26–027	UChicago Argonne LLC	Liquid Nitrogen Cryocooler System.
26–029	UChicago Argonne LLC	High Precision Air Bearing Stage.
26–037	UChicago Argonne LLC	High Performance Tunable Laser.
26–039	UChicago Argonne LLC	PtychoProbe Mechatronics Core.
26–040	Leland Stanford Junior University	Bluefors Dilution Refrigerator.
26–044	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	Segmented Quad Germanium Detectors.
26–051	Leland Stanford Junior University	Bluefors Dilution Refrigerator, Vector Magnet.
26–055	UChicago Argonne LLC	Custom Lens.
26–063	California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo	Mach 6 Ludwig Tube Wind Tunnel.
26–066	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	72 Scientific Vacuum Chambers.
26–068	UChicago Argonne LLC	Cryogenic Hall Probe.
26–070	Arizona State University	Spectral Broadening Multipass Cell (MPC) Optics Package Subsystem.