

Chromium trioxide that has been blended with another product or products other than water is included in the scope if the resulting mix contains 90 percent or more of chromium trioxide by total formula weight, such as chromium trioxide mixed with a catalyst to make the product ready for use in metal finishing applications. If chromium trioxide is imported blended with another product, only the chromium trioxide content of the blend is included within the scope.

Subject merchandise also includes chromium trioxide that has been processed in a third country into a product that otherwise would be within the scope of this investigation, *i.e.*, if any such further processing would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation it is included in the scope of the investigation, including blending, flaking, mixing with water, or packaging. For example, the dry form of the subject merchandise may be imported into a third country and then processed into solution before shipment to the United States. Such a solution would be subject to the scope.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2819.10.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In addition to 1333-82-0, import documentation may also reflect CAS registry numbers 12324-05-9, 12324-08-2, and 1362947-20-3. Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Subsidies Valuation
- IV. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- V. Analysis of Programs
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether to Apply Total Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to VCL Due to Errors in VCL's Affiliation Reporting Discovered at Verification
 - Comment 2: Whether to Find that VCL Received Assistance Under an Unreported Input for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) Program
 - Comment 3: Whether to Apply AFA to VCL with Respect to an Unreported Loan Program Discovered at Verification
 - Comment 4: Whether to Apply AFA to the Benefits Received By VCL Under the Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS)
 - Comment 5: Whether to Countervail the Coal for LTAR Program and Whether the Application of Facts Available (FA) is Warranted
 - Comment 6: Whether to Revise Commerce's Benefit Methodology for the Coal for LTAR Program
 - Comment 7: Whether the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) Program Is Countervailable
 - Comment 8: Whether the AAS Program Is Countervailable
 - Comment 9: Whether to Change the Ocean Freight Benchmark

- Comment 10: Whether to Revise the Benchmark Used Under the Coal for LTAR Program
- Comment 11: Whether the Coal Cess Refund Is Countervailable
- Comment 12: Whether to Attribute Benefits Received by Vishnu Barium Private Limited (VBPL) to VCL Under the Coal for LTAR Program
- Comment 13: Whether to Correct the Coal for LTAR Rate Listed in the VCL Calculation Memorandum to Reflect the Rate Stated in the Post-Preliminary Calculations and Analysis
- Comment 14: Whether VCL Used Other Programs or Benefited from Non-Measurable Programs

VII. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-489-856]

Chromium Trioxide From the Republic of Türkiye: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that chromium trioxide from the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025.

DATES: Applicable October 8, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Monica Gillis, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6384.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 22, 2026, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its preliminary affirmative determination in the LTFV investigation of chromium trioxide from Türkiye, and invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination*.¹ We received comments only from American Chrome & Chemicals, Inc. (the petitioner), who submitted a letter in support of the *Preliminary*

Determination.² Accordingly, the final determination remains unchanged from, and hereby adopts, the *Preliminary Determination*, and no decision memorandum accompanies this notice.

On June 16, 2026, Commerce postponed the final determination to no later than 135 days after the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* and extended the provisional measures from a four-month period to a period of not more than six months.³ Accordingly, the deadline for this final determination is now October 5, 2026.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is chromium trioxide from Türkiye. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*. Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation.

Verification

Because the mandatory respondent in this investigation did not provide information requested by Commerce, Commerce did not conduct a verification in this investigation.

Use of Adverse Facts Available

Consistent with the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce continues to find, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), that the use of facts otherwise available with adverse inferences (AFA), is warranted in determining the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for Türkiye Şişe ve Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş. (Sisecam). For this final determination, there is no new information or arguments on the record that would warrant reconsideration from the *Preliminary Determination*. Accordingly, for this final determination, we continue to find that the application of AFA, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, is warranted with respect to Sisecam in this investigation. For a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce's final determination, *see* the *Preliminary Determination*.

² See Petitioner's Letter, "Letter in Lieu of Case Brief," dated June 5, 2026.

³ See Chromium Trioxide from the Republic of Türkiye: Postponement of Final Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation and Extension of Provisional Measures, 91 FR 36119 (June 16, 2026).

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act and Commerce’s regulations at 19 CFR 351.109(f)(1) provide that Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for all other exporters and producers not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually examined, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.⁴ When there is no individually calculated estimated weighted-average dumping margin that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available, section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act directs Commerce to “use any reasonable method to establish the estimated all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated.”⁵ In an LTFV investigation, when the estimated-weighted-average dumping margins for all individually investigated companies are determined entirely on the basis of adverse facts available, Commerce’s practice is to calculate the all-others rate as a simple average of the dumping margins alleged in the petition.⁶

In the *Preliminary Determination*, we assigned an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 40.88 percent to all other producers and exporters, the sole dumping margin alleged in the petition, pursuant to section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act.⁷ As noted above, we received no comments in opposition to the all-others rate established in our *Preliminary Determination*. Therefore, we continue to assign an estimated weighted-average dumping margin of 40.88 percent to all other producers and exporters for this final determination.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Türkiye Şişe ve Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş.	* 40.88
All Others	40.88

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

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce will disclose to interested parties the calculations performed in connection with a final determination within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the final determination in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because we made no changes from the *Preliminary Determination*, there are no calculations to disclose.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of subject merchandise, as described in the appendix to this notice, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 22, 2026, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), where appropriate, Commerce will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margin or the estimated all-others rate, as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the respondent listed above will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined in this final determination; (2) if the exporter is not a respondent identified above, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin established for that producer of the subject merchandise; and (3) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be equal to the all-others estimated weighted-average dumping margin. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of our final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because Commerce’s

final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports, or sales (or the likelihood of sales) for importation, of chromium trioxide from Türkiye no later than 45 days after this final determination. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated, all cash deposits will be refunded or canceled, and suspension of liquidation will be lifted. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instructions by Commerce, antidumping 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 above in the “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” section.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice serves as the final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition 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 a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This final determination and notice are issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: October 5, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty
Operations.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is chromium trioxide (Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS) registry number 1333–82–0), regardless of form (dry or solution). Chromium trioxide is an inorganic compound with the molecular formula CrO₃ in dry form and H₂CrO₄ in solution form. All relevant formulas refer to same product with one unit of Chromium (as Cr+6) and three units of Oxygen, such as Cr₄O₁₂; and Cr_{0.25}O_{0.75}.

The product in dry form is generally referred to as chromium trioxide, which is

⁴ See section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act.
⁵ See section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.109(f)(2)(iii); see also *Albemarle Corp. v. United States*, 821 F.3d 1345, 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (“... when all individually examined respondents are assigned *de minimis* margins, Commerce is expected to calculate the separate rate by taking the average of those margins. Commerce may use ‘other reasonable methods,’ but only if Commerce reasonably concludes that the expected method is ‘not feasible’ or ‘would not be reasonably reflective of potential dumping margins.’” (internal citations omitted)).
⁶ See, e.g., *Certain Preserved Mushrooms from Spain: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 88 FR 18120, (March 27, 2023).
⁷ See *Preliminary Determination*, 91 FR 30280.

the acidic anhydride of chromic acid. Chromium trioxide in solution form may be referred to as chromic acid. However, the dry form may also be marketed under the name chromic acid.

A non-exhaustive list of other names used for the subject merchandise includes: chromic anhydride, chromic trioxide, chromium (VI) oxide, monochromium trioxide, chromia, chromium (VI) trioxide, trioxochromium, and chromtrioxid. A non-exhaustive list of trade names for the subject merchandise includes: 11910080KROMSAV-ANHIDRID IP, Aktivkohle, imprägniert, Typ PLWK, Chromsaure, and Chroomzuur.

All chromium trioxide is covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form.

Chromium trioxide is generally imported in dry form, including in the form of pellets, flakes, powders, or beads, but the scope includes chromium trioxide in solution form.

Chromium trioxide that has been blended with another product or products other than water is included in the scope if the resulting mix contains 90 percent or more of chromium trioxide by total formula weight, such as chromium trioxide mixed with a catalyst to make the product ready for use in metal finishing applications. If chromium trioxide is imported blended with another product, only the chromium trioxide content of the blend is included within the scope.

Subject merchandise also includes chromium trioxide that has been processed in a third country into a product that otherwise would be within the scope of this investigation, *i.e.*, if any such further processing would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation it is included in the scope of the investigation, including blending, flaking, mixing with water, or packaging. For example, the dry form of the subject merchandise may be imported into a third country and then processed into solution before shipment to the United States. Such a solution would be subject to the scope.

The subject merchandise is provided for in subheading 2819.10.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In addition to 1333-82-0, import documentation may also reflect CAS registry numbers 12324-05-9, 12324-08-2, and 1362947-20-3. Although the HTSUS subheading and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-580-879]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results and Recission, In Part, of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (CORE) from the Republic of Korea (Korea), during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. In addition, Commerce is rescinding this review with respect to Dongkuk Coated Metal Co., Ltd (Dongkuk CM). Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable October 8, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Henry Wolfe, 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) 482-0574.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 25, 2016, Commerce published a countervailing duty (CVD) order on CORE from Korea.¹ On August 22, 2025, based on timely requests for review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), Commerce initiated an administrative review of the *Order*.² On September 30, 2025, Commerce selected Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai Steel) and KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd (KG Dongbu Steel) as the mandatory respondents in this review.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 May 14, 2026, we extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this review until September 30, 2026.⁶ On September 25, 2026, we extended the deadline for the preliminary results of this review an additional five days.⁷ Accordingly, the deadline for these preliminary results is now October 5, 2026.

For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁸ A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is provided in Appendix I. 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 product covered by the *Order* is CORE from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Recission of Administrative Review, In Part

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if all parties that requested the review withdraw their requests within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. Commerce received a timely-filed withdrawal request with respect to Dongkuk CM. Because the withdrawal request was timely filed, and no other parties requested a review of this

⁵ *See* Memorandum, "Tolling of All Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

⁶ *See* Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated May 14, 2026.

⁷ *See* Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review," dated September 25, 2026.

⁸ *See* Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the Republic of Korea; 2024," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

¹ *See Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 81 FR 48387 (July 25, 2016) (*Order*).

² *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews* 90 FR 41043 (August 22, 2025); *see also Order*.

³ *See* Memorandum, "Respondent Selection," dated September 30, 2025.

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