

counterbalance spring and cones or other similar fittings in the kit are within scope. Subject merchandise also includes overhead door counterbalance torsion springs that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to cutting to length, attachment of hardware, cones or end-fittings, inclusion in garage door kits or garage door mounting or assembly kits, or any other processing that would not remove the merchandise from the scope of this investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope overhead door counterbalance torsion springs. All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- leaf springs (slender arc-shaped length of spring steel of a rectangular cross-section);
- disc springs (conical springs consisting of a convex disc with the outer edge working against the center of the disc);
- extension springs (close-wound round helical wire springs that store and release energy by resisting the external pulling forces applied to the spring's ends in the direction of its length);
- compression springs (helical coiled springs with open wound active coils (such open winding is also known as pitch) that are designed to compress under load or force); and
- spiral springs (torsion springs wound as concentric spirals such as a clock spring or mainspring).

The products subject to this investigation are currently classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7320.20.5020, 7320.20.5045 and 7320.20.5060. They may also be classified under HTSUS subheading 8412.90.9085 if entered as parts of spring-operated motors. They may also be classified in HTSUS subheading 8412.80.1000 (spring-operated motors) if entered as part of a spring counterweight assembly for an overhead door. They may also be classified in HTSUS subheading 7308.90.9590, a basket category that includes metal garage doors entered with mounting accessories or assemblies.

Although the 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 Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope Comments
- IV. Injury Test
- V. Diversification of India's Economy
- VI. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- VII. Subsidies Valuation
- VIII. Analysis of Programs
- IX. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-580-920]

Certain Epoxy Resins From the Republic of Korea: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Negative Critical Circumstances Determination

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 certain epoxy resins (epoxy resins) from the Republic of Korea (Korea). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable April 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Martin or Benjamin Blythe, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3936 or (202) 482-3457, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* on epoxy resins from Korea in the **Federal Register**.¹ Commerce invited parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination*.² For a complete discussion of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the public 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

¹ See *Certain Epoxy Resins from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Negative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Negative Critical Circumstances Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 89 FR 74912 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² *Id.*

³ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decisions Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Epoxy Resins from the Republic of Korea," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by the scope of this investigation is epoxy resins from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

During the course of this investigation, Commerce received scope comments from interested parties. Commerce issued a Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum to address these comments and set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in scope-specific case and rebuttal briefs.⁴ Between February and March 2025, Commerce received scope case and rebuttal briefs from interested parties on the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum, which we addressed in the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.⁵ After analyzing these comments, we made changes to the scope of the investigation published in the *Preliminary Determination*. See Appendix I.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by parties, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (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.⁶ For a

⁴ See Memorandum, "Less-Than-Fair-Value and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Certain Epoxy Resins from the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand: Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum," dated November 6, 2024 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

⁵ See Memorandum, "Less-Than-Fair-Value and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Certain Epoxy Resins from the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand: Final Scope Decision Memorandum," dated March 28, 2025 (Final Scope Decision Memorandum).

⁶ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E)

Continued

full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Verification

Consistent with section 782(i) of the Act, in January 2025, Commerce verified all information reported by the cross-owned entities Kukdo Chemical Co., Ltd. and Kukdo Finechem Co., Ltd. (Kukdo), the cross-owned entities Kumho P&B Chemicals Inc. and Kumho Petrochemical Co., Ltd. (Kumho), and the Government of Korea (GOK). We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant account records and original source documents provided by the respondents.⁷

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination and Post-Preliminary Analysis

Based on our review and analysis of the information received during verification and comments received from parties, for this final determination, we made certain changes to the countervailable subsidy rate calculations for Kukdo, Kumho, and for all other producers/exporters. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances

Commerce preliminarily determined, in accordance with sections 703(e)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.206, that critical circumstances did not exist with respect to imports of subject merchandise for Kukdo, Kumho, and all other producers and/or exporters.⁸ For this final determination, in accordance with section 705(a)(2) of the Act, Commerce continues to find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of subject merchandise for Kukdo, Kumho, and all other producers and/or exporters. For a full description of the methodology and results of our critical circumstances analysis, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, Commerce will determine an

of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁷ See Memoranda, “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of the Republic of Korea,” dated February 7, 2025 (GOK Verification Report); see also “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Kumho Petrochemical and Kumho P & B Chemicals Inc.” dated February 10, 2025 (Kumho Verification Report); and “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Kukdo Chemical Co., Ltd. and Kukdo Finechem Co., Ltd.,” dated February 11, 2025 (Kukdo Verification Report).

⁸ See Preliminary Determination PDM at 4–7.

all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigation, excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Commerce preliminarily calculated total net subsidy rates for Kukdo and Kumho that were *de minimis*, and thus did not calculate an estimated weighted-average subsidy rate for all other producers/exporters. We calculated the all-others rate using a weighted average of the individual estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents (Kukdo and Kumho) using each company’s publicly-ranged sales value for their exports to the United States of subject merchandise,⁹ in accordance with section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.¹⁰

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Kukdo Chemical Co., Ltd. ¹¹	1.01
Kumho P&B Chemicals Inc. ¹²	1.84
All Others	1.30

⁹ With two respondents under examination, Commerce normally calculates: (A) a weighted-average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents; (B) a simple average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents using each company’s publicly-ranged U.S. sale quantities for the merchandise under consideration. Commerce then compares (B) and (C) to (A) and selects the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other producers and exporters. See, e.g., *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53663 (September 1, 2010); see also *Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 85 FR 31460, 31461 (May 26, 2020), unchanged in *Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from Italy: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 85 FR 80022, 80023 (December 11, 2020).

¹⁰ See Memorandum, “Calculation of the All Others Rate,” dated concurrently with this memorandum.

¹¹ Commerce continues to find Kukdo Chemical Co., Ltd is cross-owned with Kukdo Finechem Co., Ltd. See *Preliminary Determination PDM* at 9–10.

¹² Commerce continues to determine that Kumho P&B Chemicals Inc. is cross-owned with Kumho Petrochemical Co., Ltd. and Chemoil Corporation. See *Preliminary Determination PDM* at 10.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties in this final determination within five days of its 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 351.244(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

Because the *Preliminary Determination* was negative, we did not instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend entries of subject merchandise. In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(C) of the Act, we are now directing CBP to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise and to require the posting of a cash deposit on all imports of the subject merchandise from Korea that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. The suspension of liquidation will remain in effect until further notice. In addition, pursuant to section 705(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, we are directing CBP to require a cash deposit for such entries of merchandise in the amount indicated above.

As our final determination is affirmative and our preliminary determination was negative, in accordance with section 705(b)(3) of the Act, the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) will determine within 75 days 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 the subject merchandise. We will issue a countervailing duty order if the ITC issues a final affirmative injury determination. 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.

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 exporters of epoxy resins for Korea. As Commerce’s final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b)(3) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 75 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured,

or threatened with material injury, by reason of import of epoxy resins for Korea. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under 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 duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn, 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

This notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to the 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: March 28, 2025.

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 subject to this investigation is fully or partially uncured epoxy resins, also known as epoxide resins, polyepoxides, oxirane resins, ethoxyline resins, diglycidyl ether of bisphenol, (chloromethyl) oxirane, or aromatic diglycidyl, which are polymers or prepolymers containing epoxy groups (*i.e.*, three-membered ring structures comprised of two carbon atoms and one oxygen atom). Epoxy resins range in physical form from low viscosity liquids to solids. All epoxy resins

are covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of physical form, viscosity, grade, purity, molecular weight, or molecular structure, and packaging.

Epoxy resins may contain modifiers or additives, such as hardeners, curatives, colorants, pigments, diluents, solvents, thickeners, fillers, plasticizers, softeners, flame retardants, toughening agents, catalysts, Bisphenol F, and ultraviolet light inhibitors, so long as the modifier or additive has not chemically reacted so as to cure the epoxy resin or convert it into a different product no longer containing epoxy groups. Such epoxy resins with modifiers or additives are included in the scope where the epoxy resin component comprises no less than 30 percent of the total weight of the product. The scope also includes blends of epoxy resins with different types of epoxy resins, with or without the inclusion of modifiers and additives, so long as the combined epoxy resin component comprises at least 30 percent of the total weight of the blend.

Epoxy resins that enter as part of a system or kit with separately packaged co-reactants, such as hardeners or curing agents, are within the scope. The scope does not include any separately packaged co-reactants that would not fall within the scope if entered on their own.

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

The scope also includes epoxy resin that is commingled or blended with epoxy resin from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation. Excluded from the scope are phenoxy resins, which are polymers with a weight greater than 11,000 Daltons, a Melt Flow Index (MFI) at 200 °C (392 °F) no less than 4 grams and no greater than 70 grams per 10 min, Glass-Transition Temperatures (Tg) no less than 80 °C (176 °F) and no greater than 100 °C (212 °F), and which contain no epoxy groups other than at the terminal ends of the molecule.

Excluded from the scope are certain paint and coating products, which are blends, mixtures, or other formulations of epoxy resin, curing agent, and pigment, in any form, packaged in one or more containers, wherein (1) the pigment represents a minimum of 10 percent of the total weight of the product, (2) the epoxy resin represents a maximum of 80 percent of the total weight of the product, and (3) the curing agent represents 5 to 40 percent of the total weight of the product.

Excluded from the scope are preimpregnated fabrics or fibers, often referred to as "pre-pregs," which are composite materials consisting of fabrics or fibers (typically carbon or glass) impregnated with epoxy resin.

Also excluded from the scope is Tetramethyl Bisphenol F Diglycidyl Ether epoxy resin, also known as Tetramethyl

Bisphenol F-DGE Polymer (TMBPF-DGE), that (1) has the chemical name: phenol, 4, 4'-methylenebis[2,6-dimethyl-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane, (2) falls under Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry Number 113693-69-9, and (3) has an epoxy equivalent weight (EEW), also referred to as the weight per epoxide (WPE), of no less than 200 and no greater than 230 grams of epoxy resin per epoxy equivalent (g/eq or GEW).¹³

This merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 3907.30.0000. Subject merchandise may also be entered under subheadings 3907.29.0000, 3824.99.9397, 3214.10.0020, 2910.90.9100, 2910.90.9000, 2910.90.2000, and 1518.00.4000. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; 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. Final Negative Critical Circumstances Determination
- IV. Subsidies Valuation
- V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- VI. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- VII. Analysis of Programs
- VIII. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether the Provision of Electricity for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) is a Countervailable Subsidy
 - Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Revise Its Benefit Calculation for the Base Charge of the Provision of Electricity for LTAR
 - Comment 3: Whether Commerce Should Revise the Electricity Benchmarks Used to Determine Respondents' Preliminary Subsidy Rate
 - Comment 4: Whether the Provision of Electricity for More than Adequate Remuneration (MTAR) is a Countervailable Subsidy
 - Comment 5: Whether Commerce Should Revise Its Benefit Calculation of the Provision of Electricity for MTAR
 - Comment 6: Whether the Provision of Allocated Korea Allowance Units is a Countervailable Subsidy
 - Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Revise Its Benchmark to Measure the Benefit to Kumho Under the Korea Emissions Trading System Program
 - Comment 8: Whether the Chemical Substances Registration Support Project is a Countervailable Subsidy
 - Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Revise Its Benefit Calculation for the Chemical Substances Registration Support Project
 - Comment 10: Whether the Renewable Energy Certificates Program is Countervailable

¹³ The bracket in this sentence is part of the chemical formula and does not denote business proprietary information.

Comment 11: Whether the Loans Received by Kumho from the Korea National Oil Company are Countervailable
 Comment 12: Whether Certain Programs are *De Facto* Specific
 Comment 13: Whether Commerce Should Find Kukdo and Several of Its Affiliates to be Cross-Owned
 Comment 14: Whether Commerce Should Clarify or Correct Aspects of the Government of the Republic of Korea Verification Report
 Comment 15: Whether Commerce has the Legal Authority under the World Trade Organization Rules and U.S. Law to Investigate Transnational Subsidies
 Comment 16: Whether Commerce Should Account for Value-Added Taxes on Certain Purchases for ECH from China for LTAR
 Comment 17: Whether Transnational Subsidies Exist in this Investigation
 Comment 18: Whether the Provision of ECH from China for LTAR is a Countervailable Subsidy
 Comment 19: Whether Commerce Should Apply Adverse Facts Available to Kukdo's Inland Freight Costs for Purchases of ECH
 Comment 20: Whether Commerce Should find the Korean ECH Market is Distorted by Chinese Overcapacity and Subsidies
 Comment 21: Whether Commerce Should Reverse Its Decision Not to Initiate an Investigation of the Provision of Certain Other Chemical Inputs for LTAR
 Comment 22: Whether Chinese Subsidies to an International Consortium is a Countervailable Subsidy

IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025-05751 Filed 4-2-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-549-502]

Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From Thailand: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023-2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily finds that certain producers/exporters subject to this administrative review did

not make sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) March 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024. Additionally, Commerce is rescinding the review, in part, with respect to 28 companies. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable April 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Romani, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0198.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On March 11, 1986, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the antidumping duty (AD) order on circular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (CWP) from Thailand.¹ On March 1, 2024, we published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the *Order* for the POR.² On May 8, 2024, based on timely requests for an administrative review, Commerce initiated an administrative review of the *Order*.³ On July 3, 2024, Commerce selected Saha Thai Steel Pipe Public Co., Ltd. (Saha Thai) for individual examination as the sole mandatory respondent in this administrative review.⁴ On December 12, 2024, Commerce notified interested parties of our intent to rescind this administrative review with respect to the 28 companies that had no suspended entries during the POR.⁵

¹ See *Antidumping Duty Order; Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Thailand*, 51 FR 8341 (March 11, 1986) (*Order*).

² See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List*, 89 FR 15157, 15159 (March 1, 2024).

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 89 FR 38867, 38870 (May 8, 2024).

⁴ See Memorandum, "Respondent Selection," dated July 3, 2024.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Intent to Partially Rescind Review," dated December 12, 2024 (Intent to Rescind Memorandum).

On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.⁶ On November 25, 2024, Commerce extended the time limit for these preliminary results to February 28, 2025.⁷ Further, on December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 90 days.⁸ The deadline for the preliminary results is now May 29, 2025. For a complete description of the events following the initiation of this administrative review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁹

A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included in the appendix to this notice. The Preliminary 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 Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the *Order* are CWP from Thailand. For a complete description of the scope of this *Order*, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

⁶ See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated July 22, 2024.

⁷ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated November 25, 2024.

⁸ See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated December 9, 2024.

⁹ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Thailand; 2023-2024," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).