

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. 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 ceramic abrasive grains from China. As Commerce's 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 ceramic abrasive grains from China. 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.

### Administrative Protective Order

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, 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: August 11, 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

#### Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is sol gel alumina-based ceramic abrasive grains which are comprised of minimum 94% aluminum oxide (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), and may contain other compounds, including, but not limited to, titanium dioxide, silicon dioxide, calcium oxide, sodium superoxide, ferric oxide, magnesium oxide, di-aluminum magnesium tetroxide, lanthanum oxide, lanthanum magnesium oxide, zirconium dioxide, or zirconium carbonate. Grain sizes of sol gel alumina-based ceramic abrasive grains range from 0.85 mm to 0.0395 mm (which corresponds to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) grit sizes from 20 to 280).

Shapes include but are not limited to angular, sharp, extra sharp, blocky, splintery, round stripped, triangular or shaped like extruded rods or stars.

Ceramic abrasive grains have unique crystalline structures that impart certain advanced properties, such as their extreme hardness and strength ranging between 16 and 22 gigapascals by the Vickers Diamond Indent Method, high melting point (205 °C), and a single- or multi-phase microstructure, which may contain multiple phases, having crystalline sizes ranging from 0.05 to 30 µm. These ceramic abrasive grains include but are not limited to blue, white, white-translucent, or off-white opaque colors.

Sol gel alumina-based ceramic abrasive grains are covered by the scope of this investigation, whether or not incorporated into downstream articles, including but not limited to, abrasive papers, grinding wheels, grinding cylinders, and grinding discs. When incorporated into downstream articles, only the sol gel alumina-based ceramic abrasive grains component of such articles is covered by the product scope, and not the downstream product as a whole.

The merchandise subject to this investigation is properly classified under subheadings 2818.10.2010 and 2818.10.2090 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Other merchandise subject to the current scope, including when incorporated into the abovementioned downstream articles, may be classified under HTSUS subheadings 2818.10.1000, 2818.20.0000, 2818.30.0000, 3824.99.1100, 3824.99.1900, 6805.10.0000, 6805.20.0000, 6805.30.1000, 6805.30.5000, 6804.22.1000, 6804.22.4000, 6804.22.6000, 8204.12.0000, 8474.90.0010, 8474.90.0020, 8474.90.0050, and 8474.90.0090. Although the HTSUS statistical reporting numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A–570–186]

#### Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that overhead door counterbalance torsion springs (overhead door springs) from the People's Republic of China (China) are being, or likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is April 1, 2024, through September 30, 2024.

**DATES:** Applicable August 15, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jacob Keller or Blair Hood, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4849 and (202) 482–8329, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On June 2, 2025, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.<sup>1</sup> On July 29, 2025, Commerce published the *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination* in the **Federal Register**.<sup>2</sup> For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination* and *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*, see Issues and Decision Memorandum.<sup>3</sup> The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized

<sup>1</sup> See *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 90 FR 23311 (June 2, 2025) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

<sup>2</sup> See *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from India and the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determinations of Critical Circumstances, in Part, in the Less-Than-Fair Value Investigations*, 90 FR 25662 (July 29, 2025) (*Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*).

<sup>3</sup> See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

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/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

### Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is overhead door springs from China. 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 on scope issues.<sup>4</sup> No interested parties commented. Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation. See Appendix I.

### Verification

Commerce did not conduct verification of the mandatory respondents under examination in this investigation, because the respondents did not provide information requested by Commerce.

### Analysis of Comments Received

The issue raised in the case brief by an interested party in this investigation is discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of topics discussed, and the issue raised to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

### China-Wide Entity and Use of Adverse Facts Available (AFA)

For the purposes of this final determination, consistent with the *Preliminary Determination*,<sup>5</sup> we relied solely on the application of AFA for the China-wide entity, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). No interested party submitted comments on the *Preliminary Determination*. Thus, we made no changes to our analysis or to the China-wide entity's dumping margin for the final determination. A detailed discussion of our application of AFA is provided in the *Preliminary Determination*.<sup>6</sup>

### Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

Commerce preliminarily determined, in accordance with section 733(e)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206(c)(1), that critical circumstances existed with respect to imports of overhead door springs produced and/or exported by the China-wide entity, but that critical

circumstances did not exist with respect all other producers and/or exporters granted a separate rate not individually examined.<sup>7</sup>

For the final determination, pursuant to section 735(a)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206, we are continuing to find that critical circumstances exist for the China-wide entity, and do not exist for all other producers and/or exporters granted a separate rate. With respect to finding that critical circumstances exist for the China-wide entity, we relied on facts otherwise available, including with an adverse inference, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full description of the methodology and results of Commerce's critical circumstances analysis, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

### Separate Rate Eligibility

In the *Preliminary Determination*, we found that seven companies<sup>8</sup> demonstrated their eligibility for a separate rate.<sup>9</sup> As we received no information or interested party arguments to the contrary since the issuance of the *Preliminary Determination*, we continue to find that these companies are each eligible for a separate rate.

### Final Determination

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

Producer	Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
Suzhou Shunchi Hardware Co., Ltd .....	Chi Hardware Corporation Limited .....	734.33	723.79
Wuxi Xinhui Spring Factory .....	Chi Hardware Corporation Limited .....	734.33	723.79
Hangzhou Fuxing Spring Co., Ltd .....	Chi Hardware Corporation Limited .....	734.33	723.79
Hangzhou Fuxing Spring Co., Ltd .....	Hangzhou Fuxing Spring Co., Ltd .....	734.33	723.79
Tianjin Gangzhen Auto Parts Co., Ltd .....	Hebei Meirui Metals & Minerals Co., Ltd .....	734.33	723.79
MFG Direct (Ningbo) Limited .....	MFG Direct (Ningbo) Limited .....	734.33	723.79
Tianjin Wangxia Spring Co., Ltd .....	Ningbo Well Lift Door Co., Ltd .....	734.33	723.79
Hangzhou Fuxing Spring Co., Ltd .....	Ningbo Well Lift Door Co., Ltd .....	734.33	723.79
Hefei Wangqin Spring Co., Ltd .....	Ningbo Well Lift Door Co., Ltd .....	734.33	723.79
Tianjin Wangxia Spring Co., Ltd .....	Wuxi Jiupie Information Technology Co., Ltd .....	734.33	723.79
Wuxi New Fire Technology Co., Ltd .....	Wuxi Jiupie Information Technology Co., Ltd .....	734.33	723.79
Hangzhou Fuxing Spring Co., Ltd .....	Wuxi Jiupie Information Technology Co., Ltd .....	734.33	723.79
Hangzhou Fuxing Spring Co., Ltd .....	Wuxi Kop Door Technology Co., Ltd .....	734.33	723.79
China-wide Entity .....	.....	* 778.31	767.77

\* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

### Disclosure

Because we have not modified our analysis to the *Preliminary Determination*, we are adopting the

*Preliminary Determination* as the final determination. Consequently, there are no new calculations to disclose in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b) for

the final determination of this investigation.

<sup>4</sup> See Memorandum, "Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum," dated March 28, 2025 (Preliminary Scope Memorandum).

<sup>5</sup> See *Preliminary Determination* PDM at 10–13.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*

<sup>7</sup> See *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*.

<sup>8</sup> These companies are: (1) Chi Hardware Corporation Limited (Chi Hardware), (2) Hangzhou Fuxing Spring Co., Ltd. (Fuxing), (3) Hebei Meirui Metals and Minerals Co., Ltd. (Hebei Meirui), (4)

MFG Direct (Ningbo) Limited (Ningbo Direct), (5) Ningbo Well Lift Door Co., Ltd. (Ningbo Well), (6) Wuxi Jiupie Information Technology Co., Ltd. (Wuxi Jiupie), and (7) Wuxi KOP Door Technology Co., Ltd (Wuxi KOP).

<sup>9</sup> See *Preliminary Determination*.

## Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination* and *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*, and pursuant to sections 733(e)(2)(A) of the Act, for the China-wide entity, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of subject merchandise, as described in Appendix I, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after March 4, 2025, which is 90 days prior to the date of the publication of the affirmative *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**, at the cash deposit rate indicated above.

For the separate rate companies, we will instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation of subject merchandise, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after June 2, 2025, which is the date of publication of the affirmative *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**, at the cash deposit rate indicated in the above table.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), we will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit for such entries of merchandise equal to the amount by which normal value exceeds the U.S. price as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the exporter/producer combination listed in the table above will be the rate identified in the table, adjusted for subsidy offsets, if appropriate; (2) for all combinations of Chinese producers/exporters of subject merchandise that have not established eligibility for their own separate rates, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the China-wide entity, adjusted for subsidy offsets if appropriate; and (3) for all third country exporters of subject merchandise, the cash deposit rate will be the cash deposit rate applicable to the Chinese producer/exporter that supplied that third country exporter.

To determine the cash deposit rate, Commerce normally adjusts the estimated weighted-average dumping margin by the amount of domestic pass-through and export subsidies countervailed in a companion countervailing duty (CVD) proceeding, when CVD provisional measures are in effect. Accordingly, where Commerce has made a final affirmative determination for domestic pass-through or export subsidies, Commerce offsets the estimated weighted-average dumping margin by the appropriate CVD rate. Commerce has continued to adjust the cash deposit rate for export subsidies found in the companion CVD

investigation by the appropriate export subsidy rate, however, the suspension of liquidation of provisional measures in the companion CVD case has been discontinued.<sup>10</sup> Therefore, we are not instructing CBP to collect cash deposits based on the adjusted estimated weighted-average dumping margin for export subsidies at this time.<sup>11</sup> If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) makes a final affirmative determination of injury due to both dumping and subsidies, then the cash deposit rate will be revised effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative determination in the **Federal Register** to be the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin adjusted for export subsidies.

## ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV of overhead door springs from China. Because the final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) 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 overhead door springs from China.

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 an AD order, in accordance with

section 736(a) of the Act, directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction 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 in the "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section.

## Administrative Protective Order

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, 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 in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: August 11, 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 covered by this investigation is helically-wound, overhead door counterbalance torsion steel springs (overhead door counterbalance torsion springs) and any cones, plugs or other similar fittings for mounting and creating torque in the spring (herein collectively referred to as cones) attached to or entered with and invoiced with the subject overhead door counterbalance torsion springs. Overhead door counterbalance torsion springs are helical steel springs with tightly wound coils that store and release mechanical energy by winding and unwinding along the spring's axis by an angle, using torque to create a lifting force in the counterbalance assembly typically used to raise and lower overhead doors, including garage doors, industrial rolling doors, warehouse doors, trailer doors, and other overhead doors, gates, grates, or similar devices. The merchandise covered by this investigation covers all overhead door counterbalance torsion springs with a coil inside diameter of 15.8 millimeters (mm) or more but not exceeding 304.8 mm (measured across the diameter from inner edge to inner edge); a wire diameter of 2.5 mm to 20.4 mm; a length of 127 mm or more; and regardless of the following characteristics:

<sup>10</sup> See section 703(d) of the Act, which states that the provisional measures may not be in effect for more than four months, which in the companion CVD case is 120 days after the publication of the preliminary determination, or July 31, 2025 (*i.e.*, the last day provisional measures are in effect).

<sup>11</sup> *Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 1630 (April 3, 2025); see also 703(d) of the Act, which states that the provisional measures may not be in effect for more than four months, which in the companion CVD case is 120 days after the publication of the preliminary determination, or August 1, 2025.

- wire type (including, but not limited to, oil-tempered wire, hard-drawn wire, music wire, galvanized or other coated wire);
- wire cross-sectional shape (e.g., round, square, or other shapes);
- coating (e.g., uncoated, oil- or water-based coatings, lubricant coatings, zinc, aluminum, zinc-aluminum, paint or plastic coating, *etc.*);
- winding orientation (left-hand or right-hand wind direction);
- end type (including, but not limited to, looped, double looped, clipped, long length, mini warehouse, Barcol, Crawford, Kinnear, Wagner, rolling steel or barrel ends); and
- whether the overhead door counterbalance torsion springs are fitted with hardware, including but not limited to fasteners, clips, and cones (winding or stationary cones).

For purposes of the diameters referenced above, where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above.

The steel torsion springs included in the scope of this investigation are produced from steel in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; and (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight.

Subject merchandise includes cones attached to or entered with and invoiced with the subject overhead door counterbalance torsion springs. Such cones, which are typically cast aluminum, aluminum alloy or steel (but may be made from other materials) are made to mount the subject springs to the overhead door counterbalance system and create and maintain torque in the spring. Cones or other similar fittings that are not attached to the subject springs or are not entered with and invoiced with the subject springs are not included within the scope unless entered as parts of kits as described below.

Subject merchandise also includes all subject overhead door counterbalance torsion springs and cones or other similar fittings for mounting and tensioning the spring entered as a part of overhead door kits, overhead door mounting or assembly kits, or as a part of a spring-operated motor assembly or as a part of a spring winder assembly kit for torsion springs. When counterbalance torsion springs and cones or other similar fittings for attaching and tensioning the torsion spring are entered as a part of such kits, only the 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances in Part
- IV. Discussion of the Issue
  - Comment: Whether Commerce Should Rely on Ship Manifest Panjiva Data Rather Than Trade Data Monitor Import Statistics for the Final Critical Circumstances Determination
- V. Recommendation

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A–588–874]

### Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products From Japan: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that

one of the two producers/exporters of hot-rolled steel flat products (hot-rolled steel) from Japan, Nippon Steel Corporation (NSC), sold subject merchandise in the United States at prices below normal value during the period of review (POR) October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023.

**DATES:** Applicable August 15, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jun Jack Zhao or Myrna Lobo, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1396 and (202) 482–2371, respectively.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

On November 13, 2024, Commerce published the preliminary results of this review in the *Federal Register* and invited interested parties to comment.<sup>1</sup> From December 9 through December 20, 2024, Commerce conducted verification of Tokyo Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Tokyo Steel) and NSC's questionnaire responses.<sup>2</sup>

On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled the deadline for these final results by 90 days.<sup>3</sup> On May 22, 2025, we extended the deadline for the final results until July 11, 2025.<sup>4</sup> On June 27, 2025, we further extended the deadline for the final results by an additional 30 days to August 11, 2025.<sup>5</sup> On July 18, 2025, Commerce issued a post-preliminary differential pricing analysis.<sup>6</sup>

For a complete summary of the events that have occurred since Commerce published the *Preliminary Results*, as

<sup>1</sup> See *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Japan: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2021–2022*, 89 FR 76170 (November 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

<sup>2</sup> See Memoranda, “Verification of the Sales Response of Tokyo Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd. in the Antidumping Administrative Review of Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Japan,” dated March 31, 2025; and “Verification of the Sales Response of Nippon Steel Corporation in the 22–23 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Japan,” dated March 31, 2025.

<sup>3</sup> See Memorandum, “Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,” dated December 9, 2024.

<sup>4</sup> See Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023,” dated May 22, 2025.

<sup>5</sup> See Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023,” dated June 27, 2025.

<sup>6</sup> See Memorandum, “Post-Preliminary Analysis of the Administrative Review of Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Japan,” dated July 18, 2025.