

directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

D. Obtain from Azur in the United States any item subject to the EAR with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by Azur, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by Azur if such service involves the use of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification, or testing.

Third, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the EAR, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Azur by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 766.24(e) of the EAR, Azur may, at any time, appeal this Order by filing a full written statement in support of the appeal with the Office of the Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Coast Guard ALJ Docketing Center, 40 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202–4022.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 766.24(d) of the EAR, BIS may seek renewal of this Order by filing a written request not later than 20 days before the expiration date. A renewal request may be opposed by Azur as provided in Section 766.24(d), by filing a written submission with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement, which must be received not later than seven days before the expiration date of the Order.

A copy of this Order shall be provided to Azur, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for one year.

John Sonderman,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2025–18127 Filed 9–18–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Renewing Temporary Denial of Export Privileges; PJSC Aeroflot, 1 Arbat St., 119019, Moscow, Russia

Pursuant to Section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730–774 (“EAR” or “the Regulations”),¹ I hereby grant the request of the Office of Export Enforcement (“OEE”) to renew the temporary denial order (“TDO”) issued in this matter on April 7, 2022. I find that renewal of this order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations and that renewal for an extended period is appropriate because PJSC Aeroflot (“Aeroflot”) has engaged in a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations of the EAR.

I. Procedural History

On April 7, 2022, the then-Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement (“Assistant Secretary”) signed an order denying Aeroflot export privileges for a period of 180 days on the grounds that issuance of the order was necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations. The order was issued *ex parte* pursuant to Section 766.24(a) of the Regulations and was effective upon issuance.² This temporary denial order was subsequently renewed in accordance with Section 766.24(d) of

the Regulations.³ The renewal order was issued on October 3, 2022,⁴ and was effective upon issuance. Subsequent renewal orders were issued on March 29, 2023, September 23, 2023, and September 20, 2024, respectively, and were also effective upon issuance.⁵

On August 26, 2025, BIS, through OEE, submitted a written request for renewal of the TDO that was issued on September 20, 2024. The written request was made more than 20 days before the TDO’s scheduled expiration and, given the temporary suspension of international mail service to Russia, OEE has attempted to deliver a copy of the renewal request to Aeroflot by alternative means in accordance with Sections 766.5 and 766.24(d) of the Regulations. No opposition to the renewal of the TDO has been received.

II. Renewal of the TDO

A. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent’s export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an “imminent violation” of the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). “A violation may be ‘imminent’ either in time or degree of likelihood.” 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show “either that a violation is about to occur, or that the general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future violations.” *Id.* As to the likelihood of future violations, BIS may show that the violation under investigation or charge “is significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]” *Id.* A “lack of information establishing the precise time a violation may occur does not preclude a finding that a violation is imminent, so long as there is sufficient

¹ On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 (“ECRA”). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.* (“EAA”), (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (“IEEPA”), and were in effect as of ECRA’s date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA. Moreover, Section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).

² The TDO was published in the **Federal Register** on April 12, 2022 (87 FR 21611).

³ At the time of the renewal, Section 766.24(d) provides that BIS may seek renewal of a temporary denial order for additional 180-day renewal periods, if it believes that renewal is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation. Renewal requests are to be made in writing no later than 20 days before the scheduled expiration date of a temporary denial order.

⁴ The October 3, 2022 renewal order, which was effective upon issuance, was published in the **Federal Register** on October 7, 2022 (87 FR 60985).

⁵ The March 29, 2023 renewal order was published in the **Federal Register** on April 3, 2023 (88 FR 19609). The September 23, 2023 renewal order was published in the **Federal Register** on September 28, 2023 (88 FR 66807). The September 20, 2024 renewal order was published in the **Federal Register** on September 25, 2024 (89 FR 78283).

reason to believe the likelihood of a violation.” *Id.*

If BIS believes that renewal of a denial order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation, it may file a written request for renewal, with any modifications if appropriate. 15 CFR 766.24(d)(1). The written request, which must be filed no later than 20 days prior to the TDO’s expiration, should set forth the basis for BIS’s belief that renewal is necessary, including any additional or changed circumstances. *Id.* “In cases demonstrating a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations, BIS may request the renewal of a temporary denial order for an additional period not exceeding one year.” ⁶ *Id.*

B. The TDO and BIS’s Request for Renewal

The U.S. Commerce Department, through BIS, responded to the Russian Federation’s (“Russia’s”) further invasion of Ukraine by implementing a sweeping series of stringent export controls that severely restrict Russia’s access to technologies and other items that it needs to sustain its aggressive military capabilities. These controls primarily target Russia’s defense, aerospace, and maritime sectors and are intended to cut off Russia’s access to vital technological inputs, atrophy key sectors of its industrial base, and undercut Russia’s strategic ambitions to exert influence on the world stage. Effective February 24, 2022, BIS imposed expansive controls on aviation-related (e.g., Commerce Control List Categories 7 and 9) items to Russia, including a license requirement for the export, reexport or transfer (in-country) to Russia of any aircraft or aircraft parts specified in Export Control Classification Number (“ECCN”) 9A991 (Section 746.8(a)(1) of the EAR).⁷ BIS

will review any export or reexport license applications for such items under a policy of denial. *See* Section 746.8(b). Effective March 2, 2022, BIS excluded any aircraft registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia from being eligible for license exception Aircraft, Vessels, and Spacecraft (“AVS”) (Section 740.15 of the EAR).⁸ Accordingly, any U.S.-origin aircraft or foreign aircraft that includes more than 25% controlled U.S.-origin content, and that is registered in, owned, or controlled by, or under charter or lease by Russia or a national of Russia, is subject to a license requirement before it can travel to Russia.

OEE’s request for renewal for a period of one year is based upon the facts underlying the issuance of the initial TDO and the renewal orders subsequently issued in this matter, as well as other evidence developed during this investigation. These facts and evidence demonstrate that Aeroflot has continued, and continues, to act in blatant disregard for U.S. export controls and the terms of previously issued TDOs. Specifically, the initial TDO, issued on April 7, 2022, was based on evidence that Aeroflot engaged in conduct prohibited by the Regulations by operating multiple aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b on flights into Russia after March 2, 2022 from destinations including, but not limited to, Beijing, China, Delhi, India, and Dubai, United Arab Emirates, without the required BIS authorization.⁹ Further evidence submitted by BIS indicated that Aeroflot was continuing to operate aircraft subject to the EAR domestically on flights within Russia, potentially in violation of Section 736.2(b)(10) of the Regulations.

As discussed in the prior renewal orders, evidence presented by BIS indicated that, after the initial order was issued, Aeroflot continued to operate aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b on flights both into and within Russia, in violation of the Regulations and the TDO itself.¹⁰ Specifically, the October 3, 2022 renewal order detailed flights into and out of Russia from/to Minsk, Belarus, Delhi, India, and Istanbul, Turkey, as well as within Russia.¹¹ The March 29, 2023 renewal order detailed flights into and out of Russia from/to Yerevan, Armenia, Shanghai, China, Bangkok, Thailand, and Urgan, Uzbekistan, as well as within Russia.¹² The September 23, 2023 renewal order detailed flights into and out of Russia from/to Beijing, China, Delhi, India, and Antalya, Turkey.¹³ Additionally, the September 20, 2024 renewal order detailed flights into and out of Russia from/to Antalya, Turkey, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, as well as within Russia.¹⁴

Since that time, Aeroflot has continued to engage in conduct prohibited by the applicable TDO and Regulations. In its August 26, 2025 request for renewal of the TDO, BIS submitted evidence that Aeroflot is operating aircraft subject to the EAR and classified under ECCN 9A991.b, both on flights into and within Russia, in violation of the September 20, 2024 renewal order and/or the Regulations. Specifically, BIS’s evidence and related investigation demonstrates that Aeroflot continued to operate aircraft subject to the EAR, including, but not limited to, on flights into and out of Russia from/to Minsk, Belarus, Cairo, Egypt, Antalya, Turkey, and Phuket, Thailand, as well as domestically within Russia. Information about those flights includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Tail No.	Serial No.	Aircraft type	Departure/arrival cities	Dates
RA-73126	41214	737-8LJ (B738)	Minsk, BY/Moscow, RU	August 31, 2025.

⁶ 88 FR 59791 (Aug. 30, 2023).

⁷ 87 FR 12226 (Mar. 3, 2022). Additionally, BIS published a final rule effective April 8, 2022, which imposed licensing requirements on items controlled on the Commerce Control List (“CCL”) under Categories 0–2 that are destined for Russia or Belarus. Accordingly, now all CCL items require export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) licenses if destined for or within Russia or Belarus. 87 FR 22130 (Apr. 14, 2022).

⁸ 87 FR 13048 (Mar. 8, 2022).

⁹ Publicly available flight tracking information shows that on March 6, 2022, serial number (SN) 65309 flew from Beijing, China to Moscow, Russia, and SN 41690 flew from Dubai, UAE to Moscow, Russia. In addition, on March 7, 2022, SN 63511 flew from Delhi, India to Moscow, Russia.

¹⁰ Engaging in conduct prohibited by a denial order violates the Regulations. 15 CFR 764.2(a) and (k).

¹¹ Publicly available flight tracking information shows that SN 41690 flew from Istanbul, Turkey to Moscow, Russia on September 20, 2022 and from Delhi, India to Moscow, Russia on September 23, 2022. In addition, on September 1, 2022, SN 41214 flew from Minsk, Belarus to Moscow, Russia. On September 13, 2022, SN 41214 flew from Moscow, Russia to Sochi, Russia.

¹² Publicly available flight tracking information shows that SN 41214 flew from Yerevan, Armenia to Moscow, Russia on February 16, 2023 and from Urgan, Uzbekistan to Moscow, Russia on March 1, 2023. In addition, on March 2, 2023, SN 41214 flew from Moscow, Russia to Sochi, Russia. On February 4, 2023, SN 41690 flew from Bangkok,

Thailand to Moscow, Russia. On March 5, 2023 and March 19, 2023, respectively, SNs 65309 and 41690 flew from Shanghai, China to Moscow, Russia.

¹³ Publicly available flight tracking information shows that on September 10, 2023, SN 41690 flew from Beijing, China to Moscow, Russia. On September 19, 2023, SN 65309 flew from Delhi, India to Moscow, Russia. On September 17, 2023, SN 65307 flew from Antalya, Turkey to Moscow, Russia.

¹⁴ Publicly available flight tracking information shows that on September 10, 2024, SN 41214 flew from Nizhny Novgorod, Russia to Antalya, Turkey. On August 14, 2024, SN 41214 flew from Moscow, Russia to Tashkent, Uzbekistan and on August 9, 2025 SN 41214 flew from Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt to Moscow, Russia. On September 6, 2024, SN 65309 flew from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russia to Moscow, Russia.

Tail No.	Serial No.	Aircraft type	Departure/arrival cities	Dates
RA-73126	41214	737-8LJ (B738)	Tyumen, RU/Moscow, RU	August 30, 2025.
RA-73126	41214	737-8LJ (B738)	Cairo, EG/Moscow, RU	August 17, 2025.
RA-73126	41214	737-8LJ (B738)	Stavropol, RU/Moscow, RU	August 10, 2025.
RA-73126	41214	737-8LJ (B738)	St. Petersburg, RU/Antalya, TK	August 7, 2025.
RA-73126	41214	737-8LJ (B738)	Cairo, EG/Moscow, RU	August 3, 2025.
RA-73144	41690	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Moscow, RU/Antalya, TK	August 31, 2025.
RA-73144	41690	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Moscow, RU/Kaliningrad, RU	August 30, 2025.
RA-73144	41690	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Moscow, RU/Male, MV	August 14, 2025.
RA-73144	41690	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Moscow, RU/Antalya, TR	August 10, 2025.
RA-73144	41690	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Khabarovsk, RU/Moscow, RU	August 10, 2025.
RA-73144	41690	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Phuket, TH/Vladivostok, RU	August 8, 2025.
RA-73146	65309	777-300 (ER) (B77W)	Moscow, RU/Antalya, TK	September 1, 2025.
RA-73146	65309	777-300 (ER) (B77W)	Male, MV/Moscow, RU	August 29, 2025.
RA-73146	65309	777-300 (ER) (B77W)	Antalya, RU/Moscow, RU	August 13, 2025.
RA-73146	65309	777-300 (ER) (B77W)	Moscow, RU/Antalya, TR	August 10, 2025.
RA-73146	65309	777-300 (ER) (B77W)	Male, MV/Moscow, RU	August 8, 2025.
RA-73146	65309	777-300 (ER) (B77W)	Antalya, TK/Moscow, RU	July 25, 2025.
RA-73150	65307	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Moscow, RU/Antalya, TK	August 27, 2025.
RA-73150	65307	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Moscow, RU/Male, MV	August 22, 2025.
RA-73150	65307	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Moscow, RU/Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, RU	August 14, 2025.
RA-73150	65307	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Vladivostok, RU/Moscow, RU	August 9, 2025.
RA-73150	65307	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Phuket, TH/Moscow, RU	August 8, 2025.
RA-73150	65307	777-3M0 (ER) (B77W)	Male, Maldives/Moscow, RU	August 7, 2025.

III. Findings

Under the applicable standard set forth in Section 766.24 of the Regulations and my review of the entire record, I find that the evidence presented by BIS convincingly demonstrates that Aeroflot has acted in violation of the Regulations and the TDO; that such violations have been significant and deliberate; and that given the foregoing and the nature of the matters under investigation, there is a likelihood of imminent violations. Moreover, I find that renewal for an extended period is appropriate because Aeroflot has engaged in a pattern of repeated, ongoing and/or continuous apparent violations of the EAR. Therefore, renewal of the TDO for one year is necessary in the public interest to prevent imminent violation of the Regulations and to give notice to companies and individuals in the United States and abroad that they should avoid dealing with Aeroflot, in connection with export and reexport transactions involving items subject to the Regulations and in connection with any other activity subject to the Regulations.

IV. Order

It is therefore ordered:

First, PJSC Aeroflot, 1 Arbat St., 119019, Moscow, Russia, when acting for or on their behalf, any successors or assigns, agents, or employees may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as "item") exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the

EAR, or in any other activity subject to the EAR including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license (except directly related to safety of flight), license exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations; or

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR, or from any other activity subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations.

Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) to or on behalf of Aeroflot any item subject to the EAR except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by Aeroflot of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing

or other support activities related to a transaction whereby Aeroflot acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from Aeroflot of any item subject to the EAR that has been exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations;

D. Obtain from Aeroflot in the United States any item subject to the EAR with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by Aeroflot, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by Aeroflot if such service involves the use of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States except directly related to safety of flight and authorized by BIS pursuant to Section 764.3(a)(2) of the Regulations. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification, or testing.

Third, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the EAR, any other

person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Aeroflot by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 766.24(e) of the EAR, Aeroflot may, at any time, appeal this Order by filing a full written statement in support of the appeal with the Office of the Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Coast Guard ALJ Docketing Center, 40 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202–4022.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 766.24(d) of the EAR, BIS may seek renewal of this Order by filing a written request not later than 20 days before the expiration date. A renewal request may be opposed by Aeroflot as provided in Section 766.24(d), by filing a written submission with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement, which must be received not later than seven days before the expiration date of the Order.

A copy of this Order shall be provided to Aeroflot, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for one year.

John Sonderman,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2025–18126 Filed 9–18–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DT–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–900]

Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin From India: Final Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies were provided to Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited (GFCL), a producer and exporter of granular polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) resin from India. The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable September 19, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shane Subler or Rachel Accorsi, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration,

Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6241 or (202) 482–3149, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 11, 2025, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results*¹ and invited interested parties to comment. On August 6, 2025, Commerce extended the deadline for these final results to September 12, 2025.² For a detailed description of the events that occurred subsequent to the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³

Scope of the Order⁴

The product covered by this Order is granular PTFE resin. A full description of the scope of the Order is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by interested parties in briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is provided in the appendix to this notice. 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/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

¹ See *Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from India: Preliminary Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2023*, 90 FR 15445 (April 11, 2025) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, “Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,” dated August 6, 2025.

³ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from India; 2023,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See *Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from India and the Russian Federation: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 87 FR 14509 (March 15, 2022) (*Order*), as amended in *Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from India: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Final Determination of Countervailing Duty Investigation; Notice of Amended Final Determination and Amended Countervailing Duty Order*, 88 FR 74153 (October 30, 2023) (*Amended Final Determination and Order*).

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of comments from interested parties and the evidence on the record, we have not made any changes to the *Preliminary Results*. The reasons for this conclusion are explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. Accordingly, we made no changes to the countervailable subsidy rate calculations from the *Preliminary Results* for the mandatory respondent GFCL.⁵

Methodology

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁶ The Issues and Decision Memorandum contains a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce's conclusions, including any determination that relied upon the use of adverse facts available pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.

Final Results of Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), we calculated an individual net countervailable subsidy rate for GFCL. We determine the following net countervailable subsidy rate for the POR of January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023, is as follows:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent ad valorem)
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited ⁷	5.16

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses to interested parties the calculations performed in connection with the final results of administrative review within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the notice of the final results in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

⁵ See *Preliminary Results*, 90 FR at 15446.

⁶ 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.

⁷ As stated in the *Preliminary Results*, Commerce found Inox Leasing and Finance Limited to be cross-owned with GFCL. See *Preliminary Results*, 90 FR at 15446.