

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further instructions by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the “Suspension of Liquidation” section.

### Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as the only 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 sanctionable violation.

### Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: December 18, 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 the scope of this investigation is hard empty capsules, which are comprised of two prefabricated, hollowed cylindrical sections (cap and body). The cap and body pieces each have one closed and rounded end and one open end, and are constructed with different or equal diameters at their open ends.

Hard empty capsules are unfilled cylindrical shells composed of at least 80 percent by weight of a water soluble polymer that is considered non-toxic and appropriate for human or animal consumption by the United States Pharmacopeia—National Formulary (USP–NF), Food Chemical Codex (FCC), or equivalent standards. The most common polymer materials in hard empty capsules are gelatin derived from animal collagen (including, but not limited to, pig, cow, or fish collagen), hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC), and pullulan.

Hard empty capsules may also contain water and additives, such as opacifiers, colorants, processing aids, controlled release agents, plasticizers, and preservatives. Hard empty capsules may also be imprinted or otherwise decorated with markings.

Hard empty capsules are covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of

polymer material, additives, transparency, opacity, color, imprinting, or other markings.

Hard empty capsules are also covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of their size, weight, length, diameter, thickness, and filling capacity.

Cap and body pieces of hard empty capsules are covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of whether they are imported together or separately, and regardless of whether they are imported in attached or detached form.

Hard empty capsules covered by the scope of this investigation are those that disintegrate in water, simulated intestinal fluid, simulated gastric fluid, or other similar water-based (*i.e.*, aqueous) fluids within 2 hours under tests specified in Chapter 701 of the USP–NF, or equivalent disintegration tests.

Hard empty capsules are classifiable under subheadings 9602.00.1040 and 9602.00.5010 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In addition, hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 1905.90.9090; gelatin hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3503.00.5510; HPMC hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3923.90.0080; and pullulan hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 2106.90.9998. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise covered by this investigation is dispositive.

### Appendix II

#### List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Adjustment to Cash Deposit Rate for Export Subsidies
- IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- V. Application of Facts Available and Use of Adverse Inference
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
  - Comment 1: Total Adverse Facts Available (AFA)
  - Comment 2: Selection of the Primary Surrogate Country
  - Comment 3: Unreported Packing Inputs
  - Comment 4: Calculation of Surrogate Financial Ratios
  - Comment 5: Unreported Supplier Distances
- VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–23828 Filed 12–23–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C–570–185]

### Hard Empty Capsules From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty 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 hard empty capsules (capsules) from the People’s Republic of China (China). The period of investigation is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

**DATES:** Applicable December 29, 2025.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Laura Delgado or John Conniff, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1468 or (202) 482–1009, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

On March 31, 2025, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**, invited interested parties to comment.<sup>1</sup> In the *Preliminary Determination*, and in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce aligned the final CVD determination with the final investigation of capsules from China.<sup>2</sup>

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.<sup>3</sup> 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,

<sup>1</sup> See *Hard Empty Capsules from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 14244 (March 31, 2025) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> See Memorandum, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated November 14, 2025.

Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by an additional 21 days.<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, the deadline for this final determination is now December 18, 2025.

For a complete discussion of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.<sup>5</sup> The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the public via 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 products covered by this investigation are capsules 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.<sup>6</sup> We received scope case and rebuttal briefs from multiple interested parties. For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal response submitted to the record for this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Memorandum.<sup>7</sup> In the Final Scope Memorandum, Commerce determined that it is modifying the scope language as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*.<sup>8</sup> See Appendix I.

<sup>4</sup> See Memorandum, "Tolling of all Case Deadlines," dated November 24, 2025.

<sup>5</sup> See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Hard Empty Capsules from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

<sup>6</sup> See Memorandum, "Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Countervailing Duty Investigations from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum," dated March 24, 2025 (Preliminary Scope Memorandum).

<sup>7</sup> See Memorandum, "Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Countervailing Duty Investigations from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Scope Decision Memorandum," dated concurrently with this notice (Final Scope Memorandum).

<sup>8</sup> See *Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, the People's Republic of China, India, and the Socialist*

### Verification

As provided in section 782(i) the Act, in April 2025, Commerce verified the information reported by Jiangsu Lefan Capsule Co., Ltd. (Jiangsu Lefan) and Shanxi JC Biological Technology Co., Ltd. (Shanxi JC) for use in our final determination. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting records and original source documents provided at verification.<sup>9</sup>

### Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

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

### Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an "authority" that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.<sup>10</sup> For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied, in part, on facts otherwise available, including with an adverse inference, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full discussion of our application of adverse facts available (AFA), see the *Preliminary Determination*<sup>11</sup> and the Issues and Decision Memorandum at the section entitled "Use of Facts Available and Application of Adverse Inferences."

### Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the information received during verification and comments received from parties, for this final

*Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 89 FR 91680 (November 20, 2024) (*Initiation Notice*).

<sup>9</sup> See Memoranda, "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Jiangsu Lefan Capsule Co., Ltd.," dated May 29, 2025; and "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Shanxi JC Biological Technology," dated May 28, 2025.

<sup>10</sup> See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; see also section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

<sup>11</sup> See *Preliminary Determination PDM* at 6–16.

determination, we made certain changes to the countervailable subsidy rate calculations for Jiangsu Lefan, Shanxi JC, and for all other producers/exporters.<sup>12</sup> For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

### All-Others Rate

Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for companies not individually investigated, Commerce will determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

Commerce calculated individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates for Jiangsu Lefan and Shanxi JC that are not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. Commerce calculated the all-others rate using a weighted average of the individual estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents using each company's publicly-ranged values for the merchandise under consideration.<sup>13</sup>

### Final Determination

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

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i> )
Jiangsu Lefan Capsule Co., Ltd .....	3.14
Shanxi JC Biological Co. Ltd .....	8.81
All Others .....	6.90

<sup>12</sup> See Issues and Decision Memorandum at 3.

<sup>13</sup> 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 values 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 Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53662 (September 1, 2010), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1. As complete publicly ranged sales data were available, Commerce based the all-others rate on the publicly ranged sales data of the mandatory respondents. For a complete analysis of the data, see Memorandum, "Calculation of Subsidy Rate for All Others," dated concurrently with this notice.

## Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations 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 351.224(b).

## Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise from China that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after March 31, 2025, the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.<sup>14</sup> In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after July 29, 2025 but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise on or before July 28, 2025.

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

## U.S. International Trade Commission 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 capsules 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 import of capsules 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. 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 CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the "Suspension of Liquidation" section.

## Administrative Protective Order

This notice will serve as the final 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 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 determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: December 18, 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 the scope of this investigation is hard empty capsules, which are comprised of two prefabricated, hollowed cylindrical sections (cap and body). The cap and body pieces each have one closed and rounded end and one open end, and are constructed with different or equal diameters at their open ends.

Hard empty capsules are unfilled cylindrical shells composed of at least 80 percent by weight of a water soluble polymer that is considered non-toxic and appropriate for human or animal consumption by the United States Pharmacopeia—National Formulary (USP—NF), Food Chemical Codex (FCC), or equivalent standards. The most

common polymer materials in hard empty capsules are gelatin derived from animal collagen (including, but not limited to, pig, cow, or fish collagen), hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC), and pullulan.

Hard empty capsules may also contain water and additives, such as opacifiers, colorants, processing aids, controlled release agents, plasticizers, and preservatives. Hard empty capsules may also be imprinted or otherwise decorated with markings.

Hard empty capsules are covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of polymer material, additives, transparency, opacity, color, imprinting, or other markings.

Hard empty capsules are also covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of their size, weight, length, diameter, thickness, and filling capacity.

Cap and body pieces of hard empty capsules are covered by the scope of this investigation regardless of whether they are imported together or separately, and regardless of whether they are imported in attached or detached form.

Hard empty capsules covered by the scope of this investigation are those that disintegrate in water, simulated intestinal fluid, simulated gastric fluid, or other similar water-based (*i.e.*, aqueous) fluids within 2 hours under tests specified in Chapter 701 of the USP—NF, or equivalent disintegration tests.

Hard empty capsules are classifiable under subheadings 9602.00.1040 and 9602.00.5010 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In addition, hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 1905.90.9090; gelatin hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3503.00.5510; HPMC hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3923.90.0080; and pullulan hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 2106.90.9998. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise covered by this investigation is dispositive.

## Appendix II

### List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation
- 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 Commerce Should Apply Total Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Shanxi JC
  - Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Apply AFA in Determining the Benefit to Shanxi JC from the Provision of Land-Use Rights for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR)
  - Comment 3: Whether Commerce Should Continue to Countervail the Provision of Electricity for LTAR

<sup>14</sup> See *Preliminary Determination*, 90 FR at 14245.

Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Change the Benchmarks for Electricity for LTAR

Comment 5: Whether Commerce Miscalculated Electricity for LTAR for Jiangsu Lefan

Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Continue to Countervail the Provision of Land-Use Rights for LTAR

Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Continue to Countervail Other Subsidies

Comment 8: Whether Commerce Has or Should Countervail Grants Received Before the Average Useful Life Period

Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Correct an Erroneously Deducted Benchmark Payment When Calculating Loan Benefits

#### IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–23825 Filed 12–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C–555–006]

#### Paper File Folders From the Kingdom of Cambodia: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty 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 paper file folders from the Kingdom of Cambodia (Cambodia). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

**DATES:** Applicable December 29, 2025.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Shane Subler or Brandon James, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6241 and (202) 482–7472, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On March 28, 2025, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**, invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination*, and aligned this countervailing duty investigation with the final determination in the less-than-fair value investigation of paper file folders from Cambodia, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR

351.210(b)(4).<sup>1</sup> On August 27, 2025, Commerce released its Post-Preliminary Analysis.<sup>2</sup>

Due to the lapse in appropriations and Federal Government shutdown, on November 14, 2025, Commerce tolled all deadlines in administrative proceedings by 47 days.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, the deadline for this final determination is now December 18, 2025.

For a complete discussion of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.<sup>5</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 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 products covered by this investigation are paper file folders. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

#### Scope Comments

No interested party commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*.

<sup>1</sup> See *Paper File Folders From the Kingdom of Cambodia: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 14110 (March 28, 2025) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

<sup>2</sup> See Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Post-Preliminary Analysis in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Paper File Folders from the Kingdom of Cambodia,” dated August 27, 2025 (Post-Preliminary Analysis).

<sup>3</sup> See Memorandum, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated November 14, 2025.

<sup>4</sup> See Memorandum, “Tolling of All Case Deadlines,” dated November 24, 2025.

<sup>5</sup> See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Paper File Folders from the Kingdom of Cambodia,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

Therefore, no changes were made to the scope of the investigation.

#### Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in July 2025, Commerce conducted on-site verification of the subsidy information reported by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RCG) and Three Color Stone Stationery (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. (TCS). We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting records and original source documents provided by the RGC and TCS.<sup>6</sup>

#### Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

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

#### Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.<sup>7</sup> For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

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

#### Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

For this final determination, we have included an additional subsidy program addressed in the Post-Preliminary

<sup>6</sup> See Memorandum, “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Three Color Stone Stationery (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.,” dated August 11, 2025; see also Memorandum, “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Royal Government of Cambodia,” dated August 18, 2025.

<sup>7</sup> See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; see also section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.